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For the Weekly Messenger THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM. INTRODUCTION.

the Heidelbergh Catechism, with the number relating to its reception in Holland. It has since occurred to it their ecclesiastical standard, in the new world. measures of advancement, to which the two Churches and Esopus. have attained. Our German Church, it must be admitted, is, on account of peculiar circumstances, But however this may be, let the occasion be im-

"Christian's Magazine."

T 25. THE CATECHISM IN AMERICA. of the Palatinate made its way to the feel themselves to stand in this direction, for numbers and influence gradually increased. wilds of America. It is now more than two the favors they had received, that the claim . The two parties were no sooner distinctcenturies, since it was erected as a standard was submitted to on their part as solemn duty, ly organized, than animosity between them of evangelical orthodoxy on the island of long after their own interests required them appeared, which, in a little while became vio-Manhautan, where the city of New York has to form a colonial Classis, and to transact lent. The peace of the churches was dessince grown to be so mighty. Around it ral- their ecclesiastical affairs for themselves. For troyed. Not only neighboring ministers lied the faith and worship of thousands, trans- more than a century, they continued to suffer and congregations were at variance, but, in planted in successive years from the old world a servile dependence on the Classis of Am- many places, the same congregation was dito the shores of the new. In the midst of sterdam; looking to it for supplies, referring vided; and in those instances, in which the ecclesiastical convulsions and political storms, all controversies to it for decision, and implic- numbers, or the influential characters on difthe Reformed Dutch Church of America, itly obeying all its commands. It came to be ferent sides, were nearly equal, the conseclinging last to her hereditary creed, has an opinion with some, that no ministerial au- quences became very deplorable. Houses of struck her roots deep into the soil, and spread thority was legitimate, which did not spring worship were locked by one part of the conforth her boughs luxuriantly to the face of from this source; that no ordination was va- gregation, against the other. Tomults on heaven, till she has become known and hou- lid, unless it had impressed upon it the broad the Lord's day, at the doors of the churches, ored through the whole Christian world. A seal of the Classis of Amsterdam. century later in its origin, the German Re- In the year 1664, the colony was seized vices, and the contending claims of different from the same womb, and nursed in the be- ernment of the Duke of York. This changed Preachers were sometimes assaulted in the of desolation, on raging chaotic seas, with lit- mass of the population; as the greatest porgrows more intelligent; rejoicing and glory- most respectable, religious denomination in ing in it as at once the true key to the spirit the colony." of her organization, and the bond by which orable destiny at least, cannot fail to be reached by her in the end, if she prove not false, a deceitful bow, from her true and proper aim, as clearly indicated on the part of heato build up her walls and fill her gates with

salvation and praise. As early as the year 1609, the Dutch" found their way into what now forms the harbour of New York, and up the great river which has since borne the name of Hudson, the famous sea captain who conducted the exservice of the celebrated East India Company,

ad to its true and proper use. The Dotch are the in- interruption or opposition." Dabitants of the Notherlands, or their descendants to j

same thing.

nication thus opened at this point with the and the Coetus accordingly went into operation thus opened at this point with the and the Coetus accordingly went into operation that the language; English schools were established to the idea of the Worship. The subject of prayer was new world, was kept up from year to year, tion. for the purposes of trade; till at length A. D. This body had no power of ordination, ex- tributed to make the use of the English toughe seemed to be, the less was it to their taste; arrangements made in regard to it, further It was intended to close the series of articles on 1614, a fort and trading house were erected cept in particular cases as a commission, aunear the spot on which Albany now stands, thorized to act simply for the Classis of Am- time, it was found that many were so little at securing such an ascendency, as would enable nounced by the priest, Num. 6: 24-25, and the writer, however, that it might answer a good pur and about the same time a similar settlement sterdam. It possessed, in itself, none of the home in the old language, as not to be able them to thrust it from the pulpit. A plan a formulary according to which the Hebrews pose, to follow it in its march across the Atlantic, in established on the south-west point of Man- rights or powers which belong to a Classis. any longer to sit with profit under Dutch was formed to change the consistory. A disat least a general survey of the history and circum- hattan island. The first position received the lits objects and powers were merely those of preaching. Many of the two denominations, which have made the latter position received the lits objects and powers were merely those of preaching. A Dutch party to a law soil to the latter position received the lits objects and powers were merely those of preaching. name of Fort Orange; the second was called advice and fraternal intercourse. It was soon

ture which has been made, to bring the Dutch and Atlantic, of course, by the hope of acquiring ters. To such an independent organization, troducing the Reformed Church, in the local with Dr. Leidlig in the collegists whereas a such as it might be the Dutch ministers, (there were two associtives and independent organization, troducing the English, as far as it might be the Dutch ministers, (there were two associtives and independent organization, and independent organization organization. German branches of the Reformed Church, in the United States, into a closer ecclesiastical connection. They came under a patent from their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in their however, there was no small opposition, for the Reformed them in the Reformed Whatever may be thought of the practicability or ex- High Mightinesses, the lords States General mented and strengthened by the influence of Dutch Church. pediency of a full amalgamation of the Churches, the of the United Netherlands, but were in a short the mother Church. Still a variety of cir- Now this might seem to have been a quesquestion itself, is one that may well challenge the time placed under the care of the Dutch West cumstances contributed to urge the measure, tion, very easy to be decided, and about which prayerful attention of both bodies. The negotiation India Company, to which a grant of the countributed to urge the measure, there could be but one opinion. What could be but one opinion. What could ered one of the most important and interesting eccle- try was made by the States General, for the had adopted means for instructing their be more preposterous than to dream, that the siastical movements of the time, and can hardly fail, purpose of promoting the growth of the colo- youth, and were in the habit of examining Dutch language might sustain itself, and be if wisely conducted, to exert, in any issue, a permanently favorable influence on the cause of religion. Ny. With all their zeal for making money, and ordaining ministers for themselves. The transmitted in all its purity and vigor, genera-It is something refreshing, in an age that might seem they brought with them also their attachment English language had begun to gain ground, from after generation, in all the families of the to have been born for controversy and division, to for the principles and order of the Reformed to some extent, in the Dutch, while the whole country besides was find so much only as a serious disposition in any Church, in the bosom of which they had been expense of sending to Holland for ministers talking English, and all public business was quarter, on the part of separated organizations, to come together, rather than to fly farther asunder. educated; and measures were soon taken to was heavy; applications were often very And it may safely be said, that the moral impression secure religious privileges under the same tardily answered; the views of congregations revolution which was going forward every of such a union as is here contemplated, if it could be form, in the land of their pilgrimage. There could not be properly consulted; great dis- day, with respect to speech, be stemmed at effected, would be happily felt by all the Churches is some reason to believe that a Church was appointments were often experienced in the all by efforts to uphold the ancient tongue, solidation of the energies of the general Reformed organized at Fort Amsterdam, as early as the character of the men who were sent over, when the use of it was only an inconveni-Church, in every way in which it can be safely ac- year 1619; although no authentic records of The whole arrangment was felt to be oppres- ence? What earthly purpose, of a desirable complished. The great distinctive principles of the its history are to be found, reaching farther sive. In certain cases, candidates had been kind was to be gained, by perpetuating the Reformation, are in a fair way to be brought into dis-credit, if they be not manfully sustained, in the spirit back than 1639. The first minister of this ordained, at various times, on this side of the Dutch in this way, if it might have been of the Reformation itself, by the Churches which Church, was the Rev. Everardus Bogardus. Atlantic, under a special license from the done? And then to think of hazarding for a still hold them, contending shoulder, "for The Church at Albany, may claim perhaps Classis of Amsterdam. The ministers thus moment, on such a point, the high Christian the faith once delivered to the saints." There are, as high an antiquity, as that of New York. introduced felt themselves less bound to Hol- interests which were here at stake. What

Inited States. In this view, it is trusted that the belonged. In this way a particular connex- istence of the Dutch Church in America.

formed Church-sprung, indeed we may say, by a British force, and came under the gov- ministers and people, often took place. ginning by the same maternal arms-comes materially the situation of the Dutch Church pulpits, and public worship either disturbed forward to claim our attention. She too has in America. It was no longer the establish or terminated by violence. In those attacks had her deep waters to pass through, whose ed Church. Still the alteration in its circum- the Conferentie party were considered as the billows had well night swallowed her up. But stances was less than might have been expect- most vehement and outrageous. But on both the favor of "Him who dwelt in the bush" ed. It had been stipulated, that the rights of sides, a furious and intemperate zeal prompted has accompanied her not withstanding, in the conscience, with regard to worship and dismidst of her most gloomy seasons of trial. cipline, should be secured to the Dutch in-Though sorely tossed, during a long night habitants. "And as those constituted the tle notice and with less sympathy, she has tion of wealth and respectability belonged to not abandoned the martyr faith of her fathers. the Dutch Church; and as the late Governor No force has yet proved sufficient, to wrench Stuyvesant, and some other of the most disfrom her grasp the precious legacy bequeath- tinguished men in the colony, were among ed to her in the Heidelbergh Catechism. At the elders and other officers of that Church; this hour, she clings to it with an attachment, it was for a long time considered not only as that promises to grow stronger only as it the predominant, but also as decidedly the

alone it can be expected to gather strength passed, which had the effect of fastening on ly grieved to find matters carried to such ex- They made the welkin ring with their cry, are as follows: and become fully compacted together, as a the colony the yoke of a religious establish- tremes. They perceived the mischief which The Church is in danger, and were all the merous in the Church under this form. Lev. holy temple, for the service of the Lord. ment, in favor of the Episcopal Church, this violence was daily producing, and fore-And now that her past difficulties have been to which at that time the officers of the gov- saw the ruin to their Church which was imso happily sustained, and the circumstances ernment, and their dependants, mainly be- pending; but were at a loss for an adequate of her warfare, though still formidable, offer longed. From this time accordingly till the remedy. To allay the bitterness of prejudinoch to encourage the heart and animate vear 1776, a period of between eighty and ces which had been cherished for many years, the faith of her children, may it not be trusted ninety years, the other denominations, besides and had become deeply inveterate: to heat the top is destined to take her place, in that she too is destined to take her place, in supporting their own churches, were forced to a breach which was now so wide, and was end, a total dissipation of the church seemed and his clothes, Lev. 15: 5. But in other a breach which was now so wide, and was in the three distances. Unstances, unclean persons were unable to due time, as a star of the first magnitude in contribute to the support of the Episcopal daily growing wider and more unmanageble, the firmament of heaven, beaming with pure Church. This affected considerably the pros- required a combination of concurring causes attachment to the religion of their fathers was into action. Each party tenaciously held its Consistory felt that the case was becoming ceremonies of purification prescribed in the string that the case was becoming the drawn over lustre on the gaze of nations? A most hon- perity of the Dutch Church. Many, whose which were not easily produced, nor brought slight, suffered themselves to be drawn over own principles, and refused to yield or com- desperate, and to save the church it was re- ritual, Lev. 12 and 14: 2-32. The ceremoto her special calling, and turn not aside, like to the Episcopal standard, by the attractions promise. No umpire could be found who it seemed to have from the favor of the go- was competent to decide, or who could ex- language. To conciliate prejudice as much dividuals only, who from various causes convernment. Such transitions continued to pect obedience to his decision. The separa- as possible, recourse was had to the Classis tracted impurity, but extended likewise to ven. Let us hope, that she will not thus des- be considerable, until the close of the revolu- ion appeared to be without remedy; hope pise and sell her birth-right. Let us believe, tionary war. This changed the relation of was expiring, and many valuable members, that the set time to favor her is even now the ecclesiastical bodies to each other, and who abhorred discord, and could no longer come, when the Lord shall appear in his glory, took away the temptation to pass from one sustain the evils which it produced, now left to build up her walls and fill her gates with to the other, as it had before existed.

recorded. Good order was, for the most ference of Eviews which prevailed, with repart, maintained, and peace and prosperity gard to the introduction of the English lanenjoyed. The doctrines of grace were faith- guage. Originally of course, the Dutch fully preached, and the ordinances of the tongue was the only one in general use, in lish preaching was heard in the Dutch Church. designed to be of regular and habitual obserhad entered in this case transiently into the gospel purely administered. The ministers, the colony. For a long time even, after it with a few unhappy exceptions, were learned, had passed into the possession of Great Briindefatigable and exemplary; and the people tain, as the Dutch inhabitants were by far the "It has been so common to make a wrong applica- orderly, and generally attached to that con- most numerous, their language still mainblates, that it seems proper to remind the general which had been so long preserved without schools, in their religious worship, and in the

the Germen baring a beginning to them, such was fined in this country are con- or assembly of ministers and elders, subor- their attachment to their mother tongue, that Kork. The Person to New Jersey and New dinate to the Classis of Amsterdam; which it was still habitually used in their families. grew and gathered strength. sie not Dutch at all, but Germans. It shows a want colony generally, as represented in a larger lish gradually accquired the predominence, in the first born of the other tribes, who colony generally, as represented in a larger lish gradually accquired the predominence, in the first born of the other tribes, who colony generally, as represented in a larger lish gradually accquired the predominence, in the first born of the other tribes, who colony generally, as represented in a larger lish gradually accquired the predominence, in the first born of the other tribes, who colony generally accquired the predominence, in the first born of the other tribes, who colony generally accquired the predominence, in the first born of the other tribes, who colony generally accquired the predominence, in the first born of the other tribes, who colony generally accquired the predominence, in the first born of the other tribes, who colony generally account the predominence of the case, however, the Engconvention held the following year, was des- the community generally, while the Dutch success of his ministry, a strong disaffection were originally priests by birth were to be

which had been incorporated a few years be- patched to Holland for the approbation of the fell in proportion into disuse. English lami- was felt by many to the innovation, by which redeemed at a valuation made by the priest, fore by the government of Holland, with im- Classis. At the end of eight or nine years, lies flowed in upon the colony; the civil he was constituted one of the ministers of not exceeding five shekels, from serving God mense privileges and powers. The commu- A. D. 1747, a favorable answer was returned cours performed their business in the Eng- the Dutch Church. The zealots for the old in that capacity, Num. 3.

