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## ORIGINAL.

Messrs. Editors :- I propose, with your permission, to publish in the Messenger, a series of essays, under the general caption of THE HEIDELBERGH CATE-Chism; with the view of exhibiting at large, the true character and importance of this ancient symbolical consequent upon its formation. This at least may be considered my leading purpose; though it is expected to improve the opportunity also, for bringing forward relation of the Catechism to the Church, it is supposed, may very well authorise this sort of freedom, under the general title which has been mentioned; while at the same time I shall not feel myself bound to be the Church, than the nature of the case may reasonably allow.

The whole is intended to be a contribution to the Extra-Lutheran protestant world, so far as stars seem to be placed beside each other in a blue relebration of our Centenary year. One great object they give the idea of religious sects, had no concave at equal distances from the earth. This of this observance, it seems to me, should be to make place properly speaking in the "Reformed however is not the case. They are not, as at first the Church properly acquainted with herself, by con- Church" of the sixteenth century. The gen- view appears, placed beside, but beyond each other necting in her consciousness as far as possible the eral title comprehended different Churches, in always sinking deeper and deeper in the heavens till

Let us have progress, by all means; but let it be progress upwards, within the sphere of the original life isher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third per which the life of the part, together with its form, is renounced, and "another gospel" introduced in the room of the old. Mercersburg, Dec. 1, 1840.

#### THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM. TI. INTRODUCTION.

with the rise of the Reformation in Switzerland, early in the sixteenth century. This was carried forward through the instrumentality mainly of ULRICK ZUINGLE, who is usually considered on this account the founder of the Reformed Church, in the same way that LUTHER is considered the founder of the Church, which still goes under his name. The relation, which holds in the two cases between the Churches and the men, is not however precisely the same. The Lutheran Church. widely diffused as it has come to be among different nations, and notwithstanding the actual want of uniformity by which it is characterised in different parts of the world, as it respects both doctrine and worship, is still regarded as back directly to the illustrious Saxon Reformer, as the proper source of its peculiar constitution and spirit. In the case of the Reformed Church however, no such relation to idea of a general organization therefore, rootng itself in the single point of his person and name, has never been allowed to prevail. When we speak of this great man, as the founder of the Reformed Church, we mean only that he led the way in the series of events. by which, during the course of the sixteenth century, the particular form of Protestantism comprehended under this denomination, was genius of the several countries, in which it has prevailed. More account has been made of the idea of the Reformation itself, than of its origin & progress. With all their interest, mere historical relations have been considered of less importance, than the demands which were supposed to be embraced in the subject. with which these relations were concerned. We have therefore no Zuinglian or Calvinistic Church, as such; but in different countries, the body of the Reformed is known under dif ferent denominational titles, which in a number of cases involve indeed no material difference of character, but on the other hand are often found to turn on the most diverse views and forms.

of the body distinguished by the name of Luther; and this must be admitted certainly. when it is attempted, as by Mosheim in his Church History, to contrast it unfavorably under this view with the Lutheran Church, as it respects unity and general soundness of doctrine. It is not without reason however, that this distinguished historian is accustomed to employ the title with such latitude of meaning. As a technical denomination, it has respect not only to the system of popery, but specifically also to the system of Luther. From the beginning, this latter form of Protestantism manifested a disposition to draw the work of the Reformation entirely in its own way; and with a measure of intolerance too plainly tinctured with the spirit of Rome herself, all that refused to conform to its authority, was looked upon tained of the "Reformed Church," by those who as so far heretical and unsound. Hence it came to be regarded among protestants, especially on the continent, as the main distinction among themselves, that a part followed Luther and another part did not. The com- ent countries, by a common faith; and this munion of the Lutheran Church formed one grand division of the protestant interest; and bergh Catechism. We see also the true imall that lay beyond it, formed a second. All who were not known as Lutheran, fell accordingly under the appellation of Reformed. Thus explained there can be no objection to the use Church, according to the views of the sixteenth mentioned; and indeed it is not easy to follow sive term of this sort, to distinguish between tant world as a whole. But it would be unbook of the German Reformed Church, in the light of der this view, responsible for the divisions or its historical connections, whether preliminary to or errors that may be included in its limits. The of Europe. No other catechism or confesdistinction is generic, and not particular; and sion comes to us, clothed with so catholic a instead of one huge denomination therefore, a form. No other can claim to be regarded, in collection of Churches in different countries, the same way, as a mirror of the life and something like a sketch of the history of the Church of very different constitution in other respects, itself, during the first century of its existence. The are comprehended under it, by the single cir- limits to which it belongs. cumstance that they have rejected Rome with out following Luther.

This is not sufficient, however, to set the title in consideration, in its full and proper more methodical or full, in treating of the history of light still. It ought to be stated, at the same

PRINTED IN THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION dred years to this western continent, but to follow it but still they looked upon themselves as forming the second the second themselves as forming the second the second the second themselves as forming the second the second themselves as still farther back, to its commencement in the old together a common interest, not negatively aworld. We need to feel that we have a history, as lone in their separation from Luther, but pos- In this manner the innumerable stars composing the old and as honorable to say the least as that of any itively also in the general spirit of their in- galaxy or milky way present themselves to our view. other protestant denomination; embodying a vital stitutions. The Reformed Church of Switz- That their distance from the earth and from one anspirit of its own; enshrining principles and ideas, erland, the Reformed Church fof France, which are worthy of being cherished by us, as a pre-the Reformed Church of the Palatinate cious legacy, through all coming time. The more we the Reformed Church in other German when they are viewed through the best telescopes, can be brought to commune familiarly and freely States, the Reformed Church of Holland, the they still remain the same small brilliant points, withwith the spirit of the Reformation, as it wrought Reformed Church of England, and the Refor- out any appearance of a disk, or a well defined edge, by mightly in the deeds and uttered itself powerfully in med Church of Scotland, were all so many the words, of our ecclesiastical ancestry, the better is different religious organizations, under one ments their diameter and distance might probably be t likely to be with us in all respects at the present view, each forming a separate whole by itself; ascertained. time. In every community, whether it be religious and yet, under another, all were regarded as or civil, it is of immense account to keep a firm hold making up together one general Church, in this way on the original life of the organization, by which was supposed to be animated by the which it exists; so far as this deserves to be looked same soul, through all its parts. And as the proaches about 190 millions of miles nearer to any upon as wholesome and sound. Reverence for the body, under this catholic form, had a living given fixed stars, astronomers though assisted by the past—a history worthy of being cherished and honor- spirit of its own, it might throw off whatever ed, and a disposition to do filial homage to its authori- forms of sentimement were not found congety-may be regarded as an indispensable condition of nial with its own nature; so that nothing all spiritual greatness. In the affairs of religion, this should be recognized as belonging to it, except inward sentiment of sympathy and union with the life what was answerable to the constitution of the cording to the size in which they are presented to the His cause, they will obstinately persist in their disaffect warm. of other ages is specially important; and all that tends whole. During this period accordingly, there eye, and it is estimated that from one order to another tion. to make it active, should be carefully and religiously was full as much unity in the Reformed Church encouraged, in opposition to every form of opinion or with all its distinctions, as there was in the the sun from the earth, being then 38,000,000,000,000, practice, which by a vain affectation of improvement, Lutheran. And as it was in these circumwould impair the force of so sacred an association. stances, and under the influence of the views which prevailed in connection with this state curate astronomical calculations cannot be less than of things, that the term "Reformed" came to 20,000,000,000,000 or 20 trillions of miles, a distance of the Church itself, as a tree unfolds itself in growth be used familiarly, as a general appellation so immense that rays of light moving at the rate of 12 and is the same tree still; not progress outwards, by for this section of the protestant Church, we millions of miles in a minute, cannot pass through it must consider ourselves fairly entitled to cir. in less than three years! And were these stars to cumscribe its signification accordingly, so as be annihilated at the present moment, their light to exclude from our notion of it, all that is not would continue to flow towards us and they would in harmony with the constitution of the inter- appear to be in the same situation three years hence, est at large, as it stood in the sixteenth centu- that they do now. A cannon ball flying at the rate ry. Thus circumscribed and defined, the 20 miles a minute would require one million, 128 idea of the "Reformed Church" becomes suffi- thousand years to pass from the nearest fixed star to distinguished from the Lutheran, commences ciently clear and explicit, in a positive as well the earth! And yet, beyond this order, there is anas a negative point of view. It is the Extra- other, and another, in perhaps endless succession, at Lutheran protestant Church, as we find it de- 38 trillions of miles distant from one another! How veloped and organized, in different national great must then the heavens, or that space be. in

> them as a whole. The Heidelbergh Catechism especially, may be considered a fair expression of these principles. Though formed originally for the use of a particular territory only, it was found to be a true and happy exposition of the faith doubt not be (as it has been,) objected to, that "it is of the Reformed Church in general; and in a all speculation." Be it so. It is a "speculation" that short time accordingly, it came to be recogni- neither injures piety, nor robs God of his honor. It one denomination. In this character more- zed and respected as such, all over Europe. is a "speculation" that enlarges and exalts our views Where it was not exalted formally into the of the Deity and his attributes more highly, than do rank of a symbolical book, it was at least in- the "little and contracted notions" usually entertainvested with the highest credit, as a work embo- ed on this subject, It is a "speculation" which predying in the most approved form the doctrines sents to our view objects worthy of that Infinite Wisof the Church at large. The authority of the dom which planned, and that Almighty Power which Zuingle has ever been acknowledged; and the Clurch at large. The authorny of the Created the starry heavens. It is a "speculation" Elector, by whose order it was prepared, was created the starry heavens. It is a "speculation" sufficient to bring it into general use in the which does not like a denial therof, limit the power of Church of the Palatinate. But this authori. God, and east a reflection on his wisdom by supposing ty could have no force, beyond these limits. \_\_ that his works are no greater than they appear to the The reception of the catechism in other eye, and extend no farther than the reach of mortal worth, and the ready concurrence with its volume of Nature, written by the "finger" of God doctrines and spirit, which it found almost himself to "declare his glory" and to make known the tract from said work. - Banner and Pioneer. immediately in every direction. It was re- invisible things of him, "even his eternal Power and gradually developed and established. Other ceived in fact, as the fairest and most satisfact Godhead," Rom. 1: 20. And to assert, as some do, give of your text corresponds with the context, gradually developed and established. Other names, and especially that which forms the large slave of Congression described to the Reformed faith. It acquired the highest treats of the motions and appearances of the heavenly really from the text, and let them be few, no glory of Geneva, come in deservedly for a large share of the honor of this work. Still the despensive and under the different catechisms previously in use, in dies exhibit to us; and explains the laws by which the different catechisms previously in use, in dies exhibit to us; and explains the laws by which the choice in the choice in the different catechisms previously in use, in dies exhibit to us; and explains the laws by which the choice in th velopment of the Church has been free and untrammelled, according to the condition and the several cantons. In Germany generally, their motions, or apparent motions are regulated,) "is smith does not put the shoe in the fire after he of Hungary even, shortly after its appearance, and, "when I consider thy heavens, the work of thy after another in the same meeting without inthe agencies which contributed outwardly to it was gladly welcomed, and translated for the fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast oruse of churches and schools. In France also, dained, Lord what is man that thou art mindful of and John, were preaching on the day of Penwhere it was known in different translations, him, or the son of man that thou visitest him." Ps. 8: tecost. Peter, one of the twelve, was preachit was always highly respected in the Reform. 3. 4. ed Church, though not allowed to supercede the catechism of Geneva. In no country, however, was the Heidelburgh Catechism received with more honor, than in the United Provinces of the Netherlands. The school other callings. They are equally interested with other and the pulpit, were alike subjected to its au- | men in the result of an election, because they will be thority. It was made, in the most solemn almost equally and sometimes more deeply affected manner, the public formulary of faith for the by the result than others. It will surely not be deni- of Christ, and full of anxiety to save the souls established Church. Finally, at the memoral ed that they are as capable of judging in regard to the ble Synod of Dort, the general Council of the right or wrong of the principles of action and meas-It has been said indeed, that it is unfair to entire Reformed Church of Europe, the cate- ures to be adopted by the existing parties: and if so gaged, and the infinite value of salvation by rity of Mr. Braham had excited great expect speak of the "Reformed Church," as including chism reached its highest honor; being sanc- may they not express their approbation or disapprobathe whole Protestant interest, beyond the limits tioned by that venerable and learned body, af-

