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#### For the Weekly Messenger. THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM.

¶. 2. SOME ACCOUNT OF ULRICK ZUINGLE.

at Wildhausen, in the district of Toggenburg, guished Reformers themselvos. ford. In all these places he made himself more fully than before, with the condition of the customary rates, viz: One dollar a square (or 17 lines) for which he took in knowledge of various kinds. the rottenness of the papal system as a whole;

> truth; not however without making himself way by the pilgrims who resorted thither in trust of his own powers, when left to walk by nimself. Amid the whispers of heresy, which

simple Word alone." Whilst his mind was taking this direction, the parish of Glaris, in its limits nearly a third part of the canton, chose him in the 22nd vear of his age to be its pastor. Here he devoted himself more earnestly than before to the study of the scriptures, as one who was concerned to be a workman fully qualified for the demands of his station. He applied himself to the Greek language, then rarely with throughout to memory. He made diligent use at the same time of such helps as he could find, especially among the early Christian Fathers, in the way of exposition. Thus he became mighty in the scriptures, and learned more and more to subject all opinions to their au-

thority, as the unerring touchstone of truth. It does not appear, at the same time, that his views were altogether of the most evangelical order. A striking contrast presents itself from the very start, between the religious character of Luther and the religious character of Zuingle. With Luther, religion was a divine power working at the outset from the innermost ground of his own surrounded, till in the end it was made to assume order and shape for his understanding. With Zuingle, on the contrary, the process head was in the beginning more active than so good a reason for his conduct. Benefi'ry Education | Rev. J. Hellienstein, Unam'b., Fa. | In the end, the new creation, as we have good | money — betrayed Christ to get it, and it cost | Trea'r of Foreign Missions.—Lewis Denig, Esq., Chamb'g, Pa. | reason to believe, pervaded the whole man, him his life. Annanias and Sapphira wanted ticular temperament and constitution of its sub- from this danger as any other. jects, working variously according to the inte-

eparate case it may have to deal. now described, that political and religious ly shall they that have riches enter into the his mother, and played with fire! All this in not communicating, in an interesting and ideas with him were always closly associated. kingdom of God: "affirming also, that "the from one single spark of fire! How much— definite manner, the facts which are publish-Civil rights were the object of his zeal, full as deceitfulness of riches choak the word." We how very much, may hang on little things. One of the most distinguished names be- much at first as those pertaining more imme- add, he must have had gold dust in his eyes, longing to the history of the sixteenth century diately to the conscience. His republicanism or dust of some kind, if in reading the history -that era of world stirring thoughts and was interwoven with his religion itself, and of the world, he has not perceived, there was deeds-is that of Ulrick Zuingle, the father could not well be separated from it either in danger to men's spiritual welfare from the of the Reformation in Switzerland. The fi- his thoughts or in his life. It was by uttering possession of riches. For a good man to nest natural endowment, were joined in his himself freely against abuses in the State ac- pray for safety against such a danger, is not dear unconverted friend, do we resolve to con- church as shall secure, with certainty and reperson to all the accomplishments of a liberal cordingly, that he first gave offence, rather so great a mistake. We have looked sharply, verse seriously with that friend upon the great gularity, the annual contribution, more or education, in the most thorough style of the than by his freedom with regard to religion. but we do not perceive any insanity in it. subject of religion. God commands us to less, of every member, male and female, to times. By Mosheim he is denominated a man During the ten years he spent at Glaris, with Men do not pray much in this generation love that friend as we love ourselves, and we each of the institutions worthy of support.— try. It is but about two years since this of "extensive learning and uncommon sagaci- all his fidelity in expounding the scriptures, he ty;" whilst in the judgment of Dr. Maclaine, avoided for the most part any direct collision they can guide the whirlwind and control the our power to lead that friend to the Saviour. of support at all, it has equal claims on the the translator of this historian, "his learning with the errors of Rome, as such. His bold-storm of temptation, that they are not afraid And we intend to do our duty, but "not just charities of every disciple of Christ, accorand fortitude, tempered by the greatest modeless however with regard to political matters, of wealth. They acknowledge the vast in- now." We do not feel exactly prepared; ding to his or her ability, and answerably to ration, rendered him beyond comparison the created him many enemies. At the same time brightest ornament of the protestant cause."— his popularity with the majority in his charge, The greatness of his mind showed itself in the and especially among the well disposed and strong hold which his character took upon the generous minded youth belonging to it, was generation in the midst of which he lived and very grrat. This was owing in part to his worked. By his friends, says Myconius, his eminently free and social spirit; which indeed intimate associate and earliest biographer, he in some cases displayed itself in liberties, They would spend every energy to gain pro- fil our intention when the time comes! But assigned never be suffered to pass without a

respect must be had to the state of the times

on the first of January, as it would seem in the | In the year 1516, he received and accepted pure air of the Alps-influences, which con- contact, at the same time, with the characterdistinguished in subsequent life. His literary homage to a wonder-working image of the corder. training was conducted, under the best instruc- | Virgin Mary. Thus shad he an opportunity tors, first at Basel, then at Bern, and finally of the most ample kind, for seeing how intiat Vienna; whither he went in the fifteenth mately all sorts of corruption stood connected year of his age, for the purpose of securing with the forms of religion, in the bosom of the the best education which the times could af Romish Church. He became acquainted,

conspicuous as a student, for the strength of the people and the spirit of the age to which his understanding, and the readiness with he belonged. He began to understand the He was at the same time of a sprightly and and instead of confining his thoughts, as he cheerful temper, and took a special pleasure had previously done, to the branches merely, in music, being himself a performer on differ- he was led to bestow them from this time forent musical instruments; a circumstance, ward on the trunk and root rather, of that which was turned to his reproach, it seems by monstrous growth of abuses, in which it seemhis enemies in the Romish Church afterwards. ed to him now mainly to consist. Hence his At the end of two years, he returned to Ba- preaching came to be pointed, in the most disel, where he now himself began to teach; rect manner, against the faults of the Church while yet, at the same time, he sought for him-itself, and the false forms of worship with self as a learner, the instructions of the cele- which he found himself surrounded. Pilgrimbrated Thomas Wittenbach, one of the first ages were openly denounced, as well as the who had begun to exercise a free and manly idolatry which was rendered to the Virgin. spirit in Theological inquiries. Under his di- He addressed himself also to his superiors in and they would step into the stage when it rection, the keen and active spirit of Zuingle the Church, as for instance to the bishop of should come up. The proposal was agreed says many an anxious soul. But days and was soon brought to throw off the stiff habili- Constance, to cardinal Schinner, and to the on. Says Mr. B., did I understand you last months pass on—the "soon" never comes, ment of the times, and to clothe itself with pope's legate, to obtain if it were possible some freedom as well as strenth in the prosecution relief for the crying evils of which he comof divine knowledge. He saw and despised plained. Some effect was produced by this me ask you one question:—when on that Meantime habits of sin are momently increasthe emptiness of reigning theology, with its zeal at Einsiedlen itself; and according to plank did you not vow to your God that if he ing in strength, and the walls between the wilderness of scholastic subtleties, and turned Myconius, the grace of the Lord began to flow away from it in disgust, in search of some out also from that point to other countries, resurer and better method for the acquisition of ports of Zuingle's preaching being carried a-

so thoroughly acquainted with what he renounsuch numbers from every quarter. ced, that even on this barren field he could His stay however at Einsiedlen was short. prove himself more than a match afterwards for In the year 1518, the place of preacher in the should not sup with them, as he was so unfor- is so constituted that by habit, man becomes nis most skilful adversaries. From the begin- great cathedral church at Zurich became vaning, he was not a man to be deterred by author- cant, and Zuingle was named at once as a ity or custom, from pushing his inquiries wher- candidate for the high and arduous trust. He ever truth might seem to lead. At the same time, showed himself from the first not only willing he was neither reckless, nor libertine in the but anxious to occupy this post, if the Lord habit of his mind. He valued truth for its own should open the way; being not indifferent sake, and reverenced his own nature, as form-probably to the honor of the situation, as one ed to find its perfection and happiness in the who was naturally of a somewhat ambitious possession and enjoyment of this chief good. | spirit; but animated no doubt still more by Hence to his boldness in casting off the author- the promising field of usefulness which it prety of reigning error, was joined a proper dis-sented, in view of the commission with which he now began to feel himself clothed, as a religious reformer. He rightly judged, that if began to fall upon his ears from without, he the pure Gospel could obtain a footing at Zuknew himself to be indeed frail and erring in rich, all Switzerland must feel its influence. his own constitution, and could not forget that At the same time, as Bullinger informs us, the nothing is more common in this world than place was like what Corinth was of old in the leave town. He was informed, on the morrow, for Satan to transform himself, before the vis- midst of Greece, remarkable for its licentious- at sunrise. They then parted as it was supposed ion of the soul, into an angel of light. Thus ness and vain-mindedness full as much as for for ever. The captain went home with a alive to circumstances with which he was its cultivation. In the end, through the influsurrounded, he felt most sensibly his need of ence in a great measure of his friend Myconia firm and sure footing, on which to plant us, who then resided in the place, Zuingle's in secret. He was surprised the next day at himself, in the face of all opposition from name prevailed over all the others, which were without and of all fears from within. This brought forward in competition with it for the footing he found now in the written word of vacant place. With the commencement of before him in tears. The captain took his hand, The found now in the written word of vacant place. With the commencement of pressed it, and said—"Sir I have not slept a through the year 1519, on his thirty-sixth birth day wink since I saw you. I abused you wester.

Tou are a very stave to that you would "just for now" begin to in works of benevolence, he replied, "We are "that I thought within myself: Thou must let all go, and seek the mind of God in his own a memorable epoch for Zurich and Switzer- day; I am now come to ask your pardon. I ell go, and seek the mind of God in his own a memorable epoch for Zurich land, as well as for himself.

J. W. N.

## RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS.

A strange Prayer. "Give me neither poverty." That will do Most that do, and all that do not pray, will agree in their opposition to poverty. But the

his own hand, and committed them the vital air — the all in all. Millions are and dry trees, and even the green trees.— sults hang upon that little word, now. Do doing much to encourage the missionaries. parable to them.

now-a-days. Was the man sane that offered it? what this has to do with my lecture. men do not reason much. Hear the reason. nature, heaving the chaos with which he was - if they magnify temporal things so as to that nobody would ever know it. He played tion. While here and there an individual has place of the only living God, then there was a good reason for this strange prayer, and we and the dry leaves caught—they blazed—the nity have been either governed by impulse in

should appear in the world, and to thrust out of wicked wife helped him to embrue his hands in the way whatever might be regarded as revolt- innocent blood to obtain them, and they both ing to right reason in a religious point of view, perished miserably. Judas wanted more in his case as well as in that of Luther. But wealth, and lied to the Holy Ghost about a sides of the soul; a striking exemplification of looks as though there was danger about riches.

3, The praying man agreed exactly in rior make of the individual, with which in each opinion with some of the ancient and best persons ever on earth, which insane men are but a pile of smoking ashes. It is characteristic of the spirit of Zuingle, as not apt to do. Jesus Christ said, "how hardof pleasure carries the day.

wealth, so that even the saints are beguiled. swallow him up for his sins. In his writings known, in the life of Luther also, as compared far between each other; while this world's nearer approach. That friend whom you congregation; and experience shows that se-

PRINTED IN THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION his spirit still lives, distinguished by the same with modes of thinking which have since come wealth rolls in upon them like a river. "We love may to-morrow be seized with a disease parate efforts of ladies render the results much rigor and penetration that characterised his to prevail. To understand them properly, will do good with it!" "Aye," says Satan, which renders the nervous system too acute- greater. A mere church collection, ordinarily, "strive for it, pant after it, peril every thing ly sensitive to sustain the least mental agita- amounts to little more than an apology for not He was born of poor but respectable parents as well as to the temperament of the distin- for it; get it, only get it, for that reason or tation, and you may be compelled to see the aiding a cause. any reason, and I will take care it shall be a aching head laid forever at rest, while not a A single fact will illustrate the practicability mill-stone about your neck." So thousands word has been said about the undying soul. and importance of such a system as is hinted year 1484. His childhood and early youth an invitation to Einsiedlen. Here he had of the saints have found it. And for that rea- I speak from mournful experience. Oh, the at in the preceeding remarks. A few years were spent under circumstances of the great- more leisure than before for prosecuting his son God in kindness keeps most of his people agony of bending over the pillow of a dying since a church was organized in a destitute est simplicity, amid the wild scenery and studies; and was brought more directly into from being rich. Some of them do not feel friend and not being able to point the depart- and neglected part of the city of —, with but very well about it. But they will be wiser ing spirit to Jesus. Had you acted as con- a very few members, some of whom, at much tributed materially no doubt, (as all that sur- istic superstitions of Rome. The place was before the elements melt with fervent heat. science bade you act while that friend sacrifice, removed into the neighborhood for rounds us in childhood is educational,) to form much frequented by strangers from all quar- And when they are, they will not think the was in health, how much self-reproach would the sake of sustaining the church and doing his character to the shape by which it was ters, who flocked here as pilgrims, to pay their prayer of Agur a strange prayer.—Boston Re- have been prevented. You might have been good. A debt of nearly \$20,000 was assum-

#### The Sea Captain.

ate in the evening when one of the passengers, a sea-captain, endeavored to excite the attention of the drowsy company by giving a relation of his situation. He had been to sea in a fine ship; in a dreadful storm his ship had been wrecked, all his property destroyed, and every soul on board had been lost except the captain, who had saved his life by being on a plank, at the mercy of the waves for several days. The company were interested in this narrative; but they wondered that a man relating such a tale, and telling of an escape almost miraculous, should confirm almost every sentence with an oath. Nothing, however, was said to him. In the morning, when the stage stopped, Mr. B., one of the passengers, invited the captain to walk on before with him, now is the index of the mind. countenance betrayed uneasiness. The com- ed to do evil." pany supped together, and the captain bid each adieu, after having asked M. B. when he should heavy heart, while Mr. B. retired to rest, satisfied that he had honored his Father who seeth day-light, to hear some one rap at the door. He opened it and beheld the captain standing rated with its very immortality.

Do not think any sin small. earnest that he prays about the matter. Peo- off. Sometimes it goes almost a hundred now. ple would stare at the offering of such a prayer miles before it can be stopped. Now, see

1. He gave a reason for his prayer. Insane A little boy was playing one day just at the edge of the woods. His mother was gone;

## From the Boston Recorder.

How often as we think tenderly about some against being rich. They are so satisfied that know that we ought to use every means in If the Mission, or Education cause be worthy crease of perplexity and care, but then the acl not exactly in the right mood of mind; but its relative importance; and if its claims are says: "I once had a constant and troublesome cumulation of power, and honour and perhaps we purpose to act the part of a true Christian acknowledged this year, why not at the same And then, so much good can be done by There is a fearful delusion hanging about that fied time should be designated for making col- badger: then I tried fire, which he endured riches; this spreads a deceitful splendour over word. How very near the time indicated lections for each cause, with which nothing like a salamander. At last, I lent him five was spoken of frequently as a kind of divini- which the severity of latter times can by no perty, so that they may do good with it! And alas, it still keeps ahead; like the rain bow it vigorous and thorough effoet. Commonly colty; whilst, to listen to his enemies, it might means approve. Similar inconcinuities, if I they will let spiritual riches tinkle into their is always on the next hill, and ere we reach lections should be made by personal applica-

the means of saving the being you loved so ed at the outset, which by many would be conit passed from New York to Boston. It was doubt and anxiety and self-crimination.

