Whole Number 277

Original.

For the Weekly Messenger.

THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM. ¶. 5. ZURICH REFORMED

Fortunately for Zuingle, and for the cause he was raised up to defend, he stood in the no idea of encountering the naked sword of the blessed gospel in Zurich as heretofore; midst of one of the most free and independent God's word, as one has expressed it, without and that the clergy generally, whether in town ulting in the consciousness of her new-born traveled from country to country preaching ing it to yourself, than by criticising it. States in Switzerland. Zurich had been, since the mantle of tradition with its many and or country, should preach only what they the days of Arnold of Brescia, less cramped thick folds, (den faltenreichen Mantel der could establish from the holy scriptures; and perhaps than any of the Swiss cities by the Ueberlieferung,) flung over his shoulders. At that all abuse and calumny should be refrainreigning thraldom in relation to religion. At the same time, it appeared to him unsafe to ed from henceforward, under pain of some this time too, her political position with regard to Rome was of a kind to place her high above little account was made of the authority of the was read, Zuingle rose, folded his hands, and all slavish feeling in that direction, as well as to Church, and from which the most serious con- said, "Praised be the Almighty! It is his will, ensure great forbearance and indulgence on sequences might be apprehended, if it were that his holy word should rule in heaven and the other side. At this time, moreover, her Senate embraced a larger amount of talent by a sort of middle course in the case; send
The other side. At this time, moreover, her left to the care of itself. He chose accordingupon the earth. And as for you, my masters of that gospel light and knowledge are spreading them wherever they went, yet, in view of all your Bible; you would meditate much on distinct this, they exclaimed, "the love of Christ convince this, they exclaimed, the love of Christ convince this, they exclaimed the foundation of the case; send
The chose according the much on distinct the case; sendand increasing. It is wafted upon the foundation of the case; sendthis, they exclaimed, the love of Christ convince this, they exclaimed, the love of Christ convince this, they exclaimed the case is and the case in the case is the case of itself. He chose according the case is the case in the case in the case in the case is the case in the case in the case in the case is the case in the case in the case in the case is the case in the case in the case in the case is the case in the case in the case is the case in the case in the case in the case is the case in the case and virture than ever before. Republican ing a trusty commission, with his general to maintain the gospel in your territory, and winds of heaven, it comes from every corner straineth us." sternness, coupled with a sort of proud integrity, showed itself predominant in the body. Several of the members were distinguished abroad, as well as at home. At the head of so far as might be deemed prudent and safe.

Several of the members were distinguished there, and to take part in the proceedings only so far as might be deemed prudent and safe.

The control of the members were distinguished there, and to take part in the proceedings only unto you with other favors! Amen."

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The control of the members were distinguished there, and to take part in the proceedings only so far as might be deemed prudent and safe. the government stood two men, of great age Before the meeting, Zuingle, with an eye pro- tion, and much bad feeling. It seemed to him, the government stood two men, or great age and experience, Felix Schmied and Marcus bably to Luthers example in the case of his celebrated theses, published sixty seven propositions, and mach out items, and items, and items, and items, and items, and mach out items, and items, looked upon with respect by foreign powers, as well as by the whole Confederacy.

No disposition was exhibited by the magis tracy, to interfere of its own accord with the efforts, which Zuingle was making to reform the majority of the clergy were favorably afthe elements of discontent which were workthe part of the government, could no longer

sidered it necessary to interpose, in view of with lively expectation. the freedom that was beginning to be exercisfore the assembled clergy of the place, comtaken place; and it soon appeared, that nothattempted to engage the attention of the Senate to the subject, in the same way. An effort was made, to have the city preachers excluded wait. he cried out again: "If nothing can in- name, here I am.")

now enlisted in the evangelical cause; so that among the people, on the subject of religion. The civil authorities attempted to reconcile ture and posture of the controversy between them, to secure a judgment of the government,

of Paul, and the Christian faith generally.

ing; which however with one exception, they will not leave the scabbard to day." did not see fit to regard. The bishop of Constance moreover was informed of the appointer, and requested to be present, either in After a suitable preamble, it declared that salvation of God, and were now permitted to the sound were persisting around them.—when your minister.—If he has preacted a poor the middle of June, in the same week, each at they saw nations wholly given to idolatry, sermon make the best of it; if a good one be the age of seventy years. They had seen the and the worship of strange Gods, their "spirits thankful and improve it. Your praise or constant to may around them.—when your minister.—If he has preacted a poor the middle of June, in the same week, each at they saw nations wholly given to idolatry, sermon make the best of it; if a good one be and the worship of strange Gods, their "spirits thankful and improve it. Your praise or constant to may around them.—when your minister.—If he has preacted a poor the middle of June, in the same week, each at they saw nations wholly given to idolatry, sermon make the best of it; if a good one be and the worship of strange Gods, their "spirits" thankful and improve it. Your praise or constant to the middle of June, in the same week, each at they saw nations wholly given to idolatry, sermon make the best of it; if a good one be and the worship of strange Gods, their "spirits" the middle of June, in the same week, each at they saw nations wholly given to idolatry, sermon make the best of it; if a good one be and the worship of strange Gods, their "spirits" the middle of June, in the same week, each at they saw nations wholly given to idolatry, sermon make the best of it; if a good one be and the worship of strange Gods, their "spirits" the middle of June, in the same week, each at they saw nations wholly given to idolatry, sermon make the best of it; if a good one be and the worship of strange Gods, their "spirits" the middle of June, in the same week, each at the middle of June, in the same week, ties of his faith, and those that had been most as before, having the government openly on

the Church; especially as it was clear that Many distinguished persons were present, to at Zurich, the previous year. He showed witness the occasion; prelates, and doctors, himself a true and efficient workman, by the fected towards his views. In the end however, and learned men out of different universities; side of Zuingle, through all the stages of the some of them from places quite remote; for reformation. ing in various quarters, being stirred to vigor- it was marvelled much among men generally, The triumph of the evangelical cause in ous action in some measure by the note of re- says Bullinger, what would yet grow out of Zurich, however, was not yet complete. Commonstrance and complaint which began to be this business. Altogether, the Senate house plaints and reproaches soon began to be resounded from abroad, assumed a form which was filled with more than six hundred persons. newed, from the opposite side. New occasions made it impossible for them any longer to be No delegates appeared from the confederated of offence were supposed to be given by Zuinoverlooked. A simply negative position, on States, except Sebastian Wagner, who was gle and his friends; especially with regard to sent from Schaffhausen. Sebastian Meyer, of images and the mass. Certain persons, more and solemn as eternity itself. They demand

ed by some, with regard to the Church fasts.

A delegation from him had appeared first before the assembled clergy of the place, comfore the assembled clergy of the place, comteaches contrary to the word of God he is in

A delegation from him had appeared first before the assembled clergy of the place, comteaches contrary to the word of God he is in

a lew daying to verturned from its place. Not only the desire of the gospel, as could not but effect what all the canton, but the whole land, rang with the desire of the Almighty that he should rehis living exhortations had failed to accomthe desire of the Almighty that he should relive to see whether it is not the gospel, as could not but effect what all the canton, but the whole land, rang with the desire of the Almighty that he should relive the assembled clergy of the place, comteaches contrary to the word of God he is in teaches contrary to the word of God, he is in- were thrown into prison; but many voices spond by, "here Lord am I, send me," is an plish. In a word, the constant object of his duct of those to whom the Apostles preached; plaining of dangerous doctrines which were vited to come forward and do it, without re- were lifted high and loud in their favor, espe- unprofitable servant in the vineyard of the prayer to God was, that, for his children's is unaccountable. As Paul 'reasoned of right unprofitable servant in the vineyard of the prayer to God was, that, for his children's is unaccountable. said to be preached on this subject, without referring to any one by name. But Zuingle standing up boldly, vindicated all that had one of the bishop's commission then rose, and ded in opinion; but finally resolved to determine the rost of the sake, he might be blessed with what is called a teousness, temperance and judgment to come, sake, he might be blessed with what is called a teousness, temperance and judgment to come, to take up their cause. The Senate was divided in opinion; but finally resolved to determine the rost of the bishop's commission then rose, and ded in opinion; but finally resolved to determine the rost of the bishop's commission then rose, and said unto Peter and the rest of the rost of the sake, he might be blessed with what is called a teousness, temperance and judgment to come, triumphant death. He came then, at the allot-triumphant death at expressed the earnest desire which his master farther punishment in the case, till a public will not meet the claims of the heathen maning could be made of the complaint, with the most of those who were present in the case, till a public will not meet the claims of the heathen manifully;—Who will shake them off, and not permiss of those who were present in the case, till a public will not meet the claims of the heathen manifully;—Who will shake them off, and not permiss of the Apostles, 'Men and brethren, what of the sepectations. As will often happen of the Apostles, 'Men and brethren, what promotion of which object, he and his collear main question. An order was issued according to the case, till a public will not meet the claims of the heathen manifully;—Who will shake them off, and not permission of the Apostles, 'Men and brethren, what of the case, till a public will not meet the claims of the heathen manifully.—Who will shake them off, and not permission of the Apostles, 'Men and brethren, what of the case, till a public will not meet the claims of the Apostles, 'Men and brethren, what of the Apostles, 'Men and brethren, what of the Case, till a public will not meet the claims of the Apostles, 'Men and brethren, what of the Apostles, 'Men and brethren, gues were now present, to hear, and give coun- ingly for a second grand conference, on the I cannot see what his ideas of duty are, who (and, perhaps, in this case, as a salutary con- ed if it were necessary. from the meeting of this body which was call- corruption which the doctrine of Christ had this same year, 1523. ed on the occasion; but this was objected to suffered, in the course of successive centuries, hear what he had to say in his own defence. him to challenge a public investigation in this first. "We are not commissioned," replied the other, way. He had already published the main