> > tradict this catechism, or come short of it as a rule of faith, was to be regarded as at variance with the faith of the Reformed Church generally, and not worthy of a place in its bosom. Here then we learn, what idea was enterrepresented it at the Synod of Dort, in the beginning of the seventeenh century. It was one vast communion, bound together, under all the different peculiarities it might exhibit in differwas embodied, fully and fairly, in the Heidelscribes the true conception of the Reformed | ding or preventing it? spirit of the Reformation itself, within the broad J. W. N.

confession and creed, as it was used in Ger-

many and the Netherlands. But with the

### For the Weekly Messenger. On the Starry Heavens.

NO. III. As to the distance of the fixed stars from the earth time that the denominational distinctions and from one another, it is difficult, if not impossible, which have come to hold so extremely in the to determine it with accuracy. To an observer the

other must be inconceivably great, is inferred not only from this circumstance, but also from the fact, that means of which, with the help of astronomical instru-

But a strong and conclusive proof of the immensity of their distance is found in the fact that when the appreciable difference in their size and splendour. there is a space equal to 400,000 times the distance of or 38 trillions of miles? The distance of the fixed stars, nearest to our system, according to the most acsystems, before the time of the Synod of Dort. which all these wonderful, immense and innumerable Its principles are embodied in the catechisms | bodies have existence and motion! The mind here and confessions of Faith, which bound these staggers and sinks, under the ponderous thought of national Churches severally together, and by number and magnitude, and is lost in the immensity their substantial agreement with one another of that space which it attempts to explore, while man, formed a gradual ground of fellowship among as he shrinks into nothing exclaims, "Lord when I consider thy heavens, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, what is man that thou art mindful

of him."-Ps. 8: 3.4. To all that has been said respecting the number neither necesary nor useful to a Christian," is impiled it on the

For the Weekly Messanger. May Ministers Vote ? And why not? They are citizens as well as men of proper representation of the faith of the earth. But little waves as well as big help on the pious men. Churches generally, and worthy to be regard- ark of truth, so that whether the measures to be cared indeed as an authoritative standard among ried out be of greater or less importance, they exert them in all lands. Thus was it raised, in a some influence and deserve to be supported or opposed. certain respect, to the rank of a symbolical A National Bank or a sub-treasury has, for instance, book for the entire Reformed Church. Not been one of the leading dividing questions. They clearwith the idea indeed, that every part of the ly will have a different influence upon the monetary Church should make it in form its standing affairs and money-men of our country, and upon the prosperity of these, the benevolent operations of the the day in a very great degree depend. The minismeaning certainly, that whatever should conter knows it, he feels it. Shall he then not be allowed to vote for that which shall best subserve the interests nearest his heart? I have mentioned this instance, because however clergymen may be allowed to

historical point of view. It defines and des- he not? Why then frobid him his influence in provi- preach according to the rules laid down by of the term in the broad sense that has been century. The relation which it bears to it as together well were a minister a two-man, and then of their hearers. a whole, under this view, is full of interest, would vote both ways. And what relief would that the history of the Church since the Reforma- and such as may well make it an object of bring? Why just this. There are some good Chris- is this—you must feel the importance of your common way would have imagined that the special attention in all ages. Here we have tians who think so much of their beloved pastor, and subject. If you wish to make your hearers passages sung by Mr. Braham were capable embalmed and preserved, the religious mind, are so conscientous in their politics, so sure that they feel, you must feel yourself. You must reach of the effect imparted to them. Even to the the Lutheran body and the rest of the protes- not only of the Palatinate, but of the Reform- are right and every body else wrong, that they cannot ed communion generally; whether found in bear that he should vote against them-as they have reasonable to hold the Reformed Church, un- Switzerland, or France, or Germany, or Hol- it,—and although they are far from saying that he has a tendency to harden instead of softening land, or Great Britain, or any other country should be entirely denied the privilege of voting, their the heart. The more you feel, the louder you few who were not surprised at the touching hearts are filled with pious sorrow, and their souls are hearts are filled with pious sorrow, and their souls are feel warm. I am no advocate for speaking the words, "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart, from their political opinions. It is not that he should not be stained by his passage to the polls through the barricade of rowdies that so often guard them; not that his ears should not be pained and polluted by the unhallowed greetings which are so freely played to and fro in the neighborhood of the ballot-box-O no! none of these things move them to the charitable fears they cherish. The great, the all of the matter is that "there's a vote against us," and then the secret muttering-'rather he would not vote at all than vote that way." Here then we can see the advantage of his being a kind of twinity-for voting both ways he would be in so far a political 0, and so give utter satisfaction.

what cool &c., and permit the simple fact of his politior blame such Christians for indulging great weakness? earth in its annual revolution round the sun, ap- then feed them with plenty of the sincere milk of the time the noise of hammering iron fills the word that they may grow strong.-But then such most powerful telescopes do not perceive the smallest as well as any body, that they are doing themselves are at a loss to know what to do, whether to

> Why that ministers of the gospel may-and indeed in the fire till the fire went out, and the smoke whenever facts come to their knowledge which lead and ashes filling the eyes of every body, and them to believe that upon the success of particular the ploughshare not made. selves something is not quite right—and that consequently they have more need of condemning themselves than him. They know that it is weaknessthat it is therefore an evil which ought to be removed -that it is their dutu to have, it removed-and that to him who knows his duty it is accounted sin, if he omits it. "Let love have her perfect work," and all will be right.

Some of our readers may perhaps, understand the emarks of the above writer, as intended to defend the right and propriety of elergymental i. g an active part in all the political movements of the day, and lest this hould be the case, it may not be improper for us to state, that from our personal acquaintance with him, we are persuaded that such was not his design. It is the simple question involving the right and propriety magnitude and distance of the fixed stars, it will I of a minister of the Gospel to exercise his privilege of He was leaning on his stick, and looking voting merely, that he is discussing, and more than his language faithfully construed, does not imply. And besides, he doubtless, as much as any person, disapproves of the conduct of those who are popularly styled considerable earnestness, "Pray sir, are "political clergymen."

## HINISTERS.

An abridgement of Christmas Evans' advice to A voting Minister.

We are indebted to Elder Davis, the translator Evans' Sermons, author of the History of the Welsh Baptists, &c., for the following interesting documents. It is recommended to the prayerful attention of all

Dear Brother :-- Mind that the sense you their confession of Faith, and text book for re- ous. For "the heavens declare the glory of God, and long prayers, and long sermons. I do not ligious instruction. In the remote kingdom the firmament sheweth his handy work," Ps. 19. 1. like the practice of two or three sermons one O. P. Q. ing in that great association.

My dear young brother, as to your appearunfeeling countenance. Let the people see the man of God before they hear him; this, however cannot be done with advantage, except you, like Moses, come from the mount of fers to his second appearance: God before the people, full of zeal for the cause of your hearers, manifest a feeling sense of the importance of the work in which you are en- this distinguished vocalist. The great celebgrace. It is needless to add that without a ho- tations, and these are too apt to be followed by ly life and conversation, all these things are disappointment. In the present case, howevter the most careful examination, as a fair and their hearts is the promotion of Christ's Kingdom on abominations in the sight of a holy God and er, to those who expected any thing within the

beat the pulpit, and whatever you do, don't beat Braham may have been in the more vigorous the Bible. Imitate the excellencies and not the period of life, it is of course impossible for failings of those ministers that are most useful those to conceive who did not hear him-but and respectable.

Now we come to the subject on which you

requested my advice, viz: the manner of preaching that is most likely to be effectual. On this subject it is difficult to prescribe rules that will answer the desired effect. After ter all you have read of the eloquence of Dedesire and use their efforts to have good public officers most henes, and Cicero, you may lose the spirit commonly supposed to have no concern in other mat- may lose the life. Where there is no heat, ters. But besides their anxiety for the success of be- there is no life—where there is no life there is in the matter. Allowed that the two plans mentioned grace of God plainly and affectionately. Do monly argued they will; suppose that executed finally, do not open any poisonous box of formalities they should produce distress, the minister of the gos. and superstitions. I have heard some men of portance of the catechism itself, at least in a pel would be compelled to participate in the evil, would the greatest talents and learning attempting to learned men, as dry in the pulpit as Mount So far good enough—and it would no doubt be al- Gilboah, without affecting themselves or any

The whole mystery in the rules of eloquence hearts of others. Unfeeling, loud speaking, ve," so justly celebrated, he gave, in several speak fast or loud, in order to give vent to his

back on our history, as it belongs during the last hun- or less extent its own constitution and form; them, and closely erowded together, they present give affence. Shall be then not vote or right the evil? gathering the cinders and the coals about the tastes of the many, than of the few,

fers politically from you-would you think it more boy;" and with the greatest composure he manly to say-"he must not vote or I will take, of lasks the farmer's boy several questions in fence," or "let him vote as he pleases, it would be which he feels interested; such as "Has thy childish for me to be offended." But even if direct master docked the bay colt?" No. savs the offence is not taken, some of his charge, politically boy. "Don't blow so hard, my boy-gently, differing from him may not have that regard for him, my boy." Suddenly you see him staring in which they once entertained—that may grow some the fire—his countenance is altogether altered every nerve in his body seems to be agita? cal difference to interfere with his spiritual usefulness ted—he is all in a hurry—the iron is hot, he to them. And whose fault is it; if this should occur? takes it out of the fire, he puts it on the anvil in Shall we consure the minister for exercising his right, great haste, he takes the hammer in his hand, and with a louder voice than you would think necessary, as if he were in the greatest dis--Yes but if you know that they are weak?-Why tress, he hollows out, "Strike, boy." By this whole house, and the melting sparks are fly-Christians are generally strong enough. They know ing like lightening in every direction, till your and their minister, and their church wrong by their try to shelter in some corner or run out; but Astronomers generally divide them into several classilly conduct—yet rather than yield, rather than make it is soon over. As soon as the iron is cold, ses or magnitudes as the first, second, third, &c., ac- their love of their party give way to love for Christ and he puts it in the fire again, and beats it when

I have seen some preachers, in order to af-What then is the conclusion of the whole matter? feet their hearers, beating the iron when it was

principles depends somewhat the success of Religion, This will unfold the mystery of speaking e. that God is offering them as means of furthering with advantage, either in the Senate, or they should vote. That their people of both par, at the bar, or in the pulpit; but the pulpit ties are to be charitable enough to think them capable orator falls infinitely too short of answerand conscientious in judging of this. That any who ing the desired effect, unless the fire within ecome offended at them for doing nothing more than him is kindled by the influence of the Holv voting according to their views, or even think the less | Spirit of God, for which he must pray in the of them for doing so, deserve more blame than coaxing name of Jesus-firmly believing in God's -& prove that, not with the minister, but with them. promise, that he will give the Holy Spirit to those that ask him. This is the mystery of the art of eloquence of the man of God. He must be clothed with power from on high. Here is the great inward secret-

### RELIGIOUS.

From the Episcopal Recorder

The Clergyman and the Radical. The Rev. Leigh Richmond, on his return from Scotland, some years ago, passed through Stockport, at the time when violent political opinions disturbed the country. In consequence of his lameness, he was unable to walk far without resting. about him, when a poor fellow ran up to him and offered his hand, inquiring with vou a radical?"