The immortal mind! it stands like a rock, unchanged except by moral causes; day and or monthly concert. weeks, the "soon" and the "to-morrow" are but as feathers blown about by the wind. The where not more than two or three individuals

"I will repent and come to Christ soon" night, the stage made such a noise, did you for it is always now. Years roll by, and say that you had lost your ship? "Yes." Let each day finds it always now with the mind. would spare your life, you would devote that soul and heaven are growing broader and life to his service? "None of your business," higher. Sinful habits are chains. Do right said the captain angrily. The stage by this now, and you break a link in the chain which time came up, and they entered it. Towards is binding you to the car of Satan, the great evening as the stage was entering Providence, deceiver and slaveholder of the Universe. I the captain informed the company that he speakadvisedly-experimentally. The mind tunate as not to have any money. Mr. B. confirmed in good or evil. It seems easy etakes from his pocket and offers him a hand- nough for us to leave off any sinful habit so some bill. "No," says the captain, "I am long as we indulge that habit, but so soon as poor, but I am no beggar." But replied Mr. we resolve to break loose from its power, then B., I do not give it to you as to a beggar, but we find that we are indeed chained. Then we as an unfortunate brother. You must learn feel the great power of sin, & pray with the average amount contributed for two or three that I profess to be a Christian, and I am Psalmist, "Bring my soul out of prison that years past, by each member of his church; taught by my religion to do good to all men. I may praise thy name." Miss Landon very and then comparing it with the ability to give, The gospel prescribes no limits to benevolence; correctly says, "habits, are the petrifactions of and the pressing claims of the cause of Christ, it teaches us to do good to all. The compa- feelings." And the prophet Jeremiah uses both at home and abroad, inquire into the reany applauded, and pressed the captain to take this strong language: "Can the Ethiopian son of the vast disparity. The very fact of the money. He silently put it into his pocket, change his skin, or the leopard his spots? such an investigation would do good, and without even thanking the donor, though his Then may ye also do good that are accustom-

> Does any one who has indulged some sewhen tempted you have said within yourself, at all, do but a fithe of what they might and "it is wrong, and I will not continue the habit—I will yield only just for now." But bye of benevolence would apply their minds to the and by the temptation again occurs, and  $\alpha$ gain you yield "just for now." Can you feasible plan for calling out the benevolent not see that the living worm of habit has coilnot see that the living worm of habit has coilteelings and action of all the members of the ed around the soul and has become incorpo-

tain could not proceed; they pressed each others hands, and parted probably to meet no sion to suppose we are willing to work to-work of evangelizing the earth. morrow. "Now is the accepted time." Unless an immortal mind is willing to act right In the new country, that is, in those States | now, it is not willing to act at all. Examine good man did not stop with the word poverty. where the great forests are not cut down, and the laws of your mind my brother; and you studied, that he might be the more competent | He adds — "nor riches." Neither give me where only a few people live, the fire some- will find an exact accordance between those struggling, panting, hoping, risking health, Sometimes it gets so hot that nobody can go let us all tihnk of this, and now begin to act But there is a man praying against them! He not make more noise; and in the night, it of the human race. - Whoever we are, where- out moral principle. would not like to be rich. He is so much in throws up its flames, and is seen a great way ever we are, whatever we are, let us act right A DISCIPLE.

# From the New York Observer.

Systematic Benevolence. The cause of Christian benevolence in this Lest I be full and forget thee, & say, who is and though he knew it was wrong, yet he country, has probably advanced to as high a the Lord?" Hence he would not be rich. Now went into the house, and brought out some standard as is practicable, without a well deif riches cause men to deny and disregard God fire. He felt that it was wrong, but thought vised and steadily prosecuted system of aceclipse eternal — if they become a god in the with the fire awhile, and it did no hurt. At regulated his charities by enlightened princiwas mainly of an opposite character. The think he must have been sane that could give whole woods was on fire. On the fire went, their gifts, or have withheld altogether their kindling into a great flame, raging and burn. benefactions. Too many Christians regard ing all before it. For whole days, and even the various charitable objects brought to their the heart. The Reformation with him was an effort, to satisfy the demands of the understanding, in the form under which Christianity insane. Ahab wanted more riches, and his wished with helped him to embrue his hands in hard, it burned on faster and more awfully.—

2. If riches are often dangerous, then there weeks, it roared and raged without hurting any attention in the light of beggars, which they body. But one day, when the wind blew are at perfect liberty to turn from their door; or whose wants they will relieve out of pity, And as it swept through the forest, it passed and as a response to an affecting appeal: by a small new house, which a poor man had often considering their charity as a reward just built, almost in the middle of the forest, on for the ingenuity or fidelity of the agent, some land which he had just bought. The rather than in the light of a duty to God and man was gone away. When at a great distheir fellow-men. Next to inherent selfishness, it wrought, in the two instances, from different sum of money, and they both perished. This fast as possible. But, oh, what a sight! The the extent and usefulness of the operations of tance, he saw the fire, and hastened home as a want of definite information, in regard to woods were all burnt black. Not a leaf was the different institutions, is the greatest cause the way in which, in all ages, the "manifold" And it does not prove a man insane to think left. They looked like a funeral. His little of the too prevalent lack of interest in, and grace of God accommodates itself to the par- so. And it is as proper to pray for escape house and barn were burned up, and what was systematic support of these agencies for the worse, his faithful wife and little child—all world's conversion. And while blame may were burned up. On the spot where he left be charged upon the institutions themselves them happy in the morning, nothing was left for not making known more widely, the leading facts in the several departments, it cannot All this, because that little boy disobeyed be denied that pastors are sowewhat at fault ed; and which would thus form the basis of a [Todd. regular and effective appeal to all who ought to contribute to the spread of the gospel.

The great desideratum at the present time, -and without which the cause cannot advance,—is such an arrangement in each very soon. Oh, that fatal word "soon!" period another year, and another? A speciby it seems to us! and how very easy to ful- should be allowed to interfere, and the period dollars, and I have never seen him since!"

well—the music of heaven might have vibra- sidered a sufficient excuse for doing nothing ted on the chords of friendship forever; but for the diffusion of the Gospel abroad. But The stage was crowded with passengers as that friend has now gone, and all with you is a thorough system of benevolent action was early adopted, and has been steadily prosecu-Christian, do you mean to converse with ted. The plan, substantially, was to select an unconverted friend? Oh, do it now. This six or seven leading objects for support, and deferring a duty, in hope that the mind will be appoint each year three gentlemen, and as in a better state for its performance is awfully many ladies, as a committee for each object, hazardous. Most deeply and bitterly do I among whom the names of all the members feel it. We are apt to forget that it is always of the congregation were distributed. The now with the mind—that when "to-morrow" duty of the collector for each division was to comes it always resolves itself into the now, call on all the members assigned to his or her that the mere lanse of time affects not at all the particular district at the time, (after the cause, moral state and removes none of its difficul- had been fully presented from the pulpit,) and report the whole amount collected to the chairman of the committee, at the prayer-meeting

As the result of the operation of this plan, are considered men of wealth, the total amount contributed to various benevolent enterprises (exclusive of the amount paid by each family for pew-rent,) is an average of more than \$20 a year, for the last three years, for each member of the church, or \$5,000 a year, estimating the number of members at 250. Every member as much expects to contribute something to each benevolent institution as he does to sit at the communion table. It is done cheerfully and habitually; and God has abundantly verified his promise, "the liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be wa: tered also himself." It is almost needless to say that the church, situated in a truly mission. ary field, is greatly prospered in spiritual things, and now numbers about 300 members.

The above fact deserves the prayerful attention of pastors of churches. Let each minister make the investigation, and ascertain the would probably lead to the discovery that system and zeal & knowledge were wanting. Some churches have a system of doing nothing. eret sin—some favourite; Delilah? Perhaps do; but owing to a defective system, or none Most, however, acknowledge the obligation to would do, if the pastor and the leading friends preparation and adoption of a suitable and church, at regular intervals, and for approva ed objects. When an English Wesleyan was of lies against himself. Call upon the Lord paratively few "are at it;" and they seldom day; I am now come to ask you. God that I of these against minisch.

did, while on that plank, vow to God that I Jesus Christ, the great deliverer of man, and "at it.") This reply contains the principle by would live differently from what I had ever he will break your chains and make you a which the American churches must be governdone; and, by God's help, from this time for- freeman of the Universe, in our father's house, ed, if their admirable organizations for the ex-Christian brother, if we are not willing to tension of the kingdom of Christ, are to move work to-day in the vineyard, it is all a delu- forward steadily, and accomplish the great

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSIONARY ITEMS.—The missions in South riches! Really this is strange. Wealth times, when it is dry in the autumn, gets into imperishable characters and the words of Him Eastern Africa are flourishing. Urnfandi, the He copied the epistles of Paul in the original is the sun of the firmament to most men — the woods. It burns the dry leaves and twigs, who speaks to us in the Bible. Immense re- brother of the exiled Zulu, chief of Dingaan, is

Mr. Holsington, a missionary in Ceylon, life, the soul's salvation even, for riches. near it. It leaps from tree to tree, burning right for eternity. The interests of thousands gives it as his opinion, that the East India All things that are desired are not com- and crackling, and rushing on like a fierce ar- may be intertwined with our actions now, for Company are preparing powerful enemies for my in battle. A thousand war-horses could fearfully are we connected with our brethren themselves by raising up educated men with-

At Bombay, more than 2000 of the natives have united in petitioning the government to oppose the measures of the Christian misionaries. They are alarmed for the safety of Mahomedanism and Paganism.

The Nestorians of Persia are found to retain much of the true spirit of Christianity. The New York Observer of Saturday last

contains a very interesting account of the exertions made in this country for the spread of the papal religion. It seems that a single French "society for the propagation of the faith," sent to this country in 1839, \$63,582 70. Of this sum, \$18,904 11 came to Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia. - North American.

The operation for Strabismus, or squinting, continues to be performed in Philadelphia with the happiest success. The North American thus describes one which was witnessed by one of the editors on Wednesday:

It was a beautiful operation, and did not exceed five minutes in the performance. The patient was a young man about eighteen years of age, residing in Schuylkill Seventh, above Race street. The bare thought of having sharp instruments put into the eye, seems to be almost as much for the patient to bear as the operation itself. During the operation, which was performed in the exceedingly short time above mentioned, the patient was several times asked if he experienced much pain, and answered, he did not. After it was over, he said, his eye felt only as if something was in it. The case was an extreme one, of the right eve, which was very much turned in, and the effect when the muscle was cut was instantaneous. After the slight quantity of blood which the operation caused was wiped out, the patient rolled the eye around in the socket with the most perfect ease, proving the complete success of the operation. Cases of this kind are very interesting, as they are new in the annals of surgery, especially in this counoperation was first introduced here from Ger-

To get rid of a Visitor .- A late writer visitor, whom I tried many ways to get rid of. First, I essaved smoke, which he bore like a

Cruel men are the greatest lovers of mercy have been wondered that the earth did not may so call them, are presented, it is well coffers by the penny only, and these pence it, the pall of death may forever intercept a tion of a committee to each member of the men of humility—that is, in others, not in -avaricious men of generosity-and proud

#### ORIGINAL.

For the Weekly Massenger. Schlatter's Journal.

their support. This connection continued and about 24 copies still remain in my hands till about the year 1792, when the wars aris- to be disposed of as necessity may require. has been little intercourse, or correspondence | ter on the 21st to settle their accounts. with what may be called the mother Church.

condition of the churches in this country, re- Lord's day. linquished his pastoral charge, and with gennine missionary zeal, set out to visit, the destitute churches, and especially his country men in Pennsylvania. From the Classis of Amsterdam he received a regular appointment and recommendation; and from the Synods of South and North-Holland in conjunction, a general commission to visit the churches, enquire into their condition, and organize and as far as possible improve them. He reached Philadelphia early in the autumn of 1746 and was soon after invited to take the pastoral city, in connection with the church of Germantown. In the discharge of the duties of his commission, he made excursions through the country from time to time, visiting the churches, administering the sacraments, and ordaining elders. He kept a regular Journal of his proceedings, which he revised and laid before the Synods on his return to Holland in 1751, and published both in the Dutch and German languages, of which we design to give you some extracts, which will give some idea of the state of the German Reformed Church in the middle of the last century.

June 1, 1746. I embarked on board a ship at Amsterdam, and sailed for Boston in North America, often having committed myself to the guidance and protection of God. On the 11th we ran into the Orkney Islands, on the North of Scotland, and remained till the 23d; during which time we only saw the sun on two days. The inhabitants, who appear to be people of good disposition, assured us, that in those regions they annually have nine months of winter, two of rough weather, and only about one month of good weather during the year.

After this we proceeded prosperously on our voyage until we reached Newfoundland. On the 24th of July we fell in during an exceedingly dark night with Sable Island, a very dangerous place at no gréat distance from Cape Breton, and I cannot recall to mind, without shuddering, and at the same time thanking God, the iminent danger we were in of loosing all, & perishing in the wild waves, had not God, who is mighty to redeem, rescued us contrary to all our expectations, and granted us, when we called upon him in trou-ble, deliverance from all our sufferings and brought us safely to Boston, our desired haven, in seven days, where we offered Him our bounden tribute of thanksgiving.

In Boston—the largest and most populous city of the English Colonies in America, containing about 3000 well built houses-I was received with much affection and kindness by the Hon. J. Wendel, a distinguished Holland Merchant, and a member of the government. through their prayers and tears supplicated a This reception allayed the anxieties I had felt on entering a land of strangers, and confirmed my hope, that God would make my way prosperous. After having sent on my baggage to Philadelphia and New York by water through the favor of my distinguished friend, I set out on the 4th of August on my journey by land in the agreeable society of Dr. Bek-

On the 7th after travelling 70 miles we arrived at Newport, a considerable town on Rhode Island, which possesses a convenient and safe harbour, from which ships can run in the course of an hour. On the 11th, having travelled 230 more of these miles, we reached New York, or New Amsterdam, the capitol of the province of the New Netherlands, containing about 2000 houses. This city, as well as Long Island, and other places River to Albany, and the country beyond more than 250 miles, and even to Canada, is for the most part settled with well disposed of money than it would be advisable to enful and happy,—that makes the hills and the native Low Dutch inhabitants. During my stay in the city I received very special atten- feelings, which must give rise to the desire in reared the first hospital ever known,—that tion and kindness from the three Dutch preachers, but particularly from the venera-ble DuBois, who is highly esteemed by the English and the Dutch, and who has already labored in the ministry here with much usefulness for more than 50 years, and reached opinion, the best monument which any people daughters may be all that is great and goodthe age of 80. This is another proof that this can crect to the memory of their departed a blessing to earth, and blessed by heaven and climate is as healthy as that of Europe. Indeed, from my own experience I can truly testify, that often, when seeing the town, the level country, the climate, the prudent inhab- to the exemplification of them in their own itants, living in the same manner, and enjoy- lives .- [EDITORS. ing the same education, business and pursuits, and scarcely distinguishable in any thing from Europe, I have hardly been able to persuade myself that I was in reality in a distant quarter of the world.

