

An Impostor.

We omitted to give in our paper of last week, a caution to the public, respecting a colored man, who professes to be an Indian preacher, and gulls the people into the belief, that he was robbed, &c., and under such and similar pretences collects money for himself and his "Squaw," as he calls his wife, (who, by the way is nothing more nor less than a colored woman, who is known by the colored folks of this place.)

Not only has he imposed upon the people of Chambersburg in this way, but in many other places, changing his name as often as the chameleon does his color—at one place calling himself "Montezuma," and at another something else. Let none, therefore, encourage him, for he is certainly a wicked man. He has been exposed again and again in the different Methodist papers, and despite all his testimonials from preachers of that and other denominations, is not to be trusted.

Reformed Dutch Church.

The Rev. Dr. Hardenberg, late pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Crownstreet, Philadelphia, has received and accepted a call to New York. Dr. Ludlow, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania is expected to supply his place temporarily.

The Franklin Bible Society.

From a notice in another part of this paper, it will be perceived, that the friends of Bible distribution among the destitute, have resolved, at a recent meeting held in the Court House in Chambersburg, to take measures for re-supplying the county of Franklin.

The "Franklin County Bible Society" having been inactive for some years past, it is designed either to resuscitate it, or else to organize a new society in its stead. A meeting has therefore been called, which will be held in the Lutheran church on this place, on the evening of the 29th inst., on which occasion several gentlemen from a distance are expected to deliver addresses. We hope the friends of this praiseworthy cause throughout the county, and especially the citizens of our town, will attend on that occasion, and lend their influence to an undertaking, which every philanthropist as well as every Christian, cannot but regard with favor.

Executive Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions.

The following brethren compose the Executive Committee of this Board for the present year.

Rev. John Rebaugh of Greencastle, Peter Cook of Fayetteville, Rev. Jacob Helfenstein, and Messrs Henry Ruby, Frederick Roemer, William Heyser, Lewis Denig, George P. Ritzberger and John Smith of Chambersburg. This committee was organized on the 4th day of November, by the appointment of the Rev. John Rebaugh as Chairman, Rev. Jacob Helfenstein Cor. Secretary, and Henry Ruby Recording Secretary.

The committee meets on the first Wednesday of every month, in the Missionary room. All communications, intended for the committee, should be forwarded in time, and addressed to the Rev. Jacob Helfenstein, Corresponding Secretary, B'd. of M. Chambersburg, Pa.

Liberty, once more.

The subject of Christian liberty is inexhaustible, at least, so may some of our readers think, when they perceive that we are about to take it up once more. We are willing to receive even this sentiment, and wish only that the importance and obligations of Christian liberty, were so extensively and effectually felt, as to give a general and sensible demonstration of its existence, in the way of large contributions to the institutions of the Gospel. But in the midst of all the efforts that may be made from every quarter, to inculcate its principles and enforce their observance, the natural perverseness of our nature in reference to even the most simple and evident requirements of religion, will prevent them from meeting with that general and effective reception, which is to be desired. This consideration must not, however, discourage our efforts for the advancement of this good cause, but should rather prompt to greater diligence and activity. We at least, are willing, and feel it to be our duty, to hold the subject up in every light, of which it is capable, hoping, that in the end, some good may result from our labors.

The remarks we have made in our previous articles are general in their application, so far as the Christian community is concerned.—We wish at present to be a little more specific, and direct our attention more particularly to an important class in the midst of this general mass, and we are prompted to this measure from the conviction, that circumstances seem loudly to call for some such course.—

We have reference to *ministers of the Gospel*. However ready such are to admit; and that properly too, the obligations of Christian liberty upon professors of religion in general, yet there is a disposition among some of them, to throw these obligations off their own shoulders. We have frequently heard ministers of the Gospel, whilst inculcating from the pulpit the duties of Christian liberty upon their people, at the same time, excuse themselves from their obligation, and although there is considerable force in the reasons assigned for their course, yet we must confess, that we have had our misgivings about its correctness and propriety. We are decidedly of the opinion, that ministers of the Gospel, in all circumstances, should cheerfully contribute according to their ability, towards the support of the institutions of benevolence, as well as the religious community in general; yea, that is highly important that such should be the case, and we trust that the few considerations we shall present, will be sufficient to show that our opinion is not without foundation.

The simple fact, that ministers of the Gospel constitute a portion of the Christian community, as well as professors of religion in general, renders it evident, that they are not exempt from the common obligations to liber-

ality. All the precepts of the Bible are general in their application; that is, none are exempt from their obligation; to whom they are capable of being applied. There is nothing in the circumstances of ministers of the Gospel, which would indicate, that they, in this respect, are not to be included in the general mass. And the Bible moreover, knows nothing of such an exemption. If then, ministers of the Gospel wish to comply with the requisitions of that religion, which they profess to have embraced and to preach, it is evident that they must contribute their proportion towards the different objects of benevolence. We are well aware, that the excuse that is generally assigned for not attending to this duty, and which is sometimes regarded in the light of an evident exemption, is the fact, that the pecuniary circumstances and annual income of most ministers of the Gospel are so limited, that it is not in their power to contribute to the different objects of benevolence. There is certainly, considerable force in this consideration. It is but too true, that the salaries received by many ministers of the Gospel, is very inadequate to their comfortable support, and from such but little can be expected. But it is to be feared that this plea is used by some to whom it does not properly apply. It is evident that, in some of these cases, by the observance of a rigid economy, something at least might be spared for objects of benevolence, & were this course to be pursued, such would doubtless reap essential advantages in the end. And in those cases in which even the most rigid economy, would not enable them to give their portion to objects of benevolence, it becomes a matter of serious inquiry, whether the people to whom they minister, might not, by proper exertions, obtain for their pastors a more enlarged support. Every people ought to feel, that it is their duty not only to furnish their pastor with a comfortable subsistence, but also with the means necessary to enable him to meet the claims of benevolence, and that people who fail to do so, ought to consider that they are not only guilty of withholding from their pastor that to which he is justly entitled, but also of depriving him of the ability of discharging an important and evidently incumbent duty. These are truths which should be constantly held up before the minds of the people, and urged by every possible consideration, until they shall have produced a lasting impression and given rise to their appropriate efforts.

The consideration already presented enforcing the claims of benevolence upon ministers of the Gospel, must be admitted to possess some weight, and should be in itself, sufficient to secure for them a proper attention. The principal one, however, remains yet to be noticed. We say then once more and especially, that the obligations to Christian liberty rest upon ministers of the Gospel, in view of the influence which their example in this respect, is calculated to exert upon the members of their flocks. One evident and important duty of such is, to lead the way in the several duties, the observance of which they inculcate upon their people. They should preach by example also, and not by precept merely.—

Their personal conduct has a powerful influence upon the people, and especially is this the case, in those instances, in which the mutual confidence and attachment are strong.—"Like priest like people" is an old adage, and equally as true in the present application of it, as in any other. If the pastor is liberal in his contributions, we have reason to believe that his people will be so also. But if on the contrary, there is but little self denial exercised on his part, and besides, a parsimonious and worldly spirit manifested, it cannot be strange indeed, if the people are found evidencing a similar disposition. Ministers of the Gospel, then, may by their example be the means of bringing much into the Treasury of the Lord, or of preventing much from coming into it. This is a consideration of thrilling interest to every one filling this capacity, and should frequently lead to faithful self-examination with respect to his conduct in relation to the claims of benevolence. We shall not pursue this subject any farther, and hope that the efforts we have made to direct attention to it, will be kindly received, and not altogether without effect.