"Yes my friend," replied Mr. Richmond. "I am a radical; a thorough radical."

"Then" said the man, give me your hand."

"Stop, sir stop; I must explain myself; we all need a radical reformation; our hearts are full of disorders; the root and principle within us is altogether corrupt. Let you and I mend matters there; and lands, could be owing only to its own intrinsic vision. No, the science of Astronomy unfolds the young ministers. Elder Davis has the Memoirs of then all will be well, and we shall cease. Christmas Evans in press, and the following is an ex- to complain of the times and the government."

"Right, sir." replied the radical, " you are right sir;" and bowing respectfully retired.

How amazing that a rich deservant of hell

# MISCELLLANY

Mr. Braham.—This celebrated vocalist is winning golden opinions in Boston, where his performances are attracting unprecedently arge audiences. They are given in conjunction with those of the Handel & Haydn Society, ance in the pulpit, beware of a proud, haughty, and are thus rendered more effective and appropriate than they would otherwise be. A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser thus re-

Mr. Braham. The Handel and Haydn Society gave their second Concert on Sunday evening, assisted by compass of human ability, there could have Beware also of unbecoming gestures. Don't hardly been any disappointment. What Mr. it is no extravagance to say that in all the qualities of a great singer he exhibits an excellence, which has not only been never reach: ed, but never been approached by any performer who has hitherto visited us. Mr. Braham

not only excels in the richness and power of. his voice, in the neatness and perfectness of you have read all Dr. Bluir, Williams, Fuller, his execution, the chastity and complete finish and the Bishop of Cambray have said, and af- of his ornaments, and the purity of his taste, but he has a further excellence beyond these. & to which these are only subsidiary, we mean Ac, in the districts in which they reside, they are of the work. In searching for the form, you the just conception of his pieces. This is a quality at which but a small proportion of performers aim—and yet fine music requires nevolent projects, they have a more personal interest death. You should preach the gospel of the to be developed by the genius of the artist, as fine poetry. The music of Handel requires will quite differently affect the country, as it is com- not lock up this box of precious ointment, and the same superior talents in the performer, with the poetry of Shakspeare; and the sing. er brings out unexpected force and beauty, develops new meaning, imparts an unexpected interest to the music, as the great actor does to the poetry.

The truth of this remark must have struck every one at the Concert on Sunday. No one who had simply read the Messiah in the your own heart, before you can reach the opening recitative of the oratorio, "Comfer. points, a new effect -- but there must have been

fast, but a man of warm feelings must either he is full of heaviness, he looked for some one to have pity on him. Behold and see if there eclings so as to affect others. What is lost in be any sorrow like unto his sorrow"—and the power must be made up in velocity; or what thrilling vehemence of the air, "Thou shalt s lost in velocity must be made up in power. break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash But never attempt to raise steam without them to pieces like a potter's vessel." It is fire, and never kindle strange fire on the al- not intended to enter into any criticism of the tar of God. Let the steam arise in propor- performance of the evening, -but one remark tion to the intensity of the heat in the boiler, may be added, which is suggested by the but when the boiler is very hot, don't confine great delight which the simple air, "Rocked the steam. Let it go. But if you would learn in the cradle of the deep," was listened to in the whole mystery of this art, go to the black- that the number of those who can fully appresmith's shop, and look at him making a plough- ciate and enjoy Mr. Braham's performance of share for farmer Prudence. He puts the iron the higher kinds of music, is comparatively But as this cannot be—not very handily at least, we into the fire—he looks calm and serene; he is small, as, therefore, we are to be favored with must try some other remedy. You will remember the not at all agitated; you hear no noise; he his farther presence, it is very desirable that the present with the past. We need, not only to look different countries, each having to a greater at last, no distance whatever is perceptible between malady is—if the minister votes he will be likely to stands still with his little shovel in his hand, selections made should be rather adapted to the

The following paragraphs are from the work entiled The family a religious institution."

Parental Influence.

There is no mere human influence that can complete with that of the parent. The preacher of the gospel may rived the attention and arouse the conscience of the little houshold, as he discourses from the commandment, "Remeliber the Sabbath day to keep it holy"and the parent may, by one, worldly remark, or one worldly action, as he passes with his from the house of God, change ipressed seriousness of an hour's labor into levery, and the deep wrought tear into One nath from the parent may seemingly absolve his household from the obligation of the third, commandment—one act of insubstitution may do away the fifth—one angly passion, or meditated revenge, may underly passion, or meditated revenge, may underly passion, or meditated revenge, may underlying the start—one unclasse expression written traditions to be relied upon. Here may break the fetters of the seventh—one act was a traditional exposition of Scripture; of fraid or shrewdness may render nugatory the eighth one prevarication may destroy the ninth one instance of coverousness may involve in common roun the tenth—while the whole tenor of perental example and domestic arrangements, making manifest that there is no few of Gos, effects the demolition of the first sommand on which larg the law and

Thus the parents may easily, by a wicked or inconsiderate life, before their children, throw down the alter and "break the tables of stone, and set their households in eternal difference to the influence and eloquence of the who can save the child are modify essentially its character, when they destinute of the co-operation and much more, when contending group with the apposition of Home!! No your but God can operate against you.

Enggi not, beloved readers, if you are parents, that was such; you are invested with a mighty influence, and that on you is reposed a weighty, responsibility; that, as such, you are of rule for Gellento make your own dwellings little sanctuaries in employ your inalienable authority for right cousness; and that, as such, you have a precious covenant of grace proffering to you pil needed aid. Look upward, he holy-be prayerful-be diligent.

I look above into the sereneness of the starry sky, and think of the vast conjecture of the astronomer, that every little air is a sun, that its infinitude of systems revolves around some greaten gentre which upholds and enlightens all; and I seem to derive, from thence an illustration of the apparent constitution of Parkey 1891-1906 (1997). human society, every kingdom and nation, and the descelle stiff lower, every Family of which is, in itself, a little system with its fixed centre "sall" combining to make one great and Horious system, the centre of which is -God; the light of which is—the effulgence of this exercial gibry: And as, in the natural and theat from the one that is greater and central, so, in the moral, kings, and princes, and parents yand all in authority, are but to reflect upon other sthe dight and influence which they derive from commnion with God, and a faithful robedience to his commands. Alas!

-nrevog emprein is Love."

The great agent of our recovery was the eterical Sour of God, who descended from the throne loane inanger, and wrestled with unutterable agonies on our bebalf. So God set his heart upon man, that for our rescue he sparce notalis own Son. Dear as he was to him, he spared him not. Dear in his humanity; for it was unstained with the original taint of fallen nature, and through life, was sanctified to God in a course of perfect and cheerfull obedience. Dear, for the generous mannengia which that human nature consent- ment of the prospect of celestial bliss; still ed with the divine, to an obedience which we weep Is it to lose them? They lose was extended to death, "even the death of the us! But in their view they lose us but for nature of the second person of the Godhead. We therefore weep: we weep to be left and that person infinitely dear as his own, his in the world without them, while the founproperison of the Son of his love. Yet he tain of their tears is dried up with the spared him not. It even "pleased him, to sweet hope of meeting us-" where the bruise him and put him to grief." What words wicked cease from troubling, and the weaare these! The love of God to man surmounted even that natural anxiety to preserve an object so beloved as his own Son, from ignominipland grief, and deep and awful suffering. Herein andeed, is love! Where shall we go for the manifestations of the tenderness, the sympathy; the benignity of God? Go to the heavens, which canopy man with grandeur, and elect his steps with successive light. Go to the atmosphere, which invigorates his spirits, and is to him the breath of life. Go to the smiling fields, verdant for his eye, and laden for his sustenance. Go to the very scene which spreads beauty before his gaze, which is is adderstarmoniously vocal to his ear; which | will do what he says .- Rev. J. Ryland. fills and delights the imagination by its greatness? Of by its glow. We travel with you, we all mire with you, we feel and enjoy with you, we adore with you, but we stay not with you. We hasten on in search of demonstration more convincing, that "God is love."-We press into the strange, the mournful, the iovful scenes of Calvary, and there, amidst the throng of invisible and astonished angels, weeping disciples, and the mocking multitudes -under the arch of the darkened heavens, & with the earth trembling beneath us, we gaze It was intended to designate the same as severupon the meek, the resigned, but fainting Sufferer, and exclaim, HEREIN is love - herein, and no where else, is it so affectingly, so unequivocally evinced; - "not that we loved God, but that God loved us."

· Good and Evil Suggestions.

out to sea in a storm and danger, because you litself fire, and which sets on fire the course of desires some person in a great peril of a watery grave; and should you feel encouraged stream of liquid fire. at such a moment by that divine promise, "When thou passest through the waters, I wiff be with thee;" or if, when you see a probable quantity of that terrible material, house on fire, it is suggested to you to ascend it amidst smoke and flame, because there is number and variety of fires which it has a child still left in it, who must otherwise kindled. quickly perish; and God's promise, "Fear In how many men has it kindled up the not I am with thee;" when thou walkest fire of appetite—insatiate, ungovernable tor- nature, which the refined Italians ridiculed, but at through the fire, thou shalt not be burned, occurs to your mind; or if there is a cryon them rest day or night, till, through unutteryour heart, "Give to that poor starving per- able suffering, it hurried them down to a preson the last farthing you possess," for it is mature grave. written, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these, we have done it unto me;" then, brother, venture in God's name, to go and do most relentless, most intollerable pang that than I It is a good angel that talketh with thee, ever visits our fallen humanity ;-a fire never and thou mayest be confident of God's "very to be quenched, but to wax stronger and more present help." But if another invite thee malignant, and burn on and on to the lowest saving, Come with me, friend, and let us have hell. no scruple about joining a merry party; for In how many families has it kindled the "you know the Bible says, "The Lord keepeth fire of domestic strife; turning the hearts of the feet of his saints;" or if you have it sug- parents and children against each other, and, gested to you "to forbear working" in the instead of love, peace, kindness, and domestic path of duty, at whatever requires your dili- bliss, producing alienation, contention, wrath gence and perseverance; if you are thus in- and bitterness, and making the family scene, vited to keep a holiday, because it is written, "File ford giveth to his beloved sleeping;"

In the bosom of how many a wife has it then know that it is the crafty and old serpent kindled the fire of untold anguish, as she 1484, seven months after the birth of Luther, a third

thy God !"-Krummacher.

Folly of Tradition. John xxi. 21-23. "Peter seeing John saith to Jesus, Lord, unto him: "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to the? follow thou me. Then went this saying abroad among the brethren, that that disciple should not come what is that to thee?"

tradition, and the folly of building our faith upon it. Here was a tradition; an apostolical tradition; a saying that went abroad among the brethren: it was early; no new saying of Christ's advanced, but upon what he did really say, and yet it was a mis-construction. Let the Scripture be its own interpreter, and explain itself; as it is in a great measure, its own evidence, and proves itself, for it is light. See the easy rectifying of such mistakes by adhering to the word of Christ. So the evangelist here corrects and controls that saying among the brethren by repeating the very words of Christ. Let them speak for themselves, and let no sense be put upon them but what is genuine and natural. The best end of men's controversies would be, to keep to the express words of Scripture, and speak, as well a think, according to that word, Is. viii. 20, "To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."