the Senate; and in the end, the embassy re- "For the sake of Christian charity, I beg that bible in their hands, were considered by most sumed their seats. Zuingle then gave his no one who considers my doctrine erroneous, persons present to be easily superior to all to her duty.—It is high time that "she come up of the survivors the happiest effects. They views freely on the subject of fasts, repelling will hesitate to speak out what he thinks. I the opposition which was made to their views. to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord were struck with alarm at so unexpected a the insinuation that he had been a disturber of know that several persons are here, who have On the subject of the Lord's Supper the dis- against the mighty." She dare not be at ease. termination of their father's earthly course. ed; and the Senate finally broke up, with a ed to call out their names. New silence; great seriousness; as if all felt, that the ground mains yet to be converted to God.—" Woe to in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry? decree that the bishop of Constance should be only, from the extremity of the room, a voice was peculiarly sacred and solemn. Towards them that are at ease in Zion," spake the Lord If death be this king of terrors to one who solicited, to procure as soon as possible, from was heard, "Where now are the heroes, who the close, the conference with regard to this by the mouth of his Prophet.—And as sure as served God diligently, and faithfully, as our proper sources, a determination that might be talked so bravely in the streets and over their point grew indeed confidential and cordial; a woe is pronounced against those who are at father did, what will it be to us? If the recognised as conclusive with regard to the point at issue; while the preachers were de- to a general laugh. Zuingle repeated his bly disposed towards Zuingle, were found se- Zion at ease, also. And at ease is she, so ungodly and sinner appear?" Such was the sired in the mean time to favor the observance challenge, in still more earnest terms; but riously looking to him for light, on various long as the cry "come over and help us," nature of their mutual counsels and reflections. of the fasts. Some weeks later, an answer still without effect. "Since then no one else difficult passages of Scripture. This kindly does not excite all her sympathies and stimu- And such was the effect produced upon the doctrines, more than ever, a subject of talk should be discharged from this same episcopal tion to the Government, (expressing plainly ness of spirit. and angry dispute. It became a point for order. We all know moreover, how on ac- the general sense of the meeting,) to go forcontention, which of the parties had carried count of a violation of the order, the poor pas- ward in the direction in which they had beparty, grew louder and more personal than the bishop of Constance, and at last by him not to offend the weak, filling men's ears with hard names and ex- wrong." Here the general vicar Faber felt instructed to draw up a short "Introduction" aggerated statements; predicting the approach himself bound to break silence, as the case to the gospel for the use of preachers, embraof "the last time," and calling upon the saints came so near home. He had been abroad cing the leading evangelical doctrines with apfor protection and help. Heavy words were when the order in question was issued; was propriate proofs from the bible; which was done her duty? Has she not done all that retorted upon these brawlers, on the other not acquainted with its contents; would not then sent to all the clergy, as from the Senate could be expected? Has she not sent the goshand, from the regular pulpits, which were therefore undertake its defence. As for the itself, with an order that it should be seriously pel to the heathen! Is she not doing all she altogether, there was no small stir created for punishment as a disturber of the peace, to the several confederate States, to the bishops made a commencement in the great work of and he himself had found him to be a wretch- of Constance and Basel, and to the university edly ignorant man. He had visited him, out at Basel; with an earnest request that it might and quiet the parties; but without effect. All of Christian compassion, for the purpose of be examined, and if possible met with refutathis, together with the noise which was in- giving him instruction; and had indeed con- tion. Information was given at the same time done what she ought-Her offerings and sacracreasing against him in all parts of the land, vinced him from the scriptures, with regard of the result of the late conference, and of the fices upon the altar of missions, have as vot utmost to prepare good sermons to interest

were of all Europe. He saw plainly that Zuingle, much pleased, "that hath God bid- have objections to urge against the measure, But why need the Church be concerned prayers. things had come with him to a crisis; and den you to speak. This very duty of calling drawn from the bible, to bring them forward; about the heathen? If God designs that they that if he was destined to stand, it must be upon the saints, I reject as unscriptural; and as all such were entreated to do, for the sake shall be converted, will he not in his own time now by meeting his enemies on the open field, this is none of the smallest points, on which I truth and Christian charity. Finally after the and in his own way bring this about? Could so as, by a fair and full exhibition of the na- am charged with heresy. Show us, I adjure half year had expired without any response to he not convert them at once? True: God are more foolish if you expect a blessing withyou, the passages of scripture, by which you this challenge a decree went out solemnly, re- might, if he saw proper, by a miracle, convert out asking for it, or preparing your heart to have convinced the imprisoned pastor." Fa. storing the use of the cup to the laity, strip- the nations in a day. No one, but an infidel, along with the weight of popular opinion, ex- ber saw that he had been too fast; but endeav- ping the communion service of its abuses, and could, for a moment, deny this. plicitly and decidedly in his favor. He peti- oured afterwards to turn the dispute off to gene- providing for the quiet and orderly removal of But we have no reason to believe that he will. tioned the Senate accordingly to appoint a ral matters, such as the authority of tradition, images. This memorable edict bears date It is contrary to his usual mode of procedure. public religious Conference, to be held in their the decrees of councils, &c. Zuingle still May 15, 1524. Quietly now, and steadily, Theage of working miracles has gone by. And own presence, where an opportunity might be pressed him for proofs from the bible; but in the reformation went into effect, throughout we are not warranted from scripture to believe given to have this whole subject discussed vain. His colleague, Dr. Blanch, came for the canton. Processions fell into disuse. The that they will ever be repeated again. This mode of managing controversies, in the ward to his help; still however in the same relics and bones of the martyrs were decently God carries on the affairs of providence and way of a regular tilting match, was more style, without a word from the scriptures, buried. Gifts and offerings for the dead, grace through second causes.—He accom- your intermission in this manner, you must common in those days than it has been since. The delegate from Schaffhausen and Sebastian shrove-money, the blessing of palms, holy plishes his ends by intermediate agencies. He not wonder if in the afternoon you feel sleep-The Senate weighed well the difficulties of Meyer also of Bern, now exhorted the Senate water, wax lights, and extreme unction, were has determined to convert the world, not by y, and the preacher seems dull. the case; but in the end, consented to Zuingle's to follow out the excellent course on which set aside as superstitious things. The convents interposing any miraculous power, but by request. An order was issued, inviting all they had entered, and to protect the freedom were suppressed. Begging friends were made means of the Church. It was for this that she the clergy of the canton, along with certain of the gospel. Again the burgomaster inquir- to disappear. Of the monks, such as were was established. And for this she must labor, If your thoughts are allowed to wander unrelearned men named for the occasion, to attend ed, if any one would dispute any of the posi- young and hearty were set to learn trades, and and strive, and pray.—And if she does not go strained over the business of the past week, a public disputation, to be held before the tions of Zuingle, from the bible; but no in some cases to study; the aged were allowed forward and onward in this work, she is not or the plans for the week to come, you suffer

person or by a delegation. The bishop had Master Ulrick Zuingle should go on to preach depart in peace. It was well for them, to be over and help us," come from where it might, self, but may do hurt to both. You profit far overlook altogether a movement, in which so severe visitation from the State. When this vicar John Faber at its head, who had instruct whatever it be that ye may at any time suffer of the earth. It comes from the millions uptions to act according to circumstances when on its account, that will he richly compensate on whom God is constantly lavishing his boun-

cried out against by his enemies, all of which his side, and a number of faithful helpers to God's hand, but who are yet without God and he now offered himself to vindicate and main- encourage and uphold his hands. Among without hope in the world, and who bow down these, the most important was Leo Juda, who On the day appointed, the conference met. had been settled as pastor of St. Peter's Church and stones.—It meets us wherever we go, and

The burgomaster Roust stated, in a few daylight overturned from its place. Not only fort to see whether this "cry" is not address. the truth of its promises, and to the power of lieve his own doctrines and the Bible at the

excited in Zuingle a strong desire to be brought especially to the invocation of the mother of purpose taken by the government to simplify been few. And unless she propel the car of and instruct you. Exhausted by the labors into fair and open trial with his adversaries, God and of the saints, so far that he was ready their public worship; which was not to go in-salvation onward more rapidly than she has of the week, and trembling under its awful before the highest tribunal of the State to to acknowledge his errors, and would soon be to effect however for six months, that an op- done heretofore, the world will not be converwhich he belonged, and under the eyes as it set at liberty. "Sir general vicar," called out portunity might be had for any who might ted for many centuries to come.

Great Council of Zurich on the 29th of Janu- answer was returned. On this, he dismissed to die off, in the enjoyment of their benefices. doing her duty.

to controversy might be fairly considered and Senate to tarry, for the purpose of forming a has been mentioned, by which Zurich became think. They indulged no such ideas as some will be cold, your prayers formal, and you kind as Christ.

settled, and general harmony if possible re- decree; and then he remarked with a smile to separated from the Church of Rome, the two who would be christians now do.—They did will be disqualified to engage profitably in the stored. An invitation was given also to the those who stood near, "The sword with which venerable patriarchs, who had so long and so not wait for God to do all, and they nothing. services of the sanctuary. other cantons, to send delegates to the meet- the pastor of Fisslispach was thrust through, honourably presided over the State, were both They did not, and could not, sit at ease, when 6. Do not criticise the performances of removed from their place. They died, about souls were perishing around them.-When your minister.-If he has preached a poor taken away just then. They left Zurich ex- they readily and heartily responded. They more by praying over the sermon, and apply-

blessings.—It comes from the hundreds and thousands who are the victims of heathenish folly, superstition and cruelty. It comes from the myriads who are the workmanship of before and acknowledge as their God, stocks wherever we are. We cannot stop it, nor fight against God. If we do, the very stones it may sometimes be only a "still small voice," speaks, woe to him that will not listen. When

God cads, woe to him that will not regard.

sel, in the bishop's name. After this, Zuingle subject of religion, to be opened in the Senate can hear the cries of the heathen perishing for travention to his will, and check to his prestood up; and having deplored the general house of Zurich, on the 26th of October, in lack of knowledge, and still remain uncon- sumption,) the sum of this much-tried Chriscerned.

tian went down in clouds. His disease ap-Invitations to be present, were sent as be- There is a dreadful apathy manifested in parently overwhelmed and absorbed him. To by the majority of the members, and did not through a constantly accumulating weight of fore to the different Swiss States, and to the the Church with regard to this subject at pre- human eyes all was dark and gloomy. "He understood their teaching. Some troubled, prevail. With smooth words, the bishop's human ordinances, declared that he had from bishop of Constance; as also now to the bishop sent. An apathy unpardonable and sinful in died and made no sign."