Philadelphia Classis.

It will be seen from a notice in another column, that this Classis has called a meeting on the 22th instant.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Nov. 24th, 1840.

To the Editors of the Weekly Messenger: Dear Brethren:—

It always affords me pleasure to hear of an increase of subscribers for our religious periodicals. The past history of our Church has fully shown, that wherever these papers become extensively circulated, there we may expect a warm attachment to our Church, and much activity in the cause of Christ. And as our Centenary Year is so near at hand, and as we wish to bring out the vast, and almost hidden resources of our Church, that we may permanently establish our Institutions, I conceive it to be of great importance that the Messenger be put in every family, that the minds of our people be enlightened upon this subject, that they may act intelligently and with the proper spirit. I have therefore mentioned this subject to the people of my charge; but as the field in which I labor has been so long cultivated, you cannot expect me to add many to the list of subscribers. I will however do what I can. I now send you a widows mite, and hope shortly to do more.

Send the Messenger to Mr. P. B. and S. D. Right, dear brother; do what you can, and if you and every one else will do the same, we shall soon swell our list of subscribers prodigiously. Only try. There is great meaning in that little word: TRY.

Yours truly,

EDWARDS.

From West Pennsylvania.

The following remarks accord so much with our own opinions, frequently expressed, that we place them before our readers, with the hope, that they will be duly considered by those interested. The writer, having expressed his gratification at the circumstance, that our congregations in the East are desirous to divide their pastoral charges, says: "But since in the West, I have been brought to doubt the expediency of this mode of procedure, as a

general rule. I think more attention should be paid to the West. No reason can be assigned to show that our people in the East are more in want of frequent preaching than in the West. And me thinks, if they had the same love for their neighbor, which they have for themselves, they would be willing to divide with their western brethren.

Christian benevolence will not suffer us to seek our comfort and happiness to the detriment of our brethren. As Christians, we are to "look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." There are also many prominent places in the West, which may be looked upon as strong holds, and ought to be taken possession of as soon as possible. These places would then prove citadels to our Church under whose protection many other charges would in the course of time be formed. The thought has frequently occurred to me, that it would be well for our Missionary Society to correspond on this subject with the Ohio Synod, or District Synods, with a view to ascertain a knowledge of the most important places for the location of our ministers, and then send them there."

ORIGINAL.

For the Weekly Messenger.

Mercersburg.

Messrs. Editors:—I do not wish to appear too particular, on the subject of typographical errors; especially as I have so very little reason to be dissatisfied with your press on this score, in comparison with the wrongs which are often suffered through careless printing.—You are justly entitled to the praise of being general, in your correction, as well as in other respects, in the execution of your work. But I find in your communication of last week, on the subject of *scholarships*, a slight error, which, as it obscures the sense of the whole passage in which it occurs, seems, I would like with your permission here to set right. And this more particularly, as the point concerned is one which I consider at all events worthy of being held up a second time distinctly to view.

I am made to say, that of the \$25,000 which the Mercersburg Classis propose to raise for the Centenary, at least \$10,000 ought to be made up, in Franklin county alone, from within the Reformed Church. What I wanted to say was, that this amount should be made up, in this county, "from without" the Reformed Church—not the most happy phraseology, I confess, but the best I could hit upon at the time, to convey the idea of an action in this case, which should be external to the limits of our own denomination.—Thus corrected, I now repeat the thought in another form. Independently of all that shall be done in the Centenary effort by members of the German Reformed Church, \$10,000 should be raised in Franklin county from the rest of its population, towards the establishment of Marshall College. The German Reformed Church in the county should raise as much as this itself, for the purposes of the Centenary generally considered; and it is to be hoped will not fall far short of it as a mark. But in consideration of the general interest comprehended in the College, and the relation in which it stands particularly to this county, this full sum may reasonably be looked for besides from that portion of the community, within these limits, which our communion does not embrace.

Mercersburg alone, it seems to me, with its proper neighborhood, might be expected, (including German and English in one view,) to make up \$10,000, towards an object so intimately connected with the prosperity and dignity of the place. It is true indeed, that \$10,000 have been already raised at this point, some years since, to secure the location of the Theological Seminary; and this liberality, I trust, will always be held in recollection, as an illustration of the enterprising spirit which reigns there at least in some bosoms. But it should be considered at the same time, that a full equivalent was secured to the place, if not to every generous donor, for all that was given away in this transaction. The literary settlement already made, with the prospect merely of those enlarged operations which have been expected to follow, has already put an additional value on property there more than equal to \$10,000. And now, if the views which are entertained with regard to our institutions be carried into effect, as we have good reason to believe they will, it is saying little to affirm that Mercersburg and its vicinity will reap from the operation, a greater profit still, in addition to all that has been reaped already. Nor can it be said, that this will be long properly to the first bargain, inasmuch as the Seminary was expected always to be connected in time with a separate establishment for the College.—That is very true; but nothing was specified as to time or form. Years might have elapsed, before anything better than a large academy would have occupied the ground; and the whole design might have ended finally in a very small affair. Until lately indeed, the prospect could not be considered any more favorable than this. But now the German Reformed Church has come forward and said, let Marshall College flourish. It is proposed to place it among the foremost institutions in the land; and to do it with the least possible delay. Here is a proposition, which goes far beyond all that Mercersburg, a few months since, had any reason to expect; and it should be felt, that it is worthy of being met with the most generous response, on the part of the town and surrounding country. Our institutions altogether, in the end, will be worth \$50,000 to the region in the midst of which they are to stand. To say, that they will put an average value of \$5 an acre, on the land in and around Mercersburg, to the extent of at least ten thousand acres, is a very moderate calculation. And all this leaves out of view entirely the higher advantages, of a moral and social kind, which a community may hope to enjoy, from having such an interest in its bosom.

Now I am sure, that if the case were rightly considered, the community which is to be thus benefited by this movement, would feel itself bound to make up \$10,000 towards its accomplishment. Not only the citizens generally of the town itself would come forward and give; but every man who owns property, within five miles of it, would be ashamed to be found holding back, in a case so clearly bearing on his own private interest as well as the public good. If I owned a farm near to Mercersburg, I should count it mean in myself, not to do something handsome for Marshall College. Self-respect, and just regard to the favorable opinion of others, would stir me up, if no higher consideration could prevail, to be generous towards such a cause. I should be afraid that if I were not, it might be remembered to my discredit hereafter; or at least, that I should remember it myself, in a way not the most comfortable to my own feelings.

If it were proposed to carry a railroad through Mercersburg, a heavy subscription no doubt could be raised for the object in a very short time. But these institutions are a much more important interest, in all respects. When completed they will be worth ten times as much as a railroad would be. If the place were made the centre of a new county, the solid advantages secured would be of less account than what is promised in the present case. And yet it has been said, that to reach this object, the people in and around Mercersburg would be willing to sustain themselves the whole cost of the requisite public buildings.

What will be done by them for the College, remains yet to be seen. It is known that some of them have already led the way, in liberal subscriptions. It is to be hoped however, that considerably more will be done, if not before, at least on the coming Christmas day, on which the system of clerical meetings, for the Classis of Mercersburg, is expected to be entered upon in Mercersburg itself. At all events, a handsome sum, there is reason to believe will be reported in the end.