On the 6th of September I came to Philadelphia, 95 miles from New York, where the Elders of the Reformed Church received me with much tender affection and joy, and provided lodgings for me with one of their num- the Bible, to the extent that every family

though at my own expense. On the 7th I went to Whitpain, 16 miles, to visit the old German preacher in this vicinity, and nobly up to the work, and the object was, the Rev F. B. Boehm, (whom the Lord has since released from his post.) The venerable man received me in the most friendly manner, and promised, after having been made acquainted with my commission, and instructions to assist me heartily in counsel and in deed, which he also did to the extent of his power.

September 8th I went out, 8 miles, to see Mr. J. Reif, and to require of him, according to the instruction of the Synods an account of the montes collected in Holland by him and Mr. G. M. Weis sixteen years before for the benefit of the Pennsylvania churches. When he declared himself ready, I fixed the time of twelve days, and gave him the liberty to

name the place of meeting for the purpose. In order to lose no time I returned immediately to Philadelphia to make enquiry respecting the German Billes which had been sent It is to call your attention to these wants, and To the Bible Societies throughout the state upon the canvass of the different scenery rethem from becoming too large. The Reformthither some years before by the affectionate care of the Synods of Holland.

I found them without much difficulty in the vou. careful hands of the Hon. Benjamin Schum- You will very naturally and very pointedly a female society—has answered to our first ecker, who, when he saw my commission, ask us, how is it that there is so soon a des- movement, and set to us and to all a noble been paid in Rotterdam to Mr. Z. Hoppe, were thoroughly done formerly?

cheerfully gave over to me 118 bound, and 12]

ing out of the French Revolution cut off all | On the 11th I administered the holy comintercourse between the two countries, and munion to about 100 members in Philadelphia. rendered an independent establishment indis- Mr. Boehm assisted in this service. On the he has given us what men will exchange home pensible to the order and preservation of the 13th I received a letter from Messrs. Weis and country, and friends, to obtain. We do Church in this country. From that time there and Reif inviting me to the house of the lat- not complain that the poor man can come here

In the mean time, I sought to restore order bless God that it is so. But God grant that In the year 1746 the Rev. Michael Schlatter, to the church of Philadelphia, and unite it we may feel that a people to whom the lines ot St. Gall, in Switzerland, in consequence of with Germantown in the support of a pastor, have fallen in places so pleasant, and whose ed by the Rev. Abel Stevens. Mr. Brown information he had received of the destitute who may preach in both clurches on every heritage is so goodly, may have a feeling of has been a faithful and laborious Editorial;

#### For the Weekly Messenger.

Mesers. Editors:

In looking over the Phildelphia papers, I discovered that great preparations are making there, for the disinterment of the body of Gereral Hugh Mercer, a revolutionary officer. This is done, as I perceive with a view to deposit the remains of this once noble General in a more suitable charge of the German Reformed church in the place, for the purpose of erecting to the memory of his worth, a suitable monument. This noble man fell in the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3d. 1777. Almost a century has passed by; still his deeds are remembered. They are now to be renewed upon the minds of the present generation, to tell them that such a man lived and died for the liberty they now enjoy. And through the creetion of the contemplated monument, his worth will be handed down to unborn generations. This, however, is not only done to the gallant officersas is right and proper; But I am pleased to say, that monuments have also in different places been erected in memory of some of our Heralds of the cross, who braved the storms of a wicked and sinful world; who wasted their substance and their lives to enlist soldiers under the blood-stained banner of Jesus Christ, urging them through the inspired volume, to fight manfully for the land of liberty held out on the shores of immortality; some of whom sacrificed their lives in the battle at an early age, through the zeal they felt for the Captain of their salvation. Among the rest we may number our estcemed and much loved brother Rice; and to the praise of the Chambersburg congregation let it be said, they did not forget their devoted pastor. After his spirit had fled and his remains were consigned to the silent tomb, they erected a splendid measument in memory of departed worth. As a stranger, I was passing along the street of Chambersburg, not knowing the locality of any church. Wi en I got opposite a brick church at the end of one of the streets, I noticed a monument, and upon reading the inscription, discovered the name of the once beloved, but now departed i rother Rice, w! en I was seen informed, this is the German Reformed church. I thought within myselfwell done good people of Chamtersturg! Here is a credit to your congregation. This is as it ought to be. What! shall we erect monuments in memory of those who fought for our temporal lives and welfare, and not for those who imparted to us the weapons to fight against our spiritual enemies? and who, throne of grace in our behalf? And now perhaps some of our departed friends are enjoy-

way, a people will evidence that they really value their spiritual guides. S. K. R. which generally prompt the tokens of grateful | want to give to each family the oldest book remembrance, recommended by our corresting the world—a book that will give them a true knowledge of that Being who reared and pondent "S. K. R.;" but we must confess, weighed these hills and mountains in a balance that we cannot attach as much importance to -2 book that is full of wisdom, which cansuch procedure, as he seems to do. Were not fail to create an intelligent, an enlightened in the vicinity, and the shores of the North this course to be generally adopted, we pre- and virtuous community; - a book that softsume it would occasion a greater expenditure tens the heart and subdues the natural selfishcourage for such objects. And besides, the valleys rejoice on every side,—a book that the bosom of any servant of God, for a re- lays deep the foundations of virtuous commumembrance in this way, seem to be inconsis- inities here, and of future blessedness in the etent with the humility and renunciation of the lightened, and instructed, that her strength world, which the Gospel requires. In our may be rightly directed, that her sons and pastors, is to cherish such a lively remem- earth. brance of their virtues and counsels, as leads

ory and worth of their young and active days,

if not of their infirm years, ought to be erect-

#### For the Weckly Messenger. The Bible Cause. The Managers of the Pennsylvania Bible Society to the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,-

Thirteen years ago we addressed you on the subject of co-operating with us, and aiding us in our attempts to supply this state with ber, in whose house I resided for eightmonths, should possess a copy. We attempted that

> we believe, faithfully and fully acheived. Many of those who then labored with ushearts & voices responded to our call, are now in the grave. They loved the Bible-cause,or expense to have Pennsylvania receive the bread of heaven.

But while they have fallen and are falling, new generations of men have been created, and are coming forward to act their part for this attempt with marked pleasure, and give us the man Reformed Church of this place on Friday limits forbid us to notice, to recommend it. life and for the next. Tens of thousands have warm right-hand of fellowship. Their character and Saturday evenings last. The audiences The example of other Churches, it may not be submitted for consideration. It will be resince we then addressed you: new families derived from the word of God; and if the rehave sprung into existence, and we have evi- ligion of Jesus has any vitality in them, we dence before us at the present time sufficient are confident that they will be very far from church without being highly gratified. For size of the minor divisions of our ecclesiastito convince us, that there are at the present standing aloof in this enterprise. Let us, ourselves, we must say, that our anticipations call bodies, it appears to have been a special hour at least ten thousand families in Penn- dear brethren, count upon you, as helpers of sylvania who are destitute of the word of life! our joy. earnestly to solicit your aid and co-operation, we say, come now to our aid. Within your presented, were quite distinct, and so far as ed Dutch Church for instance, whose actual

We reply, we live in an age unlike any oth- when we shall be able to say, "Friends, the rested in the great events connected with that Reformed Church in this country, (as well as the Overseers of the churches, to be dis- ses freedom to all,—we are having the world's the Reformed Dutch,) was under the authori- tributed according to their discretion for the population to flow to us. In a short timety of the Synod of Holland, before its inde-benefit of the poor; others I lent to this and if the time has not already come-we shall pendent organization. In subordination to that poor man to awaken and confirm their have a thousand strangers to arrive daily, year the Synod, the Classis of Amsterdam directed zeal for reading, and examining the word of in and year out, to make this the home for the concerns of these churches, ordained and God. Six or eight of them I sold, in order themselves and their children. These are appointed ministers, and even provided for to purchase catechisms for the school children, strangers, and soon know the heart of strangers. They search over the land, and find them a home wherever they can doit. We do not complain that God has so formed us that we are thus the desire of all people-that and better his condition. We rejoice and corresponding obligation to be faithful to Pennsylvania stands in the heart of the na-

tion. She has her lofty mountains in her periodical. centre, and these draw the clouds around their summits to give water to her beautiful valleys beneath. But while the clouds hang over these mountains as if it were their only object with iron, and coal, & minerals, inexhaustible Pittsburgh. in quantity & unparalleled in richness. Her vales are the abodes of wealth, of fertility, conple ;-these are only her first born-the beginning of her strength. No other state can show valleys so fertile and beautiful, forests so noble to supply the materials for building, not wish to divide it, because a sermon, of all manufacturing purposes, and hills so rich in ores. Her vales can become the granaries of a kingdom, her forest can build navies, her iron can supply any domand, and her coal, wonder, then, that the stranger should find it hard to pass through Pennsylvania, even for the golden dreams of the far west; that famthat the miner should leave the damp and dangerous mines of Europe, for the comparativey dry and sufe mines of this state? that families should increase very rapidly within our borders? The poor man can here be fed and clothed, cheaper and better, far better, than across the waters; he can obtain more for his labor; and he can have his children educa-

Now this is precisely the capital which to cultivate her soil, to dig her mountains; and this is what Providence is sending us. We are destined to be a great state: great in population, great in resources and wealth, and, we

and good. It is in this way that there come to be ten thousand families in Pennsylvania destitute of the Bible: they are for the most part, our exthe Bible: they are for the most part, our extra increase; and to these we wish to convey the Essays are not yet complete (the Defence | The change which such a measure would the Bible. We shall sell it, if they are able to of Infant Baptism not having yet been deliverto be explored and supplied with the word of

"Moses and the Lamb." The faithful preach- sect whose religion is built on the Bible to take hold and aid us, and thus circulate the er and zealous watchman on the walls of Zibook which contains religion. We do not on, should be remembered—and to the memed a monument of departed worth. In this because we believe that God has given us this state as a field peculiarly our own-a field in-Already great, this people have just begun We appreciate the feelings and motives, their career of greatness and of enterprise. We be said on the subject, will necessarily render tage, than otherwise.

> bation, for their countenance, their aid & cooperation. They will now have the opportunity to see and show that a good name is better than precious ointment, and to use their influence efficiently for one of the noblest causes ever presented to their notice. We shall need their aid, and we know we shall not ask it in vain. To circulate the Bible a- this number. round them is taking a certain and wise means to create an intelligent and delightful community,—to increase the value of all that can be

termed property. To those who have the care and direction enterprise with fears and anxieties; but God in of our schools, and the training of the mind his providence favored us, you came kindly of the rising generation, we look for counsel and support. In no way can the young be reached and influenced permanently so surely call upon those kind friends, who have given as by bringing the mind in centact with the with whom we took sweet counsel, and whose Bible, while the character is forming; and the child whose character is based upon the word of God, will becomd a child of whom they loved our state, and they spared no toil the aged parent will never be ashamed,-and whose departure from a neighborhood will

never be a subject of rejoicing. The Pastors of our churches, and the

unbound copies, all were preserved, without er. Possessing a country almost unlimited work is begun;—riends the work is done!" consecrated land, and have not attended upon any charge for expenses. I sent, or carried in extent,—a climate of all degrees of temper- By your countenance and influence, by one of these Bibles to nearly every one of the ture-a soil unequalled in fertility-resources your active exertions and efforts, by your

Many of the readers of the "Weekly Mes- churches in Pennsylvania for the use of the constantly discovered, which amaze even this contributions and prayers, we respectfully, senger," are probably aware, that the German pulpit; fifty were placed at the disposal of age, and a form of government which promi- but earnestly ask your assistance; and do not forget that he who gives in charity, gives mediatelv.

In behalf of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

ASHBEL GREEN, D. D., President. REV. JEHU C. CLAY, Rec. Sec.

# THE WEEKLY MESSENGER

CHAMBERSBURG, DECEMBER 16, 1840.

Editorial Change. The Rev. W. C. Brown, Editor of "Zion's Herald," (Boston) has retired from the Editorial duties of that paper, and is to be succeedand his paper was, in most respects, highly prized by us, as a valuable and interesting

#### "Lutherische Kirchenzeitung."

This religious paper in the German language, which is edited by the Rev. Professor to collect the waters, their bowels are filled Schmidt, has been removed from Easton to

The sermon of the Rev. J. Helffenstein, on tentinent and peace. Already does her pop- our Fourth page, to which we would direct ulation embrace nearly two million of free peo- the attention of the reader, although it occupied more space than we are generally disposed to give to any one article, yet we did streams so abundant to drive machinery for other communications, looses much of its interest by such a process.

#### "The Bible Cause."

In another column will be found the address seemingly, can supply a world. Is it any of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Bible Society to the friends of that cause in our State. We publish it at the request of a meet- cially in view of the nature and particularity ilies from the north should come into our un- ing lately held in our Town, with a view of of the business, which should command the occupied counties, and fill them up rapidly? drawing the attention of the Christian community in our own county specially to this subject, in view of the county meeting to be held on the 29th instant.

Several communications are deferred for

#### "Brownlee's Letters on Baptism."

We have frequently been requested by cor-Pennsylvania needs: not money, but men, to respondents in different sections of the State, meeting would be greatly advantagous and is develope her resources, to subdue her forests, to publish these Essays in pamphlet form, if highly necessary, it must be dispensed with permission to do so could be obtained from The vital interests of Godliness often suffer lately expressed their willingness, to defray territory, and a number of ministers in pro pray God, great in all that is praise-worthy the expenses of a limited edition themselves; portion, can watch over the interests of the Edition in the course of a month or two. As one of an opposite character.

hope that every ten years may find hearts wil- do well to let us know soon, as we do not in- numbers; and in those cases in which there We hardly need say to you, friends and tend to strike off a much larger edition than are many absentees, but a small proportion of Brethren, that in supplying this state with the may be wanted at once. Persons at a dis- the territory embraced by the Church, is re-Bible, we can have no sectarian views to ac- tance, enclosing a round sum, shall receive presented. Were the Classes to be made ing their company—singing the song of seat where religion is built on the Rible to those who order by the dozen or hundred.

it acceptable to hundreds, who would not think of reading a large Octavo Volume.

## " Schlatter's Journal."

Many of our readers will be pleased to see the extracts from the Journal of this venerable and excellent servant of Christ, which will be found in another column.

The note which is appended in the manuscript, we forbear, from feelings of respect for the living, to publish. Our correspondent will be able we presume, to appreciate our motives.

## The Classis of Maryland.

By reference to the minutes of the Special it will be seen, that they have entered with To the enlightened and educated mind we much spirit upon the Centenary subject. We appeal with great confidence for their appro- sincerely hope, that they may not only equal would tend to make the Church itself more but even exceed the limit which their gener-sensible of its importance, and increase its ous hearts have defined for themselves.