Who would not be others cried out, others believed and obeyed, representative brought forward his cause as a sense of duty set himself in opposition to of Basel, and to the University established in the highest degree. Christians seem to act as ready at once to say that the prayer of this while the most part persecuted. Now, would before, without charging any body by name; these, earnestly desiring to see the pure gospel the same place. Only Schaffhausen and St. if they did not know their duty with regard to good man had, by inscrutable Providence, been and then prepared with his company to retire. once more restored. On this account, he had But Zuingle begged him aloud to wait, and incurred hatred and calumny; which had led however, was considerably larger than the do not, too often, because they will not.—And had bid farewell to his cherished hopes forevif God should punish the Church for this in- er? Who would not anticipate how such an During the first day, the discussion was difference to the claims of the heathen, it would exit of such a father must have strengthened ism, as those above alluded to, who heard the "to dispute, and besides have not mentioned your name."—"Listen, then, without this," offensive, in separate propositions, for which second, the question of the mass came forward. What she deserves.—It could be no more than to apply, in a spiritual, no less than in a national dispute, and besides have not mentioned be no wonder.—It would be no more than to apply, in a spiritual, no less than in a national dispute, and besides have not mentioned be no wonder.—It would be no more than to apply, in a spiritual, no less than in a national dispute, and besides have not mentioned be no wonder.—It would be no more than to apply, in a spiritual, no less than in a national dispute, and besides have not mentioned be no wonder.—It would be no more than to apply, in a spiritual, no less than in a national dispute. exclaimed Zuingle, "that you may be able the better to inform the bishop of the state of things be the reclaimed in closing—"in dem Nahmen to apply, in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a hat of apply in a spiritual, no less than in a ha at Zurich." As the delegate still refused to Gottes, hier bin ich!" ("Well then, in God's way. With much more force, it was argued that the servant that knew his master's will leth beasts; even one thing befalleth them; the doctrine preached by Universalists is not in a different quarter against innovation, on and did it not, was beaten with many stripes. as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, duce you to hear me, as commissioners, I in- A deep silence followed. The burgomaster the ground that all reforms in religion should And as God deals with individuals, so does he they all have one breath; so that a man hath treat you then by our common faith and for again invited any one to come forward, who commence in men's hearts, and so quietly deal with whole bodies. As he deals with un- no pre-eminence above a beast?" But no. Jesus' sake—hear me as christians ?" A had any accusation to bring in the case. Again, work themselves out at last to the surface of profitable servants in the Church, so will he of God's ways are not our ways." The re-

the world, and to enlighten the world. And the day in the late affair before the Senate. tor of Fisslispach was first presented before gun to move, holding fast to God's word, and dare she hide her candle under a bushel? The murmurs and complaints, of the popish the federal diet at Baden, then handed over to at the same time studying as much as possible Dare she refuse to let her light so shine that namite, by Rev. H. Woodward. all may see it? No: her light is to be seen before. The monks especially made themthrown into prison. There is reason now,
selves active, in the way of slander and alarm; however, to fear that the man has suffered most firm and prudent manner. Zuingle was hangs like an incubus upon the whole moral world.—She is so to shine, that all the dark

places of the earth be illuminated. But why talk thus? Has not the Church pastor of Fisslispach, he had been given up studied. The same work was forwarded also can to evangelize the world?—True: she has missions, but this is all. Comparatively speaking, she has done nothing. She has not done what she could for the heathen, nor has she

aged if he believes he is remembered in your 3. Pray that the preaching may be blest to your soul.—He is a foolish man who sows the seed before he breaks up the soil. You receive it. If a blessing is not worth asking for do not complain if it is not bestowed. 4 Do not indulge in secular Conversation -Many professing Christians spend the interval between the services of the Sanctuary, in talking about their business, or their pleas-

> 5. Banish worldly thoughts .- You must not on the Sabbath "think your own thoughts."

for it. - God will leave you in darkness. The ary 1523, where the points lately brought in- the meeting for the forenoon, requesting the Shortly after the passing of the decree which Not so did the Apostles and early christians Sabbath will drag heavily away; your love I have served many masters, but none so

How shall I spend my Sabbaths profitably?

will bless you.

freedom, and saw not the sorrows which were the unsearchable riches of Christ.—And al- 7. Spend every Sabbath as though it were preparing to fall upon her, in following years. though they preached Christ crucified to the your last Sabbath will soon comes J. W. N. Jews a stumbling block, and to the Greeks Perhaps the next will be your last. Spend foolishness, they were not discouraged nor it, then, as you will wish you had done when For the Weekly Messenger.

The claims of the Heathen upon the Church.

The claims of the Heathen upon the Church. The "Macedonian cry" "come over and They knew that bonds and imprisonments, much in prayer; you would banish worldly help us" is daily sounded in our ears, now and trials, and persecution, and death, awaited thoughts and conversation; you would read your hope for eternity. Do this, and your Sabbaths will not be spent in vain .- Farmer's

SIGMA.

RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS.

Anecdote of a dving Father.

A gentleman of sincere and ardent piety,

Universalism. Therefore watch and remember, that by the space of three years, I ceased not to waru

was nevertheless entirely unsuccessful in the every one, night and day, with tears. religious training of his family. In spite of Now, if Universalism be true, such conduct all his anxious efforts, they grew up, before as this, of Paul is perfectly unaccountable. his eyes, to man's estate, without at all yield- 'Warning every one night and day with tears.' ing to the impressions which he so strenuous- If Paul lived at this day, he would find such ly labored to make. Though they held their conduct ridiculed and scoffed at, by all the U. father in the highest respect, they still resist. niversalists in the land. There is nothing wherever we are. We cannot stop it, nor dare we turn a deaf ear to it: for if we do, we ed every endeavor, and every fond art by more common now than for Universalists, programment God. If we do the very stopes which he essayed to draw their hearts to God; fessing to believe the Bible, openly to avow will cry out and condemn us.—And although so that from day to day he had to take up the their hostility to any earnest, serious and prolamentation of the prophet, "They have made tracted effort to influence dying men to accept yet this voice is from God.—And when God their faces harder than a rock; they have re- and obey the blessed gospel: What then fused to return." Foiled in every attempt at would be the fate of Paul or any other minissuccess in what was, next to his salvation, the ter of Christ, if he were for three whole years leading object of his wishes, at last he fixed to warn every one night and day with tears! help us," are weighty and solemn—weighty his heart on one remaining hope: it was this If Paul believed in a future 'judgment,' and -that when he came to die, and when his the 'perditions of ungodly men,' then his conbe maintained. Zuingle must be openly and be maintained. Zuingle must be openly and Bern, was there also, but not in the character warm than wise, proceeded in the name of the the serious consideration of every disciple of children, softened by sorrow for a parent duct was reasonable. If he did not, it was the serious consideration of every disciple of children, softened by sorrow for a parent duct was reasonable. If he did not, it was the serious consideration of every disciple of children, softened by sorrow for a parent duct was reasonable. positively sustained, or else openly and posi- of a delegate. In the middle of the hall, sat reformation to treat disrespectfully the outward the Lcrd Jesus Christ. And he that does not whom they loved, would be disposed to lis-Ulrick Zuingle, at a table, by himself, with monuments and symbols of the Romish super- weigh these claims candidly and fairly, and ten with peculiar reverence to his dying coun- clear, if Universalists believe their own doc-Already the bishop of Constance, to whose the holy scriptures before him in different lan-stition. A crucifix, which stood in a much try to see what his duty in the matter is, is a spiritual jurisdiction Zurich belonged, had conguages, and the eyes of all fastened upon him frequented street, an object of veneration to traitor to the cause of Christ, and a recreant ment God would give him strength to bear his apostles, spoke and acted in an unreasonamultitudes who passed that way, was in broad to his trust.—He that does not make any ef-

> Further, if Universalism be true, the consake, he might be blessed with what is called a teousness, temperance and judgment to come,

All will remember that the whole tenor of the New Testament represents men as acting under a fearful responsibility in regard to the future; and those that heard the Apostles thus the preaching of Universalism, on Righteousness, Temperance and Judgment, ever produce results of this description? Was ever any person affected by the preaching of Universal-Apostles? Is it not impossible in the nature the doctrine preached by the Apostles,-because it does not produce the same effects.

And is it not passing strange that Christ and his apostles should be persecuted, from city murmur of dissatisfaction now ran through all was still. Zuingle rose then and spoke: life. But Zuingle and Leo Juda, with the deal with the undutiful and unprofitable Church. sult was altogether the reverse. This awful to city, and finally martyred, for preaching. It is high time, then, that the Church awake and distressing scene produced upon the minds as Universalists say, that men are not totally depraved, that they receive every day all the punishment they deserve, and that immediately, or soon after death, they will go away inthe peace. Some desultory discussion follows charged me with heresy; I may be constrained by the peace of the subject of the s world persecutes for preaching such doctrines -the kingdom will certainly be divided against itself, and we may expect the end to come very soon.

Political Victory.

