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candid and generally impartial writer.

In truth however the question is of small life's deep stream, and parting its waters, like North. ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited amount, will be inserted at play. All progress must carry forward the Zuingle's way of thinking. whole, and is the result of endless action and dence; it was the spirit of the country and of signally to preside. the age rather, that individualised itself in their Romanism seemed indeed externally to be persons, and compelled them to stand out to more compact and firm, as a system, at the bethe eye of the world, as its representatives and ginning of the sixteenth century, than it had organs. So in the case of the great religious been for a long time before. But this was on-Revolution of the sixteenth Century, we speak | ly a false appearance. Already the LIE or Zuingle its author; as though it had been ness and vigor of its own life, and was coming or might be supposed to have sprung at once dying interest. So it is always, with systems from any agency, under God, higher than it. of error. They wear themselves out in the self. Luther and Zuingle were alike the end, and lose the power to satisfy the faith of

> sure or not. itself in his person, under its most vital and authority of the Church had suffered immense allow that mighty forces wrought for the program to the authority of popes and councils

sense anticipated it in point of time. age, with the torch of God's word high lifted of quietness and peace, only caused the elein his hand; and that as early as 1516 at ments of discontent to go down deeper into the least, when he was first brought into direct body ecclesiastical, with the certainty of an contact with the grosser abominations of explosion in time to come. President,—Bernard C. Wolff, Easton, Pa.
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Trea'r of Dom. Miss.—Lewis Denig, Esq., Chamb'g, Pa. on the consideration, that he might be felt men's spirits. Political relations were under-

her right mind." That such a man should have been encouraged and animated by the example of Luther, | Theology, within whose thorny precincts, the It has been a question considerably disputed and assisted also in some measure by his worst forms of error had been accustomed, for in former times, not without much prejudice writings, after he became known as a reform- so long a time, to set at defiance all the asand considerable acrimony of temper, whether er, it is easy to imagine. But surely he was saults of reason. With the resurrection of Luther or Zuingle should be considered to never set in motion by any such foreign thought which now began to take place, this Luther or Zuingle should be considered to never set in motion by any such foreign thought which now began to take place, this have led the way, properly speaking, in the lad committed himself fully to ancient Babel soon grew to be ridiculous in is the Pharisee making long prayers to be great work of the Reformation. The Helve- the work of reformation, before he could have the estimation of the wise. Distinguished men seen of men. The scribe and lawyer are but only bedewed them with the tears as she stood. tic Churches have maintained that Zuingle's felt the weight of Luther's name. Afterwards were led, in different parts of Europe to de- there, holding forth the traditions of their And how were the pots and the tables made clean name is entitled to be mentioned first, in the too he could not be said to have thrown him- clare themselves independent of its authority; fathers—there stand the priests in their sacerhistory of this ever memorable period, on the self at all into the wake of this great man, in and thus at various points the science of the dotal robes receiving the oblations of the mul. By sprinkling, or dipping, or water poured in? ground that his eyes had been opened sooner carrying forward the cause in which they ology in particular began to assume a more titude. The rich and noble present their obla- And where were the men and the women immersed than those of the Saxon monk, and his testi- were both embarked against the Man of Sin. free and manly form; while at the same time tions with all the pride and pomp of a heart mony uttered against the errors of Rome be- For a time at least, Zuing'e saw farther, and the scriptures, which had fallen previously into destitute of that faith, which urges the poor When Christ in Samaria was preached at the first? fore anything was heard on the subject from acted with fuller consciousness and insight, universal neglect, were again restored to credit, and devout to offer their sacrifices with the Of ponds or of streams there, the Bible don't tell, (10) Wittemberg. Jealous for the honor of their in the revolution which was taking place, than and made the ground work of religious knowl- prayer that they may be accepted for the Hope But only informs us of Jacob's deep well. master, the followers of Luther on the other did Luther. Instead of following, Zurich went edge. Switzerland was favored, in the early of Israel's sake. Suddenly the hum of many Baptism, performed by the Spirit of God, hand have been anxious, too often, to throw before Wittemberg. Indeed Luther was one part of the 16th century, with the presence of voices is stilled, the multitude give way, one Was done by outpouring, as seen by the werd. his rival entirely into the shade; by making of the last men, to act with p'an or foresight several such clear minded men, who were rais- approaches whom all reverence. It is good "In the last days, saith God, I my spirit will pour Saxony the centre from which the gospel first in such a case. The Reformation with him, ed up as lights to shine in a dark place, and old Simeon. Long has it been since that sounded forth over all Europe, whilst the re- was anything but a matter of calculation and contributed in their several places to prepare venerable form has been seen in the temple. On my servants and band maids, and multitudes formation in Switzerland has been treated as systematic arrangement. In the simplicity of the way for the Reformation. Above all oth- His extreme old age has rendered him unable at the best a very subordinate interest, in the his heart, he involved himself in a quarrel er places however, was Basel distinguished in to sit and discourse, as he used to do in days When Jesus buist open the bar of the grave,

PRINTED IN THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION | whose example Zuingle found himself roused unconscious organ of a spirit, the depth of time. Here was perhaps the most active press the discussions, carried on in the temple, once To change many hearts and to baptize his friends. and emboldened to move in the same direction. "It must be acknowledged," says which he had himself no power to fathom.— of the times, under the direction of the American backs and afterwards of Froben; industrious- of wisdom that flowed from his lips. But As Peter declares in his pungent address. Mosheim, "that this eminent man had perceivion for the work to which he was called. ly and systematically, with true martyr zeal that voice on which all ears hung, had not But how two accomplished is worth our concern. ed some rays of the truth, before Luther came to an open rupture with Rome. He was however afterwards still farther animated by the and less power in his life. From the begin-rounding darkness. Reuchlin and Wessel Jehovah had made known His name, and dis-And on their heads rested like tongues of bright example, and instructed by the writings, of the ning, Zuingle understood more fully the mean- had both been here towards the close of the played His wonderous power. But now example, and instructed by the writings, of the same ling, Zuingle understood more inny the mean-saxon reformer; and thus his zeal for the sood cause acquired new strength and vigour." This may have been owing to the fact, that those liberal views which afterwards prevail-what has brought this aged saint, as it were the said, So carefully is the admission of Zuingle's the ground of his spiritual activity was not of ed; and now immediately before the Reforfrom the verge of the grave? It would seem Christ too; of this season his followers apprised,

ness-like action from the first; which caused the heights of the age to which they belonged, the temple, to gaze once more on this latter account; since it proceeds on a fundamental. the Reformation in Switzorland to appear all were known as teachers in the same place—house where God has promised His glory With the Ghost that is Holy, and gitts that account is the Reformation in Switzorland to appear all were known as teachers in the same place.

With the Ghost that is Holy, and gitts that is glory when he was exalted to glory and power, ly erroneous view of the Reformation itself, along a separate and independent work, far Finally the celebrated Erasmus, who speaks shall shine forth greater than in the former— Great social revolutions are never effected by more than the consequence in any sense of in the highest terms of the literary circle once again to tread its sacred courts, before he sprinkled the nations with his blessed shower; (15) single individuals, standing on the shore of the changes which were taking place in the which was brought together in Basel, settled shall go hence and be no more. He moves

by the men who seem to guide their course; from reading Luther's writings himself, in a the end to identify himself with the Reformabut rather these men are called into existence, great measure, after the name of this reformer tion as such, being destitue of deep earnestness and thrust forward to the front of affairs, by began to be sounded abroad; though he re- as well as of the moral courage which such a the inward life and power of the revolutions commended them earnestly to others. His cause demanded tew men contributed more themselves. In the vast flow of the world's object in this, we are told, was that the people effectually to shake the credit of the establishhistory, the particular is always comprehended might see how one and the the same spirit, ed religion, and thus to help forward the tide and carried forward in the movement of the derived from the Bible, uttered itself in Luther of thought, as it rolled onward with ever deepgeneral; and whatever power individual minds and himself. When it was known that no ening force towards this result. By the monks may appear to have at times, in directing and concert existed between them, and that neither he was hated, full as much as Luther himmodifying this movement, it is a power after borrowed from the other, the agreement of self. all which grounds itselfultimately in the spir- their doctrines would have the more weight, it it of the general itself, and is limited and con. was hoped, in procuring for them attention ditioned by it at every point, as the sphere and respect. A curious idea certainly; but within which necessarily all its activities must characteristic enough, at the same time, of

In Switzerland, as well as throughout Eu reaction among the parts. Robespierre, Dan- rope generally, powerful influences were at ton, Mirabeau and Marat, did not create the work, at this time, in favor of a religious rev-French Revolution, but were so many fright. olution. As has been said already, Zuingle, ful births thrust forth from its own womb, to no less than Luther, was the creature of that serve the demands of the time. Washington very order of things, which in the end he and the Congress of '76, were in no proper seemed himself in some measure to create, sense the artificers of our American Indepen. and over whose movements he was called so

mproperly, when we denominate either Luther | which it embodied, had exhausted the freshplanned in the depths of a single human mind, to be rapidly for the hearts of men a nerveless, creatures of its power. In the deep bosom of their own votaries. So it was with paganism life, its forces had been working long before in the Roman empire, at the commencement these men appeared, like the energies of a of the Christian era. The life which it had in volcano gathering themselves for a sure explo- the beginning was all gone, and only the most ion. Wittemberg and Zurich were but the heartless and unsatisfying skeleton remained single points, where the pent up power first for the worshipper, in the room of its former found vent, and flowing towards heaven gave freshness. Popery had come to stand in much the world-wide signal of the universal commo. the same position, at the end of the 15th cention which was to follow. But it was neither tury. The system, internally considered had Wittemberg nor Zurich, which created the run its course; the different stages of its livenergies of the volcano itself. These must ing development had been passed through; and have found their way soon to the surface, it was becoming fast for the human spirit a whether those points had yielded to their pres- dry and spiritless interest. The charm which

it once had for the imagination, and the pow-We may allow then that Luther, historical- er which it once asserted over the heart, were considered, forms a more important link passing away. With the progress of age, the han Zuingle, in the complicated chain-work development of the inward being of the system of the Reformation. We may allow, that as became continually more full and striking, an organ he embodied more fully than the under all imaginable forms of wickedness and other, the idea which it was the effort of the folly; and these, being exhibited with little or age to actualize, in this great revolution. The no disguise, stood forth in the full nakedness living spirit of the Reformation individualised of their deformity to general observation. The characteristic form. But we are by no means ly in men's minds, by the long divisions which authorised, to refer it as a whole to his authori- had rent its bosom, and the critical questions ty and example. On the contrary we must which had been moved and agitated with reduction of this revolution, which stood in no The ignorance and scandalous character of

connection whatever with his person. And the priesthood generally; the shameless imin particular we must admit, that a part from pudence of the monks, especially of the Menall that might be considered as preparatory dicant Orders; the open prostitution of all only to the great explosion, in the different that was sacred and holy to the basest and vicountries of Europe, the Reformation in lest purposes; the gross absurdities and con-Switzerland was in its origin independent of tradictions which it was attempted to palm upthe Reformation in Saxony, and in a certain on the credulity of the simple; the violence that was offered to all religious feelings, as Nothing can be clearer than the fact, that well as to all common sense, in the instruc-Zuingle was brought sooner than Luther to tions which were given on the subject of reperceive the rotteness of popery as a system, ligion; all contributed to impair confidence in and to feel the necessity of a reformation, that the reigning system, and to create a general should shake it to its very centre. It is com- dissatisfaction with the existing state of things, mon indeed to date the commencement of his if not an absolute demand for its reformation. career as a Reformer in the year 1519, when Indeed the feeling had become very general he took charge of the Cathedral church at that the Church needed a reform, both in its Zurich, more than a year after the attack up- | root and in its branches; and the failure of on Indulgences by Luther. But we have al- all the efforts which had been made to secure ready seen, that for years before this Zuingle this in a regular way, though to a superficial had been boldly examining the errors of the observer it might have presented the promise

opery at Einsiedlen, his testimony was utter. In the mean time, while all was thus waxd against them clear and loud, when as yet ing "old and ready to perish" in the bosom of Il was comparatively still and quiet at Wittem- the Church itself, the world was springing berg. Nor did this zeal satisfy itself, with forward in every other sphere of life, with the narrow aims and partial views. The idea of buoyant consciousness of youth, towards a general Reformation fixed itself early in his higher developement of its whole nature than thoughts and desires; and the consciousness it had ever yet attained. Knowledge was reof being himself called of God to labor for viving. The literature of the old world was this object, wrought as it would seem strongly kindling enthusiasm in many hearts. The and steadily in his soul. His preaching at press had begun to send up its light, rising Einsiedlen was for the strangers that came like a pillar towards heaven, to be seen and there, as much as for the fixed portion of his felt by all lands. Commerce was extending charge; and these were expected to bear the the vision, as well as refining the manners, of truth, as a precious seed, into other lands. cities and nations. The arts were waking in-His willingness to go to Zurich turned mainly to new life, and working with plastic power on as a reformer, throughout whole Switzerland. going in every direction a mighty revolution, When he was inquired of, says Myconius, the tendency of which was always more and whether he would consent to settle there, in more to stimulate thought, and diffuse correct case he should be called, he replied, "Yes; sentiments with regard to human rights and since, if the grace of Christ were once publish- the dignity of human nature in general. In ed and embraced in so prominent a place, such circumstances, how could Rome expect Switzerland could hardly fail to be wrought to stand always, as she stood when LEO X.

upon by the example, so as to be restored to assumed the pontificate? Specially ominous for the authority of the Church, was the downfall of the Scholastic

seniority as a reformer qualified, even by this the deepest kind. But be that as it may, the mation Wittenbach, and Capito, and Pellican, as though his last remaining strength had all the said, "John his hearers with water baptized," result was calculation and method, and busi- and Glarean, men that stood all of them on been gathered to make one more effort to gain there himself, in the same year that Zuingle forward with a slow and solemn tread. Now Moses at the Red Sea. They are not created According to Myconius, Zuingle refrained was called to Zurich. Though unwilling in pausing, and bearing on his staff, he casts a

J. W. N.

For the Weekly Messenger. PSALM 5. What David thought of Prayer.

Analysis. Vs. 1. Dedication and Title.