## No. 272.

Those of our subscribers, who do not file their paper, will do us a favor by returning

## To Subscribers to the Printing Establishment

As heavy payments are to be made for the materiel &c., purchased for the Establishment, on the 1st of January next, and there are but us their subscriptions, for the amount that may be now due. We mention this, that all may prepare themselves for fulfilling their promises.

## Lectures of Mr. G. W. Swartz.

will follow; and that the time is very near they were pronounced. None who feel inte- Synod, have but nine-

the privilege of doing so.

.The Funeral sermon which was sent to us twice the amount of real aid, if he does it im- for insertion from the South, we must lay over, at least for the present. Generally speaking, sermons are unwelcome in a paper, no matter how good they may be. One chief objection to them is, that they mostly take up so much room. In the present instance, (as the author is himself aware,) much local matter is embodied, which would not of course be interesting to the general reader. Upon reflection, those friends who request its publication, will perhaps see the propriety of not pressing its publication in our columns. In other respects, the sermon is undoubtedly valuable, and was no doubt highly appreciated by those who heard it delivered.

#### The Multiplication of Classes.

We have long been impressed with the idea, that the multiplication of the number of our Classes, would be attended with the most important advantages to the Church itself, as well as to the congregations under its care, and we presume that a due investigation of the subject, would lead others to entertain the same sentiment. What then, are the benefits which this measure would secure? Such is, no doubt, the question readily propounded by many of those, who cast their eyes over this paragraph. We intend to respond to this inquiry to some extent, without pretending to present every thing, that can be said in favor of the recommended measure.

According to our views, no Classis should consist of more than a dozen ministers; or perhaps even eight or nine would not be too small a limit. A larger number than this, necessarily makes the body unwieldy, espeattention of a Classis. When a Classis is large, the extent of territory it embraces must also be large, and the ministers composing the Classis, especially those residing at the extremity of its boundaries, are located a great distance from each other. In these circumstances, it is difficult to effect a full attendance upon a special meeting when one is called, and hence, in many cases, in which such the Rev. Author.-Several gentlemen have from this cause. A Classis embracing a small and as the consent of Dr. Brownlee has now churches under its care, with much greater been obtained, we are willing to publish an facility and to much better advantage, than

purchase, and give it where they are not. Our cd) we are not prepared to say with any de- Synod, would be of great importance, and is schools are raising up readers, and new arri- gree of precision, what the size or the cost of therefore highly desirable. At present, the the work will be-but presume, that the latter delegation from all the Classes, even when God once in ten years for half a century to will not exceed from 25 to 37½ cents a copy. I full, which is but seldom the case, constitutes come, it will not be surprising. We only Persons wishing any number of copies, will but a comparatively small body in point of

bly increased, and thus the representation on From the oft-repeated enquiry for the num: the floor of Synod accordingly enlarged. And take hold of this subject at the present time bers of the "Weekly Messenger" containing as the territories embraced by the Classes because there are not other calls of benevolence these Essays, as well as from direct commen- would be made comparatively small by the which are loud, and clear, and cheering; but dations by others, we have no doubt, that this multiplication of their number, the different hitle work will take exceedingly well. The fact portions of the Church even in the case of a teresting in every aspect, and full of promise, that it says much with few words—and that it considerable number of absentees, would be contains the substance of all that can, perhaps, represented more fully and to better advan-

> Such a result as that which is contemplated, it is presumed, would have a most happy influence upon the Classes themselves, in provoking them more effectually to love and good works. Eeach one having thereby a more definite field committed to its care, and ficling itself fully adequate to the fulfilment of the important trust committed to it, will no doubt be anxious to cultivate its field to the Lest advantage and in no respect to prove less active and efficient than any of its neighbors. We see the happy results of this kind of praiseworthy emulation among the different Classes even as they now are, and it is easy to permeeting of this Classis, held in Frederick city, ceive that the proposed measure would greatly facilitate and multiply them.

An increase of the number of our Classes, confidence in its own strength. This result must be regarded as of the greatest importance, as it would have a powerful influence upon its own operations, in rendering them more abundant and efficient. Thus confident of its own power, it might reasonably be expected to accomplish something that would be in some measure proportionate to its actual ability. The proposed measure would also furnish an effectual barrier against all the evils little funds in the Treasury to meet them, the that result from overgrown organizations, and General Agent purposes, so far as he can, to especially against those that might be experienced, in case any feeling of disaffection, as sometimes happens, should arise in any particular section of the Church. And at the same time, it would add much to our character and importance, in the view of the community at

. We had the pleasure, with many others, of The multiplication of the number of Classes, attending the lectures of this gentleman upon has all the advantages, which have been briefchurches themselves, will, we trust, hail this Palestine. They were delivered in the Ger- ly adverted to, besides many others, which our in attendance upon the occasion, were quite be improper to introduce. Aware of the esrespectable, and we believe that none left the sential advantages resulting from the small were more than realized. The definiations object with our sister Churches, to prevent immediately to be represented in the approachthat we now briefly and feelingly address several fields, give us your aid, that the work our knowledge extends, also correct. The territory is much more limited than ours, and may be done and well done. One society— pleasure of the occasion was not a little whose number of pastors but little exceeds our effort till intoxicating drinks shall be unknown heightened by the lucid explanations given by own, has no less than nineteen Classes, whilst as a beverage." and learned that the freight of the Bibles had titution so great, so appaling,—if the work example. We trust and believe that others the lecturer, and the happy manner in which we, including the one recently organized by

We shall not add any thing more at present, and shall be glad to find the attention of our these lectures, ought not to deny themselves | brethren directed to this subject. It is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

#### Increase of the Subscription list of the Messen ger and Zeitschrift.

Synod has resolved, to make the effort, in connection with the Centenary operations, to raise the number of subscribers to each of our periodicals to at least five thousand. The accomplishment of this object, will doubtless be of great account to the interests of our Church and institutions. Its importance is scarcely to be estimated, and as such it was viewed by Synod, when the measure was determined upon. No one acquainted with the extent of our territory and the strength of our communion, can entertain a doubt as to its practicability. Yea, were we to measure our ability by what has been done in this way by other Churches, we are equal to more than twice such an enterprize. It is to be remembered however, that notwithstanding our adequacy to the task assumed, much active and efficient exertion is indispensibly necessary to its accomplishment. If indifference and supineness are indulged, we will certainly meet with an inglorious failure and be involved in all the consequent disgrace. It will not, therefore, be taken amiss, if we occasionally, "stir up the minds of our brethren by way of remem-

Each layman should carefully survey the field embraced in his own neighbourhood, and make it a point to present the importance and claims of the periodicals of the Church before the minds of those families that may be able to take them, until all shall be prevailed upon o receive them into their midst. The same course of action should be observed by each minister with respect to the families embraced in his charge. He should have his eye continually upon them, and make the introduction of the periodicals of the Church amongst them, one of the prominent objects at which he aims. Were this course to be generally pursued with any degree of activity, the most happy consequences would speedily result, to the Church and to the members themselves; and in this manner, the success of the contemplated enterprize, would be rendered certain. We hope that each Classis, and especially each minister and layman, will keep this object specifically in view, in the midst of that general effort, that is contemplated to be made in connexion with our Centenary Celebration; and that as the result, our establishment will realize mcra than the proposed increase of subscribers.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following excellent Hymn, with especial reference to the approaching Centenary. It is, in our opinion, exceedingly appropriate, and will doubtless be well received generally. We tender herewith our sincere thanks to Mrs. Peirson for this poetical effusion from

## CENTENARY HYMN. 8&7's.

BY MRS. LYDIA JANE PIERSON. Thou who art enthroned in glory, Crown'd with love and robed in Grace; Lo, we humbly bend before thee, Off'ring up our songs of praise. Mighty God, and gracious Savior, Spirit of enduring grace, Come in thine especial favor, With thy glory fill this place !

See the star whose rising splender, Heralded a Savior's birth; Now in its meridian grandeur, Smiles upon the joyous earth; Heart, and hand, and effort blending, In its radiance now we meet; And our mingled pray'rs ascending Seek thee on thy Mercy-seat.

We would celebrate the changes Which an Hundred Years have made. Since our fathers-poor-and strangers, Sought the Western forest's shade. From Helvetia's\* vine-clad mountains, Came a little friendless band; By the rich Rhine's infant fountains Others left their Father-land.

Germany's bright streams are flowing, Through the vales where others dwelt; Or her mountain winds are blowing Past the altars where they knelt. Thou wert with them o'er the ocean, To these wilds where Freedom strayed, 'Neath her bow'rs with true devotion, First these grateful pilgrims prayed.

Here the little vine increasing, Spread its branches green and fair; Now, by thine especial blessing, See how wide Thy vineyards are. Come and take the ripened cluster-All the vintage, Lord, is Thine :-But let mercy temper justice, Where thou meet'st a fruitless vine.

Humble are the gifts we offer, Bless them in thy grace divine; Thou wilt not despise the proffer, Though the Universe is Thine. Make our gifts a rich oblation. Many a mourning heart to cheer; While the light of Thy salvation, Gilds each penitential tear.

Let our Institutions flourish, Sending forth a pious band, With the words of Life to nourish, All who hunger through the land. Zion spreads her hands before Thee: Come and in her temples reign,-While we give all praise and glory

To the triune God-Amen. \*Some of our young friends may not know, that Helvetia is but another word for Switzerland.—Eps.

Temperance Convention in Harrisburg. The Philadelphia Observer of last week

"Public notice has been given that a TEM-PERANCE CONVENTION will be held in Harrisburg on the second Wednesday of January collected that the Convention which met in Harrisburg last January, recommended another to be opened on the day above designated. It is earnestly hoped that every Temperance Society in the State will take measures ing Convention. In the present state of the temperance reform in this Commonwealth, there is no occasion for despondency-but strong reasons for vigorous and persevering

The following are the Delegates appointed by the Franklin county Temperance

James Wright, Samuel Campbell, J. R. Welsh, Peter Cook, James McDonald, A. F. Killer Jacob Eberly, John Denig, Rev. J. T. M. Davie, John Smith, James McDowell, George Jacobs, J. F. Burns, T. J. Pierce, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, George S. Eyster, A. K. Weir, R. M. Bard, John McLelland, and George

Presidents Message. The Message of President Van Buren was delivered to both Houses of Congress on Wednesday morning last. We shall lay it before our readers next week, not having room for it in our present number.

#### Presidential Election.

The complete returns of the votes for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, have been received. Below we give the result :-

The following states voted for Harrison and Tyler, viz: Maine, 10 votes, Vermont 7, Massachusetts 14, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 8, New York 42, New Jersey 8, Pennsylvania 30, Delaware 3, Maryland 10, North Carolina 15, Georgia 11, Louisiana 5, Ohio 21, Kentucky 15, Indiana 9, Tennessee 15, Mississippi 4, Michigan 3 .- Total for Harrison and Tyler, 234.

The following States voted for Van Buren and Johnson, viz: New Hampshire 7, Virginia 23, South Carolina 11, Arkansas 3, Missouri 4, Illinois 5, Alabama 7 .- Total for Van Buren and Johnson, 60.

Whole number of Electoral votes, 294necessary to a choice, 148 votes. Majority for Harrison and Tyler, 174.

#### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers, the following extract of a letter from an esteemed brother in Ohio. It speaks favora- W. F. Comnower would respectfully report, that they have attended to their duty as inbly of the spirit and efforts for the propaga-structed by said Classis. tion of the Gospel, characteristic of the brethren in the west, and at the same time presents to our view, the importance and extent of the field they occupy. The same letter states. that the brethren in the West are making arrangements to co-operate with the Church in the East, in the observance of the Centenary celebration.

> Tarlton, Pickaway co., ? Ohio, Dec. 4, 1840.

Messrs. Editors: "I have just returned from a communion season in my Kinnikinnik congregation, where I had the assistance of the ner of proceedings of this Classis in reference Rev. Mr. Williard and Mr. Van Linge. We commenced on Saturday and continued till Monday night. I was rejoiced to find, that the word preached had the desired effect. and J. Keasauver. The love of many, which had for years waxed cold, was rekindled. Backsliders were re- meier appeared and took their seats. claimed, and towards the close of the meeting, several were in attendance who had not for a long while, attended any place of worship.

There was no loud expression of feeling there, but the solemn stillness that pervaded the crowded house during the exercises, the occasional sigh and falling tear, showed that the Spirit of the Lord was among the assem-

On Sabbath morning, after an appropriate sermon in the German Language, by the Rev. Mr. Linge, and another in English by brother Williard, we administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Among the communicants, were included the aged and the young; some of whom for 30 or 40 years have thus regularly renewed their covenant engagement, and others in the morning of life were just entering upon the service of their Maker. We adopted the mode of sitting during the administration of the ordinance instead of standing or walking around the altar. We were desirous of conforming to the mode in which it was instituted by the Savior, and the custom of our ancestors of the Reformed Church of Europe, which seems in our view to possess the advantage of being more solemn and to produce a more abiding impression than that of walking or standing. We appropriated a time to meet and converse with all persons under exercise of mind and to engage in social exercise of prayer and singing, which evidently were edi-

At the close of our meeting, when we were about taking the parting hand and return to other portions of our field of labor, one desired that the meeting would continue another day; another said he would like it to continue all the week; and a third good old man said he would be glad if it could continue 2 weeks. Having, however, as is usual in the West, a large field to explore, it was necessary to leave that neighborhood to attend appointments in another congregation on the follow-

## H. M.

The Field in the West.

A Theological Student, a German, who is at present in the West, writes to us under date of December 2, as follows:

"On the whole, I had an interesting tour; many opportunities to see, hear and learn thereby. How great is the field, and how ripe for the harvest! and the laborers how press use of the day of general thanksgiving, field directly. But where is my right to leave | ing of Classis. the ranks, and run ahead to fight my own battle without sufficient training? You would call this a mixed figure, and so it is. But it expresses my ideas. The work is a very difficult one. I see the obstacles, the disadvantages, the strength of the enemy in the prevailing vices. But the Lord is on our side. May his succour be speedy!'

Very respectfully yours, P. D. S.

The Presb. church at Allentown, Pa.

Messrs. Editors:

It is probably known to many, that an interesting state of feeling has existed in the above church for some time. In several instances the Holy Spirit has visited it with his reviving influence, and set his seal of approbation to the devoted labors of this little flock. The following extract from a letter of the 6th inst. cannot but be gratifying to all who love Zion, and pray for her extension.

J. H. "I am here shut up in the storm now blow-20 of us were in the church (a very neat and pretty edifice) and heard a short discourse from mously elected Treasurer, to whom all the the Rev. Mr. L -- but I have taken up my monies collected in the Maryland Classis shall cess sure. It is too much to expect it to pen to give some account of the very interest- be paid.