But if there be any truth in the view thus taken, of the claims of this interest on Mercersburg and its vicinity alone, we may see at once how reasonable it is to say that Franklin county altogether should do its part in the Reformed Church and out of it, full as much as has been mentioned.

Nothing can be more fair, I repeat it, than that we should look for liberal help, in this enterprise, from those who do not belong to our communion, especially in this county. Marshall College belongs to no denomination as such. That the German Reformed Church has undertaken to support it, is indeed one of the most auspicious circumstances connected with its establishment. Without this patronage it can be worth nothing. With it, it may be made all that the interests of literature in the State demand. Now is this a reason for the English community especially so far as it is of a Presbyterian cast—to stand off, and say, we will do nothing, or we will do only a little, as a matter of charity to the German Church? Not certainly, in any sound or sober brain. There should be no delicacy then, in asking assistance here from any, simply because they may not happen to be of German extraction, or to belong to the German Reformed Church.

But is it fair to count such contributions, in our Centenary Operations? By all means; inasmuch as this is the action emphatically, by which they are called forth at this time; and because the express intention of them is, to assist and sustain the Church in carrying out her generous effort, with regard to the great public interest comprised in the College. And besides, due credit will be given of course to all who contribute, in our *ARG* nook; so that we shall not be chargeable with glorying in foreign liberality, as though it had been our own. If a Presbyterian church, for instance, take a scholarship in the college, we count it so much towards the round sum we are aiming to raise for that interest, but report and record, at the same time, the source from which it comes.

And it is to be presumed that our friends, out of the Church, in all parts of the State will count it a privilege in many cases, not only to fall in with us in this way, by giving us their aid in building up the College, but to lend a helping hand directly also to the general action of the Church as such, in her Centenary Effort at large. It is well known, that very much was done in favor of the Methodists, in different places, on the occasion of their Centenary, by persons not belonging to their communion. In some instances, most liberal donations of this sort were received.—And yet they work always and only for themselves; and all that they got in the case of their Centenary, became their own, without further account, to us for exclusively denominational ends. Now, why should the community at large not be expected, to show at least as much interest in the German Reformed Church? No good reason, I am sure, can be given, why it should be otherwise.

But in the end, we must rely mainly, under God, upon ourselves. Let all of us resolve to do something. The occasion is great; let it call forth great thoughts and extra exertions. Let there be effort and sacrifice—for the glory of God, and for the honor of the German name. Let ministers lead the way, in speaking and giving. The people, in that case, will not hold back. All should give; the officers in our institutions themselves, our pastors generally, the members of our consistories, and the people at large. Let excuses be given to the winds. J. W. N.

In some cases, the sum of one thousand dollars by a single individual.—Eos.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Grand College.—This marble palace, now in the progress of construction, for the education of the "poor orphans," according to the will of the late Stephen Girard, affords one of the most astonishing instances of squandering an estate, on record. According to the Philadelphia Ledger, \$17,000 are now annually expended in salaries to officers and artisans connected with the institution. A.D. Bache, the President, has a salary of \$4,000 per annum, from the time of his appointment in July, 1833.

The cost of thirty-four splendid and needless cushions, amounts to the enormous sum of \$48,800, or \$12,000 each. The corner stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1833. The architect was appointed the 23d of March, 1830; the clerk of the trustees was appointed in March, 1833, and the President was appointed in July, 1833.

The estimated cost of the College was \$700,000, and of the out-buildings, \$200,000—making a total of \$900,000. It is a well ascertained fact, that the expenses up to January last, on the College, amount to the colossal sum of \$1,373,712.45, and the College reported by the architect, to be but about two thirds completed.—Watchtower.

Martyrs.—According to the calculation of some, a-bout 200,000 Christian Protestants suffered death, and seven years, under Pope Julian; no less than 100,000 were massacred by the French in the space of three months; Waldenses who perished; amounted to 1,000,000; within thirty years, the Jesuits destroyed 900,000; under the Duke of Alva, 33,000 were executed by the lightning; 150,000 by the French massacred; besides the vast multitude of whom the world could never be particularly informed who were proscribed, starved, burned, assassinated, chained to the galleys for life, or immured within the walls of the Castle, or others of the Church of state prisons. According to some, the whole number of persons massacred since the rise of Papey, including the space of 1,400 years, amounts to 50,000,000.

Melancholy Accident.—A deplorable circumstance, resulting in the death of an amiable young woman, happened on a canal boat at Medina, Orleans Co. on the 18th ult. Miss Margaret Ingersoll, eldest daughter of John Ingersoll, Esq. of German Flats, was on her way to visit some friends at Buffalo. As she was passing over the canal, the boat struck a snag, and the usual warning was given by the steersman; but in her haste to escape the danger, the dress of the unfortunate girl caught a spark, and she was brought in contact with the bridge and so seriously injured that she survived only two days. Miss Ingersoll was a accomplished and esteemed young lady, in her 18th year. The first intelligence of the sad event received by her afflicted parents was accompanied by her mangled and lifeless remains.—Herkimer Journal.

Coal and Iron.—In the vicinity of Danville, on the North Branch Susquehanna Canal of Pennsylvania, there is now in progress of erection an establishment for making Iron with Anthracite Coal, which for extent and completeness in every respect will be superior to all others in this country, and equal, at least, to any in Great Britain. These works are situated in the heart of an Iron ore region of the finest quality, and the access to which is so easy and economical a character that the ore is procured at the low cost of sixty cents per ton. The Anthracite is brought by canal, both from the Wyoming and Shamokin regions. The process of making iron exclusively with Anthracite is no longer a matter of experiment. It is now a completely successful operation, and is destined to work a thorough revolution in the Iron trade of the U. States. The Danville Iron-works says:—"The North Branch Division of the public works continues to work well, and such a rush to get down Wyoming Coal, and up Shamokin Coal, to Danville, before the close of navigation, was never before known. At the wharves of Biddle, Chambers & Co. in front of their Flour and Works, and in front of the Steam Engine Manufactory and Machine Shop of Haywood & Snyder, mountains of Coal are rising from the continual stream of boats there unloading. All the assurances of the Canal officers, that the Canal should be navigable this fall, are more than fulfilled.

Our iron men will have fuel plenty on the spot where they want it, for the winter season; and three, if not four, Anthracite Furnaces will be in blast at the same time, during the ensuing winter. One of the large new Furnaces of Biddle, Chambers & Co. is now ready for business, and another nearly completed."

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—It is said that superior men always have superior mothers, and it certainly seems to be the case in general, if not always.—Physiologists may not be able to account for it, though the philosopher, familiar with the operations of mind, may. It seems to be owing to the susceptibility of the infant mind to impressions, and the almost unlimited power the mother has, to mould it for good or ill.

Whatever may be the views entertained towards Mr. Adams as a politician, it is conceded by all, familiarly acquainted with his private character, that he is, and has been a man of high toned morals, and of the strictest integrity. The following letter is a key to his exception to the generality of public men. It is taken from a volume of letters of Mrs. Adams, mother of John Quincy Adams, just published, and compiled by her grandson, C. F. Adams, Esq. of this city. The letter was written to her son, then eleven years of age, who was residing with his father at Paris:

June, 1778. My Dear Son:—'Tis almost four months since you left your native land, and embarked upon the mighty waters, in quest of foreign country. Although I have not particularly written to you since, yet you may be assured you have constantly been upon my heart and mind.