might indeed be regarded, at any time, as a defective New Amsterdam; and the whole territory felt to be wholly insufficient for the wants grown up in the use of the English mainly, stood openly arrayed against the friends of Hymns were sung on particular occasions, that should take no notice whatever of the important position it has been brought to occupy in this country. A special reason, bowever, for thus extending try. A special reason, bowever, for thus extending try. our sketches, has lately presented itself, in the over- more thinking and serious part of the minis- might not be made to relieve the case, by in- showed a most untractable temper. One of tional exercises, which may be called prayers, might not be made to relieve the case, by in- showed a most untractable temper. One of tional exercises, which may be called prayers, the minis- might not be made to relieve the case, by inindeed, in the case before us, difficulties, which it may be found impossible, with the best feelings on In the course of some years, as the colony land than others, and were disposed to comthe part of the transacting parties, immediately to continued to grow, churches were establish plain most loudly of the unbecoming vassal- posing it to be as sacred as that in which Isaisurmount. These lie mainly in the comparative ed also at Flatbush, New Utrecht, Flatlands age in which the churches were held. Some an sung, in comparison with the question European ministers took the same view of whether the children of Dutch Christian fami-The settlers, being under the care of the the case; and thus a party was formed, em. lies should be compelled to starve spiritually in some respects behind her sister of the North. West India Company, naturally applied to bracing a considerable proportion of the con- under sanctuary ministrations in an unknown proved, at all events, for the cultivation of better that body to assist them in procuring minis- gregations, which commenced openly a sys- tongue, or to quit the Church of their fathers acquaintance, and the reciprocation of friendly feel- ters for their churches. The directors of this tem of measures for withdrawing from that entirely, in quest of religious privileges as ings; and in due time, sooner or later, a more company were chiefly citizens of Amsterdam, subordination to the Classis of Amsterdam, they might happen to find them somewhere intimate alliance may be the result. The German who naturally again referred these applica- and the Synod of North-Holland, to which else? Was it to be imagined that the faith

owing continuation of the articles on the Heidel- ion came to hold between the Churches in The ministers who were most jealous in bergh Catechism, will not be found out of season, or out of place. In three or four numbers additional, this country and the Classis of Amsterdam, opposition to the idea of an American Classis, it is proposed to bring into view a general picture of which had the effect of giving this body in organized themselves also into a party. A ever in order to maintain its denominational the two Churches, as they have grown up on this side the end, an almost absolute control over the meeting was held on their part the following identity? Would not an effort to keep itself life again be restored. of the Atlantic. For the German Church particular- ecclesiastical affairs of the colony. The re- year, to resist the measure. This meeting ly, our materials are sufficiently scanty. But our lation grew in the beginning out of the natu- was called a Conferentie; which became of the Dutch Church, our researches are confined ral posture of the parties with regard to each subsequently a term of distinction for the parmainly to the "Memoir's of Dr. Livingston," prepar- other, and was attended with great advantages. ty, as the title Coetus was appropriated to nion, the Church plainly must destroy hered in compliance with a request of the General Synod In the course of time, however, it became a the opposite interest. When fairly formed, Alexander Gunn, 1829; and to the "Brief considerable yoke. The Classis of Amster- these two parties were found to be in num-Historical Sketches of the Reformed Dutch Church," dam and the Synod of North Holland claim- bers nearly balanced. The weight of learnpublished in the 1st and 2nd volumes of Dr. Mason's ed the right of ruling the American Churches, ing was acknowledged to be on the Confe- pursuit of the shadow,) as a deserted "cottage exclusive of all the other Classes and Synods rentic side; but practical preaching, zeal and in a vineyard and a lodge in a garden of cucomposing the body of the national Reform- industry, particularly distinguished the Coe- cumbers.' ed Church in the Netherlands; and under tus brethren. The popular opinion also was At a very early period, the Catechism such obligations did the American Churches more generally in favor of these last, and their

> were frequent. Quarrels respecting the sermany to excesses, which were a disgrace to prehension at the prospect of its introduction burnt offering, Lev. 1:3; sin offering Lev. 30, Num. 18: 20-24; Deut. 14: 22-23; the Christian name, and threatened to bring into contempt that cause which both professed to be desirous of supporting."

about fifteen years, to the heavy cost of re- dissatisfied with the want of English preach- fruits of the earth were offered, and were call- houses for the servants, widows, orphans, the ligion, shaking the Dutch Church in Ameri- ing, or disgusted with the intolerant style in ed meat and drink offerings. Lev. 2: 1; Ex. poor, and the Levites, Deut. 14: 28-29; 26: ca to its very centre. In many places, it which the introduction of it was resisted, 29: 40-41, and consisted of cakes and waters 12-15. The Levites made a subsequent diproduced the most disastrons results and in withdrew from her connection, and attached mingled with oil, Lev. 7: 12; fine flour Lev vision of the tythes, and gave a tenth of them every direction the virulence of party spirit themselves to other denominations. Thus 5: 11; oil and wine Ex. 29: 40. These, to the priests, Num. 18: 25-32; Neh. 10 sat like a baleful mildew on Christian profes- ruinously did the conservatism of these stick- with few exceptions, always accompanied the 28; 13: 10-14. sion, consuming its spirituality and turning lers for the Dutch tongue operate upon the bloody sacrifices, and are to be considered its vigor into shame. "The moderate and In the year 1693, however, an act was prudent members of both parties, were great in the very teeth of their misguided zeal. arate class of sacrifices. the Church, and joined other denominations." lie, a native of Scotland, but at this time a ments, viz: Circumvision and the Passover. 7. They were taught to regard God him-

Dutch Church in America worthy of being new scource of difficulty appeared in the dif-

lished; all the relations of the colony con- of English preaching. The more popular it left to the feelings of every individual, and no ticularly in the city of New York, who had, ed the way for a law suit. A Dutch party land of Canaan, Deut. 26: 3-10, 13-15.

cation of her rising importance in the view of sis- tions to the ministers of that city, as better they had so long yielded a quiet submission. of the Church was inseparable from the lancation of her rising importance in the view of sis- to the rising importance in the view of sis- to their bearts. Prejudice and passion might who were then deprived of their customary forward in her appointed career. It will have the proper men for this remote and arduous ser- the plan of the Coelus, by changing it into a orthodoxy of the Catechism come into jeopthe Reformed Churches generally; and drawing at- vice. The ministers thus provided, were or- regular Classis. A plan for this purpose was ardy, by venturing to appear in an English tention to us from those whose sympathy and respect dained accordingly by the Classis of Amster- drafted, and transmitted to the several church- dress? Or might it be apprehended that the most concerned to secure. Meanwhile we dam, and continued under its ecclesiastical es for their approbation. The measure pro- Constitution of the Church itself would grow may be expected to take a new interest ourselves, in supervision, with the approbation of the Syn- duced great agitation, which continued for a sickly, and dissolve perhaps by appearing all that pertains to the character and position of the Reformed Dutch Church, as established in these of North Holland, to which that Classis number of years, and threatened the very ex-Because of Dutch origin, and Dutch spirit, like an incubus or foul nightmare firmly seat- meetings became in progress of time fixed to and breathing organically a Dutch life, must the denomination be sworn to talk Dutch fordal in the end? By thus undertaking to make the use of the old language a term of commu- QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT O self. Her members would fall off to other denominations, and she might expect to be left in the end, (the substance sacrificed in

Reflections like these, I say might seem to lie on the very surface of the case, now in observation of many honest people, in the chal. They are the same in essence, but dif-Dutch churches of the colony of New York notwithstanding. Through an infatuated attachment to the language of their fathers, many would not hear of introducing English ser- They are, vices into Dutch churches, even after the dekind. They looked upon the proposal as virtual heresy and treason. How could the Dutch Church exist without the Dutch language? It was bad enough to think of being independent of the Classis of Amsterdam; but what could come possibly of this wanton repudiation besides of the old tongue, less than loss of the doctrines, the mode of worship, the system of government, and in the rifice for sins, for trespasses, meat-offerings, end the very name of the Church itself? The libations, &c. Like in the Patriarchal age, viz: the tythe of fruit, of grain, and of aniopposition thus felt and expressed on the part of the people, was encouraged especially by the foreign ministers, who could not officiate Church was visibly suffering, by the perti- of atonement Lev. 16. This unhappy controversy endured for nacity of her pretended friends. Numbers, The unbloody were those in which the same year, and make a feast at their own true interests of the Reformed Dutch Church, rather as appendages to them, than as a segtime themselves busily employed in their own 11: 24-40, and chapts. 12, 14, 15. Most of way, to work its overthrow.

of Amsterdam for the appointment of a suita- tents, houses and furniture which had touchble man. Happily that body was enabled at ed any thing unclean, or were contaminated once to answer the application, in the most by the dead, Numb. 19: 11-22. "From 1693 to 1737, little occured in the In addition to this distressing quarrel, a minister of the English congregation at Flush- The former which existed as early as the time self as their king. Many of their institutions al Reformed Church, was selected for the im- latter added to it, being instituted in commem- familiar intercourse with the Gentiles, Deut. portant service. In the year 1764 he appear- oration of the deliverance of the Hebrews 22: 11, and of maintaining among them the ed in New York, and for the first time Eng- from Egyptian bondage, Ex. 12: 1-13, and knowledge and worship of the one true God. Mr. Laidlie, proved a most acceptable preach- vance, Ex. 12.

encouraged them in their stiff deportment. a few others in which mention is made of the Baffled in their law suit, and made to feel singing of psalms in the Temple. themselves a hopeless minority in the church Public worship in the Jewish Church conmastery. Their discontented humor did not fications, the relebration of festivals, and the fail indeed to manifest itself subsequently in reading of the law to all the people at the end the prosperity of the church, under the pow- 31: 10-13. Sacrifices could not be offered ously established.

some. Still the work went forward, and 18-24; 2 Kings 4: 23. finally prevailed. Connected as it was in its | There were therefore in the Church during one of the most important facts in her history. sacrifices were to be offered, and where all On its happy issue, hung the question of her adult Jews were to present themselves three existence itself.

ties of her own children, forcing them from prayers offered, Matt. 6: 5.

For the Weeltly Messenger. INFANTS OF BELIEVING PARENTS TO BAPTISM.

CHAPTER II.

THE JEWISH CHURCH.

SEC. 2. The second form of the Church i denominated the Jewish, and dates its com- ued eight days, Lev. 23: 34; the first and mencement with the departure of the Jews from Egypt under the conduct of Moses, and sub- days, in which no employment further than view, and we may well wonder that they sisted to Christ. It was based on the promshould have escaped the observation of any ise given to Abraham, Gen. 12: 17. Its in- Ex. 12: 16; Lev. 23: 7; and the day of thinking person. But they did escape the stitutions are similar to those of the Patriar- Propination, Lev. 16: 1-34; Num. 29: 7; ferent in form, being adapted to the change during the whole year on which food was of circumstances and the exigencies of the people, and were very much multiplied.

> stances of the times, and the number of at- 7; 9: 26-28; and the feast of the purificatendant ceremonies increased. Besides these, tion of the Temple or feast of Dedication, there were others instituted, such as the sac- John 10: 22. sacrifices were of two kinds, the bloody, and mals. One part thereof belonged to God as

in the English language, and looked with ap- creatures slain as victims, and were the whole their services, both sacred and civil, Lev. 27 on this account. Much angry feeling was 4: trespass offering Lev. 5: peace offering Neh. 13: 5-12; another part was appointed created by the controversy. The opposition Lev. 3: 1; thank offering Lev. 7: 11-21; for feast and sacrifices, Deut. 14: 22-23, and assumed a virulent character. Meanwhile the consecration offering Ex. 29: 1, and offering on every third year the people were required to

the instances of uncleanness ceased of them-It was in the case of the church in the city selves after the expiration of a certain period of New York, that this question first came of time, provided that the unclean person at to be threatened, by reason of the defections instances, unclean persons were unable to their moral as well as religious affairs were which were constantly occurring, for the free themselves from the stain of their defilewant of services in English. Finally the ment until they had first gone through certain solved to call a minister to officiate in this nies of purification were not confined to in-

er. He was distinguished for prudence as 4th. Priesthood. There existed in this well as piety. Greatly attached to the Cate- Church an order of priests, instead of the chism of the Church, he had studied it with first-born, the priesthood being transferred by much care and diligence, and made use of it the command of God, communicated through ordinary transactions of business. For more people. In his labors, preaching, catechis- belonged by right of primogeniture, to that of organized school district. The school is kept In the year 1737, a few ministers met in than a century, after the English language ing, and visiting, he was indefatigable. A Levi, Num, 3: 12-18; 8: 18, and Aaron and by an unperfied brother, and is composed of revival of religion soon took place; his arin- his sons separated to the office, Num. 17; 1-8, the skildren of the married ones, nineteen in istry was abundantly blessed; the church In consequence of this fact, that God took the number, eighteen of which are between the Levites from among the children of Israel, ages of four and eighteen, and all are cost-But generally respected and loved as was instead of all the first horn, to serve him as sans. And further the district equally di-

they finally relinquished the struggle for the sisted in offering sacrifices, performing puriother ways. But the English preaching con- of every sabbatic or seventh year, during the tinued to maintain its ground; and such was continuance of the feast of Tabernacles, Deuter of it, that it was found necessary before except in the Tabernacle, in the wilderness, for public worship, in addition the two previ- the other exercises of religion were restricted to no particular place, (for we find that the Thus was the great revolution commenced praises of God were sung at a very ancient by which the Reformed Dutch Church in A- period in the schools of the prophets.) and merica completely changed her language. The that those who telt any particular interest in example of the city had its influence on other religion, were assembled by the seers on the congregations. Dissatisfaction and opposi- sabbath and new moons, for prayer and relition were to be encountered everywhere from gious instruction, 1 Sam. 10: 5-11; 19:

results and effects with all the best interests this form, fixed places for worship, viz: the of the Church, it deserves to be regarded as Tabernacle, and afterwards the Temple where times a year with presents, viz: at the cele-As it was, the movement ought to have bration of the great festivals, the Passover, been commenced, at least half a century soon- Pentecost, and feast of Tabernacles, Deut. 16: er. The Church suffered sorely, for the 16; and the synagogues in which a part of want of English preaching so long. It was the Law or Prophets were read. Luke 4: 17. cruel, to make so little account of the necessi- addresses made to the people, Luke 4: and

her bosom, and making herself strange to During the Babylonish captivity, the Jews shut their eyes, and persuade themselves that religious privileges, were wont to collect athe policy was wise and good at the time; round some prophet or pious man, who taught but it exhibits a pitiful figure, in the light of them and their children in religion, exharted history. It was an argument of weakness, to good conduct, and read out of the sacred in the case of its champions, and not of man- books. Ex. 14: 1; 20: 1; Dan 6: 11; comliness and strength. While it lasted, it was pare Neh. 8: 18. These assemblies or ed on the breast of the Church. Only in its certain places, and a regular order observed being put to flight, could the warm pulse of in them. This was the origin of synago-