Christ, the soul of Music. All the music on earth, which is not made by Christ, and -for him, is discordant in his ear, and as the raven's croak. As it was he who gave to David's harp so sweet a sound, vibrated its strings upon the hills of Bethlehem inspired the royal harp with his own voice, and directed it in those lovely psalms to personate himself, so it is no other than he. who still, to the present day, opens the lips and centre of another system like our own, and of them that sing with the spirit and with the understanding also. He opens their lips to show forth his praise; he gives harmony to their voices, and cheerful melodies to their hearts. He lodges the psaltery in their bosoms, and plays upon the hidden chords of their inmost soul, with the breath of his mouth. He lives in their sighs of sorrow and in their shouts of joy; in their longing plaints of love, and in their hymnings of praise; in their cries at the cross, and in their exultation upon that delectable hill, where, upon their foreheads, they world, the lessers ne are to receive their light find themselves sealed with the Spirit unto the day of redemption. In every breathing of the renewed nature, whether it be of a groan or hosanna; in every act of homage, and in every hailing of holy joy: in the great temple choir of the waiting church militant, who all harmonize in that one ejaculation. "Amen. how many, familes, their suns being set, go even so, come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!" out in eternal darkness! rit, present, as the life and inspiration of all, however poorly fitted such persons and things may seem for presence and habitation like his. Krummacher.

The death-bed. Philosophy at such a time as this has no effect; nor can religion and philosophy We must weep. But why? The Nature. dying do not weep; they may be calm, serene, free from pain, happy in the enjoy-Dear, as the temple of the divine a time, while in ours we lose them forever. and precipitous rocks. ry are at rest," in the realms of peace, to

part no more. - Valentine Vox. The way to find the Almighty.

Lorenzo! know, Without a star, or angel for their guidde, Who worship God shall find him. Humble love, And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven: Love finds admission where proud science fails.
YOUNG.

Faith takes God at his word, and depends upon him for the whole of salvation. God is good, and therefore he will not, he is true and faithful, and therefore he cannot, deceive me. I believe he speaks as he means, and

## TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

From the Religions Magazine, Fire Plug in the Distillery.

How appropriate the designation! you will find it, reader, in one of the principal avenues of this great and good city, You will see a painted hand upon a sign pointing to a distillery, and a direction attached to it, in plain & fair English, "Fire plug in the distillery," al other similar things in the city, pointing to what might with stricter propriety be termed the water plug; as it is the plug where water is drawn to extinguish the city fires. But in this instance the direction was strikingly significant. A fire, plug in the distillery !-Yes, truly, something is there to be found, be should it be suggested to you to venture which does not extinguish fire, but which is nature. It is only to pull the plug, and lo, a

As I was passing that manufactory of fire, the other day, I was led to reflect upon the which has been made there, and upon the

menting appetite - which has refused to let

In how many human bosoms has it kindled the fire of remorse, - that keenest, deepest,

that is now in erposing. Answer him, "It is | thought of the ruin of her husband, and of all | son, named Ulric, was born in this solitary but. Five | ing, must be provided for by additional sub- | ends that would be thereby secured, would written again, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord her once bright earthly hopes. The desire of her eyes-he to whom she has committed all her earthly interests and prospects - has by that distillery been made a wreck, a living torment, an incarnate fiend, so that she whom and what shall this man do? Jesus saith he so fondly once caressed, must now flee in terror from his presence.

In how many a bosom has it kindled the fire of parental solicitude and distress, such as none but a parent's heart can know, die; vet Jesus said not unto him, He shall in view of a fallen, profligate, vagabond son. not die; but if I will that he tarry till I Once the pride and joy of his heart, the promised soluce and support of his declining Learn hence the uncertainty of human and tottering age; now, ruined by strong drink, and bringing down the grey hairs of his fond parents with sorrow to the grave

Upon the fair cheek of how many a daughter has it kindled the fire of shame, the burning blush, as she beheld her own father or brother giving himself up to the vile pleasures of ungovernable lust, and bringing everlasting disgrace upon himself and his family. That name, of which it is the privilege of every depends and all these he carefully treasured up in his mind. daughter to be proud, she can hardly mention only a construction put by the brethren in virtuous and refined society, but with crimson cheek.

In how many families has it kindled the fire of hunger, the distressing sensation of nature when her necessities are unsupplied, in the groups of suffering children crying for will be remembered his brother was Dean. He inand agonized mother, who had no means of relieving them, because the brutal father had who in a short time, taught him all he knew himself.

of animosities between neighbors, - alienaof dust and affliction, who ought to be mutual

strange that the business of a rum-distiller apemployments; and, that nothing could possibly redeem it, by one iota, but the possibility, subserve some valuable purpose in the arts & the materia medica. In this view: I could not but think that rum-distillers, as well as rum-sellers, should be licensed and controlled by law, and that government, which has to attend to the destitute and the vicious, made such by rum, should also take the whole business of the manufacture and disposal of rum into its own hands.

## HISTORICAL.

From the Lutheran Observer. Zuingle, the Reformer.

Mr. Editor:—I have heretofore sent you some Reformation pur D'Aubigne, but they were all confined to the character and works of Luther.—I now give you that portion of the work which treats of another distinguished reformer, Zuingle, a nan too little known and appreciated by protestants generally. D'Aubigne, records many events in his interesting life, which, it is said, can be found only in Cook's, accessible to very few, and which have never before been published to the world.—

THE SWISS. 1484-1522.

At the time when the decree of the Diet of Worms appeared, which condemned Luther, there was a powerful sensation beginning to be felt in the tranquil valleys of Switzerland. To the voice which was heard in the plains of upper and lower Saxony, a responsive echo rebounded from the fortresses of the in the church against the church. The friends of the gospel, full of joy, said, that as in the spring all nature is revived, from the shores of the ocean to the summit of the mountains, so the Spirit of God was now melting throughout all christendom, the ice of a long winter and covering with verdure and flowers, not only the level plains, but even the most sterile

SOURCE OF THE REFORMATION, It was not Germany that communicated the light of truth to Switzerland, nor Switzerland to France, nor France to England; all these countries received that imparts light to another, but the same brilliant luminary communicates it immediately to the earth. Infinitely elevated above men, Christ the Day-star from on high, was, at the epoch of the reformation, as at the establishment of Christianity, the divine fire, from which emanated the life of the world. One and the same doctrine was suddenly established in the 16th century, in the dwellings and temples of people the most distant and diverse; the same Spirit was very where, producing every where the same faith. The reformation of Germany and that of Switzer-and demonstrates the truth. Zuingle had no comnunication with Luther. There was doubtless a ond of union between these two men; but it is not o be sought for on earth. He who from Heaven mparted the truth to Luther, gave it also to Zuingle They were bound together by God. I began to preach the gospel, says Zuingle, in 1516, that is, at a time when the name of Luther had not been heard in our country. It was not from Luther that I learned the loctrine of Christ, it was from the word of God f Luther preached Christ, he did what I did, that

DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER OF THE SWISS. But even if the different reformations received from the same Spirit from which they all emanated, a grand unity, still they all partook of certain particuar traits from the national character of the people ar dala nom they were carried on.

In Germany monarchy prevailed, in Switzerland democracy. In Germany the reformation had so struggle against the will of Princes, in Switzerland against the will of the people. An assembly of men, more easily persuaded than one man, also pursues nore prompt and decisive measures. The victory over the papacy, which cost years to accomplish on the other side of the Rhine, on this side, required only a fey months or days.

In Germany, the person of Luther rose majestically in the midst of the Saxon population; he seemed to e alone in attacking the Roman Colossus: and when ever the combat was carried on, we see from afar on the field of battle his lofty stature, rising above all the others, and engaged too in thickest of the fight. In Switzerland, the contest was carried on at the same time in several cantons; there was a confederation of Reformers: their number astonishes us: one head. doubtless, raised itself above the others, but no one commanded.

In the reformation of Germany, there was only one place of action—but in Switzerland, the reformation was divided, just as the country is divided by its thousand mountains.

MORALITY OF THE SWISS. Switzerland needed a reformation. There was, it is true, among the Helvetians, a simplicity and good the same time they were a people habitually unchaste. The astrologers attributed it to the constellations; the philosopher to the strong temperament of this indomitable people, the moralists, to the principles of the Swiss, who regarded artifice, dishonesty, calumny, as sins more heinous than impu-Marriage was interdicted to the priests, but it was hard to find one who lived in celibacy. It was required of them to conduct themselves, not chastely, This was one of the first disorders against which the Reformation was directed.

A FAMILY OF SHEPHERDS. Towards the end of the 15th century, a man named Zuingle, who was the magistrate of the parish, lived in an isolated house near the hamlet of Lisighaus, in the vicinity of Lake Zurich.—The family of Zuingle was ancient and highly respected by the inhabitants of the mountains.—Bartholomew, the brother of the magistrate, at first the priest of the parish, and afterward dean of Wesen, enjoyed considerable celebrity in the country. The wife of the magistrate, Margaret Meili, whose brother John, was abbe of the con-

other sons, John, Wolfgang, Bartholomew, James, Andrew and a daughter, Anna, also added to the number of this Alpine family. No one in the country was more respected than Esquire Zuingle. His character, his office, his numerous children, made him the patriarch of the mountains. He was a shepherd as well as his sons. Scarcely had the first day of May come to cheer the mountains, when the father and sons went out to the pasture with the flocks, gradually moving higher from station to station, until towards the end of July they arrived at the most elevated summits of the Alps. Then they began to descend by degrees to the valley, and to-wards autumn the inhabitants again entered their humble buts.

umble huts. \* \* \* \* \* \*
The winter evenings were long. It was then that the young Ulric heard at the paternal fireside the conversation of his father and the old men of the parish. He learned how the inhabitants of the valley had formerly groaned under the burden of a heavy yoke. \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

The love of country was kindled in his heart.

Switzerland became dear to him, and if any one uttered a word unfavorable to it, the lad would im-

ULRIC AT BASLE.

We have seen the character of the lad, Ulric Zuingle. His excellent father rejoiced at the promising talents of his son. He observed that the boy could do something else besides tending the cows on the mountains. One day, he took him by the hand, pread, stretching their importuning hands and troduced the lad, and confided him to his uncle's care, lifting their streaming eyes to their distracted that he might ascertain the extent of his abilities. The dean cherished him as his own son; charmed with his sprightliness, he entrusted him to a teacher, expended the last sixpence for a drink of rum.

When he was ten years of age, he gave evidence of the most distinguished talents. The father and uncle of mismosition hetween mightons along the most distinguished talents. The father and uncle

When the Alpine youth arrived in this celebrated tions; hatreds; strife; contentions in law, city, a new world opened itself before him. The reand out of law; thus setting the poor children putation of the famous coincil of Basle, the university which Pious II. had founded there in 1460, the of dust and affliction, who ought to be mutual helpers in this scene of trial, to worrying, and biting, and devouring one another.

But I forbear. The catologue is endless—at least imagination is unable to find its limit. I was about to add, how many of those "fires which are never quenched" has it probably already kindled in eternity;—this too, I must "Viving Zuingle made rapid progress." The learned

ve for the reader.

With these reflections, it will not seem

Young Zuingle made rapid progress. The learned disputes which were customary among the learned of that period, became common even among the lads of peared to me the one of the most thankless, most profitless, most miserable of all human employments; and, that nothing could possibly redeem it, by one jota, but the possibility. that a mere fraction of the rum distilled might had been overstepped by him as that of Wesen pre viously had been.

ULRIC AT BERNE. A distinguished savant, Lupulus, opened at Berne the first school of a very superior order that was founded in Switzerland. Ulric's father and his uncle resolved to send the boy there. \* \* \* Lupulus, a celebratet poet, introduced his pupil into the sanctuary of classic literature. \* \* \* \* The young neophyte with ardor respired her perfumes of antiquity. His genius was developed, his style was formed. He became a poet. THE CONVENT OF THE DOMINICANS-

Among the convents of Berne, that of the Dominicans was the most distinguished. These monks were engaged in a serious quarrel with the Franciscans.
The latter maintained the immaculate conception of
the Virgin which the former denied.