It is a very difficult task, my dear son, for a tender parent to bring her mind to part with a child of your years, going to a distant land; nor could I have acquiesced in such a separation under any other circumstance than that of the most excellent parent and guardian who accompanied you. You have arrived at years capable of improving under the advantages you will be likely to have, if you do but properly attend to them. They are talents put into your hands, of which an account will be required of you in some way or other, possessed of one, two, or four, see to it that you double your numbers.

The most amiable and most useful disposition in a young mind, is diffidence of itself; and this should lead you to seek advice and instruction from him who is your natural guardian, and will always counsel and direct you in the best manner, both for your present and future happiness. You are in possession of a good natural understanding, and of spirits unbroken by adversity, and untuned with care.—Improve your understanding by acquiring useful knowledge, and your character by such as will render you an ornament to society, an honor to your country, and a blessing to your parents. Great learning and superior abilities, should you ever possess them, will be of little value and small estimation, unless virtue, honor, truth and integrity be added to them. Adhere to those religious sentiments and principles which were early instilled into your mind, and remember that you are accountable to your Maker for all your words and actions.

Let me enjoin it upon you to attend constantly and steadily to the precepts and instructions of your father, as you value the happiness of your mother and your own welfare. His care and attention to you render many things unnecessary for me to write which I might otherwise do; but the inadvertency and heedlessness of youth require line upon line, and precept upon precept, and, when enforced by the joint efforts of both parents, will, I hope, have a due influence upon your conduct; for, dear as you are to me, I would much rather you should have found your grave in the ocean you have crossed, or that an untimely death crop you in your infant years, than see you an immoral, profligate, or graceless child.

You have entered, early in life, upon the great theatre of the world, which is full of temptations and vice of every kind. You are not wholly unacquainted with history, in which you have read of offenses which your inexperienced mind could scarcely believe incredible. You have been taught to think with horror, and to view as

—a monster of so frightful mien—

That, to be hated, needs but to be seen."

Yet you must keep a strict guard upon yourself, lest the odious monster will soon lose its terror by becoming familiar to you. The modern history of our times furnishes us as black a list of crimes as any that paralleled in ancient times, even if we go back to Nero, Caligula, or Caesar Borgia. Young as you are, the cruel war into which we have been compelled by the haughty tyrant of Britain and the bloody emissaries of his vengeance, may stamp upon your mind this certain truth, that the welfare and prosperity of all countries, communities, and I may add, individuals, depend upon their morals. That nation to which we were once united, and has departed from justice, civility and subverted the wise laws which formerly governed it, and suffered the worst of crimes to go unpunished, has lost its valor, wisdom and humanity, and from being the dread and terror of Europe, has sunk into derision and infamy.

But, to quit political subjects: I have been greatly anxious for your safety, having never heard of Ohio, since she sailed, till about a week ago, a New York paper informed that she was taken and carried into Plymouth. I did not fully credit this report, though it gave me much uneasiness. I yesterday heard that a French vessel was arrived at Portsmouth which brought news of the safe arrival of the *Boston*, and this was confirmation. I hope it will not be long before I shall be assured of your safety. You must write me an account of your voyage, of your situation and of every thing entertaining you can recollect. Be assured I am, most affectionately, yours.

POSTSCRIPT.

Winter seems now to be at hand with us. The first snow fell on Friday night and Saturday afternoon, and with some intermission, continued the greater part of Sunday. We have about 20 inches of snow.

Fire!—On Saturday week a fire occurred in Shippensburg, which consumed several houses, the hotel of Mr. Duke among the rest. We regret to learn, that an aged colored man perished in the flames.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received the minutes of the special meeting of Maryland Classis. It shall appear next week. We have just room to say, that they have resolved to raise *Thirty thousand dollars* within their bounds! Well done.

HYMNAL.

Married, On Thursday the 9th ult., by the Rev. George Burkner, Mr. Deane Weber, of Knapfield, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Dr. Samuel Hester, of Chester county, Pa.

On the 10th ult., by the Rev. John H. Smith, Mr. John Price, to Miss Elizabeth Henshaw, both of Lewisburg Pa.

On the 11th ult., by the same Mr. Jacob Rutz, to Miss Sarah Hester, all of Harrisburg, Pa.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Helfenstein, Mr. John Shelly, to Miss Mary Holliger, both of Franklin Co.

On the 15th ult., by the same, Mr. Cassel Funk, to Miss Margaret Sloan, both of Dauphin county, Pa.

On the 16th ult., by the Rev. John H. Smith, Mr. Samuel Peter, of Mercersburg, to Miss Rebecca Stitt, of Antrim township.

On the evening of the same, in Greencastle, by the same Mr. Nathan Brumbaugh, to Miss Letitia Myers, all of Washington county, Md.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Helfenstein, Mr. John Shelly, to Miss Mary Holliger, both of Franklin Co.

On the same day, by the Rev. Dr. Hartz, Mr. John Weaver, to Miss Elizabeth Henshaw, both of Lewisburg Pa.

On the 29th ult., in Philadelphia, by the Rev. F. Berg, Mr. Alexander B. Reschler, to Miss Anna M. Zimmerman, daughter of the late Adam Zimmerman.

Near Woodbury, Md., on the 17th ult., by the Rev. W. F. Collier, Mr. Henry Sawyer, to Miss Catherine Donnell.

Near Middletown, Md., on the 18th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Buehler, Mr. Henry J. Jarboe, to Miss Elizabeth E. Flock, daughter of Mr. Jacob Flock of John Esq. all of Middletown Valley.

DEATHS.

Died, in Mercersburg, on the 29th ult., Mr. Elliott T. Lane, aged about 50 years.

Mr. Lane was a respectable and valued member of society, and his departure (which was sudden and unexpected) is universally regretted.

Near Lewisburg, Md., on the 18th ult. Franklin, Mr. John Lewis and Mrs. Ann Michael, aged only year.

In Middletown, Md., on Monday, the 18th ult., after a protracted illness, Mr. Frederick Schaeffer, the 89th year of his age. Mr. Schaeffer was one among the first settlers of Middletown Valley, and has been long known as a very respectable and useful citizen.

On the 15th ult., at the house of his father in York, Pa., Mr. John Dangler, in the 81st year of his age. He had been a member of the church, and was a man of high moral and religious worth, and many are the hearts that sympathize in his untimely departure.

NOTICES.

Time of Meeting Changed.

The Susquehanna Classis will meet in Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., on January 5, 1841, at 6 o'clock, and not on the 22nd, as was announced heretofore. The members are earnestly requested to attend.

R. DUENGER, Secretary.

Philadelphia Classis.

A meeting of this Classis will be held on the 29th of December, 1840, at ten o'clock, A.M. at White-mars, Montgomery Co., Pa., for the purpose of a marshalling measures in view of the approaching Centenary, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

SAMUEL HELFENSTEIN, Sen., President, p. l.

East Pennsylvania Classis.

This Classis will hold a special meeting at Allentown, on the 15th instant.

T. L. HOFFEDITZ, President.

Subscription to Marshall College.