6th. Sacred Days. The number of these was considerable, some being of Divine appointment, and the rest subsequently introduced in commemoration of some remarkable events. Those of Divine appointment, were the Sabbath, Ex. 20: 8-11; New moons, Numb. 10: 10; 28: 11-14; the feast of Pentecost which continued one day, Ex. 34: 22; the Passover which continued seven, Ex. 12: 1-28; the least of Tabernacles which continlast in both cases, being properly festival was necessary to prepare food, was permitted, which was a day of lasting, and the only one interdicted from evening to evening, Lev. 23: 27-29; 25: 9. The other sacred days were anniversary fast days, introduced about the 1st. Sacrifices. During the journey of the time of the captivity, in memory of the atmand for it came to be of the most pressing Israelites through the wilderness, under the tack and capture of Jerusalem, Zech. 8: 19; conduct of Moses, the subject of sacrifices Jerem. 52: 6.7, 13; the burning of the Temwas reduced to some system. Those which ple, Zach. 7: 3; 8: 19; and the death of had existed under the Patriarchal form were Gedalinh, Jer. 41; 4; Zech. 7:5; 8: 19; retained, but accommodated to the circum- and two festivals the feast of Purim, Esh. 3:

> 7th. Tythes. These were of three kinds, the Ruler of the state, and were assigned by The bloody sacrifices were those of living Him as a sort of salary to the Levites for bring forth all the tythe of their increase the

Besides the loregoing, there were several things introduced which did not belong to the Church under the Patriarchal form. They

1. An order of priests instead of the first

2. The people were confined to one altar and one place for the performance of all their sacrifices, and other ceremonies depending upon them. Deut 12:5-11 1 Kings 9:3. 3. They had a written law in which all

regulated and other duties specified. Deut.

4. A series of prophets are raised up for

5. The number of sacred days is considerable, and some of them made rigidly "days of rest," Ex. 20: 8-11; Lev. 16: 29.

6. They were confined to one country, of no great extent, and made cultivators of the

CTo be Continued.)

SINGULAR .- In the town of Wittingham. in Windham county, there reside six brothers by name of Blanckard, five of whom are mar-Clarendon Engle,

Original.

LUTHER AND ZWINGLE: ZWINGLE'S DOCTRINE.

Messes. Editors :

In the last "Messenger" you state that the republication of Dr. Nevin's your readers the Author's willingness to comply with the request.

The Essays in question would form, I suphas not been justly dealt with in allthe aspects in which he has been contemplated by our learned and excellent professor. I believe in return." that he has been presented in a light too strongly rationalistic. I have no doubt that this is the light in which he is presented in the works consulted by Dr. Nevin, but then it must be remembered that there were certain reasons why the authors of the works alluded to presented Zwingle in this light. It is not necessary that these reasons should now be stated I merely wish to call attention to the fact (for such I consider it) that Zwingle has been presented in the Essays in a light too strong-

v rationalistic. I suppose it may be truly said, that there has been no writer on the Reformation more disposed to present the great Reformers in their true and proper light than D'Aubigne. The assuming a still bolder tone as he proceeded by upon your ear;—thus stowed away, you verification of these promises. Many a christed to the people of Zurich that love to has had access to manuscripts never before consulted, and which throw much light on the commencement and progress of the Reformation. Hence it is that we find so much in his history that is new and original.

A few days since I conversed with a distinguished clergyman of this city on this very subject, and he told me that D'Aubigne assured and thou in Christ .- and fear not but he will him, when he he visited him at Geneva in 1838, that those who had presented Zwingle in a rationalistic light did him great mjustice. Desirous to correct any unfavorable impres- | pletion-by God alone."

ed disciples of the Lord, have fallen into a view concerning the Lord's supper is stated are the greatest annoyance. tic and the other as a rationalist. The one answer our present purpose. news and justifies all who posess it,-that faith which no confession, no formulary of doctrine, can ever adequately express, -is the property of all alike.

The opinions of Zwingle have often been so erroneously stated, that it seems necessary to give a summary of the doctrine which he then preached to the people who flocked in crowds to hear him in the cathedral of Zu-

"Zwingle beheld in the fall of the first man a key to the entire history of the human race. "Before the fall," said he, in one of his discourses "man had been created with a free will, so that if he had been willing he might have fulfilled the law; his nature was purethe disease of sin had not yet tainted it; -his life was in his own hands. But having desired them out of death.

The people of Zurich, who listened eagerly to the impressive preacher, were overwhelmed and very God," said the eloquent descendant dent piety-Amen. of the shepherds of the Tockenburg, "has purchased for us an everlasting deliverance. He who died for us is the eternal God: his passion, therefore, is an eternal sacrifice, and has a perpetual efficacy; it satisfies the divine justice forever upon behalf of all who rely upon it with a firm and unshaken faith"-"where from a jaunt through Western Pennsylvania place for its size, through which I passed. content to die that he might restore us to life; nal and Rail-Road; which to one who has buildings as at M.

the city of Zurich found comfort in these good. ed with fine weather, and (which is not always formed and Lutherans here, worship in the merchant from the place of his residence, who tidings; but there were some errors of ancient the case) agreeable company. Among our same Church. The edifice is new in its ap-says to him: 'Stilling, what brought you here?' growth which their minds still harbored, and passengers, was one just from the "seat of pearance, and the interior chaste and rather "I am going to Strasburg to study medicine." which it was needful to extirpate. Following war" in Rhode Island, who amused us not a well arranged, except the gallery, which is too well arranged, except the gallery, which is too ly called Mormons." He succeeded in drawout the great truth that salvation is the gift of little, with his description of the recent "fahigh. The Lutheran brethren occupied the with?" "I have a rich Father in heaven."

Church, who, like the Lord Jesus, have proving away and deluding some, and one case God, Zwingle pleaded powerfully against the mous battle," which we could enjoy the better, church on that day—it being their communion Mr. L. looked steadily at him and enquired, ed the omnipotence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer; and by it have was peculiary affecting—that of an intelligence of prayer. pretended merits of human works. "Since you know, for its being throughout bloodless. day. A strange brother led the service, with "How much money have you on hand?" shaken the powers of this world, and made gent young man, who had been recently awacternal salvation," said he, "proceeds solely We had on board also the Rev. Mr. —, of whom I hoped to get acquainted, but an en"One dollar," says Stilling. "So," says Mr.

the arch enemy yield his ground, and caused kened, and who had even gone so far as put-

objections. He answered them from the pul- Iy of the wonderful achievements of the young, I tween 4 and 5 miles from town. This con- He had been but a short time in Strasburg, I there is no promise to build up the churchen. than pious, perhaps object that his doctrine to tell the occupation of a fellow-passenger, STUMP, who received me with much cordialistic landscared the property of the proper

marvellous love hast thou embraced us-even pose, a book about as large as the first volume us thing enemies. How great and how full is of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, the hope that thou hast imparted to us, who and with a single correction it would afford me merited no other portion than despair! To and who, of course, constituted the most imvery great pleasure to hear that it had left the what a height of glory hast thou vouchsafed, portant parcel of our load. The world then, in thy beloved son, to exalt our meanness and you know, could scarcely have moved withnothingness! Surely it is thy purpose by this out them. unsprakable love, to constrain us to love thee

him, -and through him, what is there we can lay claim to for ourselves? Wheresoever there is faith in God, there God himself abides,and wheresoever God is, there is awakened a zeal which urges and constrains men to good works. See to it only that Christ be in thee work in thee. Of a truth the life of a Christian man is but one continual good work, be. raised within the last ten days." gun and carried forward and brought to com-

"Zwingle's faith, says our Historian, is the is it," said he, "that you fear to draw nigh same as Luther's; but it rests more upon ar- to that tender Father who has chosen us? gument than his. Luther is carried for- Why has he chosen us of his free mercy? ward by the internal impulse, Zwingle by the Why has he called us? Why has he drawn attraction of the light revealed to him. In us to himseli? To this end only, think you Luther's writings we find a deeply seated con- that we should shrink from approaching him?"

faltering conviction gives life and energy to Christ himself. "If Luther preaches Christ, Most of its manufacturing establishments have his autobiography, says of Stilling, "he had all that he says. The same thing, undoubted- he does what I do," said the preacher of Zu- been stopped by the pressure. It is painful a sound understanding—and an enthusiasm who are named by the name of Christ, who ly, is found in the writings of Zwingle, but rich. "He has led to Christ many more to reflect on the distress which this must have for all that is good, right and true, in the utnot in the same degree. His contemplations souls than I:—be it so. Yet will I bear no occasioned in hundreds of families among the most possible purity. His course of life had row! How many who are obliged to drag the have been fixed rather on the christian sysother name than that of Christ, whose soldier laboring classes. In passing along the streets, been very simple, and yet abounded with unwilling mind to the closet, and when there, tem as a whole; he reveres it for its surpass- I am, and who alone is my head. Never has I perceived, in some instances, whole blocks events, and a manifold activity. The element while away in utter listlessness of spirit the ing beauty, for the light which it sheds on the a single line been addressed by me to Luther labelled "to let." The landing is lined with of his energy was an impregnable faith in God, Harmond who consecrated to the most sacred purpose! soul of man, for the everlasting life which it or by Luther to me. And why?—that it might steam-boats waiting for passengers and freight; and in an assistance immediately proceeding how many more who confine their prayers to brings into the world. In the one the affection be manifest to all how uniform is the testimony and at every stopping place you encounter from Him, which obviously justified itself in a few minutes of each day, which will best

gross error, and represented the one as a mys- at some length. The following passage will

but the same truths are embraced by both. Secondary questions, perhaps, they do not subsistence from one quarter of a year to applause for the instrumentality, only that the one from the other! How often does the the kingdom of Christ may going and the kelormation in and beautifully cultivated lands of the cere. It where, not by whom, not who receives numan applause for the instrumentality, only that the one from the other! How often does the ship and sanctification in life. To adapt the only house in the place having a door towards promised to do so." form of worship to the wants of the soul, seek- the street. (A query for your correspondent ing not outward ceremonies, but things invisi- "O. P. Q."-Was the design of thus building ble, was Zuingle's first object. The idea of perhaps, to guard the inhabitants against the Christ's real presence in the Eucharist, which | "Athenian Disease?") From what I could had given rise to so many ceremonies and su- learn, the colony is distinguished for its inperstitions in the Church, must, therefore, be dustry and order. Some of their manufactor- of his life, when he wrote the sentence which Swiss Reformer led him directly to the same All kinds of silks are now made here. Their result. He judged that the Romish doctrine house of worship is a fine spacious building. respecting the supper, and even that held by Near this place we stopped to take break-Luther, implied a belief of a certain mystical fast. The landlord professed to keep a Teminfluence, which belief he thought, stood in perance house; and several passengers, who, the way of sanctification;—he feared lest the on entering applied for liquor, were promptly Christian, thinking that he received Christ in refused, with the remark, that nothing was the consecrated bread, should no longer ear- given at the bar but water. Presently, hownestly seek to be united to him by faith in the ever, a more elderly man who evidently loved heart. "Faith," said he, "is not knowledge, the "cretur" got around him, and in a very opinion, imagination;—it is a reality. It in- sociable manner told him all where he was to be 'as God,' he died;—and not he alone, things." Thus, whatever the adversaries of much good after travelling so far before breakvolves in it a real participation in divine going-and how a little gin would do him so but all that are born of him. All men, then, Zuingle may have asserted, it was no bearing fast;—the result of which, I am sorry to say towards rationalism, but a deep religious view was, that the bottle was brought out from its

A TRIP TO OHIO. York, PA., June 27, 1842.

mark of his, that the expiatory death of Jesus has no heart to admire and adore, when every enough to loosen every joint in one's body. It dollar left. He said nothing of it to any one, Christ had taken place for the benefit of the thing is so calculated to fix attention and to is scarcely necessary to remark, that the rails but waited for the assistance of his Heavenly psalmist, "for my love they are my adversa- was but I give myself to any one, so but I give myself to any one, so but I give myself to any one, so but I give myself to any one, and the same of the second sec "The souls that hungered after salvation in brutish indeed. Besides this, we were favor- At Wooster, I spent the Sabbath. The Re- praying inwardly to God, he met Mr. L., a