3-2. David's Prayer. 4. His pious resolve to observe regular Morning devotion. 5--7. The grounds of the duty of Prayer

ness of God. 8. Repeated resolve to worship God. 9-10. Prayer for circumspection in his

and stated devotion; the sin-hating holi-

walk before his enemies. 11. Prayer for their destruction.

righteous.

## Version.

Vs. 1. To the chief player on wind instruments, a Psalm of David. 2. Listen to my words, O Jehovah, con-

sider my meditation. 3. Attend to the voice of my cry, my

King and my God; for unto thee will I 4. O Jehovah; in the morning shalt thou

pose (myself) before thee and will wait. 5. For thou art not a God that delightest in wickedness; neither shall evil dwell with thee.

eves; thou hatest all workers of iniquity. and treachery. 8. But I will come into thy house in the was the Messiah that was to come, "and

plenitude of thy compassion; and in thy spoke of Him to all who looked for redempfear will worship toward thy holy temple. 9. Lead me, Jehovah, in thy righteousness on account of them that watch me; make thy way plain before me.

10. For there is no integrity in their mouth; their inward part is wickedness itself; their throat is an open sepulchre they flatter with their tongue. 11. Treat them as guilty, O God; let

them fall by their own counsels; cast them out for the multitude of their transgressions, for they have rebelled against

12. But let all such as put their trust in thee rejoice; let them even shout for joy, 13. For thou, Jehovah, wilt bless the just; with favor wilt thou surround him

as with a shield. -

Critical Remarks, &c.

4. "Dispose or order myself" gnadach, tempt to sustain their views. ordinavit "will wait" or "observe" gna-

pha, speculavit, observavit. 9. "Watch me" shur, cantare, contemplatus est.

mavi, "wickedness itself" havvoth, Plural wickednesses.

11: "Treat them as guilty" ashach, reus fuit aut peractus est.

12. "Protect him" vethasech gnalemo. C. P. W.

Chambersburg, Nov. 26th, 1840.

#### For the Weekly Messenger. The Presentation.

Nearly four hundred years had elapsed, since Malachi had foretold, that the Lord should "suddenly come to his temple," and while many were ready to exclaim, "where is Or pour on the water that rill'd o'er the steep. fell asleep all things remain as they were," there remained a remant who, with believing So Lydia and hers, and the Jailor, by night,

There dwelt in Jerusalem, at this period an aged saint; his silvered locks and totter- To tell what the gospel in purity meant; ing frame, plainly told the hour of his departure, to be near at hand. He was one of the small number in Jerusalem, who looked for the speedy redemption of Israel, not an earthly monarch, but a Savior that should save the people from their sins. And although past Though many to preach it so boldly presume. the age assigned to man, he still waited for With water to wash is the same with baptize, the Messiah; for it had been revealed to him As Paul in the Hebrews quite strongly implies. by that God in whom he trusted, "that he The divers baptisms, if well understood, should not taste death until he had seen face | Mean washings, or cleanings of different mode, to face Him whom he had long received by faith," namely—the Salvation of Israel.

"But how can we wash without dipping?" one cries "To sprinkle with water is but to rantize."

case of which besides, the main impulse must with Rome, without dreaming of the conse- this respect. No point in Europe was more that are past. Others occupy the place he Arising triumphant with all power to save.

fond and lingering look around; and as many well known countenances beaming with love Are baptism called, in the world thus it stands, and admiration, meet his gaze, tears of heart- And who dare be wiser than God and his friends? felt gratitude spring to his eyes, which he ever and anon glances over the vast multitude as if tenance is lighted up with joy. His feeble frame seems reanimated with the vigour of Then how can affusion in figure extend (17) To shadow forth dipping in any one sense? in search of some object. Presently, his counyouth. His staff unheeded falls, as he has- It fits not in likeness, in deed, or pretence; (18) tens forward. The multitude gaze with awe But grant me that washing the rite does comprise; and wonder at this sudden and unexpected And signifies cleansing, as truth testifies, (19) emotion. Nothing is seen to account for this Then pouring or sprinkling, will fitly apply transition. True, there approach two hum- To figure baptism, we plainly descry, (20) sent him to the Lord; but this is an every We are planted in likeness of Jesus's death. day circumstance; besides, the sacrifice they But surely he died on the cross while erect, bring, proclaims their extreme poverty. But When wrath was poured on him from all the elect. see! Simeon meets them-takes the babe in If proof here appears by way of allusion, his arms-opens his lips to speak. An almost | For dipping, the same too appears for affusion, breathless silence reigns throughout the place, If we dig up Baptizo, both seed, sprout, and pippin, that not a word may be lost that is uttered by There's nought found decisive in favour of dipping. this aged father in Israel. But soon is seen For Nebuchadnezzar when he was once crazed, (22) the look of scorn and anger mingled with pity. By heaven drove out with the cattle he grazed, Surely it is whispered, the aged Simeon is be- His body was often baptized with the dew! babe to be the Hope of Israel. The light that shall lighten, not the Jews alone, but the Gen- But granting some thousands of years before Christ, 12-13. Prayer for the prosperity of the tiles also. Ah! how darkly frown the priests The word nothing else but immersion expressed; and nobles! What: this babe of obscure Yet if Jesus, and those whom his Spirit informs, (23) parentage, the prince that shall rule Israel? | Say it signifies shedding, shall we mortal worms The King that shall overcome the Cæsars? Arraign them before the tribunal of letters, Surely Simeon dreams! But he heeds not As rebels bound fast in grammatical fetters! their indignant murmurs. He sees before him Rather trembling retract such a daring attempt, 'God manifest in the flesh,' and filled with All Infinite Wisdom from censure exempt! the rapturous delight in beholding Him of The Greek, and the Latin, and Hebrewoold text, whom "Moses and the Prophets" did write, By Pilate o'er Christ's dying head were affixed. in an extacy of joy, exclaims; "Lord now We ought to be careful we don't do the same, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for And set up our learning till Jesus be slain. hear my voice, in the morning will I dismine eyes have seen they Salvation." Thus, When these things are plead for, till saints are felhaving proclaimed the glory of his people, he turns to the parents of the babe, and blessing Then Christ again groans in his members afflicted. them, told the mother of that hour when sor- Enlarge not his words, lest he should reprove, (24) rows like a sword, should pierce through her Or blot out thy name from the record above. (15) 6. The wicked shall not stand before thine soul; but at the same time, comforted her To shadow the working of grace that's within, (26) with the assurance, that thus it must be to ac-7. Thou shalt destroy those who speak complish the redemption of mankind. At this lies: Jehovah will abhor the man of blood | moment, an aged prophettess who never left the temple, entering gave testimony, that there

## RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS.

IRENE.

The Mode of Baptism A POEM,

tion in Israel."

ADVERTISEMENT.—'The author of this little 1 John xiii. 9. 10. poem (now reprinted from the third edition.) 3 Acts viii. 28. is a venerable minister of this State, still liv
5 Acts viii. 28.

4 Acts ii. 41; xvi. 15, 33; ix. 18. ing, at about the age of eighty-five years. He 6 Heb. x. 22; ix. 9. 10. 13; 19. was for many years a mechanic, and his edu- \* RANTIZO, To sprinkle. cation, previous to his entering the ministry, 7 Luke vii. 38. was not above the ordinary advantages afford- 9 Acts viii. 12. because thou dost protect them; let them the habits of the pastor and the emergencies 15 Isa. fii. 13, 15. of missionary life, in both of which he spent 16 Acts xxii. 16. many years, gave a character of vigor to his 19 Eph. v. 26, mental efforts, so that he has been not only greatly beloved for his pious zeal, but also respected for his sound and judicious views.— Vs. 1. "Wind instruments" from Chalal, to The pretensions of the following lines are small | t See the Septuagint or Greek translation of the Old persorate. So some Jews render it; oth- it is true, in respect to poetic merit; but it is Testament. ers consider the term expressive of the believed that however humble, they indicate 23 Acts 1.5; ii. 33. particular Tune to which the Psalm was a sufficient reply to the arguments with which 25 Rev. xxii. 18, 19. the advocates of baptism by immersion at-tempt to gration their reinance of the state of the st

Weslyan Journal.

#### The Mode of Baptism. Some think there's no baptism pleasing to God,

10. "No integrity" cun, aptavi, confir- Without being plunged into the deep rolling flood; So Peter once thought, when mistaking, he said, (1) Not my feet only, Lord, but my hands and my head. But Jesus said, "Peter, I do what is fit, If thy feet are but washed thou art clean every whit."

From this and from other transactions we scan, That washing but part is baptising the man, When John came baptising in Jordon's bold flood, (2 And Enon, or elsewhere, where much water stood, How the rite was performed it was never once said, Whether he dipped into water, or sprinkled the head. The Eunuch with Philip stepped into the stream, (3) And there he baptized him, but how is not seen. He might plunge him in, if the stream was so deep, the sign of his coming; for since the fathers, The three thousand converts receiving the word, (4) Went out to no water to close with their Lord, And Saul, who had fasted three days without sight, Cornelius, and others, where Peter was sent, (5) They heard the word spoken, and in the same place,

> As it seems, they were sealed with the cov'nant of grace. The word does not show us the watery tomb, But how was it Mary washed Jesus' feet, (7) When weeping she came as he sat down to meat?

(11)

be considered as flowing also from Luther, by quences to which it would lead. He was the brilliant, in a literary point of view, at this once held; and some who now stand first in The Spirit descended like rushing of winds, (12)

But you some days hence a baptism shall share, With the Ghost that is Holy, and gifts that are rare " As once by the prophet Isaiah was forctold; Ezekiel saw (likely) this time too of old. (19) Thus pouring the Spirit, and sitting of tongues, And shedding out gifts, or thus sprinkling the throngs, "But this is baptizing by figure," some cry, But where does the essence of baptism lie? If in dipping alone as many pretend, ble individuals bringing their first-born to pre- Being buried with Christ in baptism, Paul saith, (21) reft of reason! For hear! he declares this But how this meant dipping, the Greek does not show!#

By washing, remitting, and cleansing from sin, (26) Is that which baptism in truth has in view, (28) The same thing it is to the Gentile and Jew. Both pouring and dipping the word does approve: The Spirit too owns all who practise in love, In any such mode as in Scripture they find, Their conscience is answered and peace fills the

Then let not God's children fall out by the way, (36) Lest they by contending, from fruth rum astray, (31) But all, as dear children, keep close to the Lord, (32) Receiving each other with hearty accord

mind, (29)

8 Mark xíi. 4. 10 John iv. 6, 11. 12 Acts ii: 2, 13 Acts ii. 16, 17 16 Ezek. xxxvi. 24, 25. 18 Heb. x. 22. 20 Tit. iii. 5. 21 Rom. vi. 5. † WET with the dew of heaven. In the Greek it is a word from Banto.

26 Mark i. 4. 28 Luke iii. 3. 30 Gen. xlv. 24, 32 Eph. v. l, 2. 33 Rom. xv. 7.

24 Prov. xxx. 6.

## The Love of Gode

History tells us, that Augustus, having twice witnessed the ingratitude of one of his subjects softened him when a captive rebel, and changed him into a friend by a third time bestowing peculiar favors on him. Thus the emperor's treacherous friend was soon won to him: but man is not so soon won to God. The Father has manfested forbearance; has uttered in his word entreaties and invitations; has borne with provocations, ingratitude, and insult; and yet is forgiving. To complete all, he gave his best beloved, the "brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person." He sent his Son; and thus, as it were by one gift exhausted the treasures of infinite, benevolence: for furthur in displaying love how could even God advance ! The strange and matchless love thus manifested, he manifested also in the design he contemplated. He gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have eternal life. He would have manifested his love, if had consigned a world of rebels, to non-existence; if when indignation and wrath. had been merited, he had permitted the sinner to forget his guilt, and its punishment in everlasting nothingness, and rendered death, what infidels would like it to be, an eternal sleep. But such was the Father's love, he would, through the death of his Beloved, give life. And not a life like Adam's, lengthened to almost ten centuries, or ten thousand times as long, but eternal life; and delighting in the happiness of pardoned rebels that become partakers of his salvation, he calls them to his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, and will bless them with eternal freedom from sorrows and from sins. O wonderful love of God! and wonderful wickedness of infatuated man, that slights and disregards such patient and anbouded love!

Massilon .- Louis XIV said one day to Massilon, after hearing him preach at Versailles: "Father, I have heard many great orators in this chapel; I have been highly pleased with them; but for you, when ever I hear vou, I go away displeased with myself; for I see more of my own character." This has peen considered one of the finest encomiums. over bestowed upon a preacher.

Wealth is a common gift of God's hand: but wisdom to improve it is a special grace

# The same form, substantially, may be observed, if the bequest is intended for Domestic or Foreign Missions, for the Synod, the College, or any other Institution. Original. For the Weekly Messenger.

THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM. ¶. 3. ZUINGLE'S RELATION TO LUTHER.

## ORIGINAL.

Historical Sketch of the Origin, &c., of the Ger. Ref. Church in this Country.

The Committee appointed at the special meeting of Zion's Classis to draw up and vause to be published in our Religious periodicals, for the benefit of its members, a short at precisely the right time." statement of such facts as may be within their reach, relative to the first establishment, progress, present condition, and prospects of the German Reformed Church in this country, beg leave respectfully to forward the follow-

For the facts which relate to her first establishment, or early history, the committee are indebted partly to the document drawn up by the Committee of Synod, of which the Rev. Dr. Hendel was the Chairman, and anpended to the printed Minutes of 1817, and partly to a series of articles on this subject written by the Editor of the "Evangelische Zeitung," and published in Vol. 1. of that Magazine (1831; ) both of which sketches are based upon the Journal of the Rev. Mr.

There existed already, it would seem, a number of German Reformed Congregations in Pennsylvania more or less organized, as early as the year 1726; as in that year the Rev. Mr. Weis, a German Reformed Minister from this part of N. America, in company with an Elder of one of his congregations, visited Holland, and other parts of Europe, and received from the benevolent there a not inconsiderable amount of money in aid of the feeble German Churches, with whose sad and deplorable condition they had thus become acquainted.