\* The Dominicans observed the melodious voice of Zuingle, while he chanted in the choir; they heard others speak of his precocious mind; and thinking that he would reflect honor on their order, they exerted themselves to win him over to them and invited him to live in their convent until he could make his noviciate. The whole future career of Zuingle was here menaced. His father, hearing of the attempts made by the Dominicans trembled for the character of his son, and ordered him immediately to quit Berne. Zuingle thus escaped the monastic cloisters, into which Luther voluntarily pre-

## THE WEEKLY MESSENGER

red, will more plainly reveal to us the imminent danger to which Zuingle was then exposed.

CHAMBERSBURG, DECEMBER 9, 1840. The Liturgy.

The Synod at Greencastle having appointed a committee to publish the Liturgy in English and German; and that committee expecting shortly to have a meeting on the subject, it is desirable to know beforehand, the number of copies that are likely to be wanted, and in what language?

We therefore request our brethren in the ministry, to inform us in reference to this matter as soon as they can. Many of them if not all, would doubtless prefer to have a copy for each congregation in both languages, bound in one.

We are unable to say precisely what will be the cost of the work; but we presume it will not be more than fifty cents the single copy, in plain and good binding.

We would be thankful to every one desiring any number of copies to inform us about this matter-otherwise we shall have to detain the publication of the Liturgy longer than we or our brethren could wish.

Query.

"As the Printing Establishment is an important object to our Church as well as others; and as there is considerable of a deficiency to pay the debts incurred in its purchase even after the subscriptions already obtained are paid, I would respectfully request, that an unless they are delayed in the hands of the explanation be given, how much is absolutely needed, and what are the conditions on which subscriptions are made?"

and the building. Of this amount, about three

any person pay one hundred dollars, he shall receive the Weekly Messenger and Christliche Zeitschrift gratis for life.—Or paying fifty dollars, he shall recieve the Messenger gratis for life.—Or paying thirty dollars, he shall receive the Zeitschrift gratis for life, besides being constituted, in each case, a Life Member of the Board of Domestic Missions.

> [Editors.] Printing Establishment.

It will have been perceived, that the Synod, at its late meeting at Greencastle, instructed the Board of Missions to purchase the build-

scriptions. This is a circumstance that should more than compensate for all the additional be kept in effectual remembrance by our trouble. brethren and friends. None can approve of times fear that in the midst of the general absorbing interests, the claims and wants of our Printing Establishment, will be lost sight of, for a time at least. We would hope however, that our fears in this respect, may be disappointed, and with a view to prevent any result excused, for occasionally directing attention to We therefore respectfully ask the friends

not already given us their subscriptions, to lend us a helping hand. Your assistance is needed, and in view of the important influence, which such an establishment is calculated to exert, in favor of the cause of our Church, and of Christianity in general, it is certain that your contributions cannot be better appropriated. We would not wish to discourage or to prevent any of the "liberal things" you may be devising in another direction; but we hope that in the midst of them all, you will permit the Printing Establishment to occupy a somewhat prominent place. A remembrance of us with your fives, your tens, and your fifties, (we do not intend to be very extravagant in our demands,) will be very acceptable, and a sufficient number of such prompt and effectual remembrances, will secure the object desired; and when this is once obtained, we think ourselves safe in saying, that after that the Establishment itself will be able to provide for whatever further wants of this description

To those who have already favored us with their subscriptions, we would ask the privilege of once more requesting them to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to forward to us the amount that may be due. Payments for the materiel &c. purchased, are almost weekly becoming due to a very considerable amount, and to meet these, money must be loaned, for which interest is to be paid, unless it is provided by the prompt payment of the subscriptions. As it is desirable to subtract as little as possible from our funds by the payment of interest, the propriety and reasonbleness of our request, will be readily perceived. Printing Establishment, in the midst of other duties devolving upon him in another capacity, with the word of God and the standards of to find as much time to appropriate to the per- the Presbyterian church." sonal solicitation and collection of funds, as is desirable; and we hope therefore, that our friends will not wait until they are called upon in person, to give or pay us their subscriptions. but that they will avail themselves of the facilities of the Mail, or of the agency of their pastor, to forward what they purpose, or have already agreed to give.

Zuingle the Swiss Reformer.

The article on our second page from the admirable Historian, D'Aubigne, touching the fe and character of the revered Zuingle will we are sure, be interesting to all our readers. As many of our ministers, especially the junior class of them, may not be familiar with the history of this great and good man and his relation to the Reformation, we believe that it cannot but prove acceptable to them, to be furnished with a sketch, such as is brought to view in the article referred to. Some of the events mentioned by D'Aubigne, we have never before met with; and in the present era in the history of the German Reformed Church in this country, every thing relating to Zuingle is worthy of being collected and turned to good account.

The idea which prevails with many, "that Zuingle caught the fire of the Reformation from Luther," is here fully and fairly corrected. "I began to preach the Gospel," says Zuingle, "in 1516-that is, at a time when the name of Luther had not been heard in our country. It was not from Luther that I learned the doctrine of Christ-it was from the Word of God. If Luther preached Christ, he did what I did-that is all."

Minutes of Synod. The last form of the English copy of the

Minutes of Synod is about making up, so that

thousand dollars would be sufficient to pay ry to say, that the statistical report is not so for the materials of the Printing Establishment | full and accurate as it should be. Although we permed a paragraph immediately after the thousand are subscribed—consequently about meeting of Synod, requesting all the brethren As to the conditions—it is provided, that if their reports to us, so that they might still be inserted in the Minutes, yet comparatively few have complied with this request. And it is besides evident from comparing the reports of the present year, with those of the last, that many of those who have reported, in reporting the number of members in their charges, have reported the number of those only, who have communed during the year, instead of all who are in: actual connection with the Church.-This circumstance alone, would render our statistical reports a very imperfect criterion by mong some of the Presbyterian congregations which to judge of the actual strength of our in this city. It might move a smile to hear communion. It is to be lamented that there men talk of their living in this world in a ing now occupied by the Printing Establish- is generally so little interest felt in this matter! state of perfect sinlessness, did not such a perment. This measure is indispensible to the and in view of this fact, and of the importance suasion on their minds denote, that their morcompletion of this particular enterprize of the of effecting a reformation in this respect, it is al sense had not been quickened by the opera-Church. To accomplish this object, a con- to be hoped, that all our ministers individual- tive influence of the Spirit in applying the law siderable amount of funds will be necessary. It, and especially the several Classes as such, of God to their hearts. We can conceive of a re-Those already subscribed, when they are all will speedily adopt such measures as will be collected, will be barely sufficient to cover the calculated to secure a general and faithful debts contracted by the purchase of the mate- compliance with the provision of the constituriel, fixtures, &c., essential to the interior of tion of the Church on this subject. It would experienced Christian should for a length of the Establishment itself. All then, that will require but a little more promptitude and ef- time implicitly entertain such an opinion, is be required to carry out the instructions of fort on the part of each minister to accomplish more than our knowledge of the truth will jus-Synod with regard to the purchase of the build- all that is desired, and certainly the important tify us in believing.—N. Y. Bapt. Adv.

It may not be amiss in this connection to the special efforts for specific objects, that are direct attention to another item of a similar about being made in connection with our nature with the above. It has been customa-Centenary celebration, more highly than we ry for the brethren to state in their statistical do, nor rejoice more at their successful prose- reports, how many copies of the Minutes in cution. But we must confess, that we some each language, they wished to have sent to them. This rule has been for some years past, but very partially complied with, and the consequence is, that the Stated Clerk is obliged to act in the distribution of the Minutes, in a great measure without any other guide, than his mere presumption as to the wishes of the that may be deprecated, we trust we shall be brethren. It is readily perceived how easy a matter it is, for the most conscientious and faithful officer in such circumstances, to act in opposition to the wishes of those whom it is and patrons of our establishment, who have his duty to serve. We hope that the brethren will keep these facts in mind, and endeavor to remedy the existing evil hereafter; and should there any errors occur in the distribution-of the Minutes, the present year, they will know to what source to attribute them.

Strange Decision.

We see it officially announced in a Presbyterian paper, that the Rev. Joseph Huber, has been deposed from office, and excommunicated from the church, for having married the niece of his deceased wife. To us this appears to be a strange and unjust proceeding, and did we not know, that Mr. Huber has always been regarded as a most worthy and excellent man, we should be led to suppose, that the above charge could not possibly be the sole ground of expulsion. Consistent with that act, the Presbytery also ordered a procees to be instituted against the wife of the expelled minister, as a member of the First free church in Louisville.

We annex the resolutions of the Presbytery n the case:—

"Resolved, That said Joseph Huber be, and he hereby is deposed from all the func-

tions of the gospel ministry. Inasmuch as the General Assembly has decided, that the deposition from office of a minister of the gospel and his excommunication from the church are distinct, the latter not being necessarily implied in the former; Therefore

Resolved, That the said Joseph Huber be & he hereby is excommunicated from the Pres-

byterian church. Resolved further, That the session of the First Free church in Louisville, is hereby directed to institute process against Mrs. Emily Huber, a member thereof, who, as represented It is difficult for the General Agent of the to this Presbytery, has recently contracted marriage with the husband of her deceased aunt, and to adjudicate the case in accordance

The Education plan-

We suggested the propriety to the subscribers to the \$10. plan, to transfer their names to the \$5, one.

One of the subscribers to the former, says in a late communication :-

"You may as far as I am concerned, make the alteration you suggest in regard to the Education schemes—putting Mrs. A. C. and myself down each for \$5. under the first

scheme." A few names in addition to the above have also been added this week to the sar

scheme. The first of January will soon be at hand. — — — — — —

Since the above was written, we received the following. Please add the name of my little daughter

o your five dollar scheme for Beneficiary Edication. Enclosed you have \$5, the first payment of for the same." Portrait of the late Rev. Jacob Beccher .-The friends of this truly devoted minister of

the German Reformed Church, will be pleased to learn, that a beautiful Lithographic likeness has made its appearance, a copy of which is now before us. Those wishing to possess: themselves of it, can call at Mr. Henry Smith's Bookstore or at this office, where a number have been left for sale.

Alexander Campbell.

This individual, the author of what is now technically called "Campbelism," has been elected president of Bethany College, an institution about to be commenced at Bethany, Va. Bapt. Adv.

Generous Conducte "We remember an anecdote," says a New York paper, "of Mr. Prime, whose death was announced vesterday, which speaks well for binder, they will be ready for delivery in about the qualities of his heart. More than thirty ten days or two weeks. The German copy years ago Mr. Prime, then engaged in business will be put to press forthwith, and make their at Boston, became embarrassed and failed. REPLY.—It was contemplated that five appearance as soon as possible. We are sor. So well satisfied, however, was one of his creditors with his integrity and business talents, that he loaned him five thousand dollars with which to commence business in this city? Mr. Prime's success in this city is familiar to two thousand, or nearly so, are still wanting. who had not reported to Classis, to forward all. In the course of time, the creditor who had assisted him became himself insolvent. Mr. Prime immediately took his affairs in hand, rendered him pecuniary aid, and, at his death, settled upon his widow an annuity of five hundred dollars. Such traits of character as the above, prove that prosperity had not, in his case, hardened the heart and made it deaf to the call of gratitude or distress."

Perfectionism.

We are sorry to learn, that this heresy is increasing in the number of its advocates acent convert, in the first ebullitions of holy joy, supposing that he can love God with his whole heart, and his neighbor as himself, but that an

Church.

colored man, who professes 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 "Montizuma," 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-suppling 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 ple to whom they minister, might not, by proorganize a new society in its stead. A meet- per exertions, obtain for their pastors a more ing has therefore been called, which will be enlarged support. Every people ought to held in the Lutheran church of this place, on feel, that it is their duty not only to furnish the evening of the 29th inst., on which occa- their pastor with a comfortable subsistence, but be made up, in this county, "from without" the Resion several gentlemen from a distance are also with the means necessary to enable him 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

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

Rev. John Rebaugh of Greencastle, Peter Cook of Fayetteville, Rev. Jacob Helffenstein, and Messrs Henry Ruby, Frederick Roemer, William Heyser, Lewis Denig, George P. Etchberger 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 Helffenstein, Coresponding Secretary, B'd. of M. Chambersburg, Pa.