The undersigned respectfully informs those persons in Chambersburg and its vicinity, who have subscribed to Marshall College, that the last instalment of their subscriptions is now due, and that payment of the same may be made to Lewis Denig Esq., who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

BERNARD C. WOLFF, Gen. Agt. for Marshall College.

BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions will be held in the Missionary room, in the Hall, on Wednesday December 9th, at 10 o'clock. A.M. The minutes of the last meeting are requested, as matters of importance will be transacted.

HENRY RUBY, Secretary.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Mezra. Editors: The following is a copy of an attempted translation of a part of the well-known hymn "Mein Salomo dein freudliches Regieren," by Dr. Richter, from a rustic manuscript which I found this morning in looking over some of my "junior years" essays. If only a part of the beauty has been transferred from the original into the present form, I shall feel satisfied. The original composition is the best witness of antiquity—and of the deep and dignified piety of the age which produced it.—I love the feeling awakened by the perusal of those pious breathings of Zion, which are so characteristic of the first years after her purification. How unlike most of modern effusions of what I cannot call by a better name than "pious froth!"—The text which I have followed is contained in a little volume devoted to an exposition of each stanza of the hymn printed in 1735, and gives the four stanzas omitted in the German Reformed Hymn book (Lied 266.)

Jesus, my King! thy tender, sweet control
Hushes the pains which made my spirit sigh.
When'er my timid heart to Thee draws nigh,
Thy gladdening Spirit quickly cheers my soul;
Thy looks of love smelt down my sensual ore
And fears and troubles tear my heart no more.

This gracious Friend such golden gifts imparts
As earth with all her boasting can't prepare—
Look at the world! Her riches light as air!
She can't the drooping cheer with all her art!
My Jesus can, and does abundantly
When all earth's painted pleasures falsely die.

Thou dearest Friend! How happy is the heart
Which—trembling at the terrors of the law
Hastened to Thee, when first thy smiles it saw,
To taste the sweetness which Thy joys impart;
Which every fear and anxious doubt dispel
And whisper to the spirit "all is well."

Truly blessed Jesus! if thy looks of love
My saddened heart so fully penetrate,
They may a purer light within create,
To lead me to thy Father's heart above;
In which we ought but free forgiveness need,
And see to streams of grace new streams succeed.

That which the law is impotent to give
Thy matchless grace at once for us procures.
Reluctant hearts to goodness it allures—
By holy precepts teaches how to live;
From strength to strength with gentle hand supports
And with forbearing patience rules our hearts.

On Christ alone my panting heart would gaze
O'er his "bright day-spring" on high;
The light of truth, and truth of grace made
I With deep assurance see by thy clear rays
No clouds of sin can be so thick and drear
As those which let not thy kind love appear.

When'er, O'erwhelmed, my face is hid in dust,
And quenched my filial confidence in Thee;
When, law-assailed, my timid faith would flee,
And only terror fills my heaving breast—
Oh! then recall to me thy Father-heart,
Revive my strength and confidence impart.

Now can I rest, my Savior, in Thine arms;
Thou, Thou shalt be my everlasting peace;
To praise Thy love my song shall never cease—
My soul's enraptured by Thy holy charms.
All I desire since Christ, my Life, is mine—
It is enough, my spirit breathes in Thine.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

A Hint to desponding Ministers.

A certain minister who had been very successful in his labors in the gospel vineyard, at length saw but very little fruit attending his ministrations. To be useless, he could not bear—his soul was bowed down under the discouraging prospects around him. Nothing on earth was so gloomy to him, as a spiritual death; for he had been used to showers of reformation and mercy, and nothing else could satisfy his mind. Seeing no outpouring of the Spirit, no sinners converted under his preaching for some time, his soul was beset with desponding and melancholy fears.

While thus exercised, he dreamed a gentleman hired him to work for him, and the price of his labor, per day, was stipulated. On inquiring what his employer would have him do about, he was informed he must go and hammer a certain rock to pieces. "That," he replied, "will do no good for the rock is large and hard, I could never break it to pieces," "That is nothing to you," said the gentleman, "follow my directions, and I will pay you your wages."

The laborer then went to work; and though it appeared an endless, and therefore useless task, he labored with diligence and patience for the sake of his wages. After awhile, contrary to all his calculations, the mountainous rock broke into shivers.

The minister saw that the dream contained instructions for him; he felt the reproof, resumed courage, and was again blessed with seeing the rocky hearts of many of his hearers broken by the hammer of God's word.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Filial Obedience.

No. 1.

If you would fit your children for heaven—governing them, in the earthly, as they must hereafter be governed in the heavenly family—you must always require obedience to your commands.

This is of the first importance—of the first importance in early life. And when I see, on every side, the woful neglect in this very particular, which prevails in families where better things should be expected—Oh, that this printed page might speak!—that the earnestness of its tones might give emphasis to its words! But alas!—it is silent; and God, alone, can give it energy! Reader, may I ask you to think, and to ponder again and again, upon the unspeakable importance of this first rudiment of a right education!

Let the disposition of the immortal spirit be unruly—let its will rise and live supreme; and you educate it for collision with Jehovah! Every instance of insubordination, strengthens that habit which unfits the soul for subjection to the laws of God. With disobedience, or with the least approximation to it, the parent should never compromise. Such tendencies must be overruled; and the child be made to feel, in its earliest, what it must know, in all its future existence,—that there are wills superior to its own, to which it must bow in cheerful subjection. The parent by securing, in early infancy, this subjection to himself, is training the child in the way it should go, and is thus fulfilling the ordinance of Jehovah.

O, I have often wondered, yea, and sometimes shuddered, when I have seen the parent pass over the transgressions of his child—when I have heard the voice of parental authority answered only by a murmuring refusal. It matters not how trivial a requisition is, if it is but wise and reasonable—and such, it should always be; for, in this respect, you should govern as God governs, who never regards the least law as unimportant—when it

is once reasonably made, it should never yield before the reluctance of the child.

I truly look upon that parent—and how many such!—who passes unnoticed the disobedience of a child—as I would look upon a heathen mother, while instructing her offspring in the principles and practices of some soul-destroying religion; for every act of disobedience comprises the very essence of sin, and is a new step in the road to death. Wo to that parent who beholds his child disobedient, and neglects to intervene and enforce his authority. Such authority may be exercised mildly and kindly, while it is maintained firmly and constantly.

The child should never know the time when it is not to obey immediately and cheerfully. The beginnings of evil are small, and the first manifestations of disobedience can be controlled. Thus, if you will prevent the habit, it is well; but if you allow the child to disregard your laws, you are recreant to God, who has given it to you to train up for Him—you are recreant to your own offspring, whom you are allowing to advance, unrestrained, to eternal ruin. O that parents would ever have before them the legitimate, awful end of filial disobedience, and they could not look upon the slightest symptoms of this hell-disease, without alarm and pain!

It is impossible, either for language, or for human conceptions, to magnify the evil of early disobedience. Imagination, even, cannot paint its danger in too high colors. And could a majority of professing Christian parents but witness their own neglects in this very particular, together with their true bearings, it would fill them, I doubt not with amazement, and cause them to cry out, *wo is me*.

If your children do not obey the earthly parent whom they see, how can you expect them to obey that Heavenly Father whom they see not? If they do not yield to you, even an outward subjection, how can you expect them to obey that God whose law searches the heart and tries the reins of the children of men. An habitually disobedient child presents awfully alarming symptoms of confirmed depravity and ripening ruin. If he disobeys you in a little thing, he will disobey in a greater; thus advancing till he despises all those laws of God that control the inner, if not those that control the outer man.