In the year 1746, the benevolent Synods of Holland, who for years had sympathized with our destitution—a proof of which was given not only in the contributions alluded to above, but also more recently in forwarding to Philadelphia, for the use of their Reformed brethren in Pennsylvania, something like 130 German Bibles-appointed on a mission to this new field the Rev. Michael Schlatter of St. Gall, Switzerland-a man remarkably fitted for so important an undertaking. His Instructions were: to visit the scattered German Peformed Churches in America, to acquaint himself fully with their condition, and to effect, where this had not vet been done, their regular organization by the installing of Elders and Deacons. Farther he was to ascertain from each congregation what sum they would be able and willing to make up for the support of a regular minister, should one be sent to them. These several objects having been attained and a faithful Report rendered the Synods from which he held his commission, he was to be at liberty to accept a call and settle down as a regular pastor.

On the first of August in the above year this devoted servant of God set his feet on American soil. He landed at Boston; whence delphia where he arrived on the sixth of September, and met with a most cordial reception from the Elders of the congregation in that city, then supplied once a month by the Rev. J. B. Boehm, whose place of residence was 17 miles from the city. This aged minister, Mr. Schlatter visited the following day, and found in him a devoted servant of Jesus Christ. who after he had read with joy his Instructions, offered him at once his most cordial cooperation. Besides Mr. Boehm there were three other regular German Reformed ministers in the country, viz: Mr. Dorstius, Mr. Rieger and Mr. Weis. All these had their fields of labor in Pennsylvania. - Mr. Dorstius being stationed in Bucks county, Mr. Rieger in the neighborhood of Lancaster, and Mr.

Weis in the region of Old Goshenhopen. On the 12th of October a ministeri known, than that the benevolent action of the ferred from their having met on their journey great as that between "men" and "animal," Synod's of Holland was properly appreciated large bodies of deer, as well as numerous and it unanimously agreed to receive and fol- flocks of wild turkies. On the Shenandoah low their Instructions.

view to the objects therein specified, Mr. from thence they proceedec 42 miles farther, individual. So likewise we are wont to coning the already existing Churches. And dur- preached to a body of Reformed members. ing the remaining months of the year, the foled itself to make up annually a certain specified sum toward the support of a regular minister, were, by uniting those most contiguous viz:—Philadelphia and Germantown—Tolpe--Providence-Old Goshenhopen and Great Swamp-Indian Creek, Whitpen and Ship-

As showing the feeling and interest exhibited on those occasions, take the following respecting Tolpehocken .- "This congregation, were concluded, wrote, it is said, the following in his Journal :- The congregation listenere long supplied with a regular pastor. The to general edification. good people knew not how sufficiently to express their great joy in seeing at one time three Reformed ministers from Holland arthree ministers among them, something they rived, viz: Messrs. Bartholomeus, Hochhad never in their lives before seen; and reutner and Leydich. Mr. B. received a call Personality could adopt (or rather receive inspect adverted to, we feel ourselves called young & old were affected even to weeping." Philadelphia and having reference to all the On the 29th of September, 1748 another meetcongregations and neighborhoods thus far visi- ing of Synod was held in Philadelphia, at Christ.

ing children, in that the former were without the point of leaving to preach his Introductory all ecclesiastical oversight and nourishment Sermon, his horse being already before the for their souls, while the latter, on account of door. the great want of faithful teachers and pastors, were left to go on for years without in- called from his labors by death. In the fall of struction in the leading principles of religion, this year another minister arrived from Euevery where observed the highest regard for composed of 5 ministers and 16 elders. the impressive and consoling Instructions of On the 13th of December, a special meettrickle down some checks and hearing expressions of gratitude to God for having disposed gregations, who from every quarter were ment would thus still depend upon the suffer-

them. As it regards myself, I have again not that their wants could be supplied from mouth of the yawning pit be closed. But adand again had ocular demonstration, that God any other quarter, it was resolved unanimous- mit a personal union, then all these difficul-

self admonished that what he had accomplished in the way of visiting congregations and barked, and arrived in Holland in April 1751. destitute regions, was indeed little, compared with what remained still to be done; for letters and deputies from congregations and destitute neighborhoods (several of which deputies, had travelled, though it was in the middle of the win er, from two to three hundred miles) arrived almost daily, praying for spiritual help. As soon, therefore, as the weather begun to moderate, tours to other neighbor- solicitude about their tuture recovery. Their hoods were undertaken, and during the spring manner of diet, the properties of the prescriband summer of 1747 were added as regularly ed medicine, and above all the character of constituted, to the congregations already visi- the physician must be known. So the child-

and Smaltzgass. who were anxious to witness the administration of this solemn ordinance.

The congregation at York had been supplied since 1745 by the Rev. Jacob Lishy but of God and humanity may be relied onwas at the same time, owing to some difficulties, without regular preaching; though some time after, Mr. Lishy again took charge of it,

as a regular German Reformed minister. was held in Philadelphia, to which besides er into wine. He was in every respect just as the ministers, had been invited also the Elders | we are, sin excepted; yet He restored sight to of the different German Reformed Churches. the first regularly constituted Synod, was composed of 31 members. It was opened with a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Rieger from Ps. 133. Of the proceedings of this Synod, which were transmitted to Holland, nothing is known, save that a committee was appointed, composed of Rev. Messrs. Schlatter and Rieger, to enquire into and settle if possible the difficulty existing in the congregation at York, to which duty they attended, and the following spring succeeded in happily adjusting the mat-

ter. It may perhaps not be amiss, while touching on this subject to state, that the difficulty alluded to, was between the congregation and their minister—he being thought to incline toward the views of another denomihe proceeded by way of New York to Phila- nation .- A circumstance showing us how strongly our ancesters is this country, were attached to the standards of their own Church -that what they desired was not merely to be supplied, but to be supplied with ministers of their own creed.

During the fall of 1747, were visited also, a number of congregations in New Jersey, where, according to their letter, the Lord's supper had not been administered, nor a bantism performed for three years. During this visit, the congregations at Rockaway and Foxhill were formed into a pastoral charge; though, as in most other cases, still left without a

In the spring of 1748, Mr. Schlatter directed his course into Maryland and Virginia, River they found a German Reformed con-Agreeably to these Instructions and with a gregation, to which Mr. S. preached; and

On his return, Mr. Schlatter administered lowing in Pennsylvania, east of the Susque- the Lord's supper in the congregation at hanna, were visited, and after each had pledg- Frederick, Md.; and we may be excused for there are two persons in Christ. In Theology, which it has been employed. Skill then and to each other, formed into pastoral charges, and early members of our Reformed Zion in the object of its own reflections. It is of are unitedly employed in a good cause, they hocken and adjoining congregation -- Lancaster stiff formality, and at the same time, that, deep theless to be distinguished from it as the direct ducing the most glorious results.

preached at Fredericktown, and stood in the dreams; but the "I," the directing centre of which the German Reformed Church has renew unfinished church, behind a table on all these activities is wanting. This man numbering over 100 members, had never yet, which were arranged the sealing ordinances of while a sleep may be said to be without Peron account of the great want of laborers, en- Baptism and the Lord's supper. As I was sonality. This centre, this "I," of which we joyed the services of a stationed minister; but collecting my mind for the introductory Pray- speak, connects the body and soul and directs powerful and vigorous effort will be wanting had to be satisfied hitherto, with being visited er and saw the tears rolling over the cheeks all their energies through consciousness; and on the part of the friends of the Church. The twice a year by the aged Mr. Boehm, who of the anxious [heilsbegierigen] congregation, this union of personal consciousness cannot most favorable anticipations in this respect are to do so, had to ride each time a distance of my heart was singularly possessed and en- be destroyed either by its own elements, or confidently indulged. At the same time how-80 miles. On the occasion of Mr. Schlatter's | kindled with love, so that I fell on my knees, | by the reception of new ones. Just as it is visit, it so happened, that besides the minis- as did also the whole congregation, and was imposible to conceive of a circle without a ter just named, Mr. Weis also was present. enabled with much power and love and earn- centre, so we can have no idea of conscious- lize all that is expected and desired, it is Mr. Schlatter preached to a crowded house; est supplication to commit to the Great God ness without personality. For this reason we necessary not only that much effort be put and after the services and business transactions | the house and congregation, and to implore | find that the union of personal consciousness | forth, but also that that effort be properly direcupon them his blessing. After the sermon, I remains, no matter how great the changes administered the Lord's supper to 97 commu- which must be undergone. When we comed to the preaching of the word with great at- nicants, baptized a number of adults and chiltention and seriousness, and one could read in dren, married 3 couple, and installed new El- in infancy we find no similarity; yet he is the originate from a deficiency with respect to the their very countenance the burning desire af- ders and Deacons. All which exercises were same person now that he was then. So too latter particular. The Church is more than ter edification and a better ecclesiastical ar- performed amid great silence, deep reverence after his tenement of clay has crumbled to the equal to the task which she has marked out

During the summer and fall of this year to Tolpehocken; Mr. H. to Lancaster; and Or the following, written after his return to Mr. L. to Providence and Falconer Swamp. which were present 6 ministers and 12 Elders. "In closing my travels in this first year, I At this meeting all the above named calls were must say, that in the different places in which | confirmed. Mr Hochreutner, however never

In the year 1749 the aged Mr. Boehm was

thus as forsaken orphans to compassionate tions to Holland had been lost and they saw ders of his broken law be hushed—and the It was not long before Mr. S. found him- and implore their assistance. Complying with the request of Synod, Mr. Schlatter em-

(TO BE CONTINUED.) York, Pa., Dec. 14, 1840.

For the Weekly Messenger. A brief view of the union of the two natures

in Christ. When men are thrown upon beds of "languishing and pain" they usually manifest much ted, the following: -Mannocacy and Cone- ren of men, who have all kinds of spiritual wago-York-Maiden creek, Cocalico and maladies raging within them which must White-Oakland-Saucona, Delaware Forks, terminate not in temporal but in eternal death and Springfield and Lebigh -- Heidelberg, if not speedily removed, should be careful to Egypt and Jordan-Magunschy, Allemangel examine the ground on which to place their hopes of immortality. Christ is the only It may be interesting to some, to state here, physician who can cure us of our spiritual that during his visit to the two first named chur- discases, and restore us to the enjoyment of ches, Mr. S. after preaching, administered the God's favour: and here the question arises: ordinance of Baptism to 51 children-26 in why is he the only one to be found in the Mannocacy and 25 in Conewago; - the cere- whole universe who can accomplish this great mony, in the latter place, being performed un- work—the only one who can save the human der the open Canopy, because there was no family? We answer because he is God, and house in the neighborhood of sufficient dimen- yet "is touched with the feeling of our infirmisions to contain the large concourse of people | ties"-because he is God, and yet is personally united with humanity.

We shall mention but three reasons why the doctrine of a personal union between the Son

I. The sacred scriptures teach that the SAME PERSON performed both divine and human acts in his own name. The Saviour ate, drank, and slept; yet the same person miraculously On the 9th of September 1747 a convention multiplied the loaves of bread and turned watthe blind—hearing to the deaf—motion to the This meeting, which may be looked upon as palzied—and even life to the dead. He spoke with human lips; yet his words were sayings of underived wisdom. He saw with human eyes; yet He saw with the broad eye of omniscience. He had arms of flesh; yet there was the arm of omnipotence. He had power "to lay down his own life," and power "to take up again." He had a human face: but from that countenance beamed forth the mild rays of the Deity's love. In the epistle of Paul to the Hebrews (1.8,9) "It is said to the Son, thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of the kingdom. Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity: therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." This scripture i just in point. Here the son is declared God: for the throne of God alone can endure for ever: and He is likewise declared man by his anointing: for God can have no fellows. It is the same person the same "He" of whom both divinity and humanity are predicated. II. This doctrine does not contradict reason.

It is certainly not unreasonable that the scriptures shall demand of us the exercise of faith for it is by this grace alone that the righteousness of Christ is imputed unto us; but if there were no mysterious doctrine in which to believe, what need then would there be of faith? Those truths which are evident to the senses need not the exercise of this grace. There is no faith necessary for me to believe that I am to be inserted in the present number. now seated at the side of a table. The fact, therefore, that this doctrine is mysterious whence pressing solicitations had been receive furnishes no argument of its unreasonableness. ed for some time. The first German Reform- We often make for ourselves difficulties where ed congregation not previously visited, was there are none, by confusing certain terms. Ir ing was held in the city of Philadelphia, at the congregation in Frederick, Md. Thence common language we are in the habit of using which all the above-named were present, with he proceeded, in company with an elder, to the terms "Person" and "Individual" as the exception of Mr. Dorstius, who excused Virginia; crossing over the Blue Ridge, on synonymous. The expression: "This perhis absence by a friendly letter. Of the doings and around which the Indian then still pursu- son did so" and "this individual did so" conof this first convention of German Reformed ed his chase, and the dreary and wild appear- vey the same ideas. This is not so in science. ing many and powerful efforts in its behalf are ministers in this country, nothing farther is ance of which regions generally, may be in- Here the difference between these terms is as continually made by its friends. There is for all will readily agree that no animal is a Schlatter as early as possible, set about visit- to New Germantown, where he likewise sider the terms "person" and "nature" as concrete. With such a view, however, it there are three persons in the Godhead or that according to the advantage or disadvantage to introducing here his own account of the in- according to our view, the "Person" means effort, properly combined, are essential to sucterest and feeling exhibited on that occasion, nothing more than the centre of self-conas from it may be seen how little the founders sciousness, the "I" which may make itself this country, could be charged with a cold, course connected with nature; but is never- cannot fail, under the blessing of God, of proas was the devotional feeling which oft perva- ting centre of the whole being. If, for examded the assemblies, their meetings were yet ple, we look upon a man while asleep, we see not the less free from disorder and noise: -- nature active in all her functions. The blood On the 15th (May.) says Mr. Schlatter, I circulates, the lungs breathe, and the mind ble success of the Centenary enterprize upon

pare a man in his old age with what he was rangement, as well as the ardent hope of being and with much stirring up of heart and mind dust and his spirit returned to God who gave for herself, and it can be expected with certainit, the union of his personal consciousness is still presented. By taking this view of the ty, that her friends will be active in endeavorterm under consideration, it certainly cannot | ing to promote the specific object in view; and be unreasonable to suppose that the Divine lest there should be any deficiency in the reto itself) human nature. The humanity of our Saviour however is not without personali-