Victory in politics, is no sure test of the right. It was a victory of this kind that eruthan the old, and curse your country with two evils instead of one. It is casting out devils measures victorious, do not rob your country of all right men. An upright minority is betlust of victory is a dangerous passion. It will prove to you, alas! too easily, that your cause is a right one; nay that the salvation of vour country is in it. Be jealous, therefore of yourthat which is only a real mischief and shame to your country. I say not this to check your ardor, or keep you back from strenuous exertion. It is no merit to be a tame or timorous actor in this field. Only, see, as you will do when you stand before the judgment seat, that you act from a sober, well ascertained view of the public good.-Rev. H.

Bushnell.

was received from the bishop, in which, with- will speak, on so many invitations," exclaim- feeling, was rudely broken in upon, at one late her to greater and mightier effort. At hearts and consciences of these young persons, cified the Savior of the world. The voices out touching the matter referred to him, he ed Jacob Wagner, the pastor of Nestenbach, time, by some remarks of an irreverent cast, ease is she, when the cry of the "dead" will that, though too late to gladden their tather's that cried "Crucify him," presimply exhorted that the late occasions of of- "I must even do it myself, thought the least proceeding from one whose zeal for the refor- not move her to make every exertion in her last hours on earth, "his people became their vailed. And if we pass by the cross, we hear fence should be made to cease, as he consider- learned here. We all recollect the order of mation was of the most impure sort. In re- power to send them the life giving gospel.— people, and his God their God." And thus the the victorious party there shouting in mockeed the ordinances and usages of the Church the bishop, not long since published, that ferring afterwards to what had been spoken in At ease is she, when she does not do all that prayer which the Lord refused to answer in ry, and wagging their heads at the righteous of one character with the gospels, the doctrine nothing should be spoken or done against tradi- this tone, Zuingle was affected even to tears; she can do, to woo and win the souls of the letter he abundantly granted in the spirit. Victim of their malice. You have now two tion. Now, master Ulrick's propostions are and a number of others were perceived to be perishing gentiles to Christ. At ease is she, And He who chose the weak things of this great parties in the field, and one or the other All this happened in the year 1522, and against tradition; and yet no one will show weeping at the same time. The discussion when the groans of a "broken creation" will world to confound the things which are might- is to be victorious. Doubtless that party will contributed naturally to make Zuingle and his that they are wrong. In my opinion then we was closed on the third day; with an exhorta- not give her great movings of heart, and heavi- y," was pleased to accomplish, by the with- be filled with high exultation. They will dedrawal of succor and support, all that human clare it by their flags flaunting in the air, and The Church was designed to be a light in wisdom had anticipated, as a consummation to ther cannon thundering down the valleys. But be attained by a victorious and triumphant will it be the victory of merit and right, or the death alone .- From the Sequel to the Shu- victory of art, and mischief, and corruption? It may be one, or it may be the other; for as I just now showed you, the basest appeals will sometimes go as far in politics as any other. You must always go beyond the mere 1. Rise early.—God requires one-seventh fact of victory, therefore, to find whether you part of your time. The Sabbath is just as will have any real ground of exultation. And ong as any other day. If you indulge in when we go up to stand before God and ans: sleep Sabbath mornings one hour or two later wer, not by party declamation, but by the than usual, you rob your God and your own test of real merita you will find it so. Many soul of so much holy time; and if you begin a victory then will show itself to be a victory the day by robbing God you cannot expect he of wrong over right. See to it, then; every man, that the victory he is after is a victory 2. Pray for your Minister .- He will then of truth and justice; for it must be evident to preach better, and you will be better prepared every man, that if our nation is ever undone to profit by his preaching. He needs your it must be by such victories at our elections prayers. He has tasked his energies to the as are not victories of truth and principle, Prefer always to be vanquished rather than to win by falsehood, or stratagem, or bargain. Say not, as I sometimes hear, we must conresponsibility, he will be cheered and encourquer the devil with his own weapons: for that is only to create a stouter and worse devil by Beelzebub. No, if you cannot make right ter than universal corruption, and a good cause had better be lost than basely gained. The selves, and see that you are not betrayed into ure, or politics. This is not remembering the the folly of a hard and toilsome struggle for Sabbath day to keep it holy. If you spend

In respect to myself I have been compelled

to acknowledge that God had sent me by spe-

time. I could have wished indeed that a

work of so much importance had been com-

mitted to more competent hands; yet since I

are unscarchable, and that he often accom

plishes great objects by the smallest and most

inadequate means, that it may be made mani-

fest that the excellency of the power is of

God, and not of man, I have cheerfully sur-

rendered myself to his will, and sought help

from him, who gives vigor to the weary, and

power to him that has no strength, and confi-

ded in the promise that, those who hope and

The vineyard of the Lord in these wide ex-

tended regions has been deplorably desolated

ers, who have come from Germany and taken

their course through this country; so that the

friends and advocates of the pure Reformed

doctrines have been exceedingly discouraged.

It appeared some years ago as if the crafty

Hernhutters would carry off by their seductive

doctrines many of our members, as well as

of other denominations, and take the lead in

the country. But God who does all things

well in his own time, and who knows best

when the proper time comes to afford help from

the sanctuary, revived by the most impres-

sive instructions of your Rev. Synods the dis-

pirited members of the Church, by assuring

them that the Judicatories of the Church of

the Netherlands took a deep and serious inter-

est in their welfare. These assurances made

such an impression on the minds of many, in

connection with the hope of obtaining the min-

istrations of the pure evangelical truth, that

great numbers returned to the Church from

the dangerous fetters of the Hernhutters.-

Among these was the Rev. James Lischy,

formerly a zealous leader and ordained teach

er,\* or preacher of this sect, but now, a warm

opposer of them, (as his published writings

testify) and a faithful minister of the holy

Gospel in the churches in which he now use-

fully labors for the time being, † and is to me

a dear brother and fellow laborer in faith and

prayer—so that now these deceivers are ma

Towards the end of this year the churches

of Philadelphia and Germantown earnestly en-

treated me to take charge of them as a regu-

lar pastor. Mr. Boehm, who had preached

here once every month, was desirous on ac-

count of advanced age and, infirmity to be re-

leased from this charge, and warmly urged

me to accede to their wishes, because he

thought it would be a benefit to both churches.

tion, that Mr. Boehm would continue his

ed my introductory sermon from Gen. 32. 26.

Journal must have labored under very strong predju-

doctrines such severe epithets, nor given such a rep-

spirit than they do in Christian countries; but in hea-then lands their missionaries have been perhaps more

path, and the blessing of the Lord has rested on their labors.

The German Reformed Congregation at East

My eye caught, in turning over the pages

Permit me then, fully to enable others, as

ment, of the German Reformed church as it

Van der Sloot, and Jacob Bear, the immedi-

Berlin, Pa.

For the Weekly Messenger.

Baltimore, 1840.

bered" by many.

have been realized.

resentation of their proceedings. We could scarcel

name a denomination, maintaining and loving

ing no more progress.‡

ed church Philadelphia, \*

which they had departed, and escaped from

by the various sects, and the heretical teach-

trust in the Lord, shall not be ashamed.

### ORIGINAL.

For the Weekly Messenger Brief soketch of the origin, progress &c. of the (Continued from No 274.)

the following will show, being in substance the Synods of North and South Holland.

1st Charge-Philadelphia and Germantown.-Supplied by Mr.. Schlatter, since 1747. Goshenhoppen & Great Swamp. plied since 1746, by Rev. Geo. M. Weis. Falconer Swamp & Providence.—Supplied since 1748, by Rev. John P. Leydich. Skippack, Whitpain, Indian Creek and

Lancaster & Schaefer's Church.—The first vacant—the latter supplied by Mr. York, Kreuz-Creek, Conewago & Ber-6th mudian.—Since 1745, by Rev. Jacob Tulpehocken & adjoining congregation.

.7th Since 1748, by Rev. Mr. Bartholomaeus. White-Oakland, Mode-Creek, Cocalico and Seltenreich .- Vacant. Donegal, Swatara and Quitobehill.-9th Northampton and Southampton,-Sup-

olied temporally by Mr. Du Bois, Low Great Lehigh, Little Lehigh, Forks, Saucona and Springfield.—Vacant. 11th Heidleberg, Egypt & Jordan.—Vacant: Magunsch, Allemangel, Smalzgasz and Maxatany.—Vacant.
Shenandoah, Misanotti, South Branch

14th and New-Germantown.—Vacant. Manoccacy and Conagocheague. Rochaway and Foxhill.—Vacant. The first 13 charges were in Pennsylvania;

the 14th in Virginia; the 15th in Maryland;\* and the 16th in New Jersey. Besides the congregations in Maryland, above named, there was also a congregation at Frederick. From the above it will be seen, that there

preaching (Mr. Schlatter being now out of the commands us to thrust in the sickle. country); leaving 11 charges, unprovided for -there being at the time only one German Reformed minister west of the Susquehanna.

Though there is now scarcely any thing, relating to the state of the Church in the period immediately succeeding, accessable to us, we yet know that the application to the Churches in Holland, made by Mr, S. in person, was in a good degree successful. Ministers were sent in from time to time, a number of whom were provided not only with the means necessary to come to this country, but sustained also in part for some time after they had reached their respective fields of labor. In like manner German teachers were to a greater or less extent provided; as also German Bibles and other religious books.-Nor was it long until a number of laborers for this interesting field, were raised up on the ground; among whom was the lamented Wagner and others whose praise is still in the Church.

The connection formed with the Synod of Holland was maintained up to the year '92 when owing to the agitated state of Europe, the interests of the Church here required, that this connection should cease. Accordingly, it was dissolved, and the German Reformed Synod here declared an independent body.