That refined life's dull ore to gold, And changed its weeds to flowers-

I would not be understood, however, as intimating, that every thing on this route is just "Pursuing this idea, he next showed that as pleasant as could be desired. For you love to the Redeemer was a law more power- must calculate on spending three nights on way, and he needs no other guide." And can distance of 38 miles-the hands, and now and on our own mind at a very early period. we deny that love is the most powerful of then a straggling passenger jumping down In an article on Prayer by Professor Stowe, which posed to present the great Reformers in their to all he has enjoined? Accordingly Zuingle the steersman's horn, and the hallooing of the

true, complain of this: but then all the satis- the laws of sound reasoning to explain them ter on this course of study; he prayed ferout of the cold reply, "that the fare has been

morning after leaving H., and at 10 o'clock of the Grand Duke of Baden. He died in the own, he asked help of God—and never failed much more, then, does the genuine spirit of the doctrine of the great and good Zwingle, that love of God which is from everlasting, former years on account of detention at the herald of grace adopted a strain of impassion in the herald

the faith which animated these two distinguish- In the 3rd volume of D'aubigne, Zuingle's by the way, I den't know which of the two

of the subject which conducts him to the doc- concealment, and not the old man only, but those also who had at first been denied, helped Such were the truly scriptural doctrines themselves to the poison. The truth is, he with sorrow when their eyes were first open- held and preached by the pious and learned was an accommodating landlord—a little too ed to the sinful condition of mankind; but the Zuingle. May God be pleased to raise up much so-for after entering the coach and word of consolation was next administered, many men in the Church in these days of comparing notes, we ascertained that besides and they were taught the remedy by which Zuingle's extraordinary natural abilities, vari- having given us all our breakfast, he had actthe life of man is renewed. "Christ, very man ed and profound learning, and sincere and ar- ed the broker also, to about the half of our number, having shaved all those who paid him with paper money, at the rate of 33 cents on the dollar!

sin is,, said the Reformer again, "death must and Ohio, of which I feel inclined to give you admire the cleanly white dwelling, set back needs follow. But Christ had no sin, neither a short account. If you think proper, you from the street, with its tasteful cornice and because he suffered it in our stead. He was I went from Harrisburg to Pittsburg by Ca- and nowhere did I see so many of this kind of

therefore, for the re-establishment of the eter- beauty—and when, as in the spring, it wears not a little dread of broken limbs. And then Forty-six dollars was all that he could raise nal order of things, and the salvation of man, its lovliest garb, at times stretching as far as those Western Rail-roads, are a horrid thing for his journey. He met unavoidable delay that the human will should, in Christ, give the eye can carry you—is truly a feast to the to pass over, especially if you are at the on the way, and while in Frankfort, three place to the divine." It was a frequent re- lover of picturesque nature. The man who mercy of a careless driver. It would seem days ride from Strasburg, he had but a single Nor was it friends alone for whom he plead.

pit thus: "Some persons, rather speculative but mighty science; and who in undertaking gregation is under the pastoral care of Bro. when his thirty-three dollars had again been cept in answer to prayer. These were not

Yours, &c.

Religions.

GOD ANSWERS PRAYER.

The name of Henry Young Stilling* is familiar to tion, his whole salvation. Christ lives and |-jolted by the boat striking against the locks, kindle a flame of piety in many a bosom. We can moves in him. Christ alone leads him on his of which at one place, there are 40 within a never forget the impression which its perusal made

lawgivers? Are not all its requisitions imme- upon deck with a crash well nigh, as if one we find in the Biblical Repository, the following nodiately fulfilled. Does not the beloved object of the huge rocks that hang on the mountains tice is taken of this devoted man, as illustrative of the live in our hearts, and there enforce obedience | side had rolled down-the unmusical sound of | truth: That God hears the prayers of the righteous.

peculiar position he occupies places him above undue prejudice, and the means of information the Redeemer was the only motive that could may woo Morpheus and enjoy "nature's sweet tian, in every age, has known and felt that impel man to the performance of actions action impel man to the performance of actions acif you can. Still it is preferable to passing been heard and favorably answered; and such within his reach have given him every opportunance or actions actions action been heard and favorably answered; and such the night in the stage coach on a rough turn
whole College life was one series of just such the night in the stage coach on a rough turn
instances in the life of a christian are numer
now but he was often in want of moare worthless," said the Christian teacher, pike the night in the stage coach on a rough turn- instances in the life of a christian are numerous, just in proportion to the simplicity, and ous, just in proportion to the simplicity and no man to ask; he asked God for it, and it Another thing that I did not like so well— uniformity with which he renes on God. A for it took several dollars more out of my few insulated cases of this kind, might be exthorised to enter on a course of study with such In the friendship a moistening shower; In the tempests which life's rugged pathway mo-Another thing that I did not like so well- uniformity with which he relies on God. pocket—is that the company has, it seems, plained on the ground of accidental coinci- prospects, and such expectations? The lead- lest one price on its handbills, and another in the dence; but when they occur uniformly and ings of providence were such, that he had not Is that friendship a sheltering bower. boat when you come to pay. You may, it is through a series of years, it is contrary to all a shadow of doubt that it was his duty to en-

arranged, that we passed over them with ed Saviour himself. I have been acquainted most of whom were very poor, and unable to country, and they look to a participation in with some of his children and grandchildren, render him any pecuniary reward. The third morning found us on the Kiskeminitas; the coal-pits along which, and the facts above related. Stilling was an intimate was his guide?

What stronger proof can we have that God was his guide?

In some eternal, joyous rest beyond the was his guide? ries, admonished us that we were drawing to- not be accused of credulity or superstition, and * See History of Bel and the Dragon in the Apo-Luther's writings we find a deepty seated conviction of the preciousness of the cross of "Such was the doctrine put forth by Zuin- We arrived there at seven in the evening. Who now presched by Jesus Ditteburg is remarkably dull at this time. The control of the preciousness of the cross of the cross of "Such was the doctrine put forth by Zuin- We arrived there at seven in the evening ed the account of his own life from which the following incidents are taken. Goethe in tions are the moving power,—in the other the of the spirit of God,—since we, who have had their runners, who, like so many hungry an uninterrupted provision, and an infallible suit their convenience! How many who canunderstanding; and hence it happens that no communion with each other, agree so clear- sharks, seem ready to devour you the moment deliverance from every distress and every evil. In in the destrine of Legic Christ. you arrive.—They and the baggage-men—for, He had experienced numerous instances of others who cannot forego amusement and recthis kind in his life, and they had recently reations, for the sake of calling on the name been frequently repeated; so that, though he of the Lord! How many who do pray con-At Pittsburg I took the stage for Wooster, led a frugal life, yet it was without care and fine their petitions to themselves or their all were bound by the same cord of eternal is more pathetic, it may be, in the exposition of his faith—the other is more philosophic; "A practical tendency predominates in the Beaver, we had an opportunity of seeing the ed himself most dilligently to his studies, allowing for the salvation of souls—no matter where nor by whom nor who whom nor by the salvation of contractions are the feelings of Christians estranged. of his faith—the other is more philosophic; the character of Zuingle and the Reformation fine and beautifully cultivated lands of the cele-

Such is the unequivocal testimony of Goethe, who was most intimately acquainted with him; and surely no one will say that Goethe was a man to be beguiled by religious

I have just quoted.

titute of the common comforts and necessaries of life. After a long season of anxiety and prayer, he felt satisfied that it was the will of God, that he should go to a University and prepare himself for the medical profession. He did not, at first, make choice of a University, but waited for an intimation from his Heavenly Father; for as he intended to study simply from faith, he would not follow his own will in any thing. Three weeks after he had come to this determination, a friend asked him, whither he intended to go. He replied he did not know. "Oh," said he, to deter him from the place of retirement plicity of feeling and of action to be desired, "our neighbor Mr. T. is going to Strasburg to While others were still locked in slum- when all loved as brethren, and lived together spend a winter there, go with him." This ber, he arose a great while before daylight, in confidence, peace, and amity, strengthentouched Stilling's heart: he felt that this was like a genuine son of David, seeking God ear- ing each other's hopes, and brightening each the intimation he had waited for. Meanwhile ly, and directing his prayers unto him in the other's graces. Give me but the social cheer, heartily pleased with the proposition. The day, he sought a solitary place to disburden of Christ's cherished ones, and the benignant whole of his welfare now depended on his be- his heart before God, did midnight draw smiles of my gracious Redeemer, let my outcoming a physician, and for this, a thousand around him its veil of darkness, and when the ward lot be what it may, let the storms of dollars at least, were requisite, of which he dawning day dispelled its shade, he was still adversity beat wildly upon me, nevertheless, could not tell in the whole world where to there in the intensity of his desires, unwilling I will pass peacefully, and cheerfully down raise a hundred. He nevertheless fixed his to let the angel go, and unmindful that the the declivity of life, and when my work on From Beaver our road lay through New follows: "God begins nothing without termi- repose. confidence firmly on God, and reasoned as hour had passed in which wearied nature seeks earth is ended, rest calmly serenely in the Lisbon, Canton, Massillon, &c. Massillon is nating it gloriously; now it is most certainly situated on the Ohio and Erie Canal, and is true that He alone has ordered my present of grace, under the influence of intense long-Dear Brethren:—A week ago I returned decidedly the handsomest and most stirring circumstances entirely without my co-opera-ing for a world lying in sin, his soul poured tion.—Consequently it is also most certainly itself out with such eloquence which showed was there guile found in his mouth; nevermay give it a place in your columns. It will, doors, and the green yard in front with its handsomely arranged shrubbery and flowers:

| doors, and the green yard in front with its handsomely arranged shrubbery and flowers:

| doors, and the green yard in front with its handsomely arranged shrubbery and flowers:

| doors, and the green yard in front with its handsomely arranged shrubbery and flowers: poor as himself—"I wonder from what quarter my Heavenly Father will provide me with
sing. If ever there was one of whom it could

Ism. Every minister knows that whenever and forasmuch as he had no sins of his own, nothing to hurry him, is decidedly the pleas.

The road between this and P., we had in said, "Believe assuredly that He who was able was the Lord Jesus Christ in his human national states for the salvation of sinners, then

of the head to carry him to Babylon.* He answered, "No, I have no money." Mr. R - looked at him with surprise, and at length said, "I see how it is, God has sent me to in help you." He immediately left the room, and soon returned with forty dollars in gold. Stilling said he then felt like Daniel in the

assuming a still bolder tone as he proceeded by upon your ear;—thus stowed away, you verification of these promises. Many a christian, in every age, has known and felt that vently for divine guidance, and felt that he red pursuits, beget a oneness of feeling, a I will illustrate my meaning by a few well had it; he availed himself of all the lawful similarity of views, mutual regard and warmth authenticated examples. Henry Young Still- means in his power for the supply of his own of affection, between different individuals, We arrived at Hollidaysburg on the second ing was an eminent physician in the service wants—and when he had no means of his even in the commonest affairs of life. How took the cars across Allegheny. Whatever year 1812, and consequently was well known to receive what he asked for. He became one the gospel tend to cement, in indissoluble inclined planes, with which this road abounds, ulist, he restored more blind persons to sight has ever seen. He restored sight during his spring from one common source, their paththere is none now. We found every thing so than there are miracles recorded of our bless- life, to nearly five thousand blind people, and way, through time tends to the same blissful

In youth, Stilling was extremely poor, des- misery that he of Gethsemane drank! sumed by his zeal for the house of God. We of his fellow-Christians, his brethren in the have but to open the gospels to find that Lord. The jeers, the contumely, and the re-"while as God he was prayed to, as man he proaches of the world he could bear, but to be prayed." Indeed his was a life of prayer. wounded in the house of his friends causes He remembered that the promise was, "ask of him keenest anguish. Even such wounds me and I will give thee the heathen for thy in- do crucify afresh the Lord of Glory, and heritance." He did ask .- Morning, noon and cause the infinite heart of the Savior to be evening, it was all one with him. The pained. How lamentable is this worldly eager multitude could not detain him from and time-serving spirit which has crept into

not keep him from the lonely mountain's tent displaced true Christian friendship, fellow-

When our Savior did approach the throne God.