III. Were the union not personal, then the difficulties in the way of the sinner's salvation would not be removed. Were the union of I have been, I met with many sincere and tru- reached his field of labor, a sad occurrence, Deity with humanity like that of two liquids, ly godly people, and have been deeply affect- viz: the accidental discharge of a gun, which which flowing into each other form a third the necessity of making the effort in behalf of ed in listening to their lamentations over the out of precaution he was about to unload, de- whose properties differ entirely from the for- the Centenary enterprize as general as possisad state of their brethren, and the unoffend- priving him suddenly of life, while he was on mer two, no reconciliation between God and man could be effected: The being thus formed would neither be God nor man: his nature would be heterogeneous to both. Such a beject to the laws of God; and consequently and thus liable to fall into the hands of dan- rope, Rev. J. C. Steiner, of the Canton of cannot become our righteousness, much less a gerous sects, and to be drawn away by every Zurich, Switzerland. The Synod met in sacrifice for our sins: He could not intercede species of error. At the same time, have I Philadelphia on the 20th of October and was for us in heaven, nor could we approach him any particular class of individuals. It should be glad to hear from them. the Synods of Holland. Scarcely in any ing of Synod was held to take into considera- merely moral: such as subsisted between God place, did I read them without seeing tears tion the state of the Church and to adopt mea- and Moses, for example, no reconciliation

the hearts of so many pious and excellent men | sending up the Macedonian cry, "Come over | ings of a creature. But how then could the | and distinctive part as such. The same course in the Netherlands, to feel on their behalf and and help us!" As many of the communical storms of Jehovah's wrath be staid—the thun- should be pursued by every charge; yea every in his all-superintending providence, brought by, that Mr. Schlatter should visit Holland ties vanish. Then we understand the scrip- a proper zeal and spirit in performing it. me with my Instructions to this and that place, and in person, present the condition of the tures when they say that, "God purchased Every distinctive body in the Church, how-German Reformed Churches in this country the church with his own blood" (Acts. 20, 28;) ever small it may be, should have its specific and that "the Lord of glory was crucified' (1 Cor. 2, 8.) By this union the distance between God and our guilt was anihilated. The heavens and the earth meet: through Christ we now hold communion with the Deity.— This is our true dignity. Just as iron is refined by fire (which elements remain distinct as to their nature when the one pervades the other) so the dignity of human nature is ennobled by its personal union with the divine. of the Church, and every friend of the cause, And just as the atmosphere is illumined by the light of the sun pervading it, so human nature is now elevated to the region of divine light.

## THE WEEKLY MESSENGER

CHAMBERSBURG, DECEMBER 23, 1840.

To Correspondents.

We are compelled to lay over several comnunications, which we had marked for insertion in our paper of this week. They shall

appear shortly. While on this subject, we will take the occasion to express our acknowledgements to our new correspondents, who have favored us with many valuable communications. We are pleased to find, that many of those who have abilities for usefulness in this way, are disposed to employ them. We hope many others will do the same. Why should the 'Weekly Messenger" not have four or five columns of original communications every week throughout the whole year? And how much interest would it not add to its colums!

The Centenary Hymn.

This hymn, which was published in last well received.—Our correspondent "J. W. N." passes an encomium upon it, which we think, it justly deserves-and an acknowledgement

The Education Scheme==\$5 plan.

Our idea has all along been, that the \$5. plan to the Education cause for five years to come, should be considered in the light of a Centenary gift, now that the first payment iust becomes due with the beginning of the Centenary year. It is so understood generally -and hence we hope, that there will be no more halting on the subject. "J. W. N." has a few remarks on this point, to which we direct the reader, only adding, that with him, we sincerely desire to see the scheme completed forthwith. Fifteen or twenty youthful (or other) subscribers more, and it is done. Shall it not be completed by January, 1841? Who says-Yes?

The second No. of "Schlatter's Journal," by our correspondent "N. R." came too late

The Centenary effort should be General.

The success of efforts for the accomplishment of any particular object, is determined, in a great measure, by the manner in which they are put forth. From the want of attention to this important fact, many a good cause is made to suffer prodigiously, notwithstandsuch a thing as laboring hard and yet accomperson; while it may be said with all proprie- plishing but little; and also, on the other ty that an animal is an individual; and at the hand, of laboring comparatively little, and same time that a man is both a person and an vet accomplishing much. These different results depend altogether upon the manner in which the labor is applied. The same amount must be a decided contradiction to say that of effort can be made to effect much or little, cess in every enterprize, and whenever these

The above remarks have suggested themselves to us, whilst reflecting upon the probacently embarked. We entertain no fears as to the final result; nor do we apprehend that ever, we are fully aware that in order to reated. If there is any thing that will occasion a disapprointment of our expectations, it must upon to hold up the subject, in every such

towards preventing this result. The particular point to which we wish the above reflections to be applied, and which we desire to present a little more specifically, is ble. The acceptation in which we employ the term general, comprehends in it much. We will endeavor to explain what we mean. The ing to say the least must be a creature; and idea which we wish to convey is, that the no creature is at his own disposal, but is sub- efforts in behalf of the Centenary enterprize should not be confined to any particular por- ascertained nothing. The first owes us \$6, tion or even portions of the Church; or to the second \$5, and the third \$4. We shall boldly" in prayer. Were the union between extend throughout every portion of the Church

individual congregation should assume for itself its own portion of the work, and manifest share in the great enterprize. Thus should the work be general, as it respects the field of operation. But it ought not to stop here.-Every class of persons ought to be engaged in it. No minister should fail to perform his part. Every member of our church-councils should be "up and doing." Every member should participate In the labor. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, should all lend their assistance. None whatsoever should be

This is the kind of effort, which we should like to see put forth, in prosecuting the enterprize before us. It has every thing to recommed it to special attention. Were it to be adopted and prosecuted with vigour, under the smiles of a kind Providence, our enterprize cannot fail. It must be crowned with the most abundant success.

We are aware that some particular fields possess in themselves a greater amount of im- the Rev. Author.—Several gentlemen have portance than others; but none are without lately expressed their willingness, to defray some value and influence; and even that of the expenses of a limited edition themselves; the smallest account is of too much conse- and as the consent of Dr. Brownlee has now quence to be lost. And besides, minor and been obtained, we are willing to publish an less important portions of the Church should Edition in the course of a month or two. As be permitted to share in the blessed influences, the Essays are not yet complete (the Defence which the particular operations connected with of Infant Baptism not having yet been deliverthis great enterprize are calculated to exert, ed) we are not prepared to say with any deas well as those of a larger size and greater account. It is desirable, also, to secure as many donations of a large amount as possible, and it is to be hoped that many such will be received. But at the same time, we should week's paper, by Mrs. Peirson, (well known | not fail to gather up the "mites." These, in to our readers as "Lydia Jane,") is generally the end, when collected and combined, may and often do constitute a greater amount, than what is obtained in larger sums. To accomplish the great object in view, so far as from him would not be given on very slight the endowment of our institutions is concerned, every thing that can be obtained will be needed.

> The Methodists realized vast sums of money for different benevolent purposes from their Centenary effort, more in proportion to their strength and ability, than we have marked out for ourselves. Whilst they obtained many large subscriptions, the greater portion of the amount raised, was made up by small contributions. The effort which they put forth, was of that general character, which we are recommending, and is characteristic of them in all their operations. The true secret of their success is given in that pithy and apposite remark of one of their own number, " all at it, and always at it." This same truth is corroborated by the experience of all benevolent institutions. A very small portion of the vast amount that is annually received by the most and that it lacks nothing in appearance from prominent Missionary associations, Education | the two former numbers. societies, &c., is obtained in large donations. The greater amount is made up of contributions small in themselves. Yet in the aggregate, they constitute very considerable sums. In like manner, we may expect, in case the same course of procedure is adopted, to realize as great an amount from donations small in themselves, as from those of a larger order.

## Advent of Christ.

In a few days Christmas will be ushered in. and the Christian world reminded of the birth of Christ, the "Son of the highest." Uncertain as is the precise birth-day of the Saviour of mankind, we may all, nevertheless, unite our hearts in joyful commemoration of the glorious event on that day, which, by common consent, has been fixed upon by the Church for generations past, as the Day-star on this our dark and sin-ladened world.

It is the birth-day of the Christian's hope. When all within him is dark and drearwhen sin and Satan assault—when the world frowns upon him, he looks to Bethlehem's plains, and listens to the joyful proclamation of the angels: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people" -it is the "Savior," even "CHRIST THE LORD"—the Christian's Lord and Redeemer. whose birth occasioned these welcome notes. sung by heavenly messengers on earth. And shall Christians not rejoice "in hope of the glory of God," now revealed and by them be-

It also reveals the Love of God to sinners n its brightest developments, and here that development began. Here it first shone on earth. Here its dawn commenced, which terminated on the Cross. Here the "Star of Bethlehem" arose—that star, which still guides to eternal rest.

Rejoice, then, Christian, on this blest-this auspicious day. Angels bid thee rejoice. Rejoice, however, "in the Lord"—not in and with the "world." Let it be the hallowed, elevated and pure joy; such, as will make heavenly visiter comes with the richest of gifts thee more like angels-like the glorified spirits-more like god himself.

Information wanted.

Lewis Hottel recently of Cedar Creek, Frederick county, Va., the P. Master informs us, has removed to the West. As he owes \$5 for the Messenger, we will be glad, if some friend of the Establishment, will inform us of his residence.

Levi Riman, Joseph Dotson, and Ephraim Rinker, formerly of Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah county, Va., have also, the P. Master informed us some time ago, removed. We wrote immediately soliciting information with regard

We so frequently receive information from the man Jesus and the eternal Son of God and to every class of persons, and should be Post Masters of the removal of subscribers, a specific object at which we aim to bring who owe us from 4 to 10 or 12 dollars, that Every Classis should perform a prominent sent method of ascertaining their residence which is left.'

and of obtaining from them our just dues .-Persons who act thus dishonestly, though it may be in some instances through sheer negligence, deserve to be exposed, so that others may be prevented from being imposed upon in a similar manner. Our present course is painful to us, but it is the only remedy we have left.

The new Cabinet.

The New York Com. Advertiser asserts apon authentic information, that the office of Secretary of State has been tendered to Daniel Webster, and that of Attorney General, to Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. It is also asserted, that Mr. Ewing will be appointed Postmaster General, altho' doubts are entertained of his acceptance.

"Historical Sketch of the Ger. Reformed Church, &c." This sketch will be read with interest by all our ministers and people. See second page.

"Brownlee's Letters on Baptism."

We have frequently been requested by corespondents in different sections of the State, o publish these Essays in pamphlet form, if permission to do so could be obtained from gree of precision, what the size or the cost of the work will be-but presume, that the latter will not exceed from 25 to 37½ cents a copy.

Persons wishing any number of copies, will do well to let us know soon, as we do not intend to strike off a much larger edition than may be wanted at once. Persons at a distance, enclosing a round sum, shall receive the full amount in books, besides a discount to those who order by the dozen or hundred.

From the oft-repeated enquiry for the numbers of the "Weekly Messenger" containing these Essays, as well as from direct commendations by others, we have no doubt, that this little work will take exceedingly well. The fact that it says much with few words-and that it contains the substance of all that can, perhaps, be said on the subject, will necessarily render it acceptable to hundreds, who would not think of reading a large Octavo Volume.

66The Christian World.92

The December number of this periodical has been lying on our table for several weeks past, but amid the mass of duties which crowd apon us, it was left unnoticed. We cannot even now say, that we have perused the various articles which it contains—but this we can say, that it is filled with a pleasing variety,

The following is the table of contents in the present number :--

BIBLE CHRISTIANITY.

Farther Excerpts from Chillingworth. De Moribus. By Rev. Agustus Webst

CONNEXIONS OF CHRISTIANITY. Education.—The Foundations of Society, by Rev. Agustus Webster. Government. -- Democracy and religion, Blackwood's Magazine.

Literature.—Democracy and Poetry, Blackwood's Magazine. Christianity and Fiction. Poetry.—Christianity and Poetry. "The Grave." London Quarterly.

Art.—Christianity and Art. London Quarterly. Philosophy.—Christianity and Pantheism,

-Carlisle. London Quarterly. MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Literary Notices.—Literary Amaranth, by N. C. Brooks, Esq. Life of Milne, by Robert Philip. The Listener, by Caroline Fry.-Sermons, by Rev. H. Blunt. Voice of the Jews.—Anon. The Absent Mother, by Mrs. E. H. Evans.

Miseries of War, from American Quarterly Editorial.—Reply to the "Emancipator."

Religious Intelligence.—Monthly Record of all Churches.

A Query.

"Messrs. Editors: -- In the Messenger of October 21, one of your correspondents makes use of the term "quackery;" the meaning of which has puzzled several of your subscribers a little. Will the writer of the communication in which that term is employed be so good as to add a word of explanation? I fear that some have construed it in a way not intended, perhaps, by the writer."

Unkindness. If a traveller, in a dark night, were to knock at the door, who would refuse him admittance ? Yet the Savior comes to the sinner's heart, and knocks until his head is wet with dew, and his locks with the drops of the night, but the door is barred against him! And yet this--comes to offer him the heir-ship of an incorruptible inheritance—comes to grant him everlasting life.

> Sinners, turn, why will you die? God your maker asks you why.

> > From the Christian Mirror. The land of the Reformers.

The regions where Zuinglius and Calvins prayed and labored, seem to be overrun by a very dry and lifeless religion The sovereigns council of the Canton of Vaud have a bolished the ancient and pious confession of the Swiss churches, and promulgated a law which, in fact, suppresses every church of the establishment, and considers the ministers and pastors: in no other light than as civil officers, charged by law to teach and preach the doctrines which to their present residence, but have thus far the law prescribes. Even the temples of God are descerated. For the very building where the Conference of the Reformation was held, the descendants of the Reformers of the 16th century yielded themselves to the most licentious mockery and profanation. These and other facts are stated in a letter received by Mr. Kirk from Dr. Malan of Geneva, who solicits the aid of American Christians in that we feel ourselves obliged to resort to the pre- country, to save from "quenching the spark

For the Weekly Messenger. Messrs. Editors:

Centenary. Well, if you have no objections, not dwell.