Convention, held in Greencastle:-William ing solemnities of last Sabbath evening. The Heyser, Thomas Carlisle, A. J. Thompson, Lord's Supper was administered to 55, all members of the little church except 4 or 5. I cannot describe my feelings on the occasion-13 were added to the church on profession B. Wolff, W. Reilly, J. Brownson, C. G. and 4 on certificate: Tears of joy watered French, John Bell, Thos. Crossan, J. Kesser, my eyes, and I resolved to embrace the first leisure moment to write to you-feeling perfeetly assured that it would delight you to hear

of what the Lord is doing for this people. The Rev. Mr. A. and the Rev. Mr. R. of Philadelphia, attended a protracted meeting here about three weeks ago, and the impression made upon the public mind has been very favorable to the cause of religion, and will give strength to the little Zion.' Chambersburg, Dec. 10, 1840.

For the Weekly Messenger

Extracts from the Minutes of Maryland Classis. Agreeably to a notice given by a constitutional circular by the Stated Clerk, a special meeting of the Maryland Classis was held in Frederick City, on the 25th Nov., 1840.

Classis met in the Lecture room of the German Reformed church, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. J. C. Bucher was appointed President protem. and in the absence of the Stated Clerk, the Rev. W. F. Colliflower was appointed Secretary pro. tem.

The meeting was opened with prayer, after brethren were present:

Rev. E. Heiner. Elder Philip Reigart. D. Zacharias. "Gideon Bantz. A. P.-Freese. Fred'k Troxel. J. C. Bucher. J. Keafauver (of G.)

" Paul Hàugh. W.F.Colliflower. " Col. Jacob Crame " G. W. Williard. " Jacob Feaster. The Committees on ordination and instal-

D. Feete.

ations reported.

The Committee appointed at the last specia neeting of Classis to ordain and instal Br. Williard report, that Br. Williard was ordained and installed at Jefferson, and also installed in the Manor and Loudon congregations, as ordered by Classis.

Respectfully submitted, J. C. BUCHER.

The Committee appointed, by the Classis of Maryland in Clearspring, to instal the Rev.

Respectfully submitted, D. ZACHARIAS, Chairman:

These reports were received and the Secre ary instructed to enroll their names. The first item of business embodied in the

circular was taken into consideration, viz: The Centenary Celebration. After reading the action of Synod, in rela-

tion to the celebration, and after reading the Circular addressed by Synod's Committee to to the different Classes, &c., the following resolution was offered and adopted: Resolved, That a Committee of four per-

sons be appointed to report the order and manto the celebration. The Committee are, Rev. E. Heiner, D. Zacharias, J. C. Bucher, Elders P. Reigart

The Rev. R. Douglas and Rev. J. W. Hoff-

The second item of business was taken into consideration, viz: Defining the bounds of the newly constituted charge, consisting of Jefferson, Manor and

Loudon congregations. The following resolution was offered: Resolved, That the Rev. D. Zacharias, J. C. Bucher and Geo. Williard, and the Elders G. Bantz, J. Keafauver and J. Feaster be a

Committee to define the bounds of the Jefferson charge. Report of the Committee on the Centenary.

The Committee appointed to suggest a plan of operations in reference to the Centenary 1. That it affords this Classis very great ing forward.

pleasure to find that Synod sustained, with perfect cordiality and unanimity their recommendation to hold a Centenary Celebration.

in the general and detail meets with the entire to the full extent of your ability. Again I with all that is interesting and stirring in the approbation of this Classis. required to lay the subject of the Centenary

before his Consistory immediately on his re them in this important matter.

of discourses on the origin, doctrines, govern- end. If one minister may be negligent alto- and its immense resources. You can show ment, condition, prospects &c., of the German gether, or only half-hearted in the work, a how much it might do for the glory of God, Reformed Church and in this way prepare the nother may be so too; and in the end all in comparison with what it is doing. You

6. That in reliance on the assistance of Althe interests of the institutions of the Church.

7. That the time and manner of taking subscriptions be left discretionary with the different pastors and consistories of the churches. 8. That Classis appoint a committee to prepare a suitable Hymn and Music for the ex-

few! I was almost inclined, to enter the and report the same at the next annual meet-9. That every charge report the names of subscribers and donors with the amount of their contributions to the Stated Clerk, and that he

be requested to enter the same in a suitable book purchased for that purpose. 10. That Classis appoint a Treasurer to whom shall be paid the Centenary contributions as collected from time to time, and that he in connection with the advice of the Consistory of the congregation to which he belongs, invest said funds in good institutions where they

shall be available in due time. 11. That in connection with raising funds during the Centenary year, we will put forth a powerful effort greatly to increase the circuation of the Weekly Messenger and Christ-

liche Zeitschrist. E. HEINER, Chairman.

Resolved, That this report be adopted. Resolved, That the names of donors with by each charge to the Secretary of Classis

Gideon Bantz of Frederick City was unani-

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay this

Stated Clerk. For the Weekly Messenger.

JOHN W. HOFFMEIER,

Letter to a Minister. Rev. and dear brother:

which recommendation was adopted.

You say, you find yourself at some loss with regard to the necessary 'materiel' for preaching, in a way suitable to the demands of the Centenary Year. You feel that the Church expects something more of her ministers, in the appointment of this selemnity, than that they should simply preach a single sermon bearing upon the object, or deliver only a single address, at the meeting which may be called by the several consistories specincally for this purpose.-You feel that your own people are looking to you, and have a right to look to you, for a great deal more than this. Your own judgment besides requires more at your hands; and the deep interest you take in the occasion itself, connected with a lively sense of personal responsibility as it respects the way in which it shall end, makes it impossible for which the roll was called, and the following | you to think of dealing with it in so negligent and unfaithful a manner. But how, you ask. snall you be able to do more? You know but little concerning the past history of the Church, in this country; and it seems, that Little indeed is to be expected in the way of clear and satisfactory knowledge here, when all that can be collected by the most diligent research shall have been brought together .-A single discourse will far more than exhaust all the historical matter, on which you can possibly lay your hands. And what are you to do then? Shall you weary yourself and your people with endless repetitions, that must only kill all proper interest in the subject itself? Or, in spite of your own wishes Tabernacle was to be erected, at immense and their expectations, must your pulpit be expense, in the wilderness. They came forsilent for the rest of the year, in relation to all that makes it interesting and solemn, beyond all other years that have ever been known in the history of the American German proclaimed in the camp, that "the stuff they Reformed Church? I am glad to know, that your people do

look to you for more than a superficial action, in the case of our Centenary. Why should they not? Is it to be supposed, that the Synod was not in et lest, in entering unani-mously before heaven and earth into the great measure? Or shall it be thought, that our several Classes, convened in special meetings for the purpose, are only trying to outdo oneanother in a flourish of idle resolutions, which in no case are expected to go into effect? In view of the most solemn ecclesiastical steps why should not every congregation be at this time looking to its pastor for a measure of earnestness and effort in this direction, corresponding with the greatness of the general the most of its opportunities. preparatory movement? I trust, that this kind of expectation has begun to be felt in some measure already among our churches generally, and that it will make itself to be felt more and more every week. This should be considered by all our pastors; lest by seeming to hold back in this enterprise, they should find themselves suffering in the end by the very weight with which it shall go forward; as they must do certainly, if their people are left to look in vain for the manly serious action, which they have a right in this case, after all that has been done, both to expect and to demand. One thing indeed is very clear. If the Centenary does not go forward with spirit and effect, the fault will not be employed in its service. So we find, in be with the people. There is reason to be- the action of the Classis of Mercersburg for lieve, that in every part of the Church they instance, ministers are directed to preach "on are prepared to go into the measure heartily, such subjects as have an immediate reference if only proper pains were taken to make them acquainted with its meaning, and importance, pects, duies and responsibilities, of the Ger-Celebration within the bounds of this Classis and a proper example of zeal exhibited on the respectfully submit the following for adoption: part of the ministers to stimulate them in go-

In your case however, it is pleasing to yourself are truly concerned, on other grounds 2. That the action of Synod on this subject, | as well as from this consideration, to perform | 3. That every minister be instructed and you or any other brother? What a spectacle to use as you may think best, for the purwere, if the whole Synod first, and after-ards every Classis belonging to it, should be turn home, and endeavor in connexion with found unanimously resolving to hold this of its constitution, the spirit of its doctrines, his delegate to this Classis, to properly interest Celebration, and then not a man should take and discipline and forms. You can hold up 4. That it be warmly recommended to each to effect! But what right, in such a case, to rally the hearts of your congregation around pastor, and enjoined upon him, during the en- have you or I to expect that others shall do it, with new understanding and zeal. Or you suing winter and summer to preach a series more, than we do ourselves, in securing this can take a survey of the extent of the Church, members and friends of the Church to act un- must be considered at perfect liberty to ex- can speak of its relations to "those that are cuse themselves from doing the very thing, without," and of the great interests which 5. That during this winter, or at least during they most solemnly resolved to do. If it ing the Centenary year, special meetings be would be not only dishonourable, but someheld in all the charges within the bounds of thing a great deal worse, for the whole body to this Classis, with a view of more fully accom- show itself indifferent here, in view of the sol- of its resources and opportunities. Or you plishing the great ends aimed at by Synod, and emn pledge under which they have deliber- can speak of things that are to be feared; of that the pastors of the respective charges be ately placed themselves before the world, it is losses to be sustained and of evils to be endurrequested to invite such brethren to assist them hard to see why such indifference should be ed; of errors that may be expected to gain looked upon more favorably in the case of a the ascendancy, and of machinations, under single individual. Every man of us should the garb of religion, that threaten to subvert mighty God, this Classis will make a suitable act, as if the responsibility of the movement both Church and State; all demanding vigirested on himself. In the end, all responsibility must be personal. It terminates on individuals, and not on corpora ions, or a multitude of persons in their collective capacity. Our Centenary will not celebrate itself. There must be thought and action applied to it, in all parts of the Church. But who may be expected to think or act with much spirit

in this case, if the ministers are asleep? Of what vast account indeed, universally, is this feeling of personal responsibility, in the case of all general interests; and more especially where these involve the honor and any lack of suitable topics for Centenary. prosperity of religion. There are always so preaching. May God direct and assist us all! many persons, who will not move in any good work, until it forces itself upon them from abroad, and in some measure carries them along with its power. What the Church needs, is men who not only are ready to acquiesce in good designs and plans, as proposed by others, but can themselves also, on the impulse of their own hearts, go forward at the proper time and do what ought to be done.-In the case of our Centenary, it is to be feared that much will be lost, for the want of this sort of energy and resolution, where all might proceed in the most prosperous manner, if that axiom of the Saviour that it is more blessed to only the proper persons would move, and call give than to receive, and whoever subjects it to expersion others to move at the right time and in upon others to move, at the right time and in the right way. If only a sufficient number pathizing communion with the miserable; and that while the poor man needs our gentle mercies to feed the amount of their subscriptions be reported of persons, ministers or layman, could be in- and warm him, not less do we need his necessities to spired with such a sense of personal responsibility, that they would of themselves lay

keep our hearts unfrozen and joyful.

The season has arrived when the poor demand speand the aggregate amount of all subscriptions sibility, that they would of themselves lay ing tremendously from without, having been with the money be sent to the Treasurer of hand to the work, without waiting for others, ber them. It is good to give. It is better to give to and only give it a chance to go forward—all would be safe. The work requires room merely and suitable guidance, to make suc-

move, on any other terms,

organization, to be continued for the present; can think of allowing the solemnity to pass off, so far as he is concerned, as a mere ceremony, from which little can be expected, and and crippled. Plainly, it should be looked upon as the year of years, for the German Church in this land. Its relations and connections surround it with extraordinary interest. The objects which it is designed and adapted to secure, are of the very highest importance. The promise of good for the future, which it carries in its bosom, is of the most animating kind. All that is most vital to the interests of religion in our Church, may be said to be identified for the present with our Centenary; since the grand end which it has in view, is the resusc tation of the original spirit of the Church, by which new life may be communicated to it as a whole, and its strength consolidated, as it has never yet been in this country, for the great purposes of the Messiah's Kingdom. And is this a movement, to be regarded with indifference by any who pretend to be concerned for the prosperity of true godliness, as though after all it were only indirectly and remotely related to this cause? Those who think so, if there be any, must have a queer way of looking at religion, to say the least. Let us say rather, the Centenary is entitled to all we can do, to give it effect. We should lay ourselves out, to do more than common in every way, for the sake of the Church. Our thoughts, and prayers, and efforts, should all be ruled for the year, in a certain sense, by the special character with which it is now invested for our communion. To devise and execute liberal things, should be looked upon as the duty and privilege of all, We should suit our zeal, to the greatness of the occasion.-We should show to others that we are in earnest, and so stir them up to be in earnest too. We should be like the Israelites, when the

had was sufficient for all the work, and too much." They were Jews only; we are Christians. With such views of the Centenary, you wish your pulpit to bear effectively on the great object of its appointment, throughout the year. You are not willing to preach a single sermon upon it and then be silent. You feel that more might be done, and that more ought to be done, during such an occasion. You do not suppose of course, that you should be constantly ringing changes on the Centenary itself, in empty declamatory style; but which have already been taken in the business, it seems to you, that your preaching should in some way fall in with the character of the year and the expectations created by it, so as to help forward its general design and make

ward with "willing heart," and devoted their

And what difficulty, I ask, should you have, in finding matter, sufficient for this purpose? You probably embarrass yourself unnecessarily, with the idea that only such sermons as may propose to shed light on the history of the Church in this country, can be considered strictly Centenary sermons. This is too narrow a view of the case. The object of the celebration is not simply to call up the past, but to look at the present also and to consider the future. All that has a bearing on the general interests of the Church, in the way of developing its resources or rousing its energies, falls in with the spirit of the occa man Reformed Church." Certainly this is sufficiently broad; and yet most entirely pertinent at the same time to the nature of the case. With such a range, can there be any know that what your people expect, you loss for topics, though a man should have an eye to the Centenary every sabbath in the might ask, why should it be otherwise, with age of the Reformation, lies open before you, poses of instruction and edification. Or if you choose, you can dwell on the principles one step seriously to carry the resolution in- the standard of the Catechism, and endeavor

are involved in it for the land at large. You can, in view of all this, insist at large on its lant and prompt action on our part, that they may be averted. You can hold up the claims of our institutions; the importance of a well educated ministry, the missionary ground we are called upon to occupy, the great necessity there is for charges to be divided. You can consider what is wanted, in the way of improvement, immediately in your own charge; and so labor to make the year an epoch, from which your people shall take a new start in all that pertains to godliness .- With ground so broad before you, I ask again, can there be

> Your brother in the Gospel, J. W. N. From the Philadelphia Sentinel

Remember the Poor. It is a standing law of providence that the poshall always be among us, and it is easy to see that society is or may be the gainer by their presence. is not well to consider them a tax and a burden, for while they consume a tithe of our superfluities they create occasions for the exercise of feelings and con duct, which are of more value to us than our donation can be to them. There is a beautiful philisophy in

unworthy and bad people, than not to give at all. The charities of God are all to bad people, at any rate to people who are no better than they should be; and we should not rake out our fellow creatures faults when they are in lack for food and shivering amid pitiless

You feel, that the occasion is in itself great, | It is well to have on hand in the beginning of the seamoney over only by order of this Classis.