Father. As he was walking the street and ries, but I give myself to prayer." Nor s

of his auditory. These were some who waits company; and at least one Phrenologist, who gregation by thus protracting the service. In in some of his earlier productions, His real name who have fought the battle of the Lord, have entirely easy; he said that he intended to be company and if he there could be the service. remembered, as did their great Captain, that baptised by them, and if he then found no re-

makes men reckless and dissolute. But what discovered, to say the least, considerable pru- ty, and at whose solicitation I addressed the again to pray very earnestly. Just at this —a weapon increasing in power by use in need we care for the objections and plans that dence : for besides fingering the bumps of his audience. The house was well filled, and the time, one morning, his room-mate, Mr. T. a geometrical ratio—a weapon with which has may be conjured up by the speculations of head, he examined also the inside of his hands! congregation attentive Our young brother said to him:—"Stilling, I believe you did not who wields it may subdue the Lord's enemiss men. All who believe in Christ, are assured However, it proved to be a stubborn case— here has rather a luborious field, and needs bring much money with you," and offered though sopa rated from them by mountains. that whatever comes from God is necessarily for neither head nor hands would tell the pro- to be cautious that he assume not more than him thirty dollars in gold, which he gladly and though the ocean rolls its waters be good. If then the gospel is of God, it is good, fession of his subject; and so he was compel- his bodily strength will bear. The Rev. Mr. accepted as in answer to his prayers. In a tween; a weapon which the invention of man Essays on the Heidelbergh Catechism are re- And what other power is there that could led to give it up. And then—speaking of our Barogeman of Wooster, also serves a large few months after this, the time arrived when cannot ward off, nor all the helmets furnished bring in righteousness, truth, and love among company—I had almost forgotten (which, he must pay the Lecturer's fee, or have his by the bottomless pit shield against its influ. the children of men?"-"O God, most merci- would have been criminal) the couple, whose he is obliged to preach in the week. His con- name struck from the list of students. The ence. Why is it that so few of the soldiers of ful most righteous, Father of all mercies!" manner and ever smiling faces told, that they gregations have only German preaching, ex- money was to be paid by six o'clock on the cross will lay hold of this weapon in the cept one, where the service is alternately held Thursday evening. Thursday morning came armory of heaven, which is within the reach in French. But I must stop. I may send and he had no money, and no means of getting of every one who engages in the warfare? any. The day was spent in prayer. Five The affairs of the spiritual world have come o'clock in the evening came, and yet there to a crisis. The watchword is onward. Oh was no money. His faith began almost to plans are now being perfected, new plans profail; he broke out in a perspiration-his face jected and means put in operation for the was wet with tears. Some one knocked at the door. "Come in," said he. It was Mr. R—, the gentleman of whom he rented the room. "I called," said Mr. R—, "to see how you like your room?" "Thank you," says Stilling, "I like it very much." Says says Stilling, "I like it very much." Says their bodies to lie slain, heaps upon heaps. ful than the commandments. "The Christian," said he, "delivered from the law, depends entirely upon Christ. Christis his reason, pends entirely upon Christ. Christis his reason, with a tape string cover. Thus stowed away his "Life," written by himself, have contributed to the commandments. "The Christian the was, in many respects, which, though it is not that exactly, may yet one of the most remarkable men which the Eighort the contributed to the bakkuk when the Angel took him by the hair there an Elijah, and elswhare a Paul; bot let the whole church be thus waiting for the consolation of Israel, and the triumph shall be certain. I do hope and pray that the cloud may disperse. But really it seems, if there is any dark feature now in the condition of the church, it is that so few are bowed down into the dust on account of the sins of the world, lion's den, when Habbakkuk brought him his felt that God alone can rescue souls from the thraldom of sin, and the horrors of the second death-wipe off the foul stains of sin from the earth, and impress on it again his image in its holy purity .- Rel. Mag.

Kindred objects, kindred hopes, and kind-

indeed-each striving to promote the other's no worldly motive. Each sees, faint though it may be, the character of Jesus reflected in the other, and they love each other for their Savior's sake. How sacred, how endearing, then, is Christian friendship. And yet how rare-yes, painful thought-how rare at this day, is real, genuine Christian regard and friendship. In early times, to embrace Christ, was to be introduced to the unreserved confidence, the warmest affections, and the tenderest love of the household of faith. All were sedulous to cherish, not to offend one of Christ's little ones. All felt that their interests were one and indissoluble, and that the kingdom of Christ may come, and his will follower of Jesus now stand unloved and be done on earth as in heaven—as will lead uncared for in the midst of his own Christian them with a holy energy and unbroken con- household! How often does he stand, even stancy, to plead with a prayer hearing God! amid his own covenanted brethren, hated How sew mingle with the overflowings of a and despised, with no pitying eye bent upon burdened soul, the tear of sorrow that such him, but that of his God, and no heart to feel multitudes will continue the servants of sin- for him, but that of his Savior. If there is defiling God's beautiful heritage, and wrong- anything that will cause the heart of the poor ing their own souls, and adding to the cup of disciple to ache and bleed, and cause him to weep and mourn in secret places, it is the It was not so with him who felt almost con- cold, contemptuous and neglectful treatment the solitary desert! Popular applause could the church of Christ, & to so mournful an ex-

From the Home Missionary. MORMONISM—ITS PRETENSIONS AND EFFECTS.

bosom of the Beloved, the Sovereign Son of

the iniquity of us all." "The will of man," hanna and Juniata Rivers, is indeed beautiful, eral of our number having already been uplives still, and to Him I commit myself. He

But it was not merely for self he prayed.

A REVIVAL OF HIS WORK. Sometimes he uses argued the christian orator, "had rebelled and often grand; and to look out upon it, for set twice since leaving home, to which their will certainly find out means. Do not be He had no good to crave, no sins to wash Universalists; sometimes Infidels, and sometimes the Mormons. In this case, the latter were his tools. As soon as our meetings commenced, a Mormon preacher began to favor the people with his labors, to enlighten them in the mysteries of that system, and with the revelations said to have been vouchsafed to Joe Smith, the prophet of "the latter were his intercessions bounded by his earthly day saints." He was in the habit of announfrom the merits and the death of Christ, the North Bend, pastor of the congregation to gagement compelled me to leave before the L. "Well I'm one of your Father's stewards," the old kingdom of Satan to totter on its founnation of merit in our works is no better than which the late Gen. Harrison's family belong, and handed him thirty-three dollars. Stilling dation. David, Daniel and Elijah proved its behalf, but whose stubborn heart would not prove the strain of the stra vanity and folly—not to call it senseless imand with which he himself was wout to worbut entirely too long for a communion occafelt warm tears in his eyes; says he, "I am
power. In answer to prayer Peter was deyield to the claims of the Savior. He attenpicty. If we could have been saved by our ship. His account of the General "at home," sion. It was half past 12 o'clock when it was now rich enough—I want no more." This livered, Paul was sustained. By it in our ded nearly all our meetings, and intense anxious descriptions. But own works, Christ's death would have been was to me highly interesting, and could not concluded—the service having already lasted first trial made him so courageous, that he no own day, pagan altars have been demolished; liety was depicted on his countenance. But unnecessary. All who have ever come to but increase my veneration for him as having 21 hours—and then all the exercises immelland the darkness of heathenism dissipated; and in an evil hour, he went to listen to the More of the darkness of heathenism dissipated; and in an evil hour, he went to listen to the More of the darkness of heathenism dissipated. which this doctrine excited amongst a portion we had also several Episcopal ministers in our take, if we suppose, we are edifying a con-

error at work in some parts of the West than God .- Presbyterian. this; it is by far more dangerous than is generally supposed. Its preachers are scattered abroad, and great as is the folly of the system. yet I know that many persons are deluded by it, and these too not only among the ignorant, but among those of whom we should expect better things. The preachers profess to believe the Bible, and found their discour- TERMS: | \$2 50, if payment is delayed beyond 3 months. ces upon it. They find Mormonism shadowed forth in the Old Testament, and say that there has been no real religion in the world icription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by since the days of the Apostles, until the "lat- simself." ter day saints" arose. From Mark 16; 16, they argue that baptism (by immersion) is a saving ordinance, and that verses 17 and 18 of the same chapter are of unlimited applicathem that believe," &c., "they shall speak with new tougnes"-"shall lay hands on the teach that all the offices mentioned in 1 Cor 12:28, were designed to be perpetual, viz: day saints."

I lest Brother Peet to continue the meeting, while I came here to fulfil a pre vious ly wicked place, with no stated preaching ers they have been softened, and with others but by the Methodists once in four weeks. They still, full conviction was produced, that it is a outside." need a minister much and urged me to remain, and I should have done so, had not duty seemed to call me here,

Miscellaneons.

From Burns' Magazine. THE WEEK.

The week is not marked out to us by the we read of the works of each of the first six days, and the rest of the seventh day.

The names of the days of the week as baths and Sabbath Schools! we have them now, are taken from some of nesday is taken from the name of Woden, and Thursday of Thor. Even the heathens who had lost the history of the creation kept things which they believed concerning their unite in "celebrating the day." gods, shewed a faint recollection of the great truths which were made known at the beginning of the world, or showed how they were week may each in its turn bring a lesson of instruction, some of them a double lesson. We may think of them first as recalling the

works which God did on each day. On SUNDAY he made light. On MONDAY, the firmament.

On Tuesday, He parted the dry land from the sea, and made it bring forth trees and On WEDNESDAY, He made the sun, moon,

and stars.

On THURSDAY, the birds and fishes. On FRIDAY, beast and man.

On SATURDAY, He rested from all his work that He had made.

We may readily think of some passages of the Bible suited to these several days:

life, and in thy light shall we see light." (Ps. MONDAY. 'By the word of the Lord were

the heavens made, and all the hosts of them by the breath of his mouth. He gathered the waters of the sea together, as it were upon an heap, and layeth up the deep as in a treasurehouse."-(Ps. xxxiii. 6, 7.)

with clouds, and prepareth rain for the earth, and maketh the grass grow upon the mountain and herbs for the use of men." (Ps. cxlviii.

THURSDAY. "So is the great and wide sea also, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts." (Ps. civ. branches."-(Ps. civ. 11.)

FRIDAY. "The lions, roaring after their prey, do seek their meat from God." (Ps. civ. 21.)-My bones are not hid from Thee; neath in the earth." (Ps. cxxxix. 15.)

SATURDAY. "It is a people that do err in their hearts; for they have not known my ways; unto whom I sware in my wrath, that is, the things that are seen,) that God made He teaches us about invisible things, the things we cannot see.

SUNDAY. "The Lord is my light and my salvation." (Ps. xxvii. 1.)

Tuesday. "He shall be like a tree planted by the water side, that shall bring forth his

fruit in due season." (Ps. 1. 3.) ant of the day, and my covenant of the night that there should not be day and night in their

THURSDAY. "Behold the fowls of the air; for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor they ?" (Matt. ii. 49.)

sacrifice, boly, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." (Rom. xii. 1.) SATURDAY, "Let us therefore, fear, lest a

promise being left us of entering into His rest pernicious results. any of you should seem to fall short of it." (Heb. iv. 1.)

MOTIVES.

Christians may be deterred from sin and excited to duty by motives of a seemingly opposite nature; and we perhaps do not err in

alas! there is reason to believe, he grieved excluded from the kingdom of heaven, but to by one who was. the Spirit, and was "given over to strong de- another it is enough to hear his master saylusions, to believe a lie," and this, too, while | will ye also go away? One connects his sin four other persons residing in the same house | with all the terrible retributions of eternity; and excitement. The exercises were held in with him, embraced the truth, and are rejoi- another, as if losing sight of these, remem- the Presbyterian church which had been beaucing in the hope of salvation by Jesus Christ. bers only that sin offends and grieves his Savi-How different their prospects and his foreter- our .- Happy they who are led to holiness by either method! Woe to those who are deter-There is probably no more soul-destroying | red from sin, by neither the fear nor love of

CHAMBERSBURG, JULY 18th, 1842. The Profits of this Paper are devoted to the

cause of Home Missions.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF

Reformed Church, by Reade Washington, Esq., repaid for our trip to Mercersburg. "apostles," "prophets," "miracles," "gifts of and the senior Editor. The audiences on healings"-"diversities of tongues," &c., and both these occasions, were very large, and that they do exist in the church "of latter the attention highly creditable to them. We charged the duties assigned them. have reason to believe, that these exercises were not without their good effects. Prejudiappointment. Potosi has been an exceeding- ces have been removed with some, with othcause from which no Patriot or Christian ought to stand aloof.

Early in the morning all the Sabbath Schools of the place, together with the Juvenile Temperance Society assembled in the Presbyterian Church, and were addressed by the Rev. Mr. McKinley. The Church was literally crowded by the Children and Youth of Chamberssun or moon, or any of the lights of heaven; burg, and as they returned from the place of but by the creation of God at the beginning, meeting, each School accompanied by its as it is told us 1st chapter of Genesis, where Teachers, we could not but thank God, that we lived in a land of civil Liberty-of Sab -

In the afternoon we attended the Annual the old heathen gods, chiefly of those that Celebration of the German Reformed Sabbath | A. Smith. were worshipped here in England-as Wed- School at their Room in the "Hall." It was a beautiful sight, to see 200 children and youth with their happy faces, all collected together the divisions of time by weeks, and many with their Teachers and Superintendent, to Day-

The exercises here, too, were by no means wanting in interest. Several hymns were born. still feeling after the truth, and getting hold sung-and sung beautifully-by these young of it here and there. To us the days of the choristers. A "declaration of Independence" was read by one of the young lads, which, although in some instances somewhat too flippant, was good as to its sentiments. A "speech" was made by another youth, and a "Poem" rehearsed by another--all very clever performances. The whole exercise was interesting, and seemed to please and gratify the children not a little.

Quiet and peace-harmony and good feeling-prevailed in our Town throughout the day, and the fe eling, we believe, is universal Holt. that the present method of celebrating the Fourth of July is both more rational as well ter, jr. as more beneficial, than the "old way" of do-For SUNDAY. "With Thee is the well of ing it, by drinking Whiskey and Punch, and Robinson. firing Cannon. In this instance, at least, the new way is better than the old.

FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

"While we value the praise of our friends, we should not despise the censure of our enemies; as, from the malice of the latter, we Tuesday. "Who covereth the heavens frequently learn our faults, which the partiality of the former led them to overlook."