We are told in our Circular, that one object harm. in holding said celebration is, "That the Church may thus be made better acquainted rightly cultivated mind. Let us, then, as a Ministers, and if accompanied with some re- shall be done in the congregation, to which he marks by way of comment, might afford much or she may belong. If the individual should valuable matter for the pulpit.

out, the discussion of which would tend great- shall be had for the whole. ly to enhance the interest of our Centenary

great enterprise in which every member of the Church is, and of right ought to be fairly enlisted. Each should feel that his houor or

for mature reflection. might be acceptable to many of your readers. had of the actual liberality of different sec-The reasons why they are observed as festi- tions of the Church. vals, the object at which we should aim in their observance; suitable texts, &c., &c. Let it be borne in mind, that in order successfully to push forward any enterprise, or rightly to observe any Institution, correct information is indespensibly requisite. Give us light, therefore, and if the cause be good, and our hearts up from the newspaper she was reading by right with God, we shall soon arrive at a tem- | candle light. perature sufficiently warm, to command all like men.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1840.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.—We are pleased to see the spirit of inquiry, which the above communication manifests. It shows, that the Centenary spirit has already reached North by Squire Schlosser, for I found it on the Carolina, and we presume will soon blaze and floor immediately after he had called with us burn all around, especially after our brethren a few minutes, on his way home from town; there shall "arrive at a temperature sufficient- mostly all about the Centenary, and I cannot us, just now, (Saturday morning, 6 o'clock,) the name before. Father, what is the Cenis quite "sufficiently" cold—the thermometer | tenary ?" being nearly down to zero. And if the keen, biting North-Eastern blast should have reached the far South ere this reaches them, we hope ladies to be taken up with such matters is all actly," responded Mr. Traxler, "and I think our friends there will have received some of wrong. You had better go out and help your we should all give someting handsome on the the "light and heat" which we and our cor- mother to twist the dough-nuts." respondents have, for the last few weeks, been trying to send out. One of our correspondents has been giving subjects to a minister, med rather to hide his own ignorance than and the next will perhaps, be texts, from which from any displeasure towards herself. As twelve thousand dollars a piece, and considerto preach on the Centenary effort. In regard to the History of the Church—that, too, has been taken hold of in some of the late numbers of our paper; something is added in this week's paper, and more may be expected.

In reference to the Holi-days, we have not now time to say much. Our correspondent, we presume, is aware, that the Ref. Church does not, like some other Churches, consider the observance of any religious Festival-be it Christmas, Easter, or any one else-as of Divine obligation. But being, by common consent, set apart as Holi-days, the majority of her ministers, if not all, endeavor to improve a candidate for the Legislature. Even at it must have been owing to the aching of his these seasons to religious purposes. This we think is perfectly right. Why may we not collect together, for instance, on Christmasday, and improve the glorious remembrance tenary. I might remark, by the way, that his of a Savior's birth? Why not give an oppor- name should properly be written and protunity to the thousands in our towns and cities and neighborhoods, to spend at least part of thing in its letters, in being accommodated to a day in the Sanctuary of God, when many of them at least, would otherwise spend the whole day in idleness and perhaps folly and of their import and become light by being ansin? Very frequently, too, such days are chosen to hold missionary and other benevolent anniversaries in the congregation. Those ministers who wish to improve such festivals in a religious way among their people, cannot be at a loss what texts to choose, because any text having reference to the advent-of the Savior will furnish matter suitable to the occasion—the proclamation of his birth by the Angels—the prophecy of Isaiah (chapt. 9:6, et seq.) and innumerable passages, afford an abundance of it. 'This festival being just now at hand, we have alluded to it, rather than to any other. We hope some of our correspondents will hereafter take up this subject-or in default thereof, we will. In regard to the Centenary, we suppose our correspondent will also, in due time, receive all the information he desires. Editors.

For the Weekly Messenger.

Messrs. Editors: I am much pleased with the idea, that the Church is provided, in good Centenary. I had feared, that the wish ex- in the jubilee." pressed in relation to this point, would either not be answered at all, or answered in a way which might not satisfy the demands of good taste. Mrs. Peirson, it seems to me, has conrequisitions of the case. She has given us a the occasion. But where is this convention good hymn, of proper length, touching the to be held?" proper points, breathing the right spirit for

and worthy in all respects of being sung in mistaken the matter. You seem to be not is estimated, at the present time, at 3000, and 600 perthe most cultivated as well as in the plainest aware of the real nature of the jubilee." of our congregations. I trust its power will "To confess the truth," he replied, "I am in our paper on the subject of the proposed be felt by thousands of hearts, kindling within some hat ignorant of its nature. The fact is I will say a little something too. With regard name, and stirring them up to a large and lib- wholly taken up with attending conventions, to raising funds for the permanent endowment | eral zeal in favor of the interests with which | raising liberty poles, and hearing the speech- | munication with the Lords Commissioners of the Adof our Institutions, much has been well and it is at this time especially connected. If we es, that, with me, Church matters have been ably written. On that subject therefore I shall can get other hymns as good, it will be all ve- out of the question. We live in a republican

beneficiary education, moves so heavily? In But now, the struggle being over, I confess I with itself." Very well. Pope says, "Know the midst of the large ideas and calculations feel my time hang a little heavy on my hands, with itself, and the wisdom of the remark thou thyself," and the wisdom of the remark the fully entered into the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend a narrow channel, must always leave the vessel she is the fully entered into the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend a narrow channel, must always leave the vessel she is the fully entered into the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend to the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend to the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend to the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend to the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend to the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend to the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend to the experience of every direction, and having more important matters to attend to the experience of every direction. has fully entered into the experience of every it seems almost reproachful to have that defective list of pledges staring one in the face eve-Church, know ourselves. But how can we, ry week. It is so small a matter, that a sin-"except some man teach us?" Would it not gle week might seem to be enough for carryand do you really set politics before religion? be well therefore, for some one qualified for | ing it through. I imagine, that many persons the undertaking, (and doubtless we have many must have become a little close for the present,

separate organization, down to the present will do nothing just now, because they wish to time. Nay, from the ever memorable era in do something shortly that shall tell towards States we may now expect them every year, who fought doubly armed—armed with the for five years," all belong to the Centenary "sword of the spirit," and a sword of steel, effort, and must be counted in with its results in the United States. What occasion can be and fell doubly covered—covered with his as a matter of course. Every subscriber own blood and covered with glory. Such a pledges, under this form, \$25 to the Centenary,

Now, under this view, it might be hoped conceive to be the best mode of furthering the shares in this juvenile concern, if they only had the opportunity.

By the way; are not all subscriptions and pledges heretofore given towards benevolent completion or failure. And if the above re- Centenary contributions? Some churches, marks meet with approbation, the hope is fond- during the past year, have subscribed handly cherished, that whatever is done may be somely towards the College or Seminary.ought to be given early, so as to afford time deal more. But I take it for granted, that ing of itself is beneficial to a country, but Herald. what they already stand pledged for, will go Suffer me to remark in conclusion, that I along with what they shall do additional, in life of our social system. But farther, Mr. have often thought a little history of the Holy- the general report of their action. It is only Traxler, by giving, we benefit ourselves as days, through the medium of the Messenger, in this way, that a fair representation can be well as others. Favors are not only the con-

J. W. N.

For the Weekly Messenger.

What is the Centenary? "Father, what is the Centenary?" asked Mary Traxler, as she sat by the table, looking

"Centenary! why what paper have you our energies, and enable us to "quit ourselves come across, Mary?" inquired her father, stirs up our philanthropy, and we are not awho sat warming his fingers by the store, having just come in from disposing of his horses for the night, as he had been absent with them the whole day at the mill.

"It is called the Weekly Messenger," she said, "and I think it must have been dropped

fear you are growing too fond of political may do well enough in young men, but for

The fact is, Mr. Traxler hardly knew the all feel happier. I would not hesitate to give meaning of the word Centenary himself, and even ten or twenty dollars myself." his sternness towards his daughter was assusoon, therefore, as she had gone to asssist her ing the greatnes of the object, the cause of derstand till some time aftetwards. He has long been mother in the kitchen, he took up the paper and pored over it the whole evening, but with all his reading, he was unable to make out the meaning of the word. He discovered, dollars." nowever, that in mentioning politics he had seemed not to be a political, but a religious in politics or religion, you shall always find celebration. Still he could not, for his life, make out its time, place, nor occasion.

Mr. Traxler was a farmer of considerable questions; and it was generally supposed would never have done for him to have confes- being too fond of politics. sed before them his ignorance of the word Cennounced Drechsler, but it had suffered somethe English. Certainly wrongfully, for proper names are not to be altered or translated; & German appellations especially loose much glicised. Thus Zimmerman strikes the ear of taste more pleasant than Carpenter; and. in the present case, Drechsler than Traxler: which last is, however, better than if it were wholly metamorphosed into Turner.

The next morning, after breakfast, Mr. Traxler took occasion to walk over to Squire Schlosser's for the ostensible purpose of returning the newspaper and borrowing some bags, but, in reality to learn the meaning of the word. He cared not, however, to seem curious on the subjec, or even to let his neighbor know his wish, but after having conversed on various topics, as if the thought had just struck him, he remarked:

"By the way, Squire, how do you feel disposed towards the Centenary?" "The Centenary!" replied the Squire,

"I feel disposed to fall into the measure heartily. It is an event we should all take occasion to celebrate, as we shall never have another opportunity. I feel extremely happy, Mr. Traxler, in being thus allowed to rise up with a whole denomination of Christians, who though scattered through this and other States, have resolved with one voice, to express their gratitude to God for their prosperity. I rejoice that I have lived to see the day; and I time, with a suitable Hymn for the use of the think we should all engage, heart and hand,

"I think so too, Squire," responded Mr. Traxler, "I think the Church should have her rejoicings as well as political parties theirs. We should certainly have processions through ferred a great favor on the Church at large, the day and illuminations at night. I feel by meeting so happily as she has done the myself disposed to burn a tar barrel or two on

"Convention and tar barrels!" cried the

them a generous enthusiasm for the German my time unoccupied by the farm, has been so ry well. A dozen of them would do us no government, you know, Squire, and every good citizen should read the papers and at-Why is it, that the \$5. plan, in favor of tend to politics, for the good of his country. Centenary."

"More important matters!" cried the Squire,

If you wish for party excitement, Mr. Traxler, fear the Centenary will hardly satisfy you. such) to furnish us with a succinct history of our Church from its earlier existence as a for a grand effort on the Centenary. They Political conventions may return, like Olympiads, every fourth year, and in individual which the first blow was struck for the defence the \$100,000, which is to be secured next but the Centenary comes only after a hundred of that truth we yet preach, by the immortal, year. But it should be remembered, that the years. The year 1841 has been set apart as of that truth we yet preach, by the immortal, year. But it should be remembered, that the years. The year 1841 has been set apart as soon to take place, we describe the method as providing the "Apostolic Reformer of Switzerland," subscriptions in this "Plan to raise \$500 a year the grand festival of the German Reformed of the Constitution of the United States. Church on the completion of her first century more important! But to fit ourselves for entering on it properly, we should cultivate a devotionhistory would perhaps, be of service even to sisentitled to credit so far in the report of what all spirit, and call to mind the many blessings which, in times past, have been showered on by the Legislature of each state. us and our fathers. To qualify ourselves for or she may belong. If the individual should us and our fathers. To qualify ourselves for do still more at the Centenary meeting, it this too we should be made acquainted with which has thirty, then Virginia, twenty-three, Ohio, Subjects and texts might also be pointed must be added to this pledge, so that credit the present state and history of the Church.— We should, therefore, attend all the meetings, as many discourses will be delivered on the South Carolina, eleven each, Maine, and Maryland, ten that the \$5. plan under consideration, would be sufficiently provided for if it were left only as many discourses will be universed on the Messenger or leach, Indiana, nine, Connecticut, and New Jersey, eight each, New Hampshire, Vermont and Alabama, bers of the Church should contribute, and contribute, and contribute cheerfully, to the aid of those Institutribute cheerfully, to the aid of those Institu- be counted the privilege and right of the ceedings. To show his sincerity too, every ware, Michigan and Arkansas, three each tions, which are thus, as it were, cast forth to youngest no less than of older persons, to member is about to bring forward his thank sink or swim upon her liberality. I have thus give, during the Centenary; & there are hun-offering on the occasion. In illuminations and endeavored briefly to point out what I humbly dreds of them, who would be delighted to take parades, much money is often expended for dent and Vice President, and one of whom is not to be present gratification, without lasting benefit; an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. It is but these contributions are to be devoted to the President and Vice President, and the number of votes raising of a College edifice, and the endowment of our Theological Seminary at Mercers- transmit sealed to the President of the Senate at Wash disgrace, if not guilt, is associated with its interests, but not yet due, to be counted in our burg. The Egyptians raised pyramids for ington, who opens and counts in the presence of the posterity to look at, but with no further advantage; but these Institutions are designed to the candidate must have a majority of all the votes educate our sons and pour abroad over the done speedily. Subjects suggested to the mind | They are ready now no doubt, to do a great | land a pious and educated ministry. Learn-

when joined with religion, it forms the very sequence of our good feeling, but the cause of the garrison of Miliana, and when they arrived they better ones towards those on whom we have found that out of 1250 men who had been left there in bestowed them. To be sure, we cannot confer bestowed them. To be sure, we cannot confer favors on our Maker, as all we have is his, but when he permits us while making presents | to be removed, and the others were conveyed to the to others, to act in accordance with his wishes, it fills our hearts not only with benevolence towards them, but with love for him. It breaks up the sordid selfishness of water of the wells had been rendered putrid by the boour natures, and suffers our sympathies to go abroad and our piety to reach upward. It shamed any more to look a benevolent man in the face. Why, Mr. Traxler, since I have the face of giving for this object I feel a richer of giving for this object I feel a richer of the face. thought of giving for this object I feel a richer man, by a great deal, than I even thought myself before. I would not now exchange the satisfaction I enjoy, in being about to do my

science, for twice the amount of my contribution. It strikes me, Mr. Traxler, that in genand I have been reading it ever since, but it is erations yet to come, our children, reaping the advantages of our celebration will look back ly warm." The physical temperature around make out what that means. I never heard with reverence on those who were actively engaged in it, and they will consider it the highest honor to be able to trace their ancestry to "Mary," cried her father a little sternly, "I any whose name may be written in the Big try. If it be true that the Emir Bechir has abandoned of our Centenary "I fall in with your sentiments, Squire, ex-

> "Ten or twenty dollars!" cried the Squire, gratitude I have for past blessings, and the easy terms of payment, I could not satisfy my conscience with giving less than five hundred

"It is a high sum, Squire, but you shall missed the mark, inasmuch as the Centenary never outstrip me in benevolence. Whether

Solomon Traxler doing his duty." That night, at home, Mr. Traxler spoke so feelingly on the subject of the Centenary, and substance, and well acquainted with matters so highly of the Weekly Messenger, which, he and things in general. Indeed he was often said his family should not be without for anconsulted by some of his neighbors on law other week, that his wife and daughter thought they had never heard him express himself to that, in the course of years, he would run as better advantage; and Mary Traxler fancied home, his wife and daughter had a high opin- fingers, on the evening before, that he had ion of his acquirements; and, therefore, it blamed her, while reading the Messenger, with

W. M. N.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Distressing Accident.-On Monday week, Mr. John H. Hickok, of Harrisburg (and late of this place) was in the act of stepping in the Rail Road car on the Harrisbrg bridge, whilst the train was in motion, when he slipped, fell under the car, and had both his legs crushed! We understand, that amputation has been performed, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

There have been forty Queens of England, from the Conquest to Victoria; thirty-five being Queens consort, and five Queens regent.