But, though the Synod was now less trammeled, there were still serious hinderances in the wav of the Church's prosperity. One of these, was the want of a Literary and Theological Institution. While the English population had their flourishing colleges and seminaries, which were sending out by scores qualified laborers into their churches, we had nothing of the kind; but were left to depend upon arrivals from Europe and the training instruction; expedients, which, while they failed to furnish the requisite number of ministers, moreover in their operation not unfrequently proved disastrous to the best interests of the Church. Another serious drawback, was the language. There were not wanting places, where already at a very early day, both languages were required. And how this operated, and has continued to operate to the disadvantage of the Church, we need not state. However, notwithstanding these obstacles and others no less serious that might be mentioned, the Church, by the help of God, still gradually increased from year to year.

In 1817 the Minutes of Synod were printed for the first time, from which it appears, that there were then in connection with the Synod 42 ordained ministers and 9 candidates.

In 1819, the Synod was divided into Classes, and the following year accordingly, was number of congregations, had increased to be-1828, was adopted the present Constitution of the Church.

During the last twenty years, the movements | fifth church. of the German Refermed Church have been onward with a progress unexampled in any former period of her history. For, instead Here I preached in a wooden church with of something over fifty ordained ministers, as much satisfaction, and the congregation rewas the case 20 years ago, she has now in the ceived the word of God with warm affection, neighborhood of two hundred; and instead of and were longing ardently for the healthfulsomething like three hundred and fifty or | bread of life, and for a regular ecclesiastical ganized congregations, as then, she now has something like six hundred spread over nine or ten states of the Union and embracing it main without a teacher; since 46 heads of is thought, seventy-five thousand members, families cheerfully engaged according to their many of whom are among the wealthy of this ability £15 annually in money and produce. great and favored nation-abundantly blessed | Could this church be united with Whitpian & with the means of doing good. The increase | Skippack-the three would be able to provide in her number of ministers and congregations, however, is not the only encouraging circumstance, which the Church, at present, presents, The life of religion too, is more generally diffused among her members, and is still it is believed, diffusing itself more; and more.with another and most interesting means of religious instruction, which once was not thought of.—We refer to her Religious Periodicals. The "Weekly Messenger," and members of the church to come to me, - and "CHRISTLICHE ZEITSCHRIFT," may now, we fondly trust, be looked npon, as placed on a any thing like the circulation, which they should have (for one, or the other, or both, should be in the hands of every member of years. the Church) they are, at this very time exerting, through her length and breadth, a most happy influence. These periodicals are now issued from her own Publication Rooms, or PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, which, though at present still considerably in debt, promises to be, at no distant day, a powerful engine of good-a fruitful scource of blessing to the Church, in all her borders.

And then she has her SEMINARY and Cot-LEGE now, both of which, though not yet placed upon a solid basis, are in a highly pros-

\*Conococheague Settlement-Such was the name given to the neighborhood of what is now Chambersof that name, must have been the Grindstonehill congregation-six miles South from Chambersburg, which was the first Reformed congregation in the en-

What was the state of the Church in 1751 taining between TWENTY AND THIRTY young ly any where have I read them in the church men in their preparation for the gospel min- without seeing tears of joy flowing down the the Report which Mr. Schlatter laid before sistry; as also her Boards of Domestic and cheeks of most of the hearers—they thanked Foreign Missions, which, though not doing God, who had disposed the hearts of their much, are at least doing something. Another fathers in the Netherlands to adopt them as encouraging feature in the present state of the poor forsaken orphans, to provide for their Churcheis, that we are emphatically one welfare, and that of their children. They PEOPLE. While some of the other denomi- supplicated him, who had begun this work, to nations of our land, have among them divis- carry it on to perfection; to bless the means ions & dissensions, peace and harmony dwell employed, and to support the feeble instrument throughout all our borders. The unhappy entrusted with this important commission, and division once existing in East Pennsylvania, | guide and qualify him by his Spirit. is so thoroughly healed that not one trace more remains. And the brethren in the West are on the most friendly terms with the Eas- cial direction of his gracious Providence with tern section of the Church, and are at this very such a commission at the most favorable time, as it would seem from the proceedings of several of their District Synods, taking steps toward a formal re-union, which cannot be more cordially desired by them, than know, that the ways of God in his sanctuary it is wished by us.

If in connection with the above we think of the vast resources of the Church-abundantly sufficient to place her Institutions on a foundation, as broad and deep and permanent as any in the land, and to put all her machinery, for the building up of her waste places and the extending of her borders, into successful operation-and then look over the extensive territory that hes before us, inviting us to enter and "possess the land"—we may have some idea of our prospects, as well as of our responsibilty as a Church. Especially is the prospect in the West inviting. Thither hundreds of our members with their families have emigrated, to say nothing of the thouwere in all 48 congregations, formed into 16 sands of European Germans, They are pastoral charges. Out of these sixteen ready to receive at our hands the bread of life. charges, five only were supplied with regular The fields are white for the harvest and God

#### For the Weekly Messenger Schlatter's Journal

York, Pa., Jan. 5, 1840.

On the 15th of Oct., having humbly sought the guidance and blessing of God to prosper my way, I traveled from Philadelphia to Providence, 30 miles distant, and visited the Rev. H. M. Muhlenburg, the first Lutheran preacher in this country, who was sent hither in 1743, by the most Rev. Court preacher Ziegehagen, of London, on nearly the same footing with myself, and for the same object. I found it expedient to take a schedule (or memorandum) of the manner in which it was necessary for me to treat with them in reference to the inter-marriage of these two denominations in these regions. His Reverence received me with all possible affection and brotherly kindness, commended himself and his brethren to our friendship, and desired peace and harmony in our mingled neighborhoods; which has been preserved, sacred and unmolested, during my residence in Pennsylvania-might we but see the footsteps of such harmony in Germany also.

The next day I administered with Mr. Boehm the Lord's supper to his church at Falconer Schwam, 8 miles distant, consisting of 90 members. After the service 46 heads of families engaged to raise £15 with some grain annually for the support of a preacher. The next day having returned to Providence, I preached in a barn, as the poor congregation had yet been unable to build a church. When according to custom, I made known my commission, they then obligated themselves to raise a salary of £15 in money and grain for a pastor. One third at least of up of young men from our midst by private these two congregations was absent from these two meetings, and Mr. Muhlenburg, the Lutheran preacher in both places, assured me, that the Reformed were here very numerous, and that, when they saw regular order established, public service every fortnight, and the youth properly instructed, they could and would do more than they had promised. He appealed to his own experience. Accordingly I suppose that about £40 may be depended on, and this will constitute the fourth church able and disposed to support a pastor.

In the afternoon I went to Goschenhoppen, In the alternoon I went to Goschenhoppen, to see Mr. Weis; and on the 19th preached at New Goschenhoppen for the purpose of attempting in conjunction with Messrs. Boehm and Weis, to reconcile by the blessing of God, the division made in this church by a man, who has thrust himself uncalled into the ministry, and formed a party of about 20 families. Although we did not succeed in accomheld the first Delegate Synod. The number plishing his object according to our wishes, of ministers now exceeded fifty; while the vet the Lord interposed some time after, and truth, which manifests less of a restless, proselyting brought about an amicable arrangement.tween three and four hundred. In 1825 the This church, with old Goschenhoppen and faithful and successful than those of Theological Seminary was established. In Grossenschwam, are supplied by Mr. Weis, & Church. No rigors of climate from the eternal frosts furnish altogether not more than about £40 of the north to the sickly burnings of the Equator—for the support of a preacher. This is the for the support of a preacher. This is the

> On the 20th I continued my journey, 13 miles further, to Indianfield, or Indian Creek. organization. It would distress me exceedingly, if these poor shepherdless sheep must re-£33 for the support of a preacher, and would

thus constitute the sixth station for a pastor. Having left the place the same evening I lodged at the house of Mr. Boehm, and returned to Philadelphia the next day, and gave God thanks, that my journey had not been al-Besides the living teacher she is now blessed together fruitless; although it had not succeeded according to my wishes.

On the 22nd I preached a preparatory ser mon at Germantown, and requested all the after I had spoken to each according to circumstances, I wrote down their names. The proached the table of the Lord in ten or twelve

November 4th, I went to Hallmill, New Jersey, 33 miles, and after the ordinary preparatory services, and a special examination of render an account of his stewardship to the controlled by man. The Jews did to Elias members, I dispensed the Lord's supper to 39 Master. He was succeeded, consecutively, communicants; and on the 7th after Thanks- by the Rev'ds Charles Helffenstein, F. W.

giving Sermon returned to the city. awakened my strongest sympathy, when with condition of their fellow christians, and their charge of the dispersed flock. He preached MAUL, Maul was a heavy hammer; a to make more exertions of this kind. innocent children—the former deprived for statedly for two or three years to this people; weapon formerly much used in warfare. "A years together of spiritual care and nourishburg, and the surrounding region. The congregation principles of religion—and who being destitute two or three years, added to the church; and, arrow," Prov. xxv. 18; that is, he is as dan- tants as it might be, it certainly might support correctly and thoroughly performed, ninetyof faithful teachers and guardians, were led that at the time, when he ceased preaching gerous and destructive as those weapons. away into all kinds of error and sectarianism. in Berlin-a few weeks after the meeting of MEAT, and MEAT-OFFERING, "And God cellent land lie wholly unoccupied. At long out the necessity of a repetition, showing per-

percus condition, numbering considerably over the help of God assist them, as far as possible, unpleasant feelings, or to make invidious com- "The fields shall yield no ment." Hab. iii, 17. what it might be, and with what it is in many one hundred students and having a faculty that, it is provide consolation for poor forsaken souls. Parison, any thing but enviable. The few that it is acknowledged on all hands, will compare thave every where discovered, that the remained were a "scattered flock." For there gone a change. We now commonly under-ful, as you cast your eye over these hills and honourably with any in the land. Besides churches testify the highest regard for the de- scarcely existed, even at the time when Classistand it to mean flesh, or animal food; but in valleys, to observe such a scarcity of human this, she has now her Board of Beneri- cisive and consoling instructions given me by sis met, a regularly organized congregation the Bible it signifies food in general; any thing beings to cultivate them. I was also struck CIARY EDUCATION, which is at this time sus- the Rev. Deputies of the two Synods. Scarce- as will appear from the facts, that the con- eaten for nourishment, whether by man or with the progress which intemperance is mak-

condition of the congregation.