There is so much truth, as well as beauty in the paragraph quoted, that we cannot resist WEDNESDAY. "Praise Him, sun and moon, the temptation to give it a passing notice. praise Him, all ye stars of light." (Psalms | Friends we never fail to value; at least as long as we believe them to be such, and every thing that comes from them, is placed to their account, as proceeding from the deepest in-25. "Beside them shall the fowls of the air terest in our welfare. We seldom imagine have their habitations and sing among the that they can and often do prove our greatest enemies, and yet this is frequently the case, though it may be unwittingly so on their part. Their friendship, and especially when though I be made secretly, and curiously be- it is accompanied by a want of prudence and common sense judgment often leads them to bestow praise lavishly, or at least injudiciously; and but too few, even of the best of us, are proof they should not enter into my rest." (Ps. against the blighting influence which such xcv. 10, 11.)-By all the visible things (that | conduct exerts. And should they not err on this score, yet their partiality may lead them not only to overlook our faults, but even injudiciously to conceal them; and in either case we must be sufferers from such conduct instead MONDAY. "Look how high the heaven is of being profited by it. Truly, then may i in comparison of the earth; so great is His with justice be said, that often even our best mercy also toward them that fear him." (Ps. friends, as they may imagine themselves to be, prove in reality our greatest enemies.

first thought appear, our bitterest enemies of- which this beautiful theory of "Union of now on its way to Reading. WEDNESDAY. "If ye can break my coven- ten prove our best friends, though it is true, Churches" was so popular, that its property, that they at the same time, plot our injury in- church-buildings, and all, were voluntarily so season, then may also my covenant be broken stead of our benefit. It is certain that they transferred to their Latheran brethren, as to with David my servant." (Jer. xxxiii. 20, will not endanger our interest, either by ex- entitle them to one half of the whole; and Review."-The July Number of this well concessive or by injudicious praise; and their that therefore, instead of living "in brotherly promulgation of our faults, though it may pre- harmony" as they did before, the "tug of war Eather into barns; yet your heavenly Father sent them in a light that is far beyond reality; commenced." There may be some such a condeth them. Are ye not much better than yet may have the effect of directing our atten- case on the other side also, but we do not retion to them, and lead us to discover many collect any.

> Considerations like these should lead us not strength in the erection of a "joint church," to undervalue even our enemies, whilst, at rather than to have none at all. And we are the same time, we carefully guard against pla- not prepared to advise against it, if an arrange- tification stated and defended against the error to me as Agent, to make it known to you, cing an undue estimate upon our friends.

DIAGNOTHEAN LITERARY SOCIETY saying that the poculiar nature of a Christian's Marshall College at Mercersburg, held its build a house of their own, we would say, rel temperament. One may be more wastly Anniversary for the present year, on the oven. Let it be done. If all professing christians ly manner. operated upon by fear, and another by love, mg of the 4th instant. We had not the pleas were perfect -in other words, if they were in One is prevented from backsliding, by the sure of being present ourselves, but have every respect what they ought to be, and if

"The occasion was one of great interest tifully decorated by the ladies of the place. In the rear of the stage an arch was erected which displayed considerable taste and skill.

At 8 o'clock, the professors and members of the two Literary Societies of the College, THEODORE APPLE, CHARLES B. MACLAY, WILLIAM P. SCHELL, HENRY A. MISH, JOHN men all acquitted themselves well, and showed As has been usual for several years past, themselves to be masters of the subjects they tion, and the promise is now, ever has been this memorable day was spent in an appropri- discussed. We were particularly pleased since uttered, and ever will be in full force, ate manner by a very large and respectable with the performances of Messrs Schell and and that literally now, "signs shall follow number of citizens. Temperance addresses Mish. The exercises were enlivened by muwere delivered in the formoon in the Presby- sic from a band, which had been formed for sick and they shall recover,"&c., and that terian Church, by the Rev. Mr. Davie, of the occasion under the control of Mr. Cassina, these are evidences of real faith. They pro- Greencastle, and the Rev. Mr. Bonnell of So much were we pleased with all that was fess to perform these miracles. They also this place, and in the evering the in the German witnessed, that we consider ourselves amply

The Committee of arrangement deserve special notice for the manner in which they dis-

The audience present was unusually large. The church though a capacious building, was insufficient for the accomodation of all, so that many were obliged to return or remain

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.

The Rev. Dr. Peters having accepted of a Professorship in the Union Theol. Seminary, New York, as was announced last week, the Rev. J. H. Agnew is now the sole editor of this Journal.

The July No. has been received. The following is its

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I. Remarks on prayer, by Rev. Prof.

III. Examination of Prof. Stuart on Heb.

II. Greek and Roman Education. By Prof.

IX; 16-18. By Rev. A. Barnes. IV. The Training of the preacher. By Prof.

V. The Progress of Society as indicated by the condition of Woman. By Prof. San-

exposition of Lev. 26: 9-10. By Prof. Bush. Tracts best adapted for general distribution, such appeals that I am ashamed to be first a-VII. Explanation of Math: 23. 35 (Zach- as a means of guiding perishing men to Christ. arion viou Barachion.) By C. W. Mueller Narratives of striking and instructive facts (Germany.) Translated by the Junior Ed- are especially desired.

By Prof. Krauth.

Translated from the French.

XI. Transcendentalism. By Rev. N. Por-

XII. Bibl. Researches in Palestine. By. Dr.

Critical Notices, &c.

fore the literary societies of Marshall College, Pa. will be delivered by the Rev. G. W. Burnap of that city, on the 28th September.

BUILDING OF UNION CHURCHES. A clerical correspondent of the "Lutheran Observer," in speaking of the erection of a left the press, and may be had on application immediate aid of the Education treasury-pronew house of worship, in Bedford county, Pa.,

"This house is to be Lutheran and Reformed, owing to peculiar circumstances it could not be otherwise, though little good is ever expected from union churches. The history of our church for the last 50 years clearly shows that union churches will do no good. and the sooner our people quit building them

It is well known, that very many of the houses of worship, at least in country villages and neighborhoods, in which the German Reformed and Lutheran denominations worship, were built and are owned jointly, for the use of both churches. It is equally well known, that of late years, many of our Lutheran brethren as well as some of our own, have been led, from sad experience, to look upon the plan as fraught with serious incidental evils.

-That, however plausible and beautiful it may look in theory, in a great many instances, it has been the occasion of much un-

PERDAY, "Present your bodies a fiving things requiring correction, which would oth- Now we are free to confess, that in new erwise have remained forever concealed from settlements, where the people are weak and our observation, and attached to us all their poor, it seems to be very desirable that the two denominations should combine their ment for a temporary union in creeting and fo Perfectionism. By Dr. William D. Snod- that he had only received 2 or 3 Messengers persons owning the house cannot be effected-which grass. would still, in our opinion be preferable. But This flourishing society in connection with when either denomination can at all afford to

good in the instance before us. It is better to every month, at one dollar a year. The be good next-door-neighbors, than to live to- specimen number is filled with highly intergether in one house in which family quarrels esting and us ful matter, and is worthy of are so apt to occur as a consequence. And liberal patronage.-A beautiful engraving escorted by the Mercersburg Artillerists, pro- hence we believe, that, generally speaking, it "The Valley of Silence," precedes the numceeded to the church. The exercises were is more for the glory of God-the promotion ber. We recommend it to public favor. opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. NEVIN. of peace and harmony, and the best interests A prologue was then pronounced, which had of religion in each denomination, wherever it been written for the occasion by Prof. W. M. can be done, for each one to have its own NEVIN, and evidenced considerable ingenuity house of worship. In some places the other sent to the friends of the Church and the cause packages. If our friend would designate the Nos. plan has worked well for 20 years—and then of Beneficiary Education, the exhausted con- which were not received, we could in all probability may have lasted longer, but in a great many urged upon them the necessity of vigorous CESSNA, and HENRY HARBAUGH. The young instances, it has been a "bone of contention"

We have therefore only to add our testimo- that injury which it must otherwise experi- W. Veazey, formerly Governor of Maryland, died at ny to that of the correspondent in the Luther- ence. As yet, we have received no response his residence in Cecil co., on the 1st inst., in the 69th an Observer-based upon careful observation except the one below, which comes from a year of his age. and an experience of nearly a score of years brother, who is ever ready for every good -that, upon a calm view of all that can be work, and whose example is worthy of imita-sylvania, died suddenly a few days since in Indiana. said for and against the measure, that we ex- tion by other and even older brethren. We pect but "little good . . . from union churches," and that, so far as our own denomination is have its appropriate effect, and that the scheme concerned, we can adopt his language and say, he proposes, will be speedily filled up. The that its "history for the last 50 years clearly case is urgent, and the present is the most fashows, that union churches will do little vorable time for meeting its necessities. Who

From the (N. Y.) Christian Intelligencer. mistake last week, at the bottom of the article on the Heidelberg Catechism that it would be continued. That article closed the series on what particularly respects the History of the Heidelberg Catechism. The series on that subject is of much research, and is the most particular and satisfactory we have ever seen. ing heart your urgent appeals in behalf of the ning, and the flames were extinguished by the rain. We feel a debt of gratitude to Professor Nevin for it. Nothing could have been more acceptable to our Church. We doubt not that the numbers of our paper containing it will be carefully preserved.

PREMIUM OF \$100 FOR TWO FOUR PAGE TRACTS.

and forcible evangelical tracts, adapted to accompany Christian effort and words of kindness for the salvation of men-more than 100,the Publishing Committee one hundred dollars which sum is hereby offered as a premium to

York, and Rev. Dr. Benjamin C. Cutler, of IX. Some Considerations on Pantheism. Brooklyn. Manuscripts, accompanied by the author's name in a sealed envelope, may be X. Park's Life of W. B. Homer. By Rev. E. | addressed till November 1, 1842, (post paid)

> WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, No. 150 Nassau st., New York.

Since the beginning of January last, there of Rochester, N. Y. 411 members, as follows: acter, before the enemy exult in the downfall Marshall College. We learn from the First Presbyterian, 53; Brick, (Presbyterian) Baltimore Patriot, that the annual oration be- 110; Third Presbyterian, 26; Bethel, (Presbyterian) 18; First Methodist, 118; Second Fellow brethren, Elder brethren, and Fathers Methodist, 22; St. Luke's (Prot. Epis.) 23; Grace, (Prot. Epis.) 9; First Baptist, 23; Sec. my name be placed last, if those more worthy ond Baptist, 9 .- Total, 411.

THE FORMULARY,

to the Publication office. It can be bound up with the English copy, in good morocco, gilt -price, Seventy-five cts. and One dollar.

A new Edition of the Catechism and Constitution in German; duodecimo form, has also just left the press, of the same size with the Formulary and the new German Hymn Book. Consequently the whole of the above works, or any part of them, can be bound together, without making the volume unusually large.

OUR TRAVELLING AGENT, Mr. Michael senger to the following new subscribers -- commencing Bundel has again set out for Perry and other counties north-west of it. He was providentially prevented from prosecuting his journey as was announced several weeeks ago. We commend him to the attention of our friends in that region of the Church.

its own house of worship. We could name dered it to be forwarded long since from H. On the other hand, as singular as it may at | more than one Reformed Congregation, in | We immediately re-packed the Box, and it is

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Biblical Repertory and Princeton ducted Quarterly Journal has been received. The following are its

CONTENTS. Art. I. The last Will and Testament of

James Smithson, London.

thought to the subject of Political Economy. the Virgin Mary.

an able and excellent one. It is clear-argumentative-dignified, and written in a master-

Quarterly List of Books and Pamphlets.

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION.

We have taken occasion recently to predition of the Treasury of the latter, and have replace them. [Editors.] and immediate effort, in order to replenish it with funds and save the cause from sustaining hope, that his plain and pungent appeal will good, and the sooner our people quit building them, the better."

vorable time for meeting its necessities. Who tendered the appointment of U.S. Senator,—having been officially informed of the death of Mr. Southard and thereby cheer the hearts of the friends of the Hon. William L. Dayron, and that and thereby cheer the hearts of the friends of Judge Dayton has accepted the appointment. the cause, as well as relieve the perplexing anxieties of many worthy beneficiaries? The Beautiful variegated marble has been obtained in the neighborhood of Bainbridge, Lanc. county, Pa. Heidelberg Catechism.—We noticed by future will soon answer this question, and our earnest desire is, that it may be effectually impulse to the cause.

> June 30th, 1842. DEAR BRETHREN:

I have read with an achcause of Beneficiary Education in our Church. What has hardened the spiritual sensibilities struck by lightning, all of which were more or less of those by whom such appeals ought to be injured. A number of barns in the vicinity of the felt and answered, that they have apparently continued to be disregarded? Have they be- and the outer districts. come weary of well-doing? Are they waiting | The valuable and extensive coach manufactory of for others to take the lead this time? Both perhaps. But why? Has God ceased to bless? Have they thrown in their "full mite interior and stock on hand were almost consumed. even their all?" Would they show such In view of the extensive demand for short backwardness if blessings, special blessings should be dispensed? Is the harvest less a- TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN CONCLUbundant? Are the fields less white? Are souls less likely to perish? Has God no right to ask for more? Christians, let us go to Cal-000 copies of such a tract being usually circu- vary for an answer !- But this is not it. Your lated within one year. A friend of the Amer- other readers have wondered and wept as ican Tract Society has placed in the hands of much as I may have done, and their surprise and that a treaty was drawn up and ready for signahas been the same with mine. They too ture, and would be signed yesterday, being the 4th day have asked how all this comes-Right-why of July. then have they not spoken, why have they not Great Britain the territories north of the St. John's, & VI. The Levitical Scape-Goat—a critical be equally divided between the two Four Page | GIVEN? I have spoken first so often after gain-and chiefly because, though I can speak but little-God knows that I am able to Brunswick-and of course the navigation of the river give much less .- And then there are Fathers to the sea. in the Church, and older Brethren in Israel Committee of award, Rev. Drs. Thomas to whom we Timothys have a just right to VIII. Mental Philosophy by S. Schmucker De Witt and William R. Williams, of New look for leading in such matters! Why now honorable and satisfactory in the highest degree, has if they have felt, have they not give an effect been effected. tual response ?-Silence we are told gives assent. You have told with solemn earnestness, and we fear with too much truth, that, unless immediate aid is rendered the cause must sink. What has been the reply? A melancholy voiceless Amen! Nothing else can be concluded from the prevailing muteness. We seem to gaze, our fingers in our mouths, as though we could stare relief out of the empty air. Surely this dare not be proclaimed in have been received into the various Churches | Gath. Let us up then and redeem our charof one of the most efficient causes for the evangelizing of a guilty world. Now is the time of danger, now therefore is the time for effort. at market this week from any quarter. permit me to begin a scheme-willingly shall | 55 a 56 cents, and Pennsylvania at 57 a 58 cents.

will only come on-and fill up the vacancy - | 66 cents per bushel. I therefore pledge myself to raise fifty dol-

lars within the bounds of my charge, between the present date and the close of the session, Or Liturgy, in the German language, has independently of centenary contributions, in vided ten other names are pledged each in like

P. S. I will give the name of my charge in the redeeming of my pledge

Editorial Correspondence.