## Liberality, once more

'The subject of Christian liberality 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 liberality, were so extensively and effectually felt, as to give a general and sensible domonstration 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 capa- to it, will be kindly received, and not altogeth- an average value of \$5 an acre, on the land in and ble, 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 a course.-We have reference to ministers of the Gospel. However ready such are to admit, and that properly too, the obligations of Christian liberality upon professors of religion in general, ly circulated, there we may expect a warm attachvet there is a diposition among some of them, to throw these obligations off their own shoulders. We have frequently heard ministers of hidden resources of our Church, that we may permathe Gospel, whilst inculcating from the pulpit | nently establish our Institutions, I conceive it to be the duties of Christian liberality upon their of great importance that the Messenger be put in every people, at the same time, excuse themselves from their obligation, and although there is considerable force in the reasons assigned for their course, vet we must confess, that we have had our mis-givings 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

eral in their application; that is, none are ex-No reason can be assigned to shew that our people empt from their obligation; to whom they are in the East are more in want of frequent preaching capable of being applied. There is nothing than in the West. And me thinks, if they had the in the circumstances of ministers of the Gos- same love for their neighbor, which they have for pel, which would indicate, that they, in this themselves, they would be willing to divide with their western brethren. respect, are not to be included in the general

mass. And the Bible moreover, knows noth-

ing of such an exemption. If then, ministers

of the Gospel wish to comply with the requi-

well aware, that the excuse that is generally

assigned for not attending to this duty, and

ferent objects of benevolence. There is cer-

tainly, considerable force in this consideration.

It is but too true, that the salaries received by

many ministers of the Gospel, is very inade-

quate 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 evi-

ance 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 peo-

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 dis-

charging an important and evidently incum-

bent duty. These are truths which should be

constantly held up before the minds of the

people, and urged by every possible consider-

ation, until they shall have produced a lasting

impression and given rise to their appropriate

.The consideration already presented enfor-

cing 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 no-

ticed. We say then once more and especially

that the obligations to Christian liberality rest

upon ministers of the Cospel, 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 du-

ties, the observance of which they inculcate

Their personal conduct has a powerful influ-

his contributions, we have reason to believe

contrary, there is but little self denial exercis-

ed on his part, and besides, a parsimonious

and worldly spirit manifested, it cannot be

strange indeed, if the people are found eviden-

means of bringing much into the Treasury of

nation with respect to his conduct in relation

to the claims of benevolence. We shall not

Philadelphia Classis.

It will be seen from a notice in another co-

lumn, that this Classis has called a meeting on

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

hear of an increase of subscribers for our religious.

periodicals. The past history of our Church has fully

shown, that wherever these papers become extensive-

ment 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

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 subscri-

bers. I will however do what I can. I now send

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.

From west Pennsylvania.

The following remarks accord so much with our

efore our readers, with the hope, that they will be du-

own opinions, frequently expressed, that we place them

There is great meaning in that little word: TRY.

you a widows mite, and hope shortly to do more.

Send the Messenger to Mr. P. B. and S. D.

To the Editors of the Weekly Messenger:

-, Nov. 24th, 1840.

TEDITORS.

It always affords me pleasure to

er without effect.

the 22th instant.

Christian benevolence will not suffer us to seek our omfort 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 sitions of that religion, which they professs to others." There are also many prominent places in have embraced and to preach, it is evident that the West, which may be looked upon as strong holds, they must contribute their proportion towards and ought to be taken possession of as soon as possible. the different objects of benevolence. We are 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 occured to me, that it would be well for our which is sometimes regarded in the light of an Missionary society to correspond on this subject with evident exemption, is the fact, that the pecuni- the Ohio Synod, or District Synods, with a view to simply because they may not happen to be of German ary circumstances and annual income of most ascertain a knowledge of the most important places for extraction, or to belong to the German Reformed ministers of the Gospel are so limited, that it the location of our ministers, and then send them is not in their power to contribute to the dif-

### ORIGINAL.

For the Weekly Messenger. Mercersburgh.

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. dent that, in some of these cases, by the observ- You are justly entitled to the praise of being generalv very correct, as well as neat in other respects, in the execution of your work. But I find in my communication of last week, on the subject of scholarships, a slight erratum, which, as it obscures the sense of the whole passage in which it occurs somewhat. I would like with your permission here to set right. And this the more particularly, as the point concerned is one which I consider at all events wor thy of being held up a second time distinctly to

> 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 Frankin county alone, from within the Reformed Church. What I wanted to say was, that this amount should formed 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 co. 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 shore of it as a mark. But in consideration of the general interest comprehended in the College, and the relaion 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 prope 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, f not to every generous donor, for all that was given away in this transaction. The literary settlement alupon their people. They should preach by ready made, with the prospect merely of those enlargexample also, and not by precept merely, ed operations which have been expected to follow, ady put an additional value on property ther ence upon the people, and especially is this more than equal to pro,000. And now, it the ence upon the people, and especially is this which are entertained with regard to our institutions more than equal to \$10,000. And now, if the views the case, in those instruces, in which the mu- be carried into effect, as we have good reason to betual confidence and attachment are strong. lieve they will, it is saying little to affirm that Mer-Like priest like people" is an old adage, and cersburg and its vicinity will reap from the operation, equally as true in the present application of a greater profit still, in addition to all that has been. reaped already. Nor can it be said, that this will beit, as in any other. If the pastor is liberal in long properly to the first bargain, inasmuch as the Seminary was expected always to be connected in that his people will be so also. But if on the 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 any thing better than a large academy should have occupied the ground; and the whole design might have ended finally in a very small affair. Until lately incing a similar disposition. Ministers of the deed, the prospect could not be considered any more favorable than this. But now the German Reformed Gospel, then, may by their example be the Church has come forward and said, let Marshall College FLOURISH. It is proposed to place it among the Lord, or of preventing much from coming the foremost institutions in the land; and to do it with into it. This is a consideration of thrilling in- the least possible delay. Here is a proposition, which terest to every one filling this capacity, and goes far beyond all that Mercersburg, a few months should frequently lead to faithful self-examisince, 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, pursue this subject any farther, and hope that will be worth \$50,000 to the region in the midst of the efforts we have made to direct attention which they are to stand. To say, that they will put 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 benefitted 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 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 my-

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 rail road 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 vet to be seen. It is known that some of them have alteady 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 ! ly considered by those interested. The writer, having the day, on which the system of clerical meetings, for expressed his gratification at the circumstance, that our the Classis of Mercersburg, is expected to be entered congregations in the East are desirous to divide their upon in Mercersburg itself. At all events, a handpastoral charges, says:

"But since in the West, I have been brought to in the end." some sum, there is reason to believe will be reported

exempt from the common obligations to liber, doubt the expediency of this mode of procedure, as a But if there be any truth in the view thus taken, who was residing with his father at Paris i

ality. All the precepts of the Bible are gen- general rule. I think more attention should be paid to 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 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 Preshyterian 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,

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 pesides, due credit will be given of course to all who contribute, in our BIG BOOK; 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 aimng 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 use 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 some thing. 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

## DONESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Girard College -This marble palace, now in the rphans." according to the will of the late Stephen Girard, affords one of the most astonishing instances o nandering an estate, on record. According to the Philadelphia Ledger, \$17,000 are now annually expended in salartes to officers and artizans connected with the institution. A.D. Bache, the President, has a salary of \$4,000 per annum, from the time of his apintment in July, 1839.

The cost of thirty-four splended and needless colimus, amounts to the enormous sum of \$448.800, or \$13,000 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 appoint-

of the out-buildings, \$200,000—making a total of \$300,000. It is a well ascertained fact, that the expenses up to January last, on the College, amount to ssal sum of \$1,372,712,45, and the College is reported by the architect, to be but about two thirds completed .- Watchtower.

Martyrs ..- According to the calculation of some, apout 200,000 Christian Protestants suffered death, in 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, 39,000 were executed by the hangman; 150,000 by the Irish 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 Castile, or others of their Church or state prisons. According to some, the whole number of persons massacred since the rise of Papacy, 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 deck, the boat neared a bridge, 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 cask, and she was brought in contact with the bridge and so 'seriously injured that she survived only two days. Miss Ingersoll was an acmplished and esteemed young lady, in her 18th year. The first intelligence of the sad event received by her ner offlicted parents was accompanied by her mangled and lifeless remains .- Herkimer Journal

Coal and Iron.-In the vicinity of Danville, on the North Branch Susquehana 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 ot an Iron ore region of the finest quality, and the access to which is of 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 complete ly successful operation, and is destined to work a thorough revolution in the Iron trade of the U. States.
The Danville Intelligencers ays: -, "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 wharts of Biddle, Chambers & Co., in front of their Monteur Iron Works, and in front of the Steam Engine Manufactory self, in a way not the most comfortable to my own and Machine Shop of Haywood & Snyder, mountaine 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 Danville, throughout the ensuing winter. One of the large new Furnaces of Biddle, Chambers & Co. is now ready for business, and annother 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 philoso pher, familiar with the operations of mind, may. It seems to be owing to the susceptibility of the 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 ever 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,

June, 1778. My DEAR Son: - Tis almost four months since ye left your native land, and embarked upon the mighty waters, in quest of foreign country. Although I have

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 acqui-esced in such a separation under any other care than that of the most excellent parent and guardian who 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 hereafter; and being possessed of one; two, or four, see to it that you double your numbers.

The most amiable and most useful disposition in a oung mind, is diffidence of itself; and this should lead you to seek advice and instruction from him who is your natural quardian, 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 under standing by acquiring useful knowledge - and virtue, such as will render you an ornament to society, an nor to your country, and a blessing to your parents Great learning and superior abilities, should you ever ossess them, will be of little value and small estima tion, unless virtue, honor truth and integrity are 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 teadfastly 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 heed lessness of youth require line upon line and precent upon precent, 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 the-

atre of the world, which is full of temptations and vice of every kind. You are not wholly unacquainted with istory, in which you have read of crimes which your inexperienced mind could scarcely believe incredible. You have been taught to think of them with horror. and to view vice as

### "---a monster of so frightful mien, That, to be hated, needs but to be seen.

Yet you most keep a strict guard upon yourself, or the odious monster will soon lose its terror by become ing familiar to you. The modern history of our times furnishes us as black a list of crimes as can be paralleled in ancient times, even if we go back to Nero, Caligula, or Cæsar 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 cerain truth, that the welfare and prosperity of all counries, communities, and I may add, individuals, depend upon their morals. That nation to which we were once united, as it has departed from justice, cluded 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 beeing 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 the frigate 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, but this wants confirmation. I hope it will not be long pefore 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. 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.

UT 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.

## HYMENTAL.

Married, On Thurslay the 25th ult., by the Rev. George Burcker, Mr. Dewalt Weber, of Kreidersville, Northampton 20., to Miss Mary Ann daughter of Dr. Samuel Heister, of Thester county, Pa. Co., to Miss Mary Ann (aughter of Dr. Samuel Heister, of Chester county, Pa.

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

— On the 12th ult. by the same Mr. Jacob Ruth, to Miss Sarah Hocker., all of Harrisburg, Pa.

— On the 14th ult., by the same Mr. Peter Heiser, to Miss Elizabeth Martin. all of Harrisburg.

— On the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. Cassel Funk, to Miss Margaret Sloan, both of Dauphin county, Pa.

— On Thursbay, near Greencastle, by the Rev. J. Rebaugh, Mr. Samuel Fetter, of Mercersburg, to Miss Rebecca Stitt, of Antrim township.