Seven of the required ten thousand dollars have been raised for the restoring of Brock's monument, which was villainously thrown down not long since.

Twenty thousand dollars have been lately raised for the aid of the Oglethorpe University of

It is thought that the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, is the largest of the kind in the world. The buildings form a hollow square, each 500 ft. long by 100 road and are estimated to cost \$1,500,000.

The number of new buildings erected in Philadelphia, during the current year, for which permits were granted, is 379: besides which it is believed fifty have een erected without permits.

The Governor of N. C. recommends the establish-

ment of an asylum for lunatics, of which there are ac-

cording to returns, 249 in the state.

for the blind.

A monument is about to be erccted to the memory f Copernicus, the great astronomer, in his native place, in Thorn, Germany.

THE MORMONS .- This singular sect are determined less hands of the people of Missouri, seems to have stimulated their exertions.—They have recently purghsed the steamboat Des Moines, formerly owned by ne United States, and have put it in complete order, such an occasion, without affectation or effort, Squire, "why, neighbor, you have certainly and Dubuque. The Mormon population of Nauv oo merce.

sons of the same sect are said to be now on their way from England .- Buffalo Commercial.

Prevention of Steam Packet Collisions .- The Trin ity House Corporation has deemed it right to frame and promulgate the following rules, "which, on comrespect of Steam vessels in her Majesty's service.

Rule first-" When steam vessels on different courses must unavoidably or necessarily cross so near that by continuing their respective courses, there would be a risk of coming in collision, each vessel shall put her helm to port, so as always to pass on the larboard

side of each other."

Rule second—" A steam vessel passing another in to have been promulgated long ago: but it is an old saying and a true one, "better late than never," and it is to be hoped that the masters of steam vessels will speedily make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the regulations issued by the Trinity House Corporation. Had such regulations been in existence previous to the collision of the Phenix and Britannia steam packets, that serious and unfortunate catastrophe would have been averted.

Election of President and Vice President .- To ma ny of our readers the manner of electing President and Vice President, may be new. As this election is

Each State, chooses, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress. Two of these elec-tors in each State, are chosen by the people at large, to conform to the election of senators who are chosen New York is entitled to the largest number of elec

twenty-one, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Vorth Carolina in the whole, 294; necessary for a choice, 148.

The electors meet in their respective States (the Con stitution does not specify the time) and vote for Presi-

for each, which list they are to sign and certify, and Senate and House, all the certificates. To be elected, cast; and if no one has such a majority, the House is immediately to choose a President from the three candidates having the highest number of votes .- Zion's

The Horrors of War .- A Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, adverting to the progress of events in Algiers, furnishes this frightful picture:—
"A strong column of 5000 men marched to re-vitual June, 800 were dead, about 400 were sick and 57 onhospital, of Bouffarick. This destructive work was ef feeted within four months. They were even in want of every necessary. The flour was spoiled and full of mained but eleven oxen, and the men had been on quar ter rations for a month past. They would in fact ineging hot wind arose and carried off great numbers. The stock of febrifuge medicines, which had been laid in upon a calculation for one hundred patients, was entirely exhausted. The town had been constantly blockduty and thus secure the approval of my con- aded by the Arabs until the arrival of the troops. latter were harrassed on their march by continual attacks, but they always repulsed the enemy, and finally reached their destination with a loss of only 300 killed and wounded, while that of the Arabs was presumed to amount to I200."

Affairs of the East.

the cause of Mehemit Ali & retired to England, to take no more part in the contest of the East, we may be sure that the dominion of Egypt in upper Svria is a total and the capacity; and the present relations between the Government of the United States and that of the Colestial Empire. The recent news from Syria, or some of is not a little His people the Maronites, number 500 000; the Druses, who were in a measure under his control, are estimated at 70,000; the Ansaries, more nemerous than occasion. I make no doubt it would make us the Druses, will go the same way; and so will other large bodies of mountaineers, all warlike and all fanatical. If they join the allies and the Emir flies to save his life, Ibrahim can have no hope of subduing "I believe we are each of us worth about them. But the Emir is a subtle and craft old politician, famous for movements which no one could unonce has been indebted to him for his office, if not his life. He is a reputed decendant of "The Prophet," but became a Maronite Roman Catholic) for political reasons. Early in the year 1823, he was an exile in Egypt, whither he had fled from the wrath of the Sultan; but in July he was again in his palace on Mt. Lebanon. At the first conquest of Syria, by the Egyp'ian armies, he was once more in danger, and was saved only by the success of Ibrahim. At every subsequent insurrection, he was moved unintelligibly till the decisive moment, and then declared himself for the Egyptians. If he has now gone on an embassy to the Roman Catholic powers of Europe, cheating the English out of the price of his passage by a preended surrender, it would be exactly in keeping with his whole past history. But instead of going on an emassy to those powers he may be executing a secret agreement with them. There is reason to suspect that ne was meditating an abandonment of Mehemet Ali, even before the attack on Beyrout. Very possibly, he may have gone to negociate for his own restoration to power under a new order of things. On every supposition, this Emir proves that in his judgment, and no man living better understands that country, the future destiny of Syria will be determined by the Chrispowers of Europe. It will belong to Tarkey, or E. gypt, or neither, just as they shall decide; for the Musulman powers have no ability to resist their good plea-

This ascendency of Christian powers oven Turkish counsels may be of use to a very interesting people, in very important cuisis of thir affairs. We refer to the independent Nusrany, as they call themselves, or Nestorians, as they are usually callted by others, in the Koordish mountains, around the head waters of the of the Tigris. Of their once splendid empire, which extended even to the borders of China, this fragment of about 100,000 souls, retains its independence. De ended by their almost inaccessibl mountains, and by their own valor, they have hitherto withstood all at-tempts to subdue them; and indeed we believe both Turks and persions have long since given up the hope of conquering them, abstain from attempting it. They surrounped by the Koords, who are free-booters by profession, but who are afraid of them. Most of the Koords pay tribute, either to Turks or Persians; but some of them enjoy an unqualified independence, like Nestorins. It was a favorite project of the late Sultan, to reduce the whole population of the Koordish mountains to obedience. Some months since, the chief of the Hakkaree Koords, visited Erzeroum, acknowledged his allegiauce to the Porte, and offered to secure the allegiance of all the other inhabitants of those mountains; and the Turkish Pasha pledged himself to furnish troops, if necessary, to accomplish this object, as soon as they could be recalled from other service. We do not know whether the Nestorians were expressly mentioned in this agreement, but there can be no doubt that it was intended to include them

and it is so understood in that part of the world. Now, as the Turkish empire is probably about to be governed on better principles than formerly, it may be well for this little handful of Christians to bene a part of it, in a suitable manner and on reason able terms; or it may be better for them to continue ton, an edition of Pierce's Geometry has been printed as they are. But certainly, it is not desirable that they should be given up to the ferocity of the Koords. who have long feared and hated them, backed by the power of Turkey, and that power sustained by the leading cabinets of Christian Europe. Their case is in every moral point of view, at least as well worthy of attention as was that of Greece.

If this Christian State in the heart of Asia has hitherto attracted but little attention, it is because little not to be driven from the face of the earth. The recent terrible persecutions they have suffered at the law-traveller attempted to visit them, but was murdered by the Koords before he entered their country. Within two years, our countrymen, Dr. Grant, has visited them twice; and a Mr. Ainsworth, an Englishman, has since followed his track among their mountains changing the name to that of their new city—Nauvoo.
The boat will run from St. Louis to Nauvoo, Galena
Cent, who have ever been there.—Journal of ComCONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Twenty-sixth Congress. Washington, Dec. 14th. Mr. WRIGHT of N. Y. presented a memorial from

The members are earnestly requested to attend.
R. DUENGER, Secretary. New York in favor of a uniform law of Bankruptey, Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wright also presented a memorial from the wis dow of Dr. Perine, massacred in Florida, praying a grant of land, relief, &c.

Mr. WHITE of Ind. presented a memorial in favor

of the New Albany and Mount Carmel Rail road, maying a grant of land, &c.

REPEAL OF THE SUBTREASURY.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky. presented a resolution declaring that the bill entitled an Act for the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public money, ought to be repealed. Mr. Clay, after submitting his resolution, said he should not call for the consideration of the resolution at the present time. It would be called up to-morrow and take precedence of other business, except resolutions of a similar character. PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Clay also offered an important resolution in reference to the Public Lands, calling for information as to the amount sold for the last twelve years. The esolution was laid on the table and ordered to be print-

ted. Mr. Clay accompanied the resolution with some remarks on the importance of the subject. Mr. MERRICK, of Md. brought forward his joint resolution on the subject of the transfer of the Government Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the State of Maryland. It was read three times, or-dered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees were announced to the House as soon as the Journal was read. They are for the most part as they were at the last session of Congress. The following are the Chairmen:

On Elections-Mr. Rives of Vr. On Commerce—Mr. Cortis of N. Y.
On Post Offices—Mr. McKay of N. C. On the District of Columbia—Mr. Johnson of Md. On the Judiciary—Mr. Sergent of Pa.

On Manufactures-Mr. Ad ms of Mass. On Agriculture-Mr. Dennis of Md. On Indian Affairs-Mr. Bell of Tenn.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Thompson of S. C. On Militia—Mr. Keim of Pa. On Naval Affairs—Mr. Thomas of Md.
On Foreign Affairs—Mr. Pickens of S. C.

On Territories—Mr. Pope of Kv. On Mileage—Mr. Williams of Conn. On Ways and Means-Mr. Jones of Va.

On Roads and Canals—Mr. Ogle of Pa. On Invalid Pensioners—Mr. Williams of Ky. On Public Lands-Mr. Morrow of Ohio. CHAPLAINS.

The Rev. G. C. Cookinan was re-elected Chaplain to the Senate and the Rev. W. Braxton, of Virginia to the House of Representatives. The former is of the Methodist, and the latter of the Baptist persuasion.

SUB-TREASURY BILL. Mr. CLAY'S resolution proposing a repeal of the

Sub-Treasury Bill, came up as the special busines of the day. A debate full of interest followed, which was participated in by Messrs CLAY of Ky. WRIGHT of N. Y. CALHOUN of S. C. ANDERSON of Tenn. HUBBARD of N. H. and ALLEN of Ohio.

The Vice President, R. M. Johnson, appeared and ok his seat.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Mr. TALLM ADGE, of N. Y. proposed an amendment to the Constitution, fixing the time of Presidential service to one term. The Resolution received its first and second reading, and was-no one opposingordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster spoke for one hour on the subject of the President's Message. He objected chiefly to the two points, relating to a National Bank and a National

AMERICA AND CHINA. Mr. ADAMS introduced the following resolution.

The house adjourned before it was considered. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House, so far as may be compatible with the public interest, copies of all documents in the Department of State showing the origin of any political relations between the United States and the Empire of China; the first appointment of a consul to reside at or near Canton; whether such consul, or any other subsequently ap-

Mr. TILLINGHAST again presented the resolu-

tion offered by him on Thursday last, calling for information in relation to the operation of the Sub-Treasury Bill since it became a law. Mr. VANDERPOEL, of N, Y. opposed the resoluon-said that it would consume a great deal of time and do no sort of good. The member from Rhode Is-

land would vote independently of the information if he had it. Mr. TILLINGHAST rejoined, and the merits of the Sub-Treasury bill were brought into the discus-

Mr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, had something to say in eference to the bill, and declared that it was not the mestion at issue in the late election before the peo-

Mr. MORGAN of N. Y. raised an issue with the nember from Ohio, and declared that it was the issue, and the effect had been seen in Hamilton county, Ohio n the defeat of the member himself. Mr. DUNCAN replied and in no very good temper;

when to check any further feeling an adjournment was ordered for the day. U.S.SENATE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGP.

Mr. WRIGHT rose, after the expiration of the norning business, in defence of the President's Mes sage, and in reply to Mr. Webster. Mr. Wright said that he should endeavor to reply to the Senator in the same spirit of courtesey which that Senator had used: In the lower House, Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, asked eave to bring in a bill intended to abolish the office of Chaplain to Congress-rejected 140 to 21. A resolution referring to the same subject was offered and rejected with a feeling as strong in opposition.

Various other resolutions were offered, but none adopted of a contested character.

No business of importance was transacted to-day. The splendid new Chandelier in the Hall of the House fell down this morning, before the session commenced—which was very fortunate for the life and limbs of some who would doubtless have suffered by the falling of 7.500 lbs. of brass, 15 feet high.

HYMENIAL.

Married, On Thursday last, by the Rev. B. S. Schneck, the scheme shall fit. Adam Essig, to Miss Mary McCleary, both of Qniney nual intervals." Adam Essig, to Miss Mary McCleary, both of Uniney nship, Frankliu county, Pa.

— In Baltimore, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. E. Heiner. Mr. Andrew Wigart, to Miss Mary Rithmond.

On We inesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Glessner,
Mr. Henry Grall, to Miss Rebecca Ann Thornton, of Chester

county.

On Thursday last by the same, Mr. Henry Steaffer, of Mountjoy, to Miss Nancy Meyers, of Donegal

Same day by the same, Mr. Henry Spielman, to Miss Susan Metrly, of Stiashing.