that many speak, with none other than feel- vi. 55, he teaches, that it is by faith in him, acquainted with Frank hablts; but I found ings of joy and delight of the meeting of Clas- our spitural life is fed, and maintained, just as that raki, a very strong kind of drink, was of the brethren. It will further appear so, receiving food. when you compare the present, and the former state of the church in this place. At the Church-book-A congregation has been Rev. F. and recently admitted into the church, meters, or measurers. on their religious experience, had been elected and were solemnly installed, last Sunday, Harboldt, Elders. Brothers John Wiest, The word only occurs once in the Bible. Barnard Hildebrand, Daniel Mertz, and ing were elected as Trustées Bro's Hugh Mc-Sherry, and Emanuel Butt.

us by their counsels, in measures for the ad- selves, and first amend ourselves. vancement and prosperity of the church. Many of them rejoice, ("while the narrowed few," who believes the word of God, are uncon-like a fort built of solid-rock. scious that the people of Berlin and its vicinity, are under multiplied and grateful obligations to the Head of the Church, for directing a faithful servant, and minister of the Gospel to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to them, and to labor in this part of God's moral

viney ard. Touching the prospects of the church in this place, they are daily brightning. Publie preaching, and the prayer:meeting, are both well attended, Although we have not had properly speaking a revival-soul-stirring times; still it must be manifest to every one, even to the casual observer, that God is in our midst. For many of the lukewarm have been revived, and the careless have been brought to think. The dispersed flock has been pretty well collected, and about thirty added to the church; and in conclusion, it is fordly hoped, that before long, scores will enquire, "Men, and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" Fearful, that this notice has already been

protracted beyond its interest or importance, I shall close and subscribe myself, Yours, as ever,

#### I. D. R. January 1st. 1841.

RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS. HARD WORDS.

LEASING. Thou shalt destroy them that speak leasing,', Psalms v. 6. Leasing is a I yielded to their persuasions, and in the fear of the Lord accepted the call, which had been | Saxon word, now quite obsolete, end means made out unanimously by both, on the condi- lies, falsehoods.

LEAVEN, and UNLEAVENED. Leaven is any monthly services for six months longer, to al, kind of ferment, such as yeast or the froth of low me more leisure for travelling through the beer, which is mixed with dough in the makcountry, and visiting and organizing the scat- ing of bread. In eastern countries a piece of ered churches. Accordingly on the 21st of dough is kept until it is sour, for this purpose December I was installed by Mr. Boehm; and | Unleavened bread is a kind of cake, or biscuit, on New-Year's day, 1747, (old style) I preach- made without the use of yeast or leaven.

LEGION. "Then said Jesus, Thinkest thou in the name of the Triune God, as the reguthat I cannot now pray to my Father, and he lar pastor and teacher in the German Reformshall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" Matt. xxvi. 53. A legion was a band of soldiers in the Roman army, \*According to a Record, dated January 1743, and subscribed by the so called Bishop David (Nitschcontaining from 6000 to 7000 men. Jesus, when betrayed into the hunds of his enemies, †Having handed in a confession, dated Oct. 29th, declared, that God could presently (or immediately) send more than 70,000 angels for his desence; but he submitted himself unto death, †The emigrants from New Hernnhut, or United that he might finish the work of man's salva-Brethren, of that day must have been exceedingly different in their sentiments and conduct from those tion. Our Lord delivered a man from the power of an unclean spirit, whose name was of the present time, or else the worthy author of this Legion, Mark v. 6; this signifies a large dices, or he could not have applied to them and their number.

LENTILE. "A piece of ground full of leniles." 2 Sam, xxiii. 11. Lentiles were a kind of pea. It is still a common article of food in Egypt; and when boiled with garlie and beans, and mixed with oil, forms "red pottage," for which Esau sold his birthright, Gen. xxv. 29, 30.

LET. "I will work, and who shall let it?" privation, has checked their zeal, or arrested their successful course. The light of life has marked their Isa. xliii. 13. In this text, let has not the sense in which we now use it,-to permit or allow; but quite the contrary,—to hinder or oppose. God promised deliverance to his Church, and said that none should let, that is Christians that he had oftentimes purposed to come to them, "but was let hitherto." Rom. i. the opposite senses attached to this word by Moses-and Aaron went in, and told Pharoh, place, in May, 1840. The editors remark, Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Let my ·· We hope that the faithful ministrations of people go, that they may hold a feast unto me the brethren will not pass away un-remem- in the wilderness .- And the king of Egypt bered from the people." -They are "remem | said unto them, Wherefore do ye, Moses and Aaron, let the people from their works? get On reading the editors' remark, the thought | you unto your burdens." In the address of has been suggested, that it might, perhaps, be Moses it clearly means to permit, or allow; interesting to you, to hear how far your hopes | but in Pharaoh's answer, quite the reverse,to hinder, or interrupt.

LIBERTINES. "Then there arose certain of well as yourselves, to appreciate, what effect the synagogue, which is called the synagogue plain, pungent preaching has had on the peo- of the Libertines, disputing with Stephen." ple in this place, to present you a plain state- Acts vi. 9. Libertines, that is freemen; supposed to have been those who once were the general meeting of the missionary brethwas at the time when Classis met-its pre-Roman slaves, but who had obtained their sent condition; and in conclusion, the pros- liberty. Many of these professed the Jewish permanent basis; and, though they have not next day I administered the communion to 58 pects of the church. I would, however, by religion, and had a synagogue of their own; members, some of whom had not before ap- the way of intoduction, remark, that as early they strongly opposed the martyr Stephen. as 1790 or '92, the Rev. Mr. Ernst, labored | Libertine also denoted a Roman free citizen.

in this part of God's moral vineyard-minis- | List. "The wind bloweth where it listering in word and doctrine, till 1804, when teth." John iii. 8. That is, the wind bloweth at the advanced age of 60, he was called to as it pleases, at its own will and pleasure, un-"whatsoever they listed," that is pleased, or thought proper, Matt. xvii. 12.

At the close of my travels for this first year ate predecessor of Rev. John G. Fritchey, Ye cannot serve God and mammon," Matt. I must state, that I have met in various places the present pastor. In consequence of the con- vi. 24. Mammon strictly means "riches," many truly upright, and pious people, who gation having been some years without a reg- and is applied to the wealth of this world, and It was our conclusion, that a judicious effort leviation. He addsular pastor, her condition was far from being sometimes to the world in general. It was a

gregation, if it may be called such, consisted beast. Meal, flour, grain, and herbs, are ing among the Turks. I never saw so much of two deacons, mo clders, and five or six called "meat." A meat-offering in the Scripture drunkenness among Mussulmans before, especommunicating members. This was the tures is always a vegetable offering, and never cially among the lower classes. I had supan animal offering; and might now be called posed that the habit of drinking spirituous That your fond hopes have been measura- a meal offering" or "a bread offering." When ply realized, is also evident from the fact, Jesus says, "My flesh is meat indeed," John sis-of the plain, faithful, pungent preaching the natural body is nourished and grows by freely and extensively drank by those in the

· METE, and METE-YARD. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you a- cally probably, "Why they all drink-even present, there are seventy names enrolled in | gain," Matt. vii. 2. Mete signifies to measure. Mete-yard was a rod by which goods were regularly organized, through the indefatigable measured: "Ye shall do no unrighteousness be expected that we shall do the same?" We efforts of our worthy pastor. 'The following in mete-yard," Lev. xix. 35. Those employed brethren, most of whom were instructed by in measuring coals and corn are still called

MINCING. "The daughters of Zion are haughty, walking, and mincing as they go." as officers of the church, viz: Brothers Phil- Isa. iii. 16. Mincing here means walking in ip Eich, Isaac Treat, John Roop and Peter | a light, dancing manner; taking short steps.

More. "Why beholdest thou the mote Wm. S. Hildebrand, Deacons. The follow- that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?" Matt. vii. 3. The word mote comes from the Sax-I cannot omit this opportunity, to notice on "mot," and signifies an atom, a spot, any the liberal conduct of some of the Lutheran thing very small. We now generally say and other Christian brethren who assisted us simile." We are ready enough to notice the by their temporal things-aided, and still aid faults of others; but we should look to our-

MUNITION. "His place of defence shall be the munition of rocks," Isa. xxxiii. 16. Murepine) with us in any occurrence that con- nition, in ancient warfare, meant a fort, or tributes to build up the walls of Zion, and that rampart. Do not confound it with "ammupromotes the cause of vital piety. Many, as | nition." These words were spoken as an enintimated, refer to, and speak of, the meeting | couragement to the godly in a time of national of Classis with delight, and acknowledge the trouble, to assure them that whilst the wicked finger of Providence, in sending us a man after | should be swept away, those who loved God, God's own heart. And none, it is thought, should find in him a sure retreat and protection,

NEESINGS, In the description of leviathan, or the crocodile, Job xli. 18, it is said that "by his neesings a light doth shine. We now spell it "sneezing.

Under date of May 12th 1840, Mr. Perkins gives an account of an interesting school which the mission has commenced for Mohammedans, containg 23 scholars, of whom several are the relatives of the rulers of the country. The school was carnestly desired by Mohammedan. rulers, who have protected Mr. P. and his labors for the improvement of the Nestorians: The members of this school use the Bible for a reading book, and study the English language and geography. While Mohammedan princes are countenancing the labors of Christian ministers,—nominally Christian ecclesiastics, clothed with spiritual powers which Jesus Christ has never conferred upon his ministers are zealously opposing them. There is, perhaps, no opposition more hostile to the dissemination of divine truth, than that of ecclesiastics who have assumed powers to act the tyrant over the consciences of all within the sphere of their influence. This remark is supported by the following

Letter from Rev. Mr. Schneider, Dated Broosa, May 25th, 1840.