The Committee to establish the Geographical limits of the new Jefferson charge reported, recommending the old boundary lines of the congregations as they existed in their separate to enlarge or stimulate his thoughts; or who have subscribed to enlarge or stimulate his thoughts; or who congregations as they existed in their separate to enlarge or stimulate his thoughts; or who consists when the rest of tittle trocks, (woolen are best, toth for many congregations as they existed to challenge at your hands a far more than ordinanary interest and zeal.

And this feeling is right. That minister deplet the serves to be pitied, who can find here nothing up the things and sometimes in taking them. It is well to employ your own children in fixing up the things and sometimes in taking them. It is well to talk about the poor et your table and first described in their separate to the undersigned respectfully informs these persons in Chambersburg and its viewly, who have subscribed in Chambersburg and its viewly, who have subscribed in Chambersburg and its viewly, who have subscribed to Many her in the undersigned respectfully informs these persons in Chambersburg and its viewly, who have subscribed in Chambersburg a especially when the weather is stormy or very cold; and encourage the youngsters to Liv up a little for the needy, and never to laugh at the poor, the defermed

To give a cup of water, yet its draught Of cool refreshment, drain'd by fever'd lips, May send a shock of pleasure to the soul More exquisite than when nectarean juice Renews the life of joy in happiest hours.

'Tis a little thing to speak some common word Of comfort which beth almost lost its use; Yet on the ear of him who thought to die unmourn'd 'Twill fall like choicest music"

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mysterious Disappearance.-The citizens of New Brunswick, N. J., are much disturbed by the mysterious disappearance of Ahm. Suydam, Esq. president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city. A letter dated New Brunswick, Dec. 8, has the following particulars:

" Our city has been in the greatest consternation for amily that he had an engagement at the Bank which would detain him but a few minuts, and that he would return in time to go with them to church, it being thanksgiving day."

The Resumption .- A postscript to the New York American of Friday afternoon says-

"We are enabled to state that so much of the Loan equired by the Philadelphia Banks, from the city of New York is received, as to tender it certain or nearly so, that the measure will be carried through. The esumption of the Philadelphia Banks may now, therefore, be relied upon."

Wild Horses and Cattle were so numerous in Maryand, as late as the year 1720, that it was a business o pursue and take them. There was at that time, a ettlement of Indians on the Monococy.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that Govern-Porter of Pennsylvania has pardoned Joseph Jennings and David Ortman, convicted last summer during the Kensington Railroad riots, the former for rit, and sentenced seven years, and the latter for arson, talents and their gifts to the Lord, on the lar- and sentenced to ten years in the Eastern Penitentiagest and most self-denying scale, till it was ry.

> Nawfoundland .- A joint stock company has been formed in Newfoundland for establishing a steamboat line between St. John's in that Island, and Halifax.— It is to have a capital of £25,000, of which three-tenths are to be reserved for Nova Scotia, two-tenths for England, and the rest to be taken in the Island. Vessel and crew lost .- The schooner Gleaner, of O-

hio City, Cap. Case, with a crew of 3 men, left this port on the 28th Sept., with a cargo of corn, for Kingston, U. C., from the office of C. McDonald & Co., since which time nothing has been heard of her. She has undoubtedly foundered, and the crew lost .- Cleve. Census of Ohio. - It is ascertained that the popula

population-New York and Pennsylvania only having a greater. At the next census, Ohio will be second to New York only .- Ravena Star. Population of Michigan .- The population of Michigan according to the census just completed, is, we un derstand, about two hundred and twelve thousand.

tion of Ohio is but a fraction less than 1,800,000. This

will make her the third State in the Union in point of

#### HYMENIAL.

Married, in Hagerstown, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. John W Hoffmeier, Mr David Shindler, to Mrs. Catharine Hewitt, both of Mideletown Valley, Mr.

By the same, in Boonsboro, on the 25th ult., Mr. Peter Kinger, to Miss Minira Slifer, both of Washineton county.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev M. Kieffer, Mr. Henry Senberg, to Miss Marn Famer, both of Huntingdon co. Pa.

On There av lest by the Lev. Mr. Glessner, Mr. Martin Esbleman, of Manheim township, to Miss Nancy Bach, of Rapho, Lancaster county, Pa.

— Same day by the same, Mr. George Hauck, to Miss Margaret Morrison, of East Hempfiell, Lancaster co.

— By the same, Mr. Rudolph Hertrler, to Miss Elizabeth Hostetter, of Manor.

# DEATHS.

Died: In Guilford Co. N. C. on 22nd, ult. Miss. Elizabeth Clapp, Sen.

The deceased pessessed, in an eminent degree, those valua ble traits of character which distinguish the christian and engage the affections and esteem of all the wise and good. Her manners were massuming, mild, and sincere,—her feelings tender and ardent,—and her habits humane, generous and charitable. As a daughter, she was a comfort to her parents, in their old age,—as a sister, she was kind & affection at each as a christian, her piety was deep and unaffected,—as a member of the German Reformed Church. she was consistent, steadfast, and useful, and as a Teacher in the Sabbath School she laboured inwards of eleven years with unsurpassed punctuality and untiring seal Adieu, dear Elizabeth, adicu. We lave parted,

"But not forever-in the silent tomb, Where thou art laid, thy kindred shall find from A little while-a few short years of pain. And, one by one, we'll come to thee again, The kind old Father shall seek out the place, And rest with thee," in the graves cold embrace; "The dear, dear mother,—bent with age and grief.— Shall lay her heal by thine, in sweet rellef; Sister and Brother," and Cousin and "Friend"-True from the first, and tender to the end-All, all, in good time,"-who were stationed here,-

To live, to love, to die and disappear-Shall come and with thee make their quiet bed, Beneath the green sod,-among the silent dead; "With thee to sleep, through death's long dreamless nigh With thee to rise up and bless the morning bright."

With thee to rise up and bless the morning bright."

— On Friday the 4th inst. very suddenly, \*Adam S. E. Duncan. Esq. of Cashtown, Adams county, Pa. He was on his return from Baltimore in a carriage with his wife, and when about 14 miles below Gettysburg was seized with apoplexy, and died immediately.

Mr. Duncan was an estimable and much respected citizen, an affectionate father and a kind husband. His death will be universally felt and regretted in the community in which he resided.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HULIDAY PRENENTS.

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PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY. Bible Depository 144 Chesnut St. Philad'a The Board meets on the 2nd Thursday of every Rev. ASHBEL GREEN D. D. J. W. DALE,

## NOTICES.

General Agent.

Time of Meeting Changed. The Susquehanna Classis will meet in Lewisburg Union co., Pa., on January 5, 1841, at 6 o'clock, and not on the 2d inst., as was announced heretofore. The members are earnestly requested to attend.

R. DUENGER, Secretary.

Subscriptions to Mcrahall College.

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

#### 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 Whitemarsh, Montgomery Co., Pa., for the purpose of a. dopting measures in view of the approaching Centenary, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

SAMUEL HELFFENSTEIN, Sen.

#### Bible Distribution.

A meeting of a number of friends of the Bible cause. was held in the court house in Chambersburg on Mon-day the 30th ult.—Rev. David Denny was called to the chair, and John Smith appointed Secretary. After a free interchange of sentiment, was had as to the propriety of forming a new society, or resuscitating the Franklin Bible Society," the meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to address 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 "Our city has been in the greatest consternation for several days past, by the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Abraham Suydam, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of this city. He left his hone on Mechanics' bank of this city. He left his hone on mote the interests of the cause—and especially to mote the interests of the cause—and especially to mote the interests of the henevolent design of supplying carry into effect, the benevolent design of supplying every 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 address of the officers, and Managers of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, in their respective Journals.

Rev. Messrs. T. Adam, and B. S. Schneck, and George Chambers Esq., compose the committee authorized by the above resolution.

DAVID DENNY, President. JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

### To applicants to the Board of Education for

aid. For the information of those who may wish to ape ply to the Parent Board of Education for aid, the folowing particulars are communicated, embodying the qualifications required of applicants, and the principles and mode of application for aid.

1. Every applicant for aid must have been a member of the Church in good standing for at least six months, before the application can be sustained.

2. Every such applicant shall present to the Board certificates from the paster and consistory of the church with which he has been connected, certifying as to his piety, general character, pecuniary circumstances, &c. and shall sustain a satisfactory examination before the examining committee, as to experimental religion, motives in seeking the ministry &c. &c.

3. In addition to the above certificates, every applicant shall present a recommendation from the Classsis within those bounds he resides, and place himself under the care and direction of that Classis during the continuance of his studies.

4. In all cases in which applicants have been for some time engaged in study, they shall produce a cer-tificate from their teacher, certifying as to their talents and progress, and in all cases in which the applicant shall not have been previously engaged to study, he shall be required to be at least three months on trial, efore he can be fully recognized as a beneficiary and entitled to receive aid:

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. per barrel, \$4 a 4 96 CORN MEAL, GRAIN, Wkeat, do. 54
do. 25
per cwt. \$9 a 12 00
per ton, 3 00
per bushel, 1 10
do 5 15 BALTIMORE MARKETS. \$4 75 2 75 3 00 95 53 47 29 8 a 19 00 FLOUR per barrel,

do. do. per bushel,

do. do. do.

per cwi,

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

Wheat,

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. C. P. Wack (2 subs.); Isaac L. Ruhl; Rev. H. Miller (2 subs.); D. Collings; Rev. J. W. Polk; Rev. Dr. Brownlee; Rev. E. Heiner (8 subs.); Rev. J. H. Crawford; J. J. Shufford; F. G. May; Jerestick Lawford; J. J. Shufford; F. G. May; Jerestick Lawford; P. G. May; Jerestick Lawford; J. J. Shufford; F. G. May; Jerestick Lawford; J. J. Shufford; J. Shufford; J. Shufford; miah Ingold (2 subs.); M. D. Everhart; Rev. Dr. Rauch; Rev. Dr. Nevin; M. Roubsaville; Rev. D. Crooks-soon. Samuel Rinker:

## MONIES RECEIVED:

Weekly Messenger. By the Rev. C. P. Wack, from Samuel Pague (Shippensb.) 5, H. G. Miller (Newburg 2. By Rev. E Heiner, from J Dehorf, E Laudeman, Mrs E Kaylor, Huston Smith, W. McCracken, and Lewis Hewell, each 2. M. Zimmerman (Stoyst.) 4. By J. Shufford, from Isaac Douglas, W. Edwards, J. Edwards, R. P. Edwards, and J. J. Shufford, each 2. By M. D. Everhart, from Miss R. Sager 2, Mrs. Pretz 2, J. Jameson 2, E. Kern 5, and Sol. Wint 2: C Hock-

man (Woodstock) 2, Samuel Rinker 75 cts. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Received per Geo. C. Welker, Esq., on subscrip-ons to the Theological Seminary, obtained by Rev.

acob Mayer, the following sums: From James Gass, Joseph Gass, William Gass, 5 00 2 00 Lydia Gass, Elizabeth Gass, 2 00 2 00 \$23 66 John Smith, Treasurer

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Received of Philip Stochr, his subscription in full the Printing Establishment, \$50 00
Barnard Wolff, Treas'r Print. Estab. G.R.C

plan for securing to the Parent Board of Education, a regular income of at least \$500 per annum 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 100 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." Mrs. S. Gerhart.

Rev. Isaac Gerhart, Mrs. R. R. Schneck, (paid.) 5 00 B. Wolff, S. Y. Wolff, Martinsburg, Bedf. co (paid) 3 00 Dewalt Fouse, Woodcock, Hunts co. 5 06 Rev. Wm. Hendel D. D. Miss Mary Willow, Mr. Fred Fouse, Hunt. co.

"Adam Fouse, "
"Wm: Fouse: " 5 00 Adam Fouse, "Wm. Fouse, " 5 00 Henry Lady, Fairfield Adams co. 5 00 Waynesboro'. Messrs: R. & D. Mr. G. Pearson Shippensburg Miss Sarah Hoyer, Harrisburg. (paid) 5 00 " Eliza Hoyer, "
" Annette Goldman, "
Mrs. K., Mifflinsburg. 5 00 5 00 " Martha J. Nevin, Mercersburg, (paid) Miss Alice Nevin, Master Wilberforce Nevin, "Robert J. Nevin, " (paid)
"Charles G. Fisher, Chambersb. (paid)

Mrs. Elizabeth Rebaugh. Greencastle,
"S. P. E. Womelsdorf. (paid) A. S. Hanover,
Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Philadelphia, (paid) E. V. G. . . . . M Mrs. William Heyser, Mercersburg, " Ann Cares, York, 5 00

Miss Mary E. Heister, Lebanon, (paid)

Amother Schome, similar to the above by the payment of \$10 annually. Mrs. A. Mrs. B. 

Waynesboro'

5 00

POETRY.

Youth and Summer. From Fisher's Drawing room Scrap-book Summer's full of golden things! Youth it weareth angel's wings! Youth and love go forth together, In the green-leaved summer weather, Filled with gladness!

Summer, rich in joy it is, Like a poet's dream of bliss; Like unto some heavenly clime! For the earth in summer time

Doth not wear a shade of sadness!

Radiant youth, thou art ever new! Thine's the light, the rose's hue; Flowers' perfume, and winds that stir, Like a stringed dulcimer, All the forest!

Joyous youth! thou art fresh and fair; Wild as wildest bird of air? Thou, amidst thy ringing laughter, Look'st not forward, look'st not after, Knowing well that joy is surest!

Brighter than the brightest flowers : Dancing down the golden hours; Thus it is in every land, Youth and love go hand in hand, Linked forever!

Youth! thou never dost decay; Summer! thou dost not grow grey! We may sleep with death and time, But sweet youth and summer's prime,
From the green earth shall not sever!

NATURE AND REALITY OF REVIVALS. A sermon delivered to the Students under the care of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, at the semi-annual meeting of said Board, Sept. 15th, 1840. - By Rev. J. HELFFENSTEIN, Chambersburg, Pa.

Published by request of the Students.

HABAKKUK 3. 2. "O Lord revive thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy."

This prayer was offered at a time when the Jews were threatened with the severest judgments. In the view of the prophet, the most probable means of averting those judgments was, a revival of religion. In supplicating for this blessing, he does not plead any personal merit, nor the peculiar relation which the Jews sustained to Jehovali as his covenant people. He acknowledges his own sins, and the sins of his countrymen, and grounds his hope entirely upon the unmerited favor of him against whom they had sinned, and whose displeasure they had incurred.

The subject to which your attention is solicited this evening, is the nature and reality crying, "spare thy people and give not thine of Revivals.

I. Let us consider their nature. The term revival signifies to recall from a state of languor—to impart new vigour—to quicken what was once alive, but is now declining and insensible. With strict propriety the term can be applied only to christians. The unregenerate, being "dead in tresspasses and in sins," have no spiritual life to be re-animated. They must first receive spiritual existence-be "created anew in Christ Jesus."