Same day, by the same, Mr. George Hess, of East Donegal township, to Miss Barbara Hoffer, of Dauphin County.

DEATHS.

Died. In Strasburg, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Margaret Boggs, wife of Mr. Wim Boggs, in the 24th year of her age.

In the vicinity of Shippensburg, on the 30th ult., Mr. Conrad Plasterer, in the 57th year of his age.

At Lockport N. Y. on the 27th ult. Rev. Adam M. Bechner, in the 35th year of his age.

At Lockport N. Y. on the 27th ult. Rev. Adam M. Bechner, in the 35th year of his age. He was bron in Upper Milford, Lehigh co. Pa. He was licensed to preach the gospel in the German Reformed church, and soon after invited to take charge of a congregation in Herkimer, were he continued to labor about a year and a half with considerable success. From Herkimer he was invited to Mendon, Montgomery co. where he continued one year. He next was located for nearly a year in Ephratali. Soon after this he was or ained as an evangelist by the Central Association of N. Y. and was employed in Jefferson, co. and other places in the region. His labors in this character were signally blessed to the salvation of many souls. But owing to excessive labors, and frequent exposures, his health became jupaired, and saff ring from an affection of the throat, he was obliged to relinquish the duties of his profession. In May last he temoved from Cayuga co. to this place, designing here to dwell and e lucate his children.

Mr. Lechner was truly a man of Gol. a worthy and valuable citiz. n. and a kind husband and father. An lathough the writer's acquaintance with him has been short, he has entertained a high tegral for him as a man and a Christian.—His descent to the grave was sudden, and owing to the peculiar nature of his disease, was unable to converse but little; what he did say was highly satisfactory, and truly consoling to his friends. He manifested to the last an unshaken confidence in Christ, as the rock of his salvation. When asked, are you willing to die if it is God's will to take you hence! He replied in his characteristic firmness, "God knows that I am willing." On inquiring if the doctrines of the gospel which he had preached t

NOTICES.

Time of Meeting Changed. The Susquehanna Classis will meet in Lewisburg. Union co., Pa., on Jamuary 5, 1841, at 6.0 clock, and not on the 2d inst., as was announced heretofore.

> Philadelphia Classis. Special Meeting.

A meeting of this Classis will be held on the 2 th of December, 1840, at ten o'clock, A. M. at White-marsh, Montgomery Co., Pa., for the purpose of alopting measures in view of the approaching Centen. ary, and transacting such other business as may come

> SAMUEL HELFFENSTEIN, Sen. President, p. l.

> > Bible Distributions

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. Af-ter 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 a 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 ance at a Convention or County meeting, to be first in Chambersburg, on Tuesday evening the 29th inst., for the purpose of uniting, in the best means to promote the interests of the cause—and especially to carry into effect, the benevolent design of supplying every destitute individual in the county, with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures.

Resolved, That the Editors of papers in Frankling county, be respectfully requested to publish the address of the officers, and Managers of the Pennsylvagress of the officers, and Managers of the Pennsylva-nia 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.

"Total and entire abstinence from the use of all intoxicating drinks." The stated meeting of the "Frankin Beneficial Society" for the present month, will be bell in the Hall on Monday evening next. (28th inst.) at 6 o'clock. Applications for member ship will be received. Members are fineable if not present at roll call. WILSON REILLY, Secretary.

HOLLBAY PRESENTS.

HUBLIBAY - FREARIAS.

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SCRIPTIONS, DEVOTED TO AN EXPLANTION OF THE SCRIPTIONS, DEVOTED TO MENTATION OF THE SCRIPTION OF THE SCRIPTI

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BALTIMORE MARKETS. per barrel, \$4 62 CORN MEAL, GRAIN, do. 'per bushel, Wheat, do. per cwt. Oats, 8 a 12 00 BACON. PLASTER, per ton, per bushel,

· ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. C. P. Wack (4 subs.) Rev. Jacob Sechler; George H. Martin; Rev. J. Cares; Samuel Ziegler (3 subs.) B. Jamison; David Jenkin; Rev. E. Heiner (1 sub.) Wattson Carr; George Weber; Rev. John Cares; Rev. S. Gutelius; P. Tice; A. Redsecker— Mr. S. R. is correct, he owed a balance before of 50cts -which leaves only 30 cts. in his favor. Rev. Dr. Nevin; Rev. Isaac Gerhart; Prof. W. M. Nevin; P. A. Clark; A. S. Creal; Rev. E. Kieffer-amounts to \$4. Charles Hillegas—pays to Vol. 7 No. 26. David Schall—pays up to No. 313. Rev. B. C. Wolff—next week—nothing in the box. H. L. McGaw—too late for this week; T. P. Boggs; Rev. J. Heller—soon

(2 subs.) M. Rounsaville (\$5.)

MONIES RECEIVED. Weekly Messenger. C. Hillegas 2; John Schall (P. Chinton) 5; W. Hubley (Shipp.) 3; R. Drewitt (Newv.) 2.50,—(p. c. 3. 62½.)—Wise, Leiter and Leppo (Ohio) 5. Isaac Koons (Elizab.) 2; Adam Wise, Jr. (Mt. Crawford, Va.) 2. By Rev. J. Cares from Jacob Gottwalt (York) 2; By Samuel Ziegler from John W. Small (York), 2; Samuel Dick 2; A. Koontz (N.

C.) 2. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Received of E. McGarvey (Bellionte, Centre co.,) on subscription, per Rev. J. Mayer, \$10 00

John Smith, Treasurer.

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION. Received from the Female Education Society of the German Reformed Church of Chamberburg per Mrs. S. Denig. \$25 00 Mrs. S. Denig, From Mrs. R. R. Schneck Erom Miss Mary E. Heister, Lebanon, 5 00 Mrs. Kiener Mifflinburg, 5 00
J. Helffenstein, Treasurer.

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 10 shall assume a similar obligation: the first payment to be made as soon as the scheme shall be filled, and the rest at regular an-\$5 00

Mrs. S. Gerhart, Rev. Isaac Gerhart. Mrs. R. R. Schneck, (paid.) B. Wolif. C. A. Keefer, Alexandria, Hunt. co. S. Y. Wolit, Martinsburg, Bedf. co (paid) 5 00 Dewalt Fouse, Woodcock, Hunt. co.

E. Leinbach Rev. Wm. Hendel D. D. Miss Mary Willow, Mr. Fred Fouse, Hunt. co. Adam Fouse, " Wm. Feuse,

Henry Lady, Fairfield Adams co. Jacob Weldy, " Waynesboro'. Messrs. R. & D. Mr. G. Pearson Shippensburg Miss Sarah Hoyer, Harrisburg. (paid)

" Eliza Hoyer, "
" Annette Goldman, " (paid) Mrs. K., Mifflinsburg. Martha J. Nevin, Mercersburg, (paid) Miss Alice Nevin,

Master Wilberforce Nevin, ', (paid) Robert J. Nevin, Charles G. Fisher, Chambersb. (paid) Mrs. Elizabeth Rebaugh, Greencastie, Womelsdorf (paid)

A. S. Hanover,
Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Philadelphia, (paid)
E. V. G. . . . Mercersburg, E. V. G. . . . . , Mrs. William Heyser. " Ann Cares, York,

Rev. John Cares, "
Miss Mary E. Heister, Lebanon, (paid) Another Scheme, similar to the above by

he payment of \$10 annually. Waynesbore'

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ST. TES TO THE TWO SES OF CONGRESS. AT THE COMMEMCEMENT OF THE ECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIATH CONGRESS.

and House of Representatives : Our devont gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissities of another year, the inval-pable blessings of health, plenty, and peace: Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other er States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is directed.—a faithful observance, in the manage-ment of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainty, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace

of nations—a strict impartiality in our mani estations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and the se we require from others—these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and Government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can alone be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of our country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administratration of my immediate predecessor,) had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and sat-

With all the powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable barmony. If clouds have lowered above other hemispheres, they have not cast their por-tentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behoves us to be for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of na-tional intercourse, for which this Government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral na-

tions can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain, having, in a great measure, subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be iemoved as speedily as practicable. In my last annuat message you -were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter project, including also a provision for the certain final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its adjudica-

The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of ist own, was received thro its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered—such as were deemed correct n principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in—and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently Instructed apon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session, providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provintheir respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere predjudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our pe cultar system of government, imbede and complicate that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been return-

ed to this proposition by the British Government:
With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, and concluded in March last, and having been ratified by the Belgian Government will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse betwen the two nations.

A messenger has been dispatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipula-tion, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mu-tual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the ourpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of hegetiation between the two Governments, through he medium of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Colombia have not yet been satisfied by the separate Governments into which it has been re-

The charge d'affairs of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty. of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercoure between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property siezed in 1819; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them have, according to the last report received from our commissionsurveyed and establishished the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last, to reassemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty second degree of longitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to Red river. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the

The present sound condition of their finances, and The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently unsurmountable, have been used to define the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently unsurmountable, have been used; and the unusually large appropriations for 1837 adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but,

overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the United States may well congratu-late themselves. An overnowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its inimpatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our satest reliance for financial efficiency & independence has on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources abered with debt; and, in this respect the

Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1857, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of donars of the public moneys were, in pursuance of provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April, and July, of that year. In May there occurred general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very tew exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the pub-

The suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of duties have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1832, and probably as much more upon the impor-

growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these, the charge upon the reasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty aone, without adverting to others arising out of Indian reaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Serinole Indians, which were found in pro-

gress, has been nearly tourteen millions; and the pubhe buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions. It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any torm.

but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable ballance of available funds which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Treasury hotes, not exceeding four and a helf millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty three millions than the United States for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the evenue shall prove to be as large as may juitly be nticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the conciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law: to execute all its ontracts according to the requirements of the constitution; and thus to present, when most needed, a rallying-point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and navaryng standard—a result vitally important as well to the

There can surely now be no difference of opinion in egard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen the Government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of aderse circumstances or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the people sus-ained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all cirfail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all cir-cumstances, to the line of duty: and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial criss may in a course. emanded by a financial crisis, may, in a community ike ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its

mmediate operation. The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and subsequently, in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stock-Maine and New Hampshire from the British Frovinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year. It is understood that it is understood that the season will be season as practicable in the ensuing year. It is understood that it is understood that the season will be season as practicable in the ensuing year. It is understood that it is understood that the season will be season as practicable in the ensuing year. It is understood that it i ernments, to the amount of twelve millions annually, to pay the constantly accruing interest on borrowed money-a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenues of the whole United States. The pretext which this reation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the managenent of our domestic affairs, if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject of earnest atten-tion, not to say of serious alarm.

Fortunately, the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is believed, the only Government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable to our national character, should be an object of earnest solicitude. Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic, with the Governments of foreign creditors, who, however well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general friendly relations are nevertheless by the law of their own condition,

made hostile to the success or permanency, of politi-cal institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassments consequent upon such a condition. Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events, who needs at this day to be ad-monished of the difficulties which a Government. expenditures, has to encounter in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stock-holders, who seek their gains in the rise and fall of public stocks; and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the public, but the real objects of

which are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known necessity which so many of the States will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very cogent reason why the Federal Government ould refrain from creating a national debt, by which the people would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the Government with all the means asked for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can, at all events, be no justification for the creation of a permanent debt by the Federal Government. Its limited range of constitutional du-ties may certainly under such circumstances, be performed without such a resort. It has, it is seen. voided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the adop-tion of the constitution, and one also remarkable for

the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expendi-But, to accomplish so desirable an object, two hings are indespensable: first, that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders; and, secondly, that all appropriations admitted to be constitutional, and the xpenditure of them also, be subjected to a standard of rigid but well considered and practical economy. The first depends thiefly on the people themselves, the opinions they form of the true construction, of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives in the Federal Legislature; the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more imme diate representatives and other public functionaries,

discharge the trust, committed to them. The duty of economising the expenses of the public service is admitted on all hands; yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion than is constantly manifested in regard to the fidelity with which that duty is discharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mutual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the public mind is so justly sensitive, can well be entirely avoided; and least so at periods of great political excitement. An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to arrive, in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter. Practical economy in the management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to conerable degree, traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Treasury and the equally sudden and unprecedentedly severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department of the Government was immediately, and in good faith, directed year 1838 (the first over which I had any control) were somewhat diminished. The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions

for dublic debt and frust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions, being between wo and three millions less than those of the preceedor 1837. Nor has it been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to resort to the power conferred by Congress, of postponing certain classes of the public works execut by the conferred by Congress, of postponing certain classes of the public works execut by the conferred by Congress, of postponing certain classes of the greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a greatlextent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many minions accruing on merchant's bonds; and the moment the Treasury Deportment by further reof many minions accruing on merchant's bonds; and the moment the Treasury Deportment by further regreatly reduced the revenue ansing from customs and greatly reduced the revenue ansing from customs and the public lands. These enects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expenses of sustaining the troops employed in Florida have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the derserving efforts of the War Department, and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the constitution of 1832, and product, and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension ist one of the neaviest charges upon the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or nearly so, and we may. I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts from all sources during the next year, will, it is be

from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, if the remedial measures connected with the customs and the public lands, neretolore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

The new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

If this view of the proceedings of the Government for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they now exist—if the congress that the congress of the congr

The new system established by Congress for the Ine new system established by Congress for the safekeeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue, and providing additional guards and securities against losses, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite contribution in regard to the extent of its influences in opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in have in deposite with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented and the country, have hitherto suffered—especially correcting many evils which the Federal Government those that have grown out of banking expansions, depreciated currency, and official defalcations; yet is is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree, but much to strengthen, the confident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have been heretofore so fully explained as to require no recapitulation. In respect to the facility and convenience it affords in conducting the public the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the pubbelieved may always be, thus carried on with every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system, without affecting any principles involved in it, will be submitted to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will, I am sure, receive at your hands that attention to which they may, on examination, be found to be en titled. I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal

by which I have been guided in reference to two conin their consequences, than any that have arisen un-der our complicated and difficult, yet admirable, system of government: I allude to a national debt, and a national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing principles thus marshalled, will continue as hereto-fore, to produce similar, if not aggravated consequences.