Mr. Samel Fetter, 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 Levina Myers, all of Washington county, Mil.

— On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Helffenstein, Mr. John Sheety, to Miss Mary Hollinger, both of Franklin co.

— On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. Michael Wenger, to Miss Elizabeth Golsinger, both of Franklin co.

— Cn the same day, by the Rev. D. Hertz, Mr. John Weaver, to Miss Fianna Harting, all of Lancaster county, Pa.

— On the 24th ult., in Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. F. Berg, Mr. Alexander B. Renshaw, to Miss Ann M. Zimmerman, daughter of the late Adam Zimmerman.

— Near Woodsboro', Mil., on the 17th ult., by the Rev. W. F. Colliflower, Mr. Henry Saylor, to Miss Catharine E. Donseif.

mseif.

Near Mildletown, Md. on the 12th ult., by the Rev. J.

Bucher, Mr. Henry J. Jarboe, to Miss Eveline E. Flook, ughter of Mr. Jacob Flook of John Esq., all of Middletown C. Buch

## DEATHS.

Died, In Mercersburg, on the 23d ult., Mr. Elliott T. Lane, ged about 50 years. Mr. Lane was a respectable and valued member of society, nd his departure (which was sudden and unexpected) is uni resally regretted.

— Near Middletown, Md., on the 18th ult. Franklin, son of Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Ann Michael, aged one year.

— In Middletown, Md., on Monday, the 16th ult. after a protracted illness, Mr. Frederick Stemble, in the 95th year of his age. Mr. Stemble was one among the first settlers of Middletown Valley, and has been long known as a very respectable and useful citizen

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. Alexander Spangler, in the 24th year of his age. The deceased was esteemed by all who knew him, as a young man of more than ordinary 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 of on the 2d inst., as was announced heretofore The members are earnestly requested to attend. R. DUENGER, Secretary.

## Philadelphia Classis.

Special Meeting.

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

SAMUEL HELFFENSTEIN, Sen. President, p. t.

East Pennsylvania Classis. This Classis will hold a special meeting at Allenown, on the I5th instant. T. L. HOFFEDITZ, President.

Subscriptions to Marshall College. The undersigned respectfully informs those persons 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 Esqr. who is authorized

to receive and receipt for the same.

BERNARD C. WOLFF. Gen. Agt. for Marshall College. BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boarl of Domestic Missions will be hell in the Missionary room, in the Hall, on Wednesday December 9th, at 10 octock, A. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

HENRY RUBY, Secretary.

Bible Distribution. A meeting of a number of friends of the Bible cause was held in the court house in Chambersburg on Monday the 30th ult.—Rev. David Denny was called to not particularly written to you since, yet you may be the chair, and John Smith appointed Secretary. Af-assured you have constantly been upon my heart and ter a free interchange of sentiment, was had as to the ropriety of forming a new society, or resuscitating the Franklin Bible Society," the meeting adopted the

following resolutions: note or Circular to the friends of the Bible cause, in Franklin county, and particularly to the members of the "Franklin Bible Society," requesting their attendance at a Convention or County meeting, to be held n Chambersburg, on Tuesday evening the 29th inst.; for the purpose of uniting, in the best means to promote the interests of the cause—and especially to carry into effect, the benevolent design of supplying very destitute individual in the county, with a copy

of the Sacred Scriptures,

Resolved, That the Editors of papers in Franklin county, be respectfully requested to publish the adess of the officers, and Managers of the Pennsylva? nia Bible Society, in their respective Journals.

Rev. Messrs. T. Adam, and B. S. Schneck, and

leorge Chambers Esq., compose the committee uthorized by the above resolution. DAVID DENNY, President:

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. George Schlosser; H. Shaw; Jacob Felger; Rev. John Rebaugh; Rev. A. P. Freeze; Rev. Geo. Rev. John Renaugh; Rev. A. P. Freeze; Rev. Geo. Burcker; H. M. Horn; Frederick Roemer (1 sub.) Rev. D. Tobias (1 sub.); John Wysong; Rev. J. C. Bucher (1 sub.); Michael Worman; Rev. John Cares; Rev Isaac Gerhart; Hon. P. Schell (2 subs.)—Mr. S. says there is nothing due, hence we do not credit those two subscribers. Abraham Clapp, Esq.; Rev. John H. Crawford; John B. Hiester, Esq.; Rev. G. Schlosser-did not mean what you seem to suppose Rev. S. Helftenstein—no pamphlet to be published on the subject (1 sub.) B. Hill, Esq.; Jacob Kroh (1 sub.) Rev. C. P. Wack (4 subs.) Mrs. L. J. Peirson; W. Nice; S. Wilson; Rev. M. Kieffer; Rev. J. W. Hoff meier-too late for this week.

#### MONIES RECEIVED. Weekly Messengere

By Rev. A. Freeze, from M. Zacharias 4, Cath. Troxel 2, and Rev. A. Freeze 2. By J. Motter, from acob Troxel 2, Joseph Martin 2, and Mrs. Harriet Motter 2. By M. Worman, from John N. Solliday 2.50, H. Knecht, 2.50, I. Worman, 2.50, & M. Worman P. Pleas.) 2. Fred. George (Reomer's) 2, Benj. Hill Blue Bell) 1, and Phil. Hoover 2. By A. Clapp, rom Rev. J. H. Crawford 2, Col. Dan. Clapp 2, M. from Rev. J. H. Crawiora 25 Col. Dan. Crapp 2, Mr. McCulloch 2, Mrs. Henry Foust 2, and Abr. Clapp 2. By Jacob Kroh, from John Kime (Tiffin O.) 5, Jacob Kroh 6.25, Joseph Ogle 3, John Sechrist 5, Jacob Holtz 2, Joseph Foncannon 5, Thos. Swonder 1. By Rev. C. P. Wack, from Elias Zollinger (Harrisb.) 2. Julian Norton 2, Luther Reily 3, Sarah Abrahims (Carlisle 2. By M. Rickenbaugh, from Wm. H, Boyd. F. Williams, Samuel Welty, John M. Spielman, Joshua Hoffman, Martin Hammon, Daniel Zellars, and John Wolfelsberger each 2, and Geo. Thornburg, 8. E. Isenberg (Hunt. co.) 2; Wm. Nice (Pottsv.)

The most of our correspondents, when they have one or two dollars to send, forward it to us through the Postmaster-but occasionally we have to pay 25cts. or a single dollar and an order for discontinuance Why, brethren, do you not save us this onerous tax:

We received a letter from Mr. Jacob Felger. Ohio, (for which we had to pay 182 cents postage!) giving us the very important information, that he does not lift the paper, nor don't intend to "Now, his paper was stopped according to previously received orders, as soon as the year expired. Why could Mr. F. not let the postmaster give us the information. if he thought it necessary to give it a second time; as in such cases "made and provided" by law?

### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

The subscriber hereby acknowledges the receipt of \$15 from D. Oster, Washington co. Md. per the hands of M. Richenbaugh Esq.—being the amount in full of is subscription to the endowment Fund of this insti-

John Smith, Treasurer. PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Subscriptions heretofore obtained Subscribed this week; 1615 40 Mr. Stephen Kieffer, Franklin co. 5 00

**\$1620 40**; - Of which there is paid \$901 07 Paid this week:

Barnard Wolff, Treas'r. Print. Estab. G. R. C.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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#### l plan for securing to the Parent Board of Education, a regular income of at least \$500 per amnum for five years. "We promise to pay to the Treasurer of the Parent

Board of Education of the German Reformed Church, for the use of its beneficiaries, the sum of \$5 annually for five years, provided 10 shall assume a similar obligation: the first payment to be made as soon as the scheme shall be filled, and the rest at regular annual intervals

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"Robert J. Nevin, "(paid)
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Another Scheme, similar to the above by he payment of \$10 annually. Mrs. A. Mrs. B.

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Waynesboro'

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Weekly Messenger.

Messrs, Editors: The following is a copy of an attempted translation of a part of the well known hymn "Mein Salomo dein freundliches Regieren," by Dr. Richter, from a rusty 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 is a new step in the road to death. Wo to he returned home, with a feeling of devotion feel satisfied. The original composition is the best witness of antiquity-and of the deep and dignified and neglects to intervene and enforce his au- and in the pleasure she experienced in softenpiety of the age which produced it .- I love the feel- thority. Such authority may be exercised ing awakened by the perusal of those pious breathings of Zion, which are so characteristic of the first years | ly and constantly. after her purification. How unlike most of modern effusions of what I cannot call by a better name than 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. Whene'er my timid heart to Thee draws nigh, Thy gladdening Spirit quickly cheers my soul; Thy looks of love smelts 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 arts. My Jesus can, and does abundantly When all earth's painted pleasures falsely flee.

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 thus softly penetrate, They may a purer light within create, To lead me to thy Father's heart above; In which we naught 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-visit me "bright day-spring from on high." The light of truth, and truth of grace may 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.

Whene'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 reveal 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 despise since Christ, my Life, is mine-It is enough, my spirit breathes in THINE.

### MINISTER'S 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 one of his patients. ministrations. To be useless, he could not bear—his soul was bowed down under the a family without an introduction, or an invita- British subjects and the restitution of spoil- the Egyptians were apparently about to discouraging prospects around him. Nothing | tion, or exchanging cards?" on earth was so gloomy to him, as a spiritua formation and mercy, and nothing else could will not be the less pleased to see you." satisfy his mind. Seeing no outpouring of the Spirit, no. sinners: converted under his ple," said Amanda, thoughtfully; "but," con-

with desponding and melancholy fears. While thus exercised, he dreamed a gentleman bired him to work for him, and the price of his labor, per day, was stipulated. On in- ing over, entered a small alley, in which quiring what his employer would have him go about, he was informed he must go and hammer a certain rock to pieces. "That," he re- Crossing the whole range they entered the 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

The laborer then went to work; and though stable. it appeared an endless, and therefore useless task, he labored with diligence and patience for the sake of his wages. After awhile, contraty to all his calculations, the mountainous A girl about ten years of age came out of a load of poisoned tea, packed in small parrock 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.

## PARENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Filial Obedience,

If you would fit your children for heavengoverning them, in the earthly, as they must -you must always require obedience to your

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 immoral 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 su- sing? Oh, can she sing, "I would not live perior to its own, to which it must bow in always?" 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, vea, and sometimes shuddered, when I have seen the parent hass over the transgressions of his childthority answered only by a murmuring refu- me," and then relapsed into a monotonous sal. It matters not how trivial a requisition groun of weariness. is. if it is but wise and reasonable-and such, gards the least law as unimportant—when it you,"

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 souldestroying religion; for every act of disobedience comprises the very essence of sin, and that parent who beholds his child disobedient, mildly and kindly, while it is maintained firm-

The child should never know the time when it is not to obey immediately and cheerpious froth!-The text which I have followed is con- fully. The beginnings of evil are small, and ploying it that will awaken delight. tained in a little volume devoted to an exposition of the first manifestations of disobedience can be each stanza of the hymn printed in 1735, and gives 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 -vou are recreant to your own offspring, whom you are allowing to advance, unrestrained, to eternal ruin. O that parents would ever filial disobedience, and they could not look upon the slightest symptoms of this helldisease, without alarm and pain!

It is impossible, either for language, or for numan 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 outward subjection, how can you expect them habitually disobedient child presents awfully 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 adjured, then, in the name of your children and of God-both of whom your responsibilities concern-be adjured, 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 ingrafted piety.

## The Family a Religious Institution.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

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

"You are romancing, James! what, visit

dear Amanda, there is "I never used to go thus to see other peo-

preaching for some time, his soul was beset | tinued 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 cross-Amanda saw a row of houses built in a manner that showed they were for the laboring class. gave a gentle rap. A woman opened it, and on shore by the boats af the squadron: welcomed him.