According to common usage however, a Revival of religion denotes, that influence of the spirit which results in the quickening of believers, and in the conversion of sinners; and as the former is generally connected with the latter, perhaps we can employ no term more appropriate and expressive. Some have spoken of this state of things as a reformation; but we regard the term as far less significant. Men may be reformed, and yet not regenerated. Others speak of an awakening; but while this may with propriety be applied to the revived state of the Church, it does not apply so well to the state of the impenitent. Sinners may be awakened, and yet not con-

The necessity of revivals results from the present imperfection of Christians. Were they always to live in the vigorous exercise of holy affections, and in the faithful discharge of duty, there would be no occasion for those seasons of renewed conviction and painful humiliation which usually precede the enlargement of Zion, by the accession of converts. The Church being ever awake and active, the work of conversion would go on without interruption. The gates of Zion would stand open continually and redeemed sinners flow in by thousands and tens of thousands. Such will be the state of things during the Millenium. Then there will be such an increase of holiness in the Church, as will lead her on to perpetual conquest. Then there will be a permanent Revival—a revival of a thousand years continuance. As long however as the present fluctuation of feeling among good men continues, we must calculate on alternate seasons of declension and of quickening-of defeat and of triumph. When the Church falls into spiritual slumber, extraordinary effort and influence are needed to arouse her to action. The public mind too can often be excited only in the same way. Something unusual is necessary to awaken attention, and to concentrate the thoughts and feelings of men, devoted to the world, on the great interests of eternity.

But what is a Revival? 1. A Revival does not consist merely in a high state of religious excitement. It will indeed always produce excitement-deep--powerful excitement. Men will feel and they will manifest their feeling. The feeling cannot be too ardent, if it only be produced by trnth, and directed in a proper channel. Yet it must be admitted that there may be excitement, and that too on the subject of religion, where there is no special agency of the spirit. Religion may become a subject of common conversation—frequent meetings may be held-much anxiety may be expressed in reference to the salvation of the soul—the animal feelings may be powerfully wrought upon-there may be bodily agitations-loud outcries-high exstacies-unaccompanied with scarcely a solitary instance of true conversion. Scenes of this description have been witnessed among those who reject some of the fundamental points of Christianity, or who afford fearful evidence that their warmth is produced by a "fire of their own kindling." In the year 1688 five or six hundred persons in France appeared under strong religious excitement. They professed to be divinely inspired and to utter various predictions. They were affected with bodily contortions and filled with transporting joy. They would fall to the ground, beat themselves with their hands, heave with their breasts, and see visions of Heaven and Hell-and yet the whole was a most pitiful and dangerous de-

There are those who are ready to doubt the genuineness of every revival unaccompained with a high degree of bodily excitement. They regard the Apostolic revivals to have been nothing but a scene of loud outcries, and disorder. But of this there is no evidence. Occasional instances may have occurred, as they may occur now, in which individuals, under strong excitement, may have given expression to their feelings-but this does not by any means appear to have been

"The speechless awe", the tearful eye, the heaving bosom, the breathless and fixed atholy temple, making bare his arm, and subduing the hearts of his foes.

discrimination and experience in revivals, remarks, "whenever animal feeling rises to such a pitch in any meeting as to produce confusion or to unfit the minds of the anxious for receiving the truth and feeling its force, I have no Lesitation in checking it, and the plan which I have never found to fail, is tenderly to admonish them that truth is the only instrument of conviction and conversion, and that animal feeling is useful only so far as it can be made subservient to the impression of truth. With such remarks as these I call upon them to engage in silent prayer. This I believe is a sovereign remedy for the evil."

2. A revival of religion does not consist merely in numerous accessions to the visible Church. All depends on the nature of these accessions. Do they consist of those who give credible evidence of piety or are they constituted of those who are merely moral, orthodox or serious? In the latter case, instead of affording evidence of a prosperous state of Religion, they indicate a state of deplorable darkness and declension.

3. A Revival is not a miracle. A miracle is an event above and contrary to the established order of nature. But a revival is brought that they are the children of God. about, under God, in perfect accordance with the nature and constitution of the human mind. The laws of mind instead of being suspended are brought into active operation. The agency of the spirit calls into exercise the agency of man. The means are adapted to the end, and if rightly employed, seldom fail of its accomplishment.

4. Again, a genuine revival is the result of the spirit's effusion. He alone can awaken the dormant energies of the Church-"convince of sin' -- "take away the heart of stone" and communicate "the joy of salvation." It is only when the "spirit is poured upon us from on high" that the "wilderness becomes a fruitful field, and the fruitful field shall be counted for a forest." Isaiah 32. 15. Hence the inefficacy of all external means without the accompanying blessing of God. Ministers may "weep between the porch and Altar," neritage to reproach"-they may preach the most able and pungent discourses-warning, -inviting, -entreating, and expostulating, but painful experience will convince them that it is "not by might nor by power, but by the spirit of God," that Zion is to be enlarged, and sinners converted from the error of their ways. A revival of religion is eminently the work of God. "O Lord said the prophet, revive thy work." "Wilt thou not, says the Psalmist, revive us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee."

The design of these remarks, is not to produce indifference, but to excite a proper spirit of dependance. While we give to God the of our own responsibility. If Paul plant, and that do not imply a contradiction, or involve

Apollos water, God will give the increase. 5. The grand means or instrumentality in promoting a revival is truth. The measures Scriptures have left it descretional with the tions, we certainly have no express injuncnantly calculated to advance the cause of truth. While we should carefully avoid every measure of an injurious tendency, it is our duty by every lawful and proper means to save

those who are perishing in sin. It ought however never to be forgotten, that measures are useful only so far as they awaken attention to truth. Whatever is calculated to keep out of view the truth, or prevent men from calmly contemplating it, must be hurtful & ruinous. Truth-"the truth as it is in Jesus," is the only proper instrument of holiness in man. Just in proportion as divine truth is clearly & fully presented in a revival, may we hope that the work will be pure and its effects salutary. All revivals that will not bear the test of truth, are, to say the least, of a very dubious character. If the feeling that exists is destroyed by the faithful exhibition of the doctrines and duties of Christianity, we have no evidence that it is of a gracious nature.

6. A revival of religion usually begins with the Church. To this rule there may be some exceptions. Instances have occured in which the spirit of God has been owned in the conversion of sinners, while the Churches were wrapt in spiritual slumber, or possessed nothing more than the "form of Godliness." Such appears to have been the fact in reference to the ministry of Wesley & Whitfield, particularly at the commencement of their career. In general, however, a revival originates with the professed people of God. It may indeed be sometimes impossible to trace the work to asleep, while a few retired and unnoticed inpromised spirit.

lowing:-The professed people of God beand abased in the dust of humiliation. When to come.

common. Paul required that "all things be gregation-The Holy Ghost descends upon lence, that he might be heard." done decently and in order." "For God is the people—Ministers preach with new uncnot the author of confusion, but of peace." 1 | tion and energy—solemnity rests upon every | always produce such effects? Why do the

of their hearts is slain, the weapons of their ness. Instead of arresting men in their sins, warfare are grounded, and God becomes the he leads them on to increased rebellion. object of their supreme love and confidence. Sin is hated and renounced, and Christ is re-The curse of the broken law is now removed

Nor are these the converts of a day. Throughout the whole course of their future life, they give proof that they have "believed | perish; for I work a work in your days, a Jordan and were baptized of him in Jorwho were merely the subjects of conviction | though a man declare it unto you." or delusive hope relapse into their former sins, these "hold on their way." He who neccessary to the introduction of the Millen- morning cloud and the early dew" yet others, until they day of Jesus Christ. They are end of the world Jesus Christ will reign a and saving change, and afterwards welcomed "stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in thousand years, or in other words that true with joy the promised Messiah."

the work of the Lord. II. Such is the nature of a Revival, we now proceed to consider its reality, or to show arm in the eyes of all the nations; and all the was not so much to convert souls, as to prethat it is the result of the special agency of ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our pare the way for their conversion. Yet the the Holy Spirit.

1. A revival of religion is an event perfectly reasonable and credible in itself.

The necessity of regeneration is one of the fess to receive the Bible as a divine revelation. bers may not simultaneously become the subdreds? Who will "limit the holy one of Israel?" Who will say to his Spirit, "thus far shalt thou go and no further?" When we take into consideration the power of God, we must believe that the same influence which subdued a persecuting Saul, can subdue the heart of any and of every sinner. He has the hearts of all in his hands and can turn them with the same ease as he does the rivers glory which is his due, let us not lose sight of water. "All things are possible with him"

> an absurdity. been sung by the Congregation:-

"A rill, a stream, a torrent flows! But pour a mighty flood; Oh! sweep the nations, shake the earth. 'Till all proclaim thee God."

And yet is there no reality in revivals? Must we be satisfied with only occasional instances of conversion - "so few and far between," that the great mass of immortal mind shall still remain unaffected, and the souls of men perish by millions? Shall Jesus never see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied? Shall his kingdom never extend with more rapidity?

Shall Earth never proclaim him her God? 2. I remark in the second place, that the divine influence. During these seasons of gracious visitation, infidels are convinced of the truth, and bow to its majesty—hypocrites are unmasked and are "surprized with fearfulness"-the deceived renounced their delusions -the secure are alarmed-opposers are arrested-profligates are reclaimed-the young forsake their vanities-the inquiring soul is led to Jesus—the broken heart is bound up backsliders are reclaimed—the people of God are united in love, and consecrate themselves with new zeal to the service of the Redeem-

Now to what can these effects be ascribed? To human agency? We claim no such power. Our strength is perfect weakness, our its origin. The Church as a body may be fluence of men and angels cannot change a single heart—reclaim a single wanderer—or dividuals may be mourning over the desola- kindle one holy emotion in the bosom of a tions of Zion, and pleading in faith for the believer. Human eloquence may produce astonishing effects. It may arrest attention, The state of things which usually precedes | call forth applause, excite the sympathies, a revival of religion is something like the fol- raise the soul to raptures, and produce a temporary reformation; but the eloquence of an they think of their violated engagements, God alone can speak to the heart. Besides, abused mercies, and spiritual apathy, painful we often see revivals attending the labors of convictions takes hold upon their minds, and men who are by no means remarkable for their sometimes their hopes for a season utterly powers of oratory. The calm, dispassionate, fail. They now return unto him from whom discriminate exhibition of divine truth, as in they have revolted, and earnestly plead that the case of Pres. Edwards, has electrified a he would restore unto them the joy of his whole congregation, and wrung the heart with salvation. The Lord in mercy hears their the most intense anguish. Though this devocry, lifts upon them the light of his counte- ted servant of Christ was far from being elonance, and quickens their languishing graces. | quent in the usual acceptation of the word, Stumbling-blocks are now removed, past ani- vet the most surprizing effects accompanied mosities and divisions are healed, brotherly his preaching, not only among his own peolove abounds, & the condition of the impeni- | ple but also in his excursions abroad. His tent. becomes a matter of the most anxious well known sermon entitled, "Sinners in the solicitude. In the closet, in the family, and hands of an angry God," from Deut. 32. 35. in the social circle, prayer—agonizing and be- was the cause of an immediate and general redeliverance, and while they look to him for house, the appearance of the assembly was help they devote themselves with renewed thoughtless and vain. The people hardly

tion entirely unmoved, while at other times be, that prayer was then offered for the first ous name." 7. This leads me to add.—In a revival of they are attended with such remarkable pow-time; for it had no doubt always constituted tention, the countenance marked with expres- religion sinners are awakened and convicted. er? Why too do revivals sometimes occur a prominent exercise of the pious. Whether pleased to pour out his spirit upon Saltsburg sions of the deepest solicitude, could not fail They not only realize their danger but also in places where the voice of the preacher is the passage refers to the prevalence of an unus- in Germany with such power, that above 20,to produce the conviction that God was in his their depravity and guilt. The law of God unheard? A sudden death—the reading of ual spirit of prayer or to the appointment of 000 by the reading of the Bible alone, detercomes home to their consciences and all their the Bible or of a Tract has awakened atten- public worship, we may justly regard it as mined to throw off the shackles of Popery, former hopes die. They view themselves as | tion throughout a whole community, and re- expressive of a revival of vital piety. The Rev. Wm. C. Walton, a man of much in a state of total alienation from God-ene- sulted in the hopeful conversion of numbers- It is the opinion of Pres. Edwards, that a-

their view, and with the Psalmist they are in their dwellings-in their stores-or in they left Egypt, were noted for their pervers- them in the places to which they had been ready to exclaim, "Innumerable evils have their excursions of pleasure, have been sud- ness and excluded from the promised land, acompassed me about; mine iniquities have denly smitten with conviction without any mong those who were under that age, and altaken hold upon me, so that I am not able to knowledge of the fact that a special attention so among those who were born during the look up." God appears as a consuming fire to religion existed, and that others were in a march in the wilderness, there appears to have -they see that they lie under his displeasure similar state of mind? Dare any attribute been a far better state of things to which Je--that they deserve his vengance-and that these effects to Satanic influence? Then hovah is represented as referring with peculiin condemning them he will be most holy and Satan must be divided against himself. If it ar approbation. "I remember thee, the kindbe his aim to destroy men, it must be his ness of thy youth the love of thine espousals, 8. But this is not all. Sinners are not only | policy to keep them secure. Instead of en- | when thou wentest after me in the wilderness convicted, but also converted. The enmity lightening the mind, he enshrouds it in dark- -Israel was holiness to the Lord." Jer. 2. 2. the walls of the sanctuary, the word of truth,

effects which have been described but the Ezra and Nehemiah. When the law was ceived as the only and all-sufficient Savior. agency of the Spirit. Who but He can wake read and expounded, the people became deepup the guilty conscience and set home upon ly affected, appointed a Fast, humbled them--their sins, however aggravated, are all for- the sinner his guilt? Who but He can sub- selves for their sins, renewed their Covenant, given—Heaven smiles propitiously upon their due the proud obdurate heart of man and melt and manifested their sincerity by an immedisouls—the "Comforter" descends and dwells it into the tendernes of contrition? Who but ate reformation. in their hearts, sealing them unto the day of He can turn the current of the affections, and Under the ministry of John the Baptist, redemption, and witnessing with their spirits, direct it to things above? God claims the work there appears to have been an uncommon manto the saving of their souls." While others work which ye shall in no wise believe, dan confessing their sins." Although the

religion will universally triumph and prevail most universally admitted by those who pro- rious era to be introduced but by copious effu- lowers. Isaaih 66, 8.

Were conversions never to be more freoutpouring of the Spirit in the conversion of in that city." Acts 8.8-12. multitudes. If the Church had not been thus If there be no reality in revivals why do favoured in its infancy, Christianity never eavers? And then, how many of our reason to expect still more marvellous displays of the Saviour in the redemption of souls.

> in the Church, and expressly ascribe them to with devout gratitude they could record, divine influence. In the Old Testament, we "thanks be unto God which always causeth ment in the history of the Jews, but whose place." 2.2.3. Joel 2. 28-32. Zech. 12. 10.