As to the season of requiring obedience, it is sufficient to say that it is none too early to apply God's rules, when the child is old enough to obey the devil's; or, in other words, it is full time to make a child obey, when it evidently knows enough to disobey.

Parents, be advised, then, in the name of your children and of God—both of whom your responsibilities concern—be advised, as you would avoid unfaithfulness to the latter, and cruelty to the former, to establish and maintain parental authority. Let it be even and mild—let it be constant and uncompromising, and then you will have fulfilled, in your sphere, this department of your duty, and you can leave the rest with God; the child will pass from under your tutelage, into the more extended spheres of its existence, with that pliant will, and with those habits of subordination, which afford the best promise of ingrained piety.

[The Family a Religious Institution.]

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Visit.

In one of the freezing days of our climate, a young physician but recently married, invited his wife to accompany him on a visit to one of his patients.

"You are romancing, James! what, visit a family without an introduction, or an invitation, or exchanging cards?"

"In this family, my dear Amanda, there is no ceremony of cards," said James, "but they will not be the less pleased to see you."

"I never used to go to see other people," said Amanda, thoughtfully; "but," continued she, after a short deliberation, "I'll go with you, James, any where."

They passed from the handsome street of their residence to a public square, and crossing over, entered a small alley, in which Amanda saw a row of houses built in a manner that showed they were for the laboring class. Crossing the whole range they entered the last house, and at the first door Dr. Ledson gave a gentle rap. A woman opened it, and welcomed him.

"Two chairs were immediately set, one with the back broken off, the other rickety and unstable."

Before the fire were two little children seated on the hearth, making a noise, which the attendant female vainly endeavored to quell. A girl about ten years of age came out of a small pantry bedroom, and smiled as she spoke.

In a large rude chair sat a thin female. She looked herself incessantly. She looked up when Dr. Ledson addressed her, but neither smiled nor spoke. Her complexion was sallow by illness, her lower jaw had fallen from its socket, and her teeth chattered with the vain endeavor to close the mouth.

On receiving some nourishment at the hand of her companion, she seemed revived.

"I am glad to see you, doctor, though I had hoped to have been relieved from my wretchedness before now. I do not complain, but my bones have started through the skin, and I suffer"—she shivered and stopped an instant. "I thought it very hard when I lost my baby last summer; but I see it was little what would have become of it now? I must leave these, as young as they are, to take care of themselves, and my husband is none of the steady."

She did not weep, she was past that human feeling. Amanda looked on in silence. She had learned more of life's state from this scene than she could have acquired from volumes. She now felt a wiser woman at eighteen than she would otherwise have been at twenty-five.

It brings down all our vanity and little remainings—a spectacle of such woe. Even the almost total insensibility of the sick was more touching than ordinary sorrow. It gave a feeling of so much that must have been endured before.

"Is this your sister?" said the woman.

"No," said James, and Amanda smiled as he replied, "it is my wife."

"Is it your wife?" said she, showing some vivacity. "How sweet she looks. Can she sing? Oh, can she sing? 'I would not live always'?"

How often had Amanda sung that carelessly before. She felt awed and humbled now by every syllable that floated on her soft rich tones around the narrow apartment.

The dying looked up so thankfully, that she even looked pretty. A slight hectic relieved her livid countenance. She said audibly, "I hear the angels singing now around me," and then relapsed into a monotonous groan of weariness.

The little girl shook hands beseechingly at the young couple left, and in a subdued voice Amanda whispered, "we will take care of you."

Who like the physician, save indeed the minister, is called upon to see human nature in every shadow of a tint? The rich and the poor, the delicate and the coarse, the ignorant, come before him without disguise.

Amanda thought before that she had loved her husband; but luxury is a dead sea atmosphere, in which the noble passions sicken and lie motionless. She clung to James' arm as he returned home, with a feeling of devotion to him that she had never imagined before; and in the pleasure she experienced in softening the horrors of her fellow-creatures' poverty, she found every day new cause to rejoice in having shared her fortune with one, who if he brought to her no addition of the earth's wealth, had taught her there is a way of employing it that will awaken delight.

Angelic Sympathy.

Angels were in the full exercise of their powers even at the first infancy of our species, and shared in the gratulations of that period, when, at the birth of humanity, all intelligent nature felt a gladdening impulse, and the morning stars sang together for joy. They loved us even with the love which a family bears to a younger sister; and the very childhood of our tender faculties did not only serve the more to endear us to them; & though born at a later hour in the history of creation, did they regard us as heirs of the same destiny with themselves, to rise along with them in the scale of moral elevation, to bow at the same footstool, and to partake in those high dispensations of a parent's kindness and a parent's care, which are ever emanating from the throne of the Eternal on all the members of a dutiful and affectionate family. Take the reach of an angel's mind, but, at the same time, take the serene fervor of an angel's benevolence along with it; how, from the eminence on which he stands, he may have an eye upon many worlds, and a remembrance upon the origin and the successive concerns of every one of them; how he may feel the full force of a most affecting relationship with the inhabitants of each, as the offspring of one common Father; and though it be both the effect and the evidence of our depravity, and we cannot sympathize with these pure and generous ardors of a celestial spirit; how it may consist with a lofty comprehension, and the ever breathing love of an angel, that can both shoot his benevolence abroad over a mighty expanse of planets and of systems, and lavish a flood of tenderness on each individual of their teeming population.—Chalmers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Important from Canton, 20th June.

We have accounts from Canton, 20th June all parties were proposing to leave, and the whole business would be finished there in ten days, by which time the Washington, the last ship in, would be despatched.—We are not yet aware if it is intended to send the Panama op. The blockade is to commence on the 28th inst. The Ann McKim sails to-morrow.

We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption to trade, say from six to eighteen months. The feeling there was, that they had naval force enough, but that they were in want of more land force; and as they have not frightened the Chinese as much as they expected, we think they will have to wait until next season.

Arrival of the English.—The list of arrivals in the Chinese waters has reference to the most important event that it has ever been our fortune to record in the pages of the Canton Register: the presence of an armed British force in the Chinese empire to enforce reparation for injuries done to British subjects and the restitution of spoiled British property.

The first arrival of this armament—was H. M. ship Alligator, 21th—Kuper, Esq. captain between 2 and 3 A. M. on the 9th inst. in the Kapsyoon, at the very moment that the Chinese officers had sent in about eighteen fire-rafts, constructed of old outside fishing boats and some cargo boats, chained together two and two, and filled with combustible matter of all description, to burn the British shipping.

The fleet did not suffer any damages from these rafts, set adrift before the wind, and tide; and they were speedily towed on shore by the boats of the squadron.

Thus at the very instant of the arrival, captain Kuper found his countrymen and the Chinese engaged in hostilities.

We may here repeat that previous to this third attempt to burn the English fleet the Chinese government had sent a boat load of poisoned tea, packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors; this nefarious attempt was thus discovered: the boat was captured by pirates, who sold their cargo to their fellow countrymen; many deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea; so many, indeed that it is said the attention of the district magistrates was drawn to the circumstances. Thus truly,

—Even handed justice
Commands the ingredients of their poisoned chalice
To their own lips.