The disposition of the Greek ecclesiastics toward our operations is much as heretofore. Not only do they oppose us, but they harass and trouble all who would aid us, or are at all like minded with us. The villages in Demir evangelical teacher, of whom I have often was utterly and decidedly opposed to the measure. He could not think of such a thing, contract with another young Greek, who has been under my instruction, and with whose I have been much pleased. But neither would the bishop consent to their employing him.— The only objection to him was, that his sentiholiness replied, "The former teacher (the one account of his interest in the missionaries and when he has the uppermost, as the other. his attachment to evangelical views I have spoken before, has long been laboring to be ity of sentiment. Where no party arrogates restored. It was now about a year since he the dominance, there a difference of opinion was deposed, and thus cut off from almost all is less dangerous: all these disquiets arise onhis scources of income. He is a poor man, ly out of intolerance, because no party will with a family, and has within this year suffer. permit their naturul rights to be taken away ed much. He has made use of every measure from them. Different ways of thinking, and stop or interrupt him. Paul told the Roman that promised probable success, but to no of worshipping God, are no more prejudicial effect. Were he to recant, and to renounce to the peace of society than any other differhis evangelical sentiments, and to show him- ence of opinion, much less those in religion, 13, that is, was hindered. But we may see self an advocate of superstition, he might soon because it is entirely a matter of the heart, for of a volume of the "Messenger," an editorial turning to Exoc. v. 1-4. "And afterwards He cannot confess that he has done wrong in and, indeed, are not States also the most be reinstated. But this he says he cannot do. true religion has nothing to do with the State; embracing sentiments which he believes to be | flourishing where true liberty of conscience contained in the Bible; nor can be advocate prevails? and maintain what he believes to be error. The firmness with which he adheres to his a man may not think and reflect upon his cause, notwithstanding the opposition which religion, what then is religion?-blind infihe encounters, is rather remarkable. I know | delity? What a shame to the most enlightof no instance of similar decision in a priest in ened religion! Nothing is more unnatural this vicinity. May the Lord graciously lead than to desire to regard and treat the erring, him to a saving knowledge of himself. It is who still persists in his career, as an enemy not pleasant to be obliged to speak thus of of the truth of God, The philanthropist is those of whom we would hope better things; always mild and places himself in the situabut occurring events will not permit us to ex- tion of the mistaken man, Intolerance is one press ourselves otherwise. ren, held at Smyrna, and that on his return zen against citizen, turns society into a den

to Broosa he took the route by land, and pass- of murderers, makes Christiantty odious toed through Thyatira, Philadelphia, and Sardis, reason, and hence has occasioned the mostsites of three of the apocalyptic churches.— Of this journey he remarks-

We took with us some tracts and a few books for distribution by the way. We disposed of all we had with us, and could have much opposition had been manifested against squinting, on sixteen persons with success. our books, we did not anticipate much oppor-Mammon. "No man can serve two masters. tunity for circulating any; but we were pleas- ed by other persons in that city, who are ined to observe less suspicion, and more readi- competent, and who have put patients to ness to receive them, than we had looked for. much pain and suffering, without the least almight put in circulation a considerable numtears in their eyes, they lamented the pitiable flattering, at the time, the Rev. J. Bear took name given to a Syrian idol, the god of plenty. ber of books, and that it would be well now

I was struck with one feature of the countears, by all that was holy, that I would thro' to say the truth, without wishing to excite to you it shall be for meat," Gen. i. 29. villages. The population, compared with great utility of surgery.

iquors was principally confined to the higher classes, such as, from their situation, are more lower ranks. In expostulating with one individual on the subject, he replied, too hyperbolithe long white-bearded teachers freely indulge themselves; and if they do so, why may it not took every opportunity to condemn the practice, and to set forth its destructive consequences. In every case our arguments were listened to with an evident surprise, as coming from Franks. They seemed to think it was part of the character of a Frank, to drink spirits. And when we assured them that we habitually and from principle abstained from the use of all spirituous liquors, they would scarcely believe us. We were able, however, in general, to convince them of the evil of the practice, and, I trust, our influence in this respect will not prove in vain.

The Love of our Neighbor. Translated from the German of F. W. Jerusalem.

This love must also be exhibited towards the erring, the weak and the vicious .- A religion that comes from God, necessarily extends its law of love to those also. How wanting were this perfectly glorious law, if it did not also comprehend patience! Man, and civil society require nothing so much as this. What is more unnatural than for me to desire to withhold from a man the love which I otherwise were obligated to show him, because, in my opinion, he is in error; which means that he looks upon the thing in a different light than I; this is the primitive right of his intellectual nature.

How impossible it is for all men to possessthe same knowledge and the same way of reasoning! It is just as impossible as that they hould all have the same stature and disposiion. How much this difference depends upon natural capacities, the first impressions of education, and a deominant' habit of thinking! My neighbor esteems his way of reasoning the true, right, and best one; and it is no more in his power to see otherwise, than it is for him not to believe red colors are red. How unjust should I then be, if on this account I should wish to withhold my love from him! I must give him the same right, which I would have against him to believe that I can also be in the wrong: how would such an overbearing conduct appear to me! The freedom of thought is the first privilege of my reasoning nature, how cruel to wish to take this from me, especially when the whole peace of my mind is bound up with it! If it were a tyrant's will that I should plainly call his red colors blue, I might repeat it after him sooner than lose my life; and deride him as a fool, and my contempt would be my satisfaction, because my peace of mind was not involved in it: but when this suffers thereby then there is cruelty in his despotism. And how much more cruel, when it was not in my

power to think otherwise than I really do! However convinced I may be of the truth of my opinion, my, neighbor may be no less Tash, from whose school the enlightened and so of his; how can I judge of the convictions of others?—Should I regard as enemies spoken, was violently expelled, rece tly made of truth, or as hypocrites, all those who take an effort to have him restored. The princi- for truth what appears to me a perfect imposal men of the village went to the bishop to bility? But the error is too dangerous—the gain his consent to the man's return; but he respect which I owe to truth, and the love I owe to my erring neighbor, require of me to recover him from his error, if I am able. and almost rent his clothes at the idea. Of This is certainly my duty, as long as I can course, the timid people, who have always effect it by instructing him better? but where been accustomed to submit to the wishes of I cannot do this, then it is cruelty in me to their ecclesiastical rulers, were afraid to push | make him, who is already unfortunate in his the matter any farther. They next made a error, more so by depriving him of my love. I must leave him entirely to the freedom of thought, says the intolerant, nor can I take candid disposition and apparent love of truth from him my love on account of his errors, so long as there is nothing better to reclaim him; but when I show him his error, and he still clings to it, then it is obstinacy and selfwill. ments were too much like those of the mission. But what do I gain by compulsion? Notharies. On his inquiring of the bishop why he ing more than this, that I make him a hypowould not assent to his teaching there, his crite and rob him of peace, make my opinions more odious to him, and confirm him alluded to above) has filled the village with much stronger in his own. The erring neighbooks, and has turned the brains of the people. bur has ever the same right over me; he We now have need of a monk there, to coun- that is in the wrong, & he that is in the truth, teract his influence." An enlightened priest, are here also in the same danger of persecuof whose deposition from the priestly office on tion. The one adduces the same arguments,

But the peace of society requires a similar-

Intolerance is an extirpator of reason. If of the greatest crimes that can be committed Mr. Schneider mentions that he attended against society; for it fosters an eternal distrust, severs the most natural ties, arms citiunheard-of cruelties.—N. Y, Evang.

Dr. Crossman of Philadelphia, in a note published in the papers of that city, states that since the first of November he has performed advantageously given away more. As so the operation for the cure of Strabismus, or He says that this operation has been attempt-

The operation for Strabismus in skilful hands, lasts but one minute, or less. When compared with other operations, the pain is trifling. No confinement, or bandaging of but with what success, the writer knows not; man that beareth false witness against his try in this tour, viz. the smallness of its popu- of the eye, or dieting, is required afterwards. ment; the latter without instruction in the suffice it to say, that none were during the neighbour is a maul, and a sword, and a sharp lation. While it is not as destitute of inhabi- Ordinary business can be attended to. When a much larger number. Large tracts of ex- four in the hundred are perfectly cured with-They entreated and implored with a flood of Classis, the condition of the congregation was, said, Behold, I have given you every herb .- intervals the traveller meets with a few small haps, more than in any other instance the

### THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

CHAMBERSBURG, JANUARY 13, 1841.

To Correspondents.—"Mary Jane," next week. Several other Communications were received too late for the present number.

Mr John Naille, who was licensed to preach the gospel by the Synod at Greencastle, has received a call from the congregations in Liverpool, Perry Co. and vicinity. We understand that he has accepted of the call, and expects shortly to be regularly ordained and installed.

### Philadelphia Classis.

The official report of the proceedings of this Classis at its recent meeting in reference to the Centenary enterprize, will be found in another column. They are characterized by considerable spirit, and there is reason to believe that this Classis will not be remiss in the performance of its part of the great work, upon which the German Reformed Church has entered.

#### Lebanon Classis.

From a notice which will be found in another column of this paper, it will be perceived that a special meeting of the above Classis is to be held in Meyerstown, Lebanon Co., on the 3d of February next. We have been looking for a notice of this kind for some time, and are glad to find that there is manifested on the part of this Classis also, a disposition to move in the Centenary enterprize with as little delay as possible, according to the wishes expressed by Synod. " It is highly important to the success of the work that it should be commenced at an early period, and prosecuted with vigour and zeal by all. We hope that all the members of the Classis will manifest their interest in the enterprize, by a punctual and general attendance upon the proposed meeting.