Two chairs were immediately set, one with he back broken off, the other rickety and un-

Before the fire were two little children seated on the hearth, making a noise which the small pantry bedroom, and smiled as she cels, to be seld to the sailors; this nefari-

spoke. In a large rude chair sat a thin female. She rocked herself incessantly. She looked up when Dr. Ledson addressed her, but neither deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea; steam frigate received about one thou- ships. By the direction of the officers the This interesting little work, of 230 duodecimo pages has smiled nor spoke. Her complexion was sallow by illness, her lower jaw had fallen from of the district magistrates was drawn to der the command of a Prussian officer, shed, and a sentinel placed beside it. - Eits 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 hereafter be governed in the heavenly family my bones have started through the skin, and the Hon. E. I. Company's armed steamer 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 kind -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 steadiest.'

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-

It brings down all our vanity and little repinings-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 en-

dured before. "Is this your sister?" said the woman. "No," said Jan es, 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

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 audiwhen I have heard the voice of parental au- bly, "I hear the angels singing now around

The little girl shook hands beseechingly as it should always be; for, in this respect, you the young couple left, and in a subdued voice should govern as God governs, who never re- Amanda whispered, "we will take care of

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 to him that she had never imagined before; ing 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 em-

Angelie Sympathy. Angels were in the full exercise of their nowers 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 have before them the legitimate, awful end of us even with the love which a family bears to a younger sister; and the very childhood of our tinier 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 duteous and affectionate family. Take the reach of an angel's mind, but, at the same time, take the seraphic fervor of an angel's benevolence along them to obey that Heavenly Father whom they with it; how, from the eminence on which see not? If they do not yield to you, even an he stands, he may have an eye upon many worlds, and a remembrance upon the origin to obey that God whose law searches the heart and the successive concerns of every one of and tries the reins of the children of men. An them; how he may feel the full force of a most affecting relationship with the inhabitants alarming symptoms of confirmed depravity and 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 sympathyze 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 benenevolence 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.

We have accounts from Canton, 20th June all par ties 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 up. 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

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 ception. On the night of the 30th, the Cyof the Canton Register: the presence of an clops steamer anchored off the town, haarmed British force in the Chinese empire ving been very opportunely sent from to enforce reparation for injuries done to Djouni. On the morning of the 1st when

death; for he had been used to showers of re- no ceremony of eards," said James, "but they H. M. ship Alligator, 21th—Kuper, Esq. Turkish soldiers advanced in order to cut captain between 2 and 3 A. M. on the 9th inst. in the Kapsuymoon, 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, plied, "will do no good for the rock is large last house, and at the first door Dr. Ledson and tide; and they were speedily towed

> 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 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 Madagascar, Captain Dicey, which vessel arrived on the 6 inst. On the 15th and 20th H. M. ship Alligator and H. Co's steamer Madagascar, respectfully anchored in the roads and saluted the city of Macao with 19 guns, which on both occasions was immediately returned by the Franciscan H. M. ship-of-the-line Wellesley, bear-

ing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., commander-in-cheif of the Indian station, arrived last Sunday, the 21st. inst. with H. M. ships Cruizser, 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, (Cammeronians) 18th (Royal Irish) the Sepoy volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of sappers and miners from Madras. We 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 indispo-

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.

Who like the physician, save indeed the Madagascar, remain to enforce the block- the dust of the tumbling walls, it was im- cient mythology of Egypt; for the repreminister, is called upon to see human nature ade of the river and port of Canton by all possible to see whether soldiers were resentation of a culf of wood, covered with day next the 28th inst.

left under the command of the senior offi- The launches, pinnaces, and boats of the of God into an image like to four-footed cer; probably with a view of protecting different ships, with about 1400 of the this province on the arrival of Admiral tection of a continuous fire. When the

terpreter to H. M's commission to China soldier could set his foot on land, a heavy has joined the Wellesley and Mr. John fire of musketry was opened upon them Robert Morrison, the cheff interpreter, re- from the barracks and buildings in the His name was also a war-crymains, to join Admiral the Honorable neighborhood. The fire was returned George Elliot, who is daily expected with from the guns of the launches, while all his squadron, either direct from the Cape the boats pulled steadily in upon the shore, of Good Hope or from Trincomalee. The although the shot passed through some of Blenheim 72, Blonde 42, Nimrod 20, Wan- them, severely injuring some of the soldiers derer 18, and the Pylades 18, have sailed; and the crews. Pique 42. Inconstant 36. Andromache 36. and Hydra, steam frigate, are expected to oin H. E. in the Indian seas.

Tyre and Sidon --- The war in the East. In the London Courier of the evening of the 9th instant, 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 scen 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 nets in the midst of the sea." When we first came into the harbour, such as it is, a party of fishermen were actually gutted, and the valuable furniture destroyspreading 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 outspots of the troops of the town, or of an attacking force from the mountains. A garrison of months. The possession of this town is prisoners.—As there was a French steam-

which had joined the Castor, landed a sion 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 readvance, a small body of marines and sai-The first arrival of this armament was lors from the Castor, with about thirty 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 as sault. Sidon, Sept. 57.

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

After the reconnoisance of the 20th, it on the evening of the 24th, the Thunderer the very seasonable arrival of the steamer stained. Strombolt, having on board from three to tour hundred marines, from England, having touched at Giberaltar and Malta, and of Hydra, from Tyre. The steamers the seashore, and was originally named having towed the other ships in position, Berytus. It is enclosed with walls and they all anchored, forming a crescent, supplied with water by rivolets from the which completely commanded the town neighboring hills. Taken from the Sarafrom one extremity to the other. The cens by Baldwin, in 1181, and re-captured

are happy to report that the troops been recently giving us some curious il- tent and divided into seven districts. The H. M. ships Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, whole side of the outer barrack square. in the grossest idolatry, and it is a fact

Two transports with troops are also clops, was directed to attempt the breach. boats reached the shore the ships neces-The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, second in- sarily ceased firing, and before a single

> The whole loss in killed and wounded I have not been able very accurately to ascertain. I believe that Lieutenant Hockin is the only English officer who fell. Six or eight marines and blue jackets are, 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 300 Egyptians were killed, 2,470, including some sick, have been taken and sent to Djouni.

\* \* \* \* \*

Although the officers of the marines and f 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 ed. Even to Egyptian prisoners, however I did not hear an act of personal violence.

About nightfall a large house adjoining the barrack was discovered to be on fire.

The flaines 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, the barrack was discovered to be on fire. 1,500 men was thrown into it by Ibrahim ing into the town, through the evening, Pasha ten days ago, with provisions for 3 were wreaking a dreadful vengeance upon almost indispensable, in order to maintain er in the harbour, I am particularly desirthe communication between Acreand Bey- ous of stating that the fire was purely acrout. Immediately after the taking of Ka- cidental. In a little time after it broke out iffa, the Castor frigate, Captain Collier, I went ashore and inspected the buildings iffia, 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

I went ashore and inspected the buildings around it, and made the most minute in quiries. I found that the Turkish soldiers were billetted in the houses around, and some of them in this very building, and its destruction was to them a source of the dispose of it to his successor at a trifling loss. ullery, the troops were obliged to evacuate destruction was to them a source of the it in the evening. A Turkish frigate, greatest inconvenience. Some of the shells however, which had been thrown upon small body of troops who, aided by the this point in such destructive abundance marines of the British frigate took posses must have lain smouldering amongst the wood-work, and hence the conflagration hat ensued. It required not, God knows, this acci-

dental 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 he 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 thro' the pelemele of soldiers, prisoners, groups of people, of what class I could not tell, rifling the dead, dogs prowling about the course of the price of boarding in town warins from a distance will all be boarded with one of the Teachers and his family in the edifice. The price of boarding in town warins from \$2.65 to \$2.55 per year. from the landing point it was necessary to rifling the dead, dogs prowling about in flocks, the whole way covered with guns, broken swords, knapsacks, cartouche-boxes, heaps of shot, property of every description, the whole presenting a scene of devastation and confusion that was truly appalling. And yet the excesswas truly appalling. And yet the excesses were fewer and far less aggravated than might have been expected from the es were fewer and far less aggravated 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 was determined to send a force to attempt officers into the town. Ibrahim had evithe reduction of the town. Accordingly dently made this place the depot for the southern division of his army. Every 84, Captain Berkeley, with the Wasp brig place-every house-in fact, in this quaran Austrian frigate and a Turkish corvette, ter was full of stores, provisions in abungot under way from Djouni for Sidon. dance, clothing, arms, and amunition. The ous attempt was thus discovered: The boat | On the evening of the 22th, the Gorgon | three or four streets through which we was captured by pirates, who sold their steam frigate took on board from four to passed presented the same evidence of the cargo to their fellow countrymen; many six hundred marines, while the Cyclops destructive effects of the firing from the so many, indeed that it is said the attention | sand five hundred Turkish troops, un- | body of Hassan Bey was removed to a Colonel Zane. Early on the morning of ven in death you might trace the characthe 26th, the steamers got under way, ter of savage bravery that marked him and in a few hours joined the other ships, through life. In his pockets were found about three miles to the northward of Si- some papers: most of them; however, ildon. The force was here increased by legible, having been torn by the shot or

Stromboli, anchored to the extreme south, in 1317. Ten years afterwards the Chrisnext to her the Wasp, the Austrian frigate | tians took it, and it was frequently ravaand the Turkish Corvetts. In the centre, ged during the crusades, when it was a commanding with her broadside the fort large fortified town, and depot for the causeway communicating with the bar- costly merchandise of Damascus. It was rack, lay the Thunderer, having the Cv. distinguished by an institution for the clods and Gorgon steamers to the south | study of jurisprudence, and had the honward. The latter hoisted the broad blue our of calling into public life some of pennant, Commodore Napier being on the most distinguished civilians, whence it was named the mother and nurse of About half past eight o'clock, a flag of the laws. It fell into the hands of the truce was sent on shore and the two sum- Druses, from whom it was captured by moned. In the meantime some of the in- the Turks, and is now under the dominion habitants took advantage of the offer of of the Regenerator of Egypt. At one the French steamer Castor, (which has period the country was 120 miles in exlustrations of French neutrality) and went Druses, a most extraordinary class among on board. In about two hours the ships the families of mankind, are calculated at on poard. In about two hours the ships the lamines of manking, are calculated at opened fire, and it was only after they had 100,000, their language pure Arabic, and Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail at the Book topened fire, and it was only after they had 100,000, their language pure Arabic, and Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail at the Book been thundering away for an hour or so they keep close together about Mount that we could from some estimate of the Lebanon. No Mahometan is permitted strengh of the place. Shot and shell fell to reside in their district. I saw several upon it as thick as hailstones, without eith- walking about here. In the dress of feer making any very visible impression up- males many are distinguished with a on the walls, or enabling us to catch a large untoura or horn, placed in an upglimpse of the red fez of a single soldier. right position, and fixed on a cushion to page.) At about one o'clock, however, a breach their forehead, with a scarf thrown over was made in the sea wall of the fort, while it to veil their faces, affording a strikat nearly the same time one of the terrific ing commentary on many passages of broadsides of the Thunderer swept in the the inspired volume. They are involved Larne, and H. Company's maned steamer | What between the smoke of the guns and | there exists among them a relic of the an-

its entrances, which blockade is to be estreating from the barrack or not. At all gilding, "the work of man's hands," is eltablished under the strictest form on Sun- events a signal was made to land the Turk- evated in their temples, before which they ish troops, and Captain Austin, of the Cy- prostrate themselves, and offer up solemn acts of adoration, thus changing the glory beasts, and robbing him of that homage this settlement, or to ulterior operations in Turks, immediately put off under the pro- 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 tilting a dragon at his feet.

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

Travels in the Holy Land, by W. Rac-

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with the session, the Professors being for the most partial seat in vacations.

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