Gospel dispensation is emphatically denominated the "ministration of the spirit"-the dis- osity, became so deeply affected as to be dispensation in which the spirit is to be pour- qualified for a season to attend to their secular ed out, and in which his peculiar work concerns. in the conversion of souls is to be advanced to wisdom perfect folly. The combined in- an extent altogether unknown before. When the Saviour was on the Earth, he promised that after he had taken his seat upon his med-"reprove the world of sin, and of righteous- came themselves the subjects of the work. ness, and judgement," and lest any should come deeply sensible of their past wanderings, Apollos cannot destroy the power and the the apostolic days, "the promise said Peter, Mr. Livingston. The night previous had nature, and cultivate the spirit of revivals. love of sin. Man may speak to the ear, but is unto you and your children, and unto all been spent by christians in agonizing prayer, that are afar off." What has already been and when the servant of God the following future usefulness. If they do not become witnessed, may be regarded as only the "first | day delivered his message, the Spirit descend-The Gospel is to be preached to every creat to have been hopefully converted to Christ. ture—Satan is to be "cast out," "the fulness of the Gentiles is to come in and all Israel to able revival in Ireland. Ministers were "fil- it to bear upon the consciences of your hearbe saved." Then will be the marriage supper | led with faith and with the holy Ghost," and | ers. Read the Bible with this specific object of the Lamb." Then shall "all know the Lord the people overpowered by the influence of in view. Make yourselves familiar with the from the least even unto the greatest." Then truth. It sometimes appeared as if the whole labors of the Apostles and of men who have from the lips of a "great multitude," and as congregation must be subdued. Many would been distinguished for ministerial success. the voice of many waters and of mighty thun- travel the distance of thirty or forty miles to Study Edwards on Revivals. Read it again derings will be heard the cry, "Alleluja: for the Communion and forego with pleasure and again, until you enter into the spirit of the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

5. Finally, we refer to the History of the

Church. In consulting sacred and ecclesiastical hislieving prayer, is made continually to God. vival of religion throughout Enfield in Con- tory, we find that revivals of religion have been His people cry unto him night and day for necticut. When they went into the meeting of frequent occurrence, and have ever been regarded by the pious as the work of God, and the richest blessings. As the former dispenpurpose to his service. Their mouths are conducted themselves with common decency. setions, were comparatively dark, and designthe arm of the Lord is made bare in the con- obliged to speak to the people and desire si- a Saviour was first promised, divine agency has been exerted in the regeneration of men, I may also inquire, why cannot Ministers and God has ever had a seed to serve him.

mies to his holy character, and rebels against why is it that revivals have taken place under mong the young generation of Israelites in the they were willing to suffer the loss of every his righteous government. The sins of their the ordinary means of grace, after those means wilderness, there existed a peculiarly prosper- earthly object in order to enjoy the preaching past life crowd up before their vision—The had long been employed in vain? Why is it ous state of religion: While those who were of the gospel in its purity. With tears they fountain of pollution within is uncovered to that individuals away from the Sanctuary- twenty years old and upwards, at the time besought Protestant Ministers to preach to

> There was also a remarkable revival among the Jews after their return from the Babylon-No adequate cause can be assigned for the ish captivity; as appears from the books of

as his own, and wee to those who dare treat ifestation of divine power in the conversion of it, either with indifference or contempt. "Be- souls. "Then went out to him Jerusalem. hold, says he, ye despisers and wonder and and all Judea and all the region round about goodness of many who were affected by the 3. Revivals of religion are indispensably preaching of the Harbinger, proved "like the has begun a good work in them carries it on ium. It is generally believed that before the no doubt, were the subjects of a permanent

With regard to the success of Christ's min--that " the Lord will make bare his holy istry, we have nothing definite. His work God," that "the Heathen will be given to number of his disciples seems to have been Christ for his inheritance, and the uttermost considerable. We read of five hundred by parts of the earth for his possession."-Ad- whom he was seen after his resurrection, and mitting that such will eventually be the happy these may have been but a small part of those prominent doctrines of Christianity, and al- state of our Earth, we may ask, how is this glo- who had enrolled themselves among his fol-

sions of the Spirit in revivals of religion? It After the descent of the spirit on the day of Admitting the reality of this change in one is thus that the prophet accounts for the fu- Pentecost, Revivals encreased both in extent instance, what reason can be given why num- ture extension & establishment of the Church. and power. On that memorable day, 3000 "Who, says he, hath heard such a thing? were added to the household of faith, and jects of the same change? If one conversion | who hath seen such things? shall the earth | soon after we read, that "the number of men may take place in a day, -why not two? if be made to bring forth in one day? or shall a was about 5000"-which, if distinct from those two, why not four-scores and even hun- nation be born at once? for as soon as Zion already mentioned, would make the number in travailed, she brought forth her children." all 8000. The good work, commenced at rain. The clouds have poured forth such cat-Jerusalem, quickly extended throughout Judea | aracts as to occasion much damage and disand other parts of the world. "The hand of quent and numerous than they are now, in the Lord was with his servants, and a vain do we look for the fulfilment of prophecy great number believed and turned unto the in reference to the latter-day glory. The mul- | Lord." Acts. 11. 21. After the dispersion tiplication of Ministers, the establishment of of the disciples, occasioned by the persecuschools, the circulation of Bibles and Tracts, tion at Jerusalem, Philip was directed to Sahowever indispensable they may be, never maria, where his labors were attended with can redeem our World, independantly of the an immediate revival. "There was greatjoy The gospel having met with such signal

success among the Jews and Samaritans, was we make them the subject of prayer? Is it could have been established; and if revivals next preached to the Gentiles, Among them by which the attention of men is to be called not common both for Ministers and their peo- of still greater power and extent are not wit- the doctrine of the cross was accompanied up to the truth, may indeed be various. The ple to supplicate for this blessing? to plead nessed, the ultimate triumph of the Redeem- with similar power. The work commenced sun, fair as the moon and terrible as an army that God would revive his work-pour out er's cause never can be achieved. The time with Cornelius and his friends, and very soon Church to employ such as circumstances may his Spirit-establish his kingdom-and let must come when instead of numbering conver- multitudes in different places, "became obedidemand. The order of our services in the nations be born in a day? If we do not believe sions by hundreds, we must number them by ent to the faith." At length arose the Apos- It is now that angels tune their harps anew Sanctuary, though not of divine appointment, that sinners in any considerable number may thousands and tens of thousands. What has re- the Paul, and such were the effects following and celebrate the wonders of redeeming love. is notwithstanding regarded expedient and be converted at one time, what possible sin- cently occurred at the Sandwich Islands is only his ministry and that of his fellow laborers, useful. For our various benevolent institu- cerity and consistency can there be in such the beginning of the work. The Church has that very soon it was said, they had "turned the world upside down." tion, yet we all believe them to be in conso- Hymns are made up of similar petitions. Lis- of divine power, and it becomes her to beware word of the Lord grew mightily and prevail- cup of earthly blessings run over, while the nance with the spirit of the Bible and emi- ten to those impressive lines which have just lest by her unbelief she retard the mighty work ed," At Thessalonica "many believed." At spiritual heavens remain as brass, and our I conium "a great multitude, both of the Jews graces are suffered to wither and die. Sea-4. That Revivals of religion are the work | and also of the Greeks, believed." Thus reof God, will further appear from the promises | vivals extended throughout the whole Roman and predictions of the Bible. The Scriptures | Empire, and so great was the encouragement | make the Church what it ought to be. Do assure us that such scenes shall be witnessed which the Apostles had in their labors that you want to raise the standard of piety? A

> find many passages bearing upon this point, us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest some of which may have had a partial fulfil- the savour of his knowledge by us in every full accomplishment is evidently reserved for Gospel times. "I will pour water says Isaiah. fined to the primitive days of christianity. effects produced by a revival are such as can And they shall spring up as among the grass, ed. To pass over the preceeding centuries. | morals. Would you undeceive the deceived? be accounted for only by attributing them to and as willows by the water courses. One let us come down to the glorious era of the shall say, I am the Lord's, and another shall reformation. Under Luther and Melancthon subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and in Germany-Zuinglius in Switzerland-Knox surname himself by the name of Israel" Isa. in Scotland-Calvin in France, Hoopero Lati-44.3-5.—Again "The abundance of the mer and Rogers in England, the arm of God. sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of was made bare in the conversion of thousands the Gentiles shall come unto thee-Who are | Many of these conversions may have been these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to merely nominal, but vast numbers we have their windows?" Isa. 60. 5. 8.—see also Is. reason to believe were real and saving. It is related that when Viret preached in the open If we refer to the New Testament, we shall air in the city of Lyons, thousands were perfind the same things promised there. The manently impressed by his ministry. Many who were drawn to hear him from mere curi-

> > In the year 1625 a powerful revival took place in Scotland which by its opposers was denominated "the stewarton sickness." But few Sabbaths passed away without the conitorial throne, he would send the Spirit, not | version of souls. Many who lived at a disonly to guide his disciples into all truth, and tance on hearing the report of these things viscomfort them in all their sorrows but also to ited the scene of the Spirit's effusion, and be-

Another revival was enjoyed in Scotland in think that this divine agency was limited to | 1630. It commenced under the preaching of | dates for the Gospel ministry should study the fruits" of the Spirit --- the harvest is yet to come. ed in such power, that about 500 are supposed

> In the year 1630 there was a most remarktheir customary food and sleep.

open to plead his cause. They speak often The Rev. Mr. Edwards of Northampton ed as introductory to a more glorious state of sad and degenerate state of the churches and made a blessing to others. Feeble as you one to another, and warn with tears, their preached; and before the sermon was ended, the Church, we are not to look for that man- the remedy he proposed was in establishing are—unworthy as you are, you may make perishing fellow-men to flee from the wrath the assembly appeared deeply impressed, and lifest and powerful influence of the Spirit select societies for religious exercises, such as your influence felt in the conversion of thoubowed down with an awful conviction of their | which is witnessed under the christain econ- | prayer, reading the Scriptures, conference, and | sands, and at the day of final trial appear And now "stand still and see the salvation | sin and danger. There was such a breathing omy. The work of redemption however has the like." These measures were signally with the souls for whom you have travailed in of God!" The Church being thus revived, of distress and weeping, that the preacher was always been advancing. From the time that owned and blessed. "Professor Franckius, Schadius and Antonius became the warm ad- dren whom thou hast given me." mirers & the avowed disciples of Spener & pre sently the system of the pietists began to wear tion and energy—solemnity rests upon every countenance—An awful sense of the divine same sermons, preached with the same earn-

The most powerful and salutary revivals presence pervades the assembly-Arrows of estness, and apparently under equally favora- is said "began men to call upon the name of people, that persons of eminent wisdom and have been remarkable for their solemn silence. conviction penetrate the heart, and the gospel ble external circumstances, leave a congregative data by the Lord. Gen. 4. 26. The meaning cannot sanctity, bore commonly the same opprobrithe Lord. Gen. 4. 26. The meaning cannot sentity, bore commonly the same opprobrition entirely unmoved, while at other times be, that prayer was then offered for the first our name."

About the year 1732 or 1733 God was and embrace the Reformed religion. So ardent was their attachment to the truth, that banished for their adherence to evangelical doctrine and religion.

About the middle of the 18th century arose those burning and shining lights, Whitefield and Wesley. Though divided in doctrine they were men of kindred spirit and zeal. Not only in Europe but in America the Lord wrought by their instrumentality in a most wonderful manner. In the open air, as well as within as it dropped from their lips, fell like lightening upon the people causing a general commotion and awakening.

About the same time many Ministers, in N. America preached with great power and effects Amongst these distinguished servants of God we may mention Edwards, Davies, Brainerd, Bellamy, Buell, and the Tenants. So extensive was the revival at that time, that some good men regarded it as the introduction of the Millenium. About 25,000 are supposed to have been added to the different churches. One hundred and eleven Ministers most of whom were convened at Boston in 1743, bear testimony to this revival as a glorious work of the spirit of God.

"About the commencement of the 19th entury revivals of religion prevailed in the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and New England, especially Connecticut. More than 100 towns in that state were visifed with the effusion of the Holy Ghost." Since then, there has been an almost uninterrupted series of revivals in our land. "During the year 1831 and 1832 probably as manv as 100,000 were converted to Christ. Between 350 and 400 young men in our public. institutions of learning were hopefully brought to rejoice in the Saviour of sinners.'

Who then can doubt whether Revivals be the work of God? If there is no reality in Revivals there is no reality in religion, the Bible is a "cunningly devised fable," and the hopes of the believer a vision of the imagination. That there are no evils incident to Revivals we dare not say; but what then? shall we reject the good on account of the evil ?-There are sometimes evils connected with tress; but is not rain notwithstanding a blessing? Every thing human is marred with imperfection. "The best men," says Mathew Henry, "are men at best." Let us "prove all things and hold fast that which is good.'

Inferences.

1. If a Revival of religion be the work of God, then it is one of the richest blessings. It is now that Jehovah magnifies his infinite power, wisdom and benevolence. When he appears to build up Zion, he "appears in his glory." It is now that the Church puts on her strength and "comes forth clear as the with banners." It is now that Christ "beholds the travail of his soul and is satisfied."

How highly then should we appreciate the visitations of divine mercy! What though our fields bring forth their abundance, and our sons of Revivals are eminently "times of refreshing." Nothing but such seasons can Revival may do more to promote this object. in one month, than can be done in ordinary circumstances during a whole year. Do you wish to sustain our institutions of benevolence? A revival of religion is a revival of benevolence. Would you secure young men for the ministry? Never are they furnished in greater upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the Subsequent to that period, there have been dry ground; I will pour my spirit upon the seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring: Lord has had free course and has been glorifi-In revivals sinners in Zion become afraidfearfulness surprizes hypocrites.

2. How earnestly should we seek to secure the blessings of a revival. Great responsibility is connected with this subject. Though the work is the Lord's, it is effected by human agency. A Church without a revival is in a guilty state, and should be deeply abased on account of her declens on and apathy. Let us then "prepare the way of the Lord." Under a consciousness of our dependance, let us look to him in prayer, pleading with the prophet, "O Lord revive thy work." Feeling our utter unworthiness, let us ask for the blessing as a favor altogether unmerited-"in wrath remember mercy." The interests of Zion, and the salvation of blood-bought souls are in an important sense entrusted to us. Both are calling for our sympathies, our prayers and our efforts.

"O how can we slumber! when death is so near, And sinners are sinking to endless despair, Now prayer may avail, and they gain the high prize, Before they in torment shall lift up their eyes."

3. Finally, how important is it that candi-

No subject has a greater bearing upon their

wise to win souls, all their other wisdom will avail them nothing. Let it be your aim then, my young brethren, to become acquainted with the best way of presenting truth, and bringing the work, and the mantle of that holy man In the 17th century, after the spirit of vital rests upon you. Above all, pray for divine piety awakened by the Reformation, had de- illumination and guidance. Plead that you clined both in the Reformed and Lutheran may be "vessels fit for the masters use"-Cultichurches of Germany, religion was again revi- vate the spirit of a revival—the spirit of suved under the labors of several distinguished | preme love to Christ, and of expansive benevand excellent men. Spener of Frankfort "pub- olence to man-the spirit of self-denial-of lished a book entitled Pious Desires, in which prayer and of entire consecration. Thus, he exhibited in the most striking colors the while you are blessed yourselves, you will be birth saying, "Here Lord am I, and the chil-

Ah, how many of us called Christians are