The Alligator brought the overland mail of the 4th of March, and was followed by the Hon. E. I. Company's armed steamer Madagascar, Captain Dicey, which vessel arrived on the 6th inst. On the 15th and 20th H. M. ship Alligator and H. Co's steamer Madagascar, respectively anchored in the roads and saluted the city of Macao with 19 guns, which on both occasions was immediately returned by the Franciscan fort.

H. M. ship-of-the-line Wellesley, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., commander-in-chief of the Indian station, arrived last Sunday, the 21st inst. with H. M. ships Cruiser, Algerine, Rattlesnake, troop ship, and H. E. I. Company's armed steamers Queen and Atalanta, and eighteen sail of transports in company, having on board H. M.'s 49th, 26th, (Cammeronian) 18th (Royal Irish) the Sepoy volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of sappers and miners from Madras. We are happy to report that the troops have arrived in the highest condition of health and spirits, under the command of Col. Burrell; but our readers will regret to learn that Col. Oglander is indisposed.

On Monday evening two of the squadron, with some of the transports, proceeded to the northward, and this morning H. M. S. Wellesley, with the rest of the squadron, except those hereafter mentioned, stopped to the southward to join the transports said to be outside, after which junction the whole squadron & transports will proceed to the northward.

H. M. ships Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, Larne, and H. Company's maned steamer

Madagascar, remain to enforce the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, which blockade is to be established under the strictest form on Sunday next the 28th inst.

Two transports with troops are also left under the command of the senior officer; probably with a view of protecting this settlement, or to ulterior operations in this province on the arrival of Admiral Elliot.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, second interpreter to H. M.'s commission to China has joined the Wellesley and Mr. John Robert Morrison, the chief interpreter, remains, to join Admiral the Honorable George Elliot, who is daily expected with his squadron, either direct from the Cape of Good Hope or from Trincomalee. The Blenheim 72, Blonde 42, Nimrod 20, Wanderer 18, and the Pyrites 18, have sailed; Pique 42, Inconstant 36, Andromache 36, and Hydra, steam frigate, are expected to join H. E. in the Indian seas.

Tyre and Sidon—The war in the East.

In the London Courier of the evening of the 9th inst., kindly sent to us by our friends of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, we find some interesting details relative to the capture of the important points of Tyre and Sidon by the Allied forces. The former, it will be seen by the annexed extracts, was taken without difficulty, but to carry the latter a regular assault was made by the land and naval forces:

TYRE, Oct. 2.

The town of Tyre is small and low, built upon a neck of land, or rather of sand, which is almost insular. The ruins of the ancient Tyre are now literally what the prophet Ezekiel foretold, "Like the top of a rock—a place for the spreading of nests in the midst of the sea." When we first came into the harbour, such as it is, a party of fishermen were actually spreading their nets over the ruins that are still above the sea. The country for some five or six miles round is flat, and covered with ruins, some of which afford good positions, either for the outposts of the troops of the town, or of an attacking force from the mountains. A garrison of 1,500 men was thrown into it by Ibrahim Pasha ten days ago, with provisions for 3 months. The possession of this town is almost indispensable, in order to maintain the communication between Acre and Beyrout. Immediately after the taking of Kadiffa, the Castor frigate, Captain Collier, came up and anchored opposite Tyre.

A summons to surrender the town having been uncomplied with, the frigate opened fire, and the town being without artillery, the troops were obliged to evacuate it in the evening. A Turkish frigate, which had joined the Castor, landed a small body of troops who, aided by the marines of the British frigate took possession of the town. They found a large quantity of arms, and the immense granaries filled with corn. On the following morning about 1,500 Egyptians were observed encamped upon a hill about two miles distant, and were apparently making dispositions for an attack. The Turkish outposts were strengthened, and every precaution taken to give them a warm reception. On the night of the 30th, the Cyclops steamer anchored off the town, having been very opportunely sent from Djouni. On the morning of the 1st when the Egyptians were apparently about to advance, a small body of marines and sailors from the Castor, with about thirty Turkish soldiers advanced in order to cut off, if possible, or at least drive in, the Egyptian outposts. The main body were in the meantime driven back by the well thrown shells of the steamers, and obliged to abandon the plain altogether.

Attack upon Sidon—Taking of the town by assault.

SIDON, Sept. 57.

Sidon with its garrison of nearly 3000 men, its immense stores of arms, ammunition, provisions—of material of every description—are all in the hands of the Sultan's troops.

After the reconnaissance of the 20th, it was determined to send a force to attempt the reduction of the town. Accordingly on the evening of the 24th, the Thunderer 84, Captain Berkeley, with the Wasp brig an Austrian frigate and a Turkish corvette got under way from Djouni for Sidon. On the evening of the 22th, the Gorgon steam frigate took on board four to six hundred marines, while the Cyclops steam frigate received about one thousand five hundred Turkish troops, under the command of a Prussian officer, Colonel Zane. Early on the morning of the 26th, the steamers got under way, and in a few hours joined the other ships, about three miles to the northward of Sidon. The force was here increased by the very seasonable arrival of the steamer Stromboli, having on board from three to four hundred marines, from England, having touched at Gibraltar and Malta, and of Hydra, from Tyre. The steamers having towed the other ships in position, they all anchored, forming a crescent, which completely commanded the town from one extremity to the other. The Stromboli, anchored to the extreme south, next to her the Wasp, the Austrian frigate and the Turkish Corvettes. In the centre, commanding with her broadside the fort causeway communicating with the barracks, lay the Thunderer, having the Cyclops and Gorgon steamers to the southward. The latter hoisted the broad blue pennant, Commodore Napier being on board.

About half past eight o'clock, a flag of truce was sent on shore and the two summoned. In the meantime some of the inhabitants took advantage of the offer of the French steamer Castor, (which has been recently giving us some curious illustrations of French neutrality) and went on board. In about two hours the ships opened fire, and it was only after they had been thundering away for an hour or so that we could from some estimate of the strength of the place. Shot and shell fell upon it as thick as hailstones, without either making any very visible impression upon the walls, or enabling us to catch a glimpse of the red fez of a single soldier. At about one o'clock, however, a breach was made in the sea wall of the fort, while at nearly the same time one of the terrific broadsides of the Thunderer swept in the whole side of the outer barrack square. What between the smoke of the guns and

the dust of the tumbling walls, it was impossible to see whether soldiers were retreating from the barrack or not. At all events a signal was made to land the Turkish troops, and Captain Austin, of the Cyclops, was directed to attempt the breach. The launches, pinnaces, and boats of the different ships, with about 1400 of the Turks, immediately put off under the protection of a continuous fire. When the boats reached the shore the ships necessarily ceased firing, and before a single soldier could set his foot on land, a heavy fire of musketry was opened upon them from the barracks and buildings in the neighborhood. The fire was returned from the guns of the launches, while all the boats pulled steadily in upon the shore, although the shot passed through some of them, severely injuring some of the soldiers and the crews.

THE whole loss in killed and wounded I have not been able very accurately to ascertain. I believe that Lieutenant Hocklin is the only English officer who fell. Six or eight marines and blue jackets are, I believe, all our loss in killed. A considerable number, however, have been wounded, some of them very severely. The Turks suffered in about the same proportion. It is said that about 800 Egyptians were killed, 2,470, including some sick, have been taken and sent to Djouni.