July 5th, 1842.

Dear Brethren : "Please to send the "Weekly Meswith the articles on Baptism by O. P. Q.

Manchester, July 5th, 1842. "For the enclosed \$20, you are requested to send one hundred German Sunday School Hymn Booksgive credit to - for the "Zeitschrift," and for the remaining \$3 send us of the new German The brother at Reading is informed, Hymn Books. I made a beginning on last Sabbath pleasant feeling, which might and would have that his Box of Books sent to us, was not re- to introduce the new German Hymn Book, and al- Rev. Geo. W. Williard from D. Thomas (Jeff.) 2, been avoided, if each denomination had had ceived until to day, (Friday) altho' we had or- ready we have 75 persons who wish to have a copy each. As soon as I have ascertained how many we need, I shall send on an order."

> "Do you call it "cash payment" when the money is paid immediately after the books are received ?" Or must they be paid for in advance strictly speaking? Respectfully

Skip packsville, Mont. Co. June 22 1842

Your Brother,

*Yes, that will answer. (The Committee.)

DEAR SIRS: - You have sent me the Weekly Messenger of our Church ever since you Co. Pa. were the editors, and I had no reason to com-This is an elaborate article, and shows that plain of its punctual and regular reception, by the writer has bestowed no small share of the mail, in which it was brought to this place until within the last 3 or 4 months, I have lost 4 or 5 which to me is the more a loss, because Art. II. Primitive Christian Worship-and, [keep them filed. I should not have written so soon, but receiving a note from my Nephew Art. III. The Scriptural Doctrine of Sanc- Mr. B. of the 20th inst., in which he complains DERSONS ROOMING themselves indebted to script a since March last, and if he did not receive This article, occupying about 40 pages, is them more regularly, would not continue a subscriber longer than for six months; but in order to make trial of another mail route, requests his paper hereufter to be forwarded to rough subscriber baries been encoursed by many of his fel his Post office, Sulfordville, via Teappe P. as a Candidate for the time of uncustoment and successful and successful. his Post office, Sulfordville, via Trappe P. Art. IV. The General Assembly of 1842. O. from which office a mail is carried to the DES, at the case tal chester of the State of the Control former office, every Monday.

lief, he should renounce the system. But | threatening, that if he does so, he shall be | been furnished with the following particulars | they could all see things in the same light, | "The Mother's Magazine." - We have now | In short there appears to be something then it might do very well. But the very before us the first No. of a neat Monthly Jour. wrong in the travelling of your valuable paper, fact, that there are two distinct denominations nal, published in New York with this title, and know where to seek the proper remedy, but is proof that the latter is not the case. It is edited by Mrs. A. G. Whittlesey and Rev. D. by apprizing you thereof, who alone can see a wise maxim, "out of two existing evils, to Mead. The "Patriarch," a two-monthly Jour- to the matter-and to have the matter rectified. choose the least;" and we believe it will hold nal, has been united with it, and now appears -Your kind attention to this matter in any way most convenient to yourselves, will be gratefully received by

> In the Londs of Christma affection, BENJ. REIFF.

REMARKS .- We are quite certain, that the "Mexsenger" is regularly forwarded from our office every Tuesday evening, and can scareely account for its irregular peregrinations. We shall write to several of the distributing offices on the Route, and in the meantime see with our own eyes that all proper atten-

Domestic Intelligence.

He was upwards of seventy years of age.

The Cayuga (N. Y.) Patriot estimates the loss by the recent hail storm in that region, at \$100,000. We could hope this was rather a liberal estimate.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR .- We learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser that Gov. Pennington has

The Philadelphia United States Gazette states that much greater damage was done to property in that answered in such a way as will give a fresh city during the storm of Friday evening last than was at first supposed.

> St. Paul's Church was struck by lightning, and the roof, rafters, and one of the side walls injured. The fluid was seen to descend the conductor of the Rev. Mr. Waterman's Church in Arch street.

> The House of Refuge was set on fire by the light-Twelve dwelling houses in the city were also city were consumed. Numbers of cattle and other animals were killed in the neighborhood of the city, Mr. William Dunlap, on Juliann, below Green st.,

> was fired by the lightning during the storm, though

the fire was not discovered until after midnight. The

From the New York American of Tuesday evening.

A highly important report, and which we have reason to think well founded, reached the city this morning from Washington. It is, substantially, that Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton had finally agreed upon all the points in discussion between the two countries,

by great Britain ceding to the United States the strip between our present Eastern boundary and St. John's river, including the city of Frederickton, now

To this arrangement New-Brunswick was very averse, but higher considerations have prevailed, and a settlement that must be deemed by the United States

Rhode Island .- Peace and quiet have once more been restored. Dorr has not yet been apprehended. A reward of \$5000 is offered for his apprehension.

The Mechanics Bank (not Farmers and Mechanics) of Philadelphia has resumed specie payments,

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FLOUR .- The market has no stock of any des cription, and has not been so bare for a long time past Howard St. Flour is selling at \$36; City Mills, at 5 933, cash, and Susquehanna at \$6.

Rye Flour .- None in market. GRAIN .- Wheat .- There have been no supplies Corn .- Sales of Md. white and yellow are made at

Rye .- Sales of Pennsylvania have been made at

Oats.-Last sales of Md., at 31 a 33 cents per and Penn'a at 361.

Notices.

Special Meeting of the Maryland Classis. A special meeting of the Maryland Classis will be held in Manchester, Carrol co., Md. on Saturday evening preceding the 5th Sabbath of July (30th.) As business of great importance will require the attention of Classis, a punctual attendance of the Ministers and Lay delegates is earnestly requested.
W. F. COLLIFLOWER.

Stated Clerk of the Md. Classis.

Acknowledgements. LETTERS RECEIVED.

Joseph Gerhard, M. Shell, Dewalt Fous (2 subs.) Rev. J. C. Bucher, Dr. Wm. E. Grier-it was published as it was in manuscript; Rev. T. L. Hoffeditz (1 sub.) Ann Hammond, Geo. Upp, Jr., Rev. Henry Aurand (2 subs.) C. McCauley, H. D. Rodarmel, Rev. J. Geiger (will be considered cash if paid as soon as are received.) Rev. G. W. Williard (2 sub.) H. Roland, Rev. D. Zacharias, Adam Gentzel (\$13.) B. Reiff, Rev. A. L. Herman, Rev. John R. Kooken, Jr., Rev. H. Miller, H. Shaw, J. E. Houser, Samuel Boyer, Rev. C. Gates, Rev. Richard A. Fisher-will send soon; E. B. Brown, Rev. Isaac Gerhart.

MONIES RECEIVED.

By M. Shell from Abrm. Shell (Shellsh.) 5; By L. S. Grove, 2, and David Thomas (Fred.) 2, By H. Roland from Jacob Graybill (Leacock) 4. By Rev. J. C. Bucher, from David Brandenburg 2, Jos. Wise 2, and J. Coblentz, (of J. P.) 3; John Hammond (Boonsboro') 9; J. M. Stearns (Bloomf.) 2; John Forster, jr. (Aaronsb.) 13; Rev. A. L. Herman (Reading) 1;

BOOKS FORWARDED.

1 Box to Rev. A. Herman (Ger. and Eng. Hymn Books) Reading, Pa. I Box to Rev. G. Martin, Emmitsburg, Md .- care Rev. S. Gutelius, Gettysburg. 1 Pekge (Ger. Hymn and S. S. Bks) Rev. J. Geiger, Manchester, Md. I Box (Ger. Hymn Bks) Rev. H. Wagner, Leba-I Box (Ditto, Liturgies, &c.) M. Bundel, Centre

BOOKS RECEIVED. 1 Box, from Rev. A. L. Herman, Reading (Zolli-

koner's Gebetbuch.)

Advertisements.

I GRIER, are invited to call on the latter and make relibemont; otherwise, suit will be instituted, without respect to the GRIER will continue the practice of medicine and Mercersburg, hand 29, 1et2.

Register and Recorder.

Green Castle, July 3, 1842-4-6.

Poctry.

From the Churchman. THE DYING BOY

"De not forget me; I would not my name, As a shange language to your ears became."

Twas early summer, pleasant June had come, Flinging her coronals on every bough, And from the soft southwest, with perfume rife, fers The light-winged zephyrs woord the coy young flow The brooks like playful children babbled on, Loosed from their icy bondage, and the birds, Nature's unwearied choir, tuned their clear notes, And in the wild-wood shades held revelry. Earth were her robes of light and leveliness; There were no clouds athwart the deep blue heaven. Nought that might tell of darkness or decay; But in a cottage home, where the green vines Clambered about the casement, and the sun Peeped steathily amid the clustering boughs, And the red rose gave her sweet odors forth-There Sorrow sat, and claimed her heritage In human hearts.

Upon his lowly couch, Lay like a broken lily, a fair child, Just numbering then his tenth bright summer, His clasp'd hands were white as braided snow-wreaths, And his silken hair, once waving lightly In the summer's breath, now wet with death dews, Fell all heavily on his pure forehead. There was no rese-tint on his wasted cheek, It seemed like Parian marble, and his eye, The lid half drawn, shone faintly as a star 'Mid parting clouds.

Beside him leant, heart-sick Of patient suffering in her pallid face, For she had struggled earnestly, till faith Could spread its eagle pinions and soar up, From the cold bed where she must lay her boy, To his bright spirit home. O, only they Who with a mother's speechless agony, Grow pale; counted each feeble pulse; and seen The full round limbs shrink in undue proportion; Only they, can tell a mother's sorrow, And may own how hard to bow submissively, And say, "Thy will be done."

Hush! he is waking, The dim eyes re-open, and the white lips, Long sealed as though in death, find utterance. She had thought he slept, but when he turned Those soft dark orbs to hers, she saw that tears Were on their silken fringe, and o'er his face Passed a deep shade of gloom. "Mother," he said And the faint tones were tremulous with grief, Mother, I know soon the time will come, When I must die; and as I lay but now. And thought of the sweet spring and summer days, Which each revolving year makes the green earth So beautiful, and how they all would pass Over my grave and I should see them not, I thought how sad it were to be forgullen. Will it be so, dear mother? I would care But little if all others should forget, But I was thinking, that you too, perhaps, When you grew older, and your tears were dried, And I had slumbered long, you might forget The timid boy who wandered by your side In the sweet garden paths at close of day, Or gathered wild flowers in the shady nooks Of the old pasture meadows; he who knelt Each morn and eve to his his childish prayers Low at your knee, and grasped your gentle hand, When the clear Sabbath bells rang joyously, To seek our heavenly Father's hallowed house; You might forget the hour when he was wont To come with bounding step and gleesome call, From his wood rambles to your open arms. Will it be so, dear mother! Must I die, And you forget your child?

She pressed her lips On his cold forhead, and her burning tears Fell fast with his; but when the first keen pang Was past, she nerved herself to comfort him, And told him, in her heart were images, And gentle names of loved and lost, which ne'er Could fade from her remembrance, and that he Would ever live among the brightest there, 'Till death should bear her to his arms in heaven.

MEMORY.

EY WORDSWORTH. A pen, to register; a key

That winds through secret wards; Are well assigned to Memory, By allegoric bards.

As aptly, also, might be given A pencil to her hand; That, softening objects, sometimes even Outstrips the heart's demand;

That smooths forgone distress, the lines Of lingering care-subdues, Long vanished happiness refine s, And clothes in brighter hues:

Yet, like a tool of fancy, works Those spectres to dilate, That startle conscience, as she lurks Within her lonely seat,

O that our lives, which flee so fast, In purity were such, That not an image of the past Should fear that pencil's touch !

Retirement then might hourly look Upon a soothing scene, Age steal to his allotted nook, Contented and serene;

With hearts as calm as lakes that sleep In frosty moonlight glistening; Or mountain rivers where they creep Along a channel smooth and deep, To their own far-off murmurs listening.

THE DYING CHILD. BY NEWTON IVORY LUCAS. I am so weary, dearest mother, sleep Weighs down my eyes-I cannot see the now: But weep not, dearest mother-wherefore weep? I hear thy sobs, I feel thy cheek-thy brows Are wet and hot with tears-and I am cold! Upon my cheek; so let me sleep and dream Of heaven-of angels-mother, and of thee! See-sec! the angels stand beside me-now So soft-so sweet? But no, I see their wings; I cannot come-I have not wings to rise My body from my bed. Lend me your wings, Ye lovely beings !- no; they shake their heads; "Not yet," they say-not yet? and why not yet? Thou pressest me so close, I cannot breathe, Thy team bedew my cheek-why art thou sad? I have no wings-I will leave thee, mother; But weep not thus, or thou wilt force the tear From me -and I have cause to smile; they smiled Upon thy child-they strewed upon his bed The flowers-they strew them still-they come

They bend-they whisper-see, they lend me Mather, I magnt - I rive - they him thy shild !

Children's Department.

MY SISTER.