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have early endeavored to prevent a resort to either.

The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces, in some degree, a necessity also, for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to lead, in the end, to the commission of that most adjourned all offences of the states is to be found in a total abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful most odious of all offences, against the principles power, conferred for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity—is alone sufficient, indepenlently of the weighty objections which have already been urged, to render its creation and existence the

sources of bitter and unappeasable discord.

If we add to this, its inevitable tendency to proluce and foster extravagant expenditures of the public money, by which a necessity is created for loans and new burdens on the people; and, finally, if we refer to the examples of every Government which has existed, for proof how seldom it is that the system, when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its career, no extent of conquest, no accession of certain results—a splendid Government, and an im-

poverished people If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; if, from the beginning, it has been regarded ferred by that instrument on the General Government been viewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinous construction, which, unchecked, would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten constitution, dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretration of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority;—if such is undeniably the case, what rational grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to such an institution at the present day? Could a different result have been expected, when the consequences which have flowed from its creation, and particularly from its struggles to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed, in so striking a manner, the apprehensions of its earliest opponents; when it had been so clearly demonstrated that a concentrated money-power, wielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable measurement. those peculiar conjunctures to which this government polical power of the people themselves. when the true character of its capacity to regulate, according to its will and its interests, and the interests of its favorities, the value and production of the labor and property of every man in this extended country, had nd fearfully developed; when it was notorious that all classes of this great community had, by means of the power and influence it thus possesses, been infected to madness with a spirit of heedless speculation; when it had been seen that, secure in the support of the combination of influences by which it was surrounded, it could violate its charter, and set the laws at defiance with impunity; and when, too, it had become most apparent that to believe that such an accumulation of powers can ever be granted without the certainty of being abused, was to indulge in a fatal delusion?

To avoid the necessity of a permanent debt, and its inevitable consequences, I have advocated, and endeavored to carry into effect, the policy of confining the appropriations for the public service to such as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the General Government; of excluding from its expenses those improvident and unauthorized grants of public money for works of internal improvement, which were so wisely arrested by the constitutional interposition of my predecessor, and which, if they had not been so checked, would long before his time have involved the finances of the General Government in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the States; of

imiting all our expenditures to that simple, unosten-

tatious, and economical administration

may, without doubt, independently of the extraordinary requisitions for the public service growing out of the state of our Indian relations, be, in no inconsidence what soever, to impose taxes upon the people to a greater amount than was actually sent, to those of fresh victims, the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprize to which our countryrinciples I have stated. In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence on banks

of any description, for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommended the adoption of the system which is now in successful operation. That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the Government, and will, it is confidently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time to time expected from the creation of a national banks but which have never been realized; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminto that end; and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838 (the first over which I had any control) works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiassed and unadulterated opin-Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements ions of its constituents; do away forever, all dependence upon corporate bodies, either in the raising, collecting, safekeeping, or disbursing the public revenues; and place the Government equally above the temptation of fostering a dangerous and unconstitu-tional institution at home, or the necessity of adapting its policy to the views and interests of a still more

formidable money power abroad. It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging, that the attempt has been made, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the people of the United States that a national bank at all times, and a national debt, except it be incurred at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sacrifice of a policy, which should only be abandoned i such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their Government, and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the development of these ositions, appears in the preceding sketch of the past sistory and present state of the financial concerns of the Federal Government. The facts there stated fully authorize the assertion, that all the purposes for which this Government was instituted have been acomplished during four years of greater pecuniary em barrassment than were ever before experienced in time of peace, and in the face of oposition as formidable as any that was ever before arrayed against the policy of an administration; that this has been done when the ordinary revenues of the Government were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of the laws, as the condition of the country; without

sustained to the full extent authorized by law, and which Congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and its honor—if its civil and diplomatic service has been equally sustained—if ample provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws—if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution have been promptly met and faithfully discharged—if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long continued and salutary poli-cy of peacefully removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the public faith has at all times, and every where, been most scrupuovely maintained by a prompt discharge of the numerous, extended, and diversified claims on the Treamany others that might be stated, have for a series of years, marked by peculiar obstables and difficulties, service, and the ability of the Government to discharge through its agency every duty attendant on permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank, have we not a right to expect that a policy, the object of money with promptitude and success, I can say, with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who felt dently of either of these fruitful sources of discord, it to be their duty to oppose its adoption have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal affairs of the Government has been, and it is is never ultimately wrong? biassed and fairly elicited jugment upon public affairs

That embarrassments in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this as in other commercial nations is undoubtedly true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow-citizens.— Whatever may have been the obscurity in which this ubject was involved during the earlier stages of the revulsion, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood

Not deeming it within the constitutional powers of the General Government to repair private losses susby which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their development, and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable, systometric properties in the consequence of the contest of th tained by reverses in business having no connexion expense of, the great majority necessarily debarred from any participation in them, no attempt to do so has been either made, recommended, or encouraged,

enumerated distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been my constant aim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked out, and so carefully

powers on the part of the Federal Government, rathrepublican government—the prostitution of political er than in attempts to assume them by a loose construction of the constitution, or an ingenious perversion of its words, I have endeavored to avoid recommending any measure which I had reason to apprehend would in the opinion of a considerable minority of my fellow citizens, be regarded as trenching on the rights of the States, or the provisions of the hallowed instrument of our Union. Viewing the aggregate powers of the Federal Government as a voluntary concession of the States. oncession of the States, it seemed to me that such only should be exercised as were at the time intend-

I have been strengthened, too, in the propriety of this course, by the conviction that all efforts to go beyond this, tend only to produce dissatisfaction and distrust, to excite jealousis, to provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength to the Federal Government, even when successfull, they must ever prove a source of incurable weakness, by alienating a portion wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages, can counterbalance its ultimate but gate of united strength, and whose voluntary attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of all possible strength—the confidence and attachment of all those who make up its constituent elements. Thus believing, it has been my purpose to secure

the whole people, and to every member of the conby large portions of our citizens as coming in direct federacy, by general, salutary, and equal laws alone, collision with that great and vital amendment of the constitution, which declares that all powers not con- was the end and aim of the constitution to establish, and the impartial influence of which is, in my judgare reserved to the States and to the people; if it has ment, indispensable to their preservation. I cannot bring myself to believe that the lasting happiness of the people, the prosperity of the States, or the permanency of their Union, can be maintained by giving preference or priority to any class of citizens in the distribution of benefits or privileges, or by the adoption of measures, which enrich one portion of the Union at the expense of another; nor can I see in the interference of the Federal Government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the States a remedy

for present, or a security against future, dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excesses in trade, banking, and credits of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the Government itself on a solid basis; giving and receiving in all cases value o clearly demonstrated that a concentrated power, wielding so vast a capital, and combining in others that delusive system of credits from ecculiar conjunctures to which this government which it has been found so difficult to escape, and is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the which has left nothing behind it but the wrecks that

mark its fatal career. That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of these widespreading difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the assumption and maintenance of the stand thus taken on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other causes whatever, the community at large has been shielded from pension of specie payments, and a consequent annihilation, for the whole period it might have lasted, of a

just and invariable standard of valite; will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

A steady adherence on the part of the Government, A steady aunierence on the part of the Government, to the policy which has produced such salutary results, aided by judicious State legislation, and, what is not less important, by the industry, enterprise, perseverance, and economy of the American people, cannot fail to raise the whole country, at an early period, to a state of solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be again overthrown by the suspension of banks or the explosion of a bloated credit system. It is for the people, and their representatives, to decide whether or not the permanent welfare of the country result that the revenue has not declined, as compared (which all good citizens equally desire, however widely they may differ as to the means of its accomplishment) shall be in this way secured; or whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of the Government, and, by consequence, to a great extent. hose of individuals also, shall be carried back to a condition of things which fostered those contractions and expansions of the currency, and those reckless abuses of credit, from the baleful effects of which the affairs, which is alone consistent with the character duce the embarrassments the Government has expe-

nen are so liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The choice is an important one, and I sincerely hope that it may be wisely made.

A report from the Secretary of War, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department, accom-

panies this communication. The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry fold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminion into full effect the plan recommended by the Secreta-ish, to a greater extent than could be accomplished by the Secreta-into full effect the plan recommended by the Secreta-tion of the secretarion where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress; and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season, a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the west—a duty which they have not formed efficiently assigned. they have performed efficiently, and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida continued active operations there throughout the heats of summer.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians, of which a succint account is given in my message of 1338, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied, has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration. Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi; and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that

people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with serious difficulty, and occasioned bloodshed—hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled, by force, to comply with their treaty stipulations. The execution of the treaty of Payne's landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was postponed, at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1836, when they again renewed the agreement. to remove peaceably to their new homes in the west.

In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Maj. Dade's command, the murder of

their agent, General Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery. When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of Government, every effort appears to have been made to reinforce General Clinch, who commanded the troops then in Florida. General Eustis was despatched with reinforcements from Charleston; troops were called out from Ala-bama, Tennessee and Georgia; and General Scott was sent to take the command, with ample powers and ample means. At the first alarm, Gen. Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and without waiting for orders, landed in Florida, where he delivered over the troops he had brought with him to General

Gov. Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and at the close of it, was replaced by General Jesup. These events and changes took place under the administration of my prede-

cessor. Notwithstanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had the command there for eighteen months, on entering upon the administration of the Govern-ment I found the Territory of Florida a prey to Indian atrocities. A strenuous effort was immediately made to bring these hostilities to a close: and the army under General Jessup was re-inforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In this campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed. The Indians, having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small bands throughout the country, and became an enterprising, formidable, and ruthless banditti. Gen. Taylor, who succeeded Gen. Jessup, used his best exertions to subdue them, and was seconded in his efforts by the officers under his command; but he, too, failed to protect the Territory from their depredations. By an act of signal and cruel treachery, they broke the truce made with them by Gen. Macomb, who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since.

General Armistead, who was in Florida when Gen. Taylor left the army, by permission, assumed the command, and, after active summer operations, was met by propositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same period, of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the Territory without furmight be induced to leave the Territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole of the Territory. That this contest has endured so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the Government. Experienced generals by the present Executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of which the Federal Government was instituted have not been lost sight of.—Intrusted only with certain limited powers continuely enumerated.

Experience generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience and enduring courage; the army with certain limited powers continuely enumerated. scription; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorized to select and cause to be purchased, have all been designated; but, the appropriation not proving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into full effect. The navy, as will appear from the accompanying

report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honora oly employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation and the sloop-of-war Boston, under Commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter and Commander Aulick, in the sloop-of-war York town, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, ogether with other ports and islands frequented by our whale-ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coast of the United States, directed by various acts of Congress; and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zeland, in further prosecution of objects which have, thus far, been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66, 2, south, longitude 154, 26, east, and afterwards in latitude 66, 31, south, longitude 153, 40, east by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, to an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which e ed it, is one of the honorable results of the enterprise Lieutenant Wilkes bear, testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but ustice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an ardor,

ability, and perseverance, which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith ansmitted, will exhibit the service of the department the past year, and its present condition. The trans-portation has been maintained during the year to the ull extent authorised by the existing laws; some improvements have been effected, which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure, the contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; the postmasters, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude; and the whole service of the department has maintained the efficiency for which t has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country, have, for three years past, carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues: the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had the incalculable evils of a general and indefinite sus- previously accumulated. That surplus having been xhausted, and the anticipated increase of the revenue not having been realized, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the finances of the department exhibit a small deficiency at the lose of the last fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample; and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future lettings, from the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity,

with the preceding year, but, on the contrary, exhibits a small increase, the circumstances referred to having had no other effect than to check the expected in

It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service and secure a considerable country has so deeply suffered—a return that can promise, in the end, no better results than to re-project is one of general interest to the community, and ject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the com-mencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since

been depatched on a similar service. From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the law, is equally an outrage on the

rights and the feelings of humanity.

The efforts of the several Governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, how-ever, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognised as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slavetrade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they beld engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave-trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens and trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa, giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5, 1840.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this Institution closes on Wedness day30th of September, the day of annual commencement. The Winter Session will commence November 11th, and continue 22 weeks. It is desirable that applicants for admission into College, should present themselves sometime during the week before commencement day or at the beginning of the Winter Session, the Professors being for the most part absent

Winter Session, the Professors being for the most part absent in vacations.

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

Dr. F. A. Rauch President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and of the German Language. Hon. Judge Thompson

Professor of Law. Samuel W. Budd, jr., A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy William M. Nevin A. M., of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres

Professor of Natural Science. Andrew Young A. B. Tutor in Languages.
It is expected that the Professorship of Natural Science will very shortly be filled.

EXPENSES.

Summer Session. Winter Session \$12 00 \$18 00 2 50 .3 50 1 50 1 50 MER SESSION. \$18 **00**\$12 00 \$18 **00**2 50 3 50
1 50 1 50
31 50 22 weeks 38 50
3 50 3 50 Tuition, Room rent Contingent Expenses, Board at \$1 75, 18 weeks, Washing, (done in town) 51 00 65 00

Those who board in College eat in commons and the above is the steward's charge. Some who board in town pay a little less per week. The Students furnish the fuel and lights required in their rooms. Those who furnish their own rooms pay twelve and a half cents per week less. It is generally recommended to Students to furnish their own rooms. It prevents disappointment in the quality of the furniture and when a Student leaves College he can move his furniture or dispose of it to his successor at a trifling loss.

The College dues are in all cases to be paid in advance or

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

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

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

Rev. William A. Good A. M. RECTOR. E. V. Gerhart A. B. ASSISTANTS
G. H. Martin A. B.

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

EXPENSES.

Winter Session. Summer S Tuition-full course e, \$13 50 nathematics, 11 00 ly, 8 00 es, 1 00 Tutton—tull course, pto 30 English Studies & mathematics, II 00 9 00 English Studies only, 8 00 7 00 Contingent Expenses, 1 00 1 00 These bills should always be paid in advance or within the These bills should always be paid in advance or within the first four weeks of the Session. At present all the Students of this department board in town, but the Trustees are now erecting a large and convenient building which will soon be completed & then the youn ger Students from a distance will all be boarded with one of the Teachers and his family in the edifice. The price of boarding in town varies from \$1 62\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$2 .25 per week.

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