Although the officers of the marines and of the ships made every exertion to prevent pillage, yet taken as the town was by assault, it was impossible altogether to restrain the victorious soldiers. A new house just finished, and splendidly furnished by Soliman Pacha, was completely gutted, and the valuable furniture destroyed. Even to Egyptian prisoners, however I did not hear an act of personal violence.

About midnight a large house adjoining the barrack was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread very rapidly, and it was for a moment feared that the Turks or the mountaineers, who had kept pouring into the town, through the evening, were wreaking a dreadful vengeance upon prisoners.—As there was a French steamer in the harbour, I am particularly desirous of stating that the fire was purely accidental. In a little time after it broke out I went ashore and inspected the buildings around it, and made the most minute inquiries. I found that the Turkish soldiers were billeted in the houses around, and some of them in this very building, and its destruction was to them a source of the greatest inconvenience. Some of the shells, however, which had been thrown upon this point in such destructive abundance must have lain smouldering amongst the wood-work, and hence the conflagration that ensued.

It required not, God knows, this accidental fire to make this quarter of the town one of the most horrible scenes it is possible to imagine. The struggle which had taken place concluded at too late an hour to permit of the removal of the dead or the wounded. In order to reach the town from the landing point it was necessary to scramble over immense piles of ruin, to which the blazing building beside them just gave distinctness enough to guide one through the *pelemelle* of soldiers, prisoners, groups of people, of what class I could not tell, rifling the dead, dogs prowling about in flocks, the whole way covered with guns, broken swords, knapsacks, cartouches-boxes, heaps of shot, property of every description, the whole presenting a scene of devastation and confusion that was truly appalling. And yet the excesses were fewer and far less aggravated than might have been expected from the customary license of such triumphs.—Captain Austin attended by Mr. Cumming and Captain Lane, remained on shore all night, and it was gratifying to see that before ten o'clock nearly all the troops were in quarters, and nearly 600 hundred of the prisoners already embarked. In the course of the evening I accompanied one of the officers into the town. Ibrahim had evidently made this place the depot for the southern division of his army. Every place—every house—in fact, in this quarter was full of stores, provisions in abundance, clothing, arms, and ammunition. The three or four streets through which we passed presented the same evidence of the destructive effects of the firing from the ships. By the direction of the officers the body of Hassan Bey was removed to a shed, and a sentinel placed beside it.—Even in death you might trace the character of savage bravery that marked him through life. In his pockets were found some papers: most of them; however, illegible, having been torn by the shot or stained.

BEYROUT.

It stands on a rising ground close by the seashore, and was originally named Berytus. It is enclosed with walls and supplied with water by rivulets from the neighboring hills. Taken from the Saracens by Baldwin, in 1181, and re-captured in 1317. Ten years afterwards the Christians took it, and it was frequently ravaged during the crusades, when it was a large fortified town, and depot for the costly merchandise of Damascus. It was distinguished by an institution for the study of jurisprudence, and had the honour of calling into public life some of the most distinguished civilians, whence it was named the mother and nurse of the laws. It fell into the hands of the Druses, from whom it was captured by the Turks, and is now under the dominion of the Regenerator of Egypt. At one period the country was 120 miles in extent and divided into seven districts. The Druses, a most extraordinary class among the families of mankind, are calculated at 100,000, their language pure Arabic, and they keep close together about Mount Lebanon. No Mahometan is permitted to reside in their district. I saw several walking about here. In the dress of females many are distinguished with a large untwined or horn, placed in an upright position, and fixed on a cushion to their forehead, with a scarf thrown over it to veil their faces, affording a striking commentary on many passages of the inspired volume. They are involved in the grossest idolatry, and it is a fact there exists among them a relic of the an-

cient mythology of Egypt; for the representation of a *calf of wood*, covered with gilding, "the work of man's hands," is elevated in their temples, before which they prostrate themselves, and offer up solemn acts of adoration, thus changing the glory of God into an image like to four-footed beasts, and robbing him of that homage due from his dependant creatures. At a small distance from Beyrout the field is pointed out where St. George, it is fabled, fought the dragon; and this saint or hero is famous in the Holy Land, and represented on horseback tiling a dragon at his feet. His name was also a war-cry—

"Chavara our standards! Set upon our foes;
Our ancient word of courage—Fair St. George;
Inspire us with the splendor of fiery dragons;
Upon them!"

Travels in the Holy Land, by W. Rae Wilson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this Institution closes on Wednesday 30th of September, the day of annual commencement. The Winter Session will commence November 1th, and continue 22 weeks. It is desirable that applicants for admission into College, should present themselves sometime during the week before commencement day or at the beginning of the Winter Session, the Professors being for the most part absent in vacations.

The Students of Marshall College are carefully instructed in all the branches of a liberal education, and frequent public examinations are held during the course to ascertain their advancement. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts must go through the whole course of Studies; but persons are admitted into College as regular Students who may attend any recitations they are prepared for. The following are the instructors in the several departments:

Dr. E. A. Knoch,
President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy
and of the German Language.

Hon. Judge Thompson,
Professor of Law.

Samuel W. Budd, Jr., A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.

William M. Nevins, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres.

Professor of Natural Science.

Andrew Young, A. B.,
Tutor in Languages.

It is expected that the Professorship of Natural Science will very shortly be filled.

The greatest care is taken to guard the morals of the Students all of whom reside in the College Edifice, unless satisfactory reasons are rendered for the indulgence of leaving in town. They are assembled for prayer every morning and evening, and are required to attend public worship in the Prayer Hall on Sabbath. But those who are parents of Students who may obtain permission to attend any of the churches in town.

EXPENSES.

SUMMER SESSION. WINTER SESSION.

Tuition, \$12 00 \$15 00

Room rent, 2 50 3 50

Contingent Expenses, 1 50 1 50

Board at \$1 75, 19 weeks, 31 50 22 weeks 38 50

Washing, (done in town), 3 50 3 50

Those who board in College eat in common and the above is the steward's charge. Some who board in town pay a little less per week. The Students furnish their own clothes, and are required to furnish their own room. It is generally recommended to students to furnish their own room. It prevents disappointment in the quality of the furniture and when a Student leaves College he can have his furniture or dispose of it at his success at a trifling loss.

The College dues are in all cases to be paid in advance, or within the first four weeks of the Session.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

This department is chiefly designed to fit Students for College, but young men who wish to pursue only English studies, or a partial course, are not excluded from its advantages.

There are two sessions of four weeks, in April and October each year. The Winter Session commences on the 5th Oct., and continues 24 weeks. The Summer Session commences at 20 weeks.

The Instructors are:
Rev. William A. Good, A. M. RECTOR.
E. V. Gehart, A. B., ASSISTANTS.
G. H. Martin, A. B., ASSISTANTS.

The Rector is a member of the College Faculty, who with him superintend the moral and intellectual progress of the scholars.

EXPENSES.

SUMMER SESSION. WINTER SESSION.

Tuition—full course, \$15 00 \$11 50

English Studies & mathematics, 11 00 9 00

English Studies only, 15 00 12 00

Contingent Expenses, 1 00 1 00

These bills should always be paid in advance or within the first four weeks of the Session.

At present all the Students of this department board in town, but the Trustees are now erecting a large and convenient building which will soon be completed & then the young men Students from a distance will all be boarded with one of the Teachers and his family in the college. The price of boarding in town varies from \$1 62 1/2 to \$2 25 per week.