"Little Children love one another,"-Sr. John. waving hair floating with the wind.

in which we could not share together.

ished ardor, when at some slight provocation | YOU HAVE? fast bell summoned us away, and we return- EMPTY POCKET! endeavored to eat. I was ashamed and griev- will have TYPHUS FEVER! ed, and inwardly resolved to embrace the first | There comes my neighbour, the book-binopportunity, when we were alone, to throw | der. His hand shakes as he raises his full Have watched the life-blood ebb, and the young cheek my arms around her neck, and entreat her glass Ah! Shanon-I dread to say it, but

> the meantime to sit down to my lessons. I bevy comes up, cigar in hand. Gentlemen. seated mysef at the window, and ran over what will you have? I choose to supply the were perpetually recurring to the scene in an apoplexy, or a sudden fall in his shop the garden and at table. It was long before | The tailor in green glasses will have or rathe my mother returned; and when she did, it has already, a consumption; and I fear th was with an agitated look, and hurried step, three idlers in their train, will have the nex to tell me that poor Ellen was very ill. I epidemic that shall sweep off our refuse drun asked eagerly if I might go to her, but was kards. But what will that man have, who lean not permitted, lest I should disturb her. A over the table, seeming to pore over the las physician was soon called, and every means | Herald! He is scarcely resolved what he shall made use of for her recovery, but to no pur- drink, or wether be will drink at all. I underpose. The disease, which was in her head, stand the language of his motions. He is a renconstantly increased in violence, and she be- egade from the temperance ranks. He has borcame delirious. It was not till evening that rowed money this week. John, you will have I was permitted to see her: she was a little lodgings in juil! Sorry, indeed, I am to recovered from the severity of the pain, and see in this den Mr. Scantling, the cooper, lav with her eyes closed, and her little hand Not to speak of himself, I have reason to be resting on the pillow beneath her head. How lieve that both his grown sons are beginning I longed to tell her the sorrow I felt for my to drink. He looks about him suspiciously. books, will please always mention how and unkindness to her in the morning, and how Now he has plucked up courage. He takes where to send them, if they are to be sent on much I suffered for it during the day. But I whiskey. You will have a pair of drunken any other than a direct route. was forbidden to speak to her, and was soon sons. taken out of the room. During that night and the day following she grew worse. I saw her several times, but she was insensible of of reading, and the husband of a lovely Engmy presence. Once indeed she showed some lish woman. He takes his glass with the air signs of consciousness and asked for me; but immediately relapsed into her former state.

On the morning of the third day I arose at an early hour and repaired to the sick room. My mother was sitting by the bed. As I en- an air. You will have an early death! tered, she drew me to her, and for sometime membrance of her affection for me, and my you will have the halter of suicide! last unkind deed, revived in my mind, and I must take the rest en masse, for it is Saburying my face in the folds of the curtain, I turday night, and the throng increases. The wept long and bitterly.

Years have passed away, and I am now a man, but never does the recollection of this escape to purer air; and still the parrot-note incident of my early life fail to awaken bitter resounds in my ears-What will you have? feelings of remorse; and never do I see any You will have-to sum up all-you will have of my young friends exchanging looks or a terrible judgment, and an eternity of such words of anger, without thinking of my pastime with my own loved sister .- Teacher's Offering.

COLD WATER FOR INFANTS-Dr. Dewees says that he has often seen infants, when seeming to suffer exquisite agony rendered perfectly quiet and easy by a draught of cold

Minister's Department.

THE PRESS-THE PULPIT. If it be supposed that the press is becoming the great preacher, and will supersede other RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE OF THE INDIAN. preachers, because it speaks easily and cheaply to all classes and conditions, and sends its last week, which strongly marks the savage May, 25th 1842.-6t. instructions copiously into every house and character. Two Indians, of the Winnebago every hovel, it is enough to reply that experi- nation, quarrelled, upon which one stabbed the ence has given no sign of any such event. other to the heart; he made almost superhu-All success to the press! Let it pursue, as man efforts to escape, but the moment his nent Physicians, in this County, but used in their practice. diligently as possible, its works of scattering pursuers touched him he surrendered and walk- County used the Syrup of Wild Cherry, personally, during a light wherever light can penetrate! But it ed back and seated himself upon the dead never will nor can take the place of the oral body, wit hout once attempting to escape. The instructer. Tell me not that sermons, and relatives of the dead Indian placed him upon exhortations, and counsel, and consolation, the body, when several gentlemen interfered can all be read at home, and that better can in behalf of the captive, and requested that dily allowed, and yet it proves not by any not so much in fault as the other. They means the point interposed. And so can bet- were answered, that if "white men" would sionally come on from fright, and various other causes, produat home than can be heard in our lecture ceased, he might go, otherwise he must die. being ready at band; and as I have used Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry repeatedly in my family, and alrooms.—And yet our lecture rooms, in town This condition not being complied with, he ways with marked success-I can recommend it with confiand country, are multiplying. Lectures was doomed. During this negotiation the sav-And hark—the storm without! O, press thine hands family, instead of being publickly pronounced. his pipe, perfectly indifferent as to the issue, smith opposite the Saving Fund. But would the people be satisfied with this and when told he must die, he deliberately substitution? Do they not flock to scientific removed his pipe, giving the usual "Ugh!" and literary lectures more eagerly than ever? His executioner then stepped behind him, and And is it not so also with religious lectures? with a single blow of the hatchet, severed the They bend their heads-they whisper in mine ear- The truth is, that not only is opportunity se- right arm at the shoulder: upon this the Indian cured by the announced purpose of public in- resumed his pipe, and began to smoke as if corder, at the next election. Should I be favored with a struction, many going at a specified time to nothir,g had happened, in a short time the ex-They rise—they leave me; no—they scatter flowers hear who might seldom find or make time to ecutioner, with a blow, severed the left arm. acquaintance with the duties of the trust, to discharge those man utterance which will interest human af- him to the ground; even his countenance voice of man. In its changeful tones, in its fortitude. - Dubuque Express. wondrous compass, and in its indescribable powers of expression, there is a spirit which you cannot have on the leaves of a book. daughter of reason, the mother of knowl-And so it is with the accompaniments of edge, the birth of the soul, the commerce of speaking. There is a charm, a mystery, in heart, the bond of friendship, the nourishthe living face, eye, hand, presence, which is ment of content, and the occupation of men election in October next. Respectfully,

Temperance Department.

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

After a day's work of calculation and copy-One morning in my early life I remember ing, I was under the mortifying necessity of to have been playing with my younger sister waiting an hour in the bar-room of a low tay- ing embraces, in brief, its characteristics as not then three years old. It was one of those ern, to secure the services of a mail-guard, who compared with the old Hymn Book:bright mornings in the spring that bring joy was to carry a parcel for my employers .and life to the heart, and diffuse gladness and Amidst the smoke, the spitting, and the clatter count of the multitude of metres embraced in animation through all the tribes of living crea- of a crowd of Inn-haunters, I could not but find tures. Our feelings were in perfect harmo- some subject for reflection. The presiding geny with the universal gladness of nature. | nius of the bar was a bloated, carbuncted, whis-Even now I seem to hear of my little sister kered young man, whom I had long known as as she followed me through the winding al- the abandoned son of a deceased friend. I sight tion applied, are also left out. leys of the garden, her cheek suffused with ed and was silent. Ever and anon, as one after the glow of health and animation, and her another, or squads of two, three or more approached this shrine to receive and empty Sue was my only sister, the sole compan- their glasses, and deposit their sixpences, I ion of my childish sports. We were con- heard the short, peremptory formula of the standy together; and my young heart went Bacchanal minister-"what will you have? Miss Von Heeren, Klopstock, &c. &c. out to hers with all the affection, all the fond- -brandy? gin? punch? WHAT WILL YOU ness, of which childhood is capable. Noth- HAVE?" And the victims severally made ing afforded me enjoyment in which she did their bids, for a smaller, a cocktail, a sling, not participate; no amusement was sought or a julep, as the case might be. The constant regetition of the "form in that case made That morning we had prolonged our play and provided," set me upon a drowsy meditill near the hour of breakfast, with undimin- tation on the pregnant question-what will my impetuous nature broke forth and I struck | Methinks I can answer the question, said I

my little sister a blow with my hand. She to myself, as I cast a glance around the murlarge tears came in her eyes: her heart was maker, who, with a pair of newly finished tres. The whole number of Hymns is nearly too full to allow her to speak, and shame boots, is asking for "grog." What will you 700. made me silent. At that moment the break- have? Young man, you will soon have an

ed without exchanging a word. The excite- There is a trembling, ragged man, with subjects has been greatly enlarged, as for inment of play was over, and as she sat beside livid spots under the eyes. He is a machine- stance, on Repentance; Justification; Death; THE Managers of this Institution have this day declared a my mother at breakfast, I perceived by glan- maker, and has lodgings in the house. What Heaven; Eternity; Meetings for Prayer; Weekly Deposits remaining in the find, which will be paid to the Depositors in or after the 15th instant With hope deferred, and worn with ceaseless vigils, ces at her, that she was pale and sad. A will you have? Ah! the bar-keeker knows with- Missionary Hymns, and others. She who had borne him. There was much that told tear seemed ready to start in her eye, which out an answer, he takes gin and water. Poor her little self-possession could scarcely sup- man! I also know what you will have. Alpress. It was only when my mother inquir- ready you have been twice at death's door; Hymn Book was printed at the expense of the ed if she was ill that she drank her coffee and and the gin will not drive off that chill. You Synod, and not by our Establishment. Those

you will have the PALSEY!

When breakfast was ended my mother re- The glasses are washed out, not cleansed, in pay for paper, printing, binding, &c. &c. tired with her into her room, directing me in the slop-tub under the bar-shelf. Now a fresh my lesson, but did not learn it; my thoughts answer myself, thus :- the baker will have

That young fellow in the green frock-coat. and coloured neck-cloth, is a musician, a man of a Greek drinking hemlock. You will have a heart-broken wife?

What! Is that lad of fifteen going to the bar? He is! and drinks off his cogniac with The old man that totters out of the door has pied by Franklin Gardner, directly opposite Bernard Wolff. was silent, while the tears flowed fast down doubtless come hither to drown his grief.

her face. I first learned that my sweet sis- His last son has died in prison from the efter was dead, as my mother drew aside the fects of a brawl in the theatre. His father curtain which concealed her from me. I felt has looked unutterable anguish every sober work before us, and the motives to its as though my heart would break. The re- moment for two years. Wretched old man!

bar keeper has an assitant, in the person of a I saw her laid in the coffin, and lowered pale, sorrowful girl. Two voices now reiinto the grave. I almost wished to lie down with her, if so I might once more see her smile, and hear my forgiveness pronounced in her sweet voice.

I almost wished to lie down terate the challenge—What will you have! Misguided friends, I am greatly alraid you will have a death-bed The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! The undersigned has just received an assortment of Books What will you have! without hope!

My man has arrived, I must go; glad to Brownlee on Baptism retribution as besits vour life.

As I walked home across the common, I thought thus; and what will he have, who day after day, and month after month, and years after years, doles out the devil's bounty to his recruits, and receives his sixpence as it were over the cossin of his victims? You, to say the least, hardened tempter, if memory live hereafter, will have the recollection of The Printing Office of the "Weekly Messenger" is prepared your triumphs, and the vision of their eternal variety of Printing, in the English or German Languages, viz receipts .- Sentinel of Freedom.

Miscellaneous.

An event took place at Prairie Du Chien, read, but there is always something in the The Indian still retained his upright position, voice of man which will command the atten- not a muscle of his face changing; a third tion of man, there is something in living hu- blow across the small of the back brought feetions, till time shall be no more. Neither wore the same cold, serene and stoic expresthe invention of the press, noble as it is, nor sion. He was, however, soon cut in pieces FELLOW CITIZENS-I offer myself to your consideration any other human invention, can possibly su- by the relatives of the dead man. This was COURTS of Quarter Sessions. Over and Terminer, and the Gr. persede that miracle and gift of God, the an instance of Indian retribution and savage port.

Conversation .- Conversation is the

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> I and my inclination to promote my own welfare, I offer myself to the consideration of the Voters of Franklin counduties faithfully and with perfect impartiality. JOHN W. REGES. Chambersburg, May 11, 1842.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

JOHN WOOD.

Chambersburg, April 27, 1842.

RECISTER AND RECORDER. THE undersigned encouraged by many of his fellow-citizens

I throughout the County, offers himself to the consideraion of the voters thereof, as a candidate for re-election to the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, at the General HENRY RUBY. Chambershurg, April 11, 1842.

PROTHONOTARY. TROM encouragement received from various parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of PROTHONOTARY at the coming general election Respectfully, MATTHIAS NEAD. Chamb'g, April 11th, 1849.

ISAAC H. M'CAULEY, Attorney at Law.

TTAS removed to the office recently occupied by R. M. Hard, Esq., on the north side of Market street, two doors East of the Court House. Any business instrusted to his cars will be attended to promptly and diligently. Chamb'g, April 14th, 1842. Chambersburg Saving Fund Society.

A N ELECTION will be held in the office of the Society' Aon Saturday, the 21st inst., between the hours of oss and Four o' clock P. M., for the purpose of shoosing, by ballot, THIRTERN DIRECTORS, to manage the concerns of the above GEO. A. MADEIRA. President,

HOLMES CRAWFORD, Treasurer, May, 11th, 1842.

JOHN WYETH, Bookseller, Harrisburg, Pas, at the Publication Office of the German Reformed Church, such as Hymn Books, plain and fancy binding-Catechisms, Liturgies, Sunday School Catechism, Brownlee on Baptism (English and German) &c., &c., - which he will sell at the | ish the sentiments, dispositions, and habits requisite to make April 3d, 1842.

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> DIVIDEMD. Chambersburg Saving Fund Society, 1 H. CRAWFORD, Trear,

April 6, 1842.

Seventh Annual Statement of the Chambers burg Saving Fund Society. APRIL 4th, 1842. To Weekly deposites remaining,

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