#### The Minutes of Synod

In the English language have left the press, and were forwarded to those entitled to them during the past week. Without desiring to say any thing which might seem to be partial towards the Printing Establishment of the Church, we think we can safely say, that the minutes were never sent out in so neat and handsome a manner as those of the present year.

\* \* As it was omitted to state on the cover the number of sheets and the postage rate, we will here mention, that there are 51 sheets. The proceedings of any annual society is, according the post-office law, a periodical—consequently, periodical postage only is a copy at 9 cts. on the former, and 15 cts on the latter distance.

We have been recently informed, that the Rev. at Clearspring, Md. This intelligence will doubtless were highly flattering. Providence however, has seen proper, and no doubt, for wise and holy purpo-Disease has taken hold of his frame, and compelled him to retire from his labors, at least for a season; and thus has the people of his care been rendered pastorless. The brother has taken up his residence in the midst of his friends in the neighborhood of Frederick City. We wish him the speedy recovery of his health; and that his vacated charge may be soon supplied with another efficient pastor

### Information Received.

We are glad to have it in our power to state, that Mr. Lewis Hottel recently of Frederick co. Va., whose removal without paying his subscription to the Messenger, we noticed a few weeks ago, did not do so, without first having made some arrangements for the settlement of his account. Since obtaining this information, we regret noticing his removal in the manner we did. From the notice we received from the Post Master, we inferred that he had eloped. This, together with the frequency with which subscribers treat us in the improper manner supposed in this case, and the fact that we had previously written to Woodstock for information, without receiving any, must serve as our apology.

# The Centenary enterprize in the West.

A brother from Ohio, in a letter recently received from him, remarks, "I fully concur with the Centenary project, and go heart and hand in favor of any benevolent enterprize, that has for its object the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and the salvation of has been put into such successful motion, by the brethren in the East, through the agency of the "Messenger and Zeitschrift," that it will continue to revolve with power, until the 25th of December 1841. embraced in the contemplated enterprize, will have been gone over. May the Lord own, bless, and carry on the work, and crown it with abundant success."

Sentiments similar to those above, have been communicated by several of our brethren of Ohio, and judging from all the intimations received from this quarter, it is to be presumed, that the majority, if not all of the brethren there, are prepared heartily to unite with the East in observing the Centenary celebration. The existence of this state of feeling on the part of the brethren referred to, cannot but be a source of gratification to every one who wishes well to the German Reformed Church, and to the Redeemer's Kingdom in general. It is very important to the interests of the Church in the West, as well as in the East, that the whole Church as such should enter unanimously and heartily upon the great enterprize before us, and it is our fond expectation, that there will be nothing wanting on the part of the brethren in the West, towards accomplishing the part in the work, that is to be expected from them.

We wish to make a few suggestions in relation to this enterprize with respect to the West, and trust that they will be kindly received. If any thing important is to be accomplished, it is necessary, that soon as possible; and with a view to secure these ends, we would respectfully suggest the propriety of Ohio, at as early a period in the year as possible, with a view to bring this subject before them in an appropriate and tangible form. We should be glad to find some of the brethren, who feel interested in this enterprize, moving in this matter, and would fondly anticipate the happiest results. They themselves will be best able to determine in what manner it will be most proper to proceed in the matter suggested.

It may not be out of place to repeat the suggestion made a short time ago by our correspondent "J. W. N." in reference to the manner in which the funds that may be raised in the West in connection with the Centenary effort might be appropriated. The brethren themselves, will of course have it in their power to dispose of the proceeds of their efforts, in such a way as they may judge most expedient. If the situation of things are such in the West as to render it impossible or inexpedient to locate the funds at home at this time, they might be transferred to the eastern side of the mountains, and located here until the situation of things require their removal or render it expedient. Thus a professorship might be establish- this city, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. F. an instance of the trifling quantity of sugar made from ed in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg Pa., Berg, we understand is blessed with an interesting it, we will state that from twenty arpents of such cane upon the condition that it shall be removed to the revival; and that on Sabbath last, forty-six were ad-West, so soon as circumstances may require it. Oth- ded to the Church-30 on examination, and 16 by er objects of a kindred character might be effected letter.

in the same way, and upon the same conditions. In this manner, the brethren would in the end secure for the use of the Church in the West, the whole amount of the funds, which they shall be able to raise in connection with the Centenary operations in their

After the above was in type, we received a notice from the President of the Third District Synod of Ohio, calling a special meeting of that body, which ed to be but one mind as it regards the Centenary will be found in its place. We are glad to find our suggestion anticipated in this instance, and hope that the example of this .District Synod, will soon be followed by the remaining two.

### Bible Classes in Sabbath Schools.

The importance of Bible classes, composed of the older youth and adults, and connected with our Sabbath Schools, is beginning to be more extensively felt. We are glad to find the subject receiving considerable attention at the present time, and hope that it will result in their more general introduction. It was our lot some eight or nine years ago to have charge of a Sabbath School, with which there were four Bible classes connected, consisting on an average of about a dozen members each, and from the experience thus afforded, we are prepared heartily to recommend their introduction into all Schools. They should be composed of persons from fifteen years of age and upwards, both male and female, and their stated exercise should be the systematic study of specific portions of the Scriptures. To give interest to them, and likewise to furnish those who compose them with proper facilities for acquiring information, there should be a library connected with the school, composed of works suited to the capacities of those of riper years. There are several considerations which present such Bible classes in the most favorable light, to a few of which we shall briefly advert.

1. Such Bible classes exert a favorable influence upon the younger portion of the Sabbath School. Many young persons as they arrive to maturer years, are often induced to forsake the Sabbath School, from ence, and by this means better order and attention would be secured.

2. The successful management of such Bible classes furnishes the Sabbath School with a most powerful to be charged, that is to say, 1½ cents a sheet if under auxiliary, in the way of supplying it with properly 100 miles, and 21 if over 100 miles—which will make | qualified teachers. Many Sabbath Schools languish for the want of such teachers. It is a difficult matter in many places to find a sufficient number of persons for the successful management of Sabbath Schools, whose interest in the cause is great enough to induce them to become teachers. And even in many of William Zimmerman has resigned his pastoral charge those instances in which there may be no lack of teachers as to number, there still exists a deficiency be received with regret by all acquainted with the as to proper qualifications. The Bible class is cacucircumstances, which have given rise to this step. It | the Sabbath School, it is easy to expect that its memwas but in May last, that he was fully inducted into the | bers will imbibe sufficient interest in the Sabbath ministerial office, and installed as the pastor of his School to induce them to become teachers, when their charge. His prospects of usefulness at that time, services are required as such, and the course of training through which they pass in the Bible class, is such as to furnish them with that kind of information ses in the end, to blast them as it were in the bud. that is necessary to qualify them for becoming effi-

3. The influence which the exercises of the Bible class exert upon the members of the class is most salutary. The study of the Scriptures, and the perusal of other works to which they are thereby led to resort, required by these exercises, furnish the mind with much useful and important information, which would not otherwise be acquired. This in itself would be sufficient to recommend them to favor .-But the most important influence is that which they exert upon the interests of the immortal soul. The truths of the Gospel, by the simple illustrations of the Bible class and the careful study of them which its exercises require, are brought into close contact with the mind, and by the blessing of God, are in this way, often made instrumental in the saving conversion of the soul. The testimony of those who have had experience in the matter, is strongly in favor of the Bible class, in this particular point of view. Where they are in successful operation in a congregation, it is found that the greater portion of the youth, who are from time to time brought into the Church, are members of the Bible classes.

# A New Periodical.

We observe in the Zion's Herald of Boston, a Prospectus by the Rev. Wm. C. Brown, the former editor of that paper, for the publication of a new periodical to be entitled "The Mother's Assistant to visit them in order to acquaint themselves with the and Young Lady's Friend." It is intended especialimmortal souls. My impression is, that the wheel ly for the benefit of the female portion of the community, and purposes occupying a sphere some what similar to that occupied by the "Mother's Magazine." The editor contemplates calling to his aid some of the most talented contributors of the country, and promisby which time, it is fondly hoped, the whole ground es every possible personal exertion to make the periodical highly useful as well as entertaining. In reference to the contents of the work and the manner in ceived as a member of this Classis. which its different departments shall be occupied, he specifically remarks

> "The portion of the work devoted to Young Ladies, will occupy about half of each number, and will be a distinct department. No light and trashy matter will find admittance here, but the department will be filled with such reading as will have a beneficial, moral and religious tendency; and as will inculcate all those Classis be divided into two sections, and all East of a habits which combine to make the truly agreeable and line passing Pleasantville and Norristown, forming useful young lady. In the Mother's Department we shall occasionally have an article for Children, and also one which will point out to the Father his duty in relation to his children and family. Each number will also contain an original piece of music, written | Classis advised the brethren to consider between this expressly for the work, by eminent composers, and adapted to some hymn appropriate for the family fire-

A periodical of the above description, properly con ducted, is greatly needed and cannot fail to be highly useful. The greater proportion of the reading matter furnished in the majority of the publications intended more especially for females, is of that light and flippant kind, which tends only to dissipate the mind, vitiate the taste, and corrupt rather than improve the morals, and the sooner its place can be occupied by some thing of a more substantial and salutary nature the better. The acknowledged ability with which the work should be as general and entered upon as Mr. Brown conducted the Zion's Herald whilst under his control, is a sufficient guarantee that the present work will meet the expectations of its warmest effecting a special meeting of the District Synods of friends. As it is to be free from every thing of a sectarian character, it recommends itself to the patronage of all Ladies, whatever be their peculiar religious sentiments.

It will be issued monthly in a pamphlet form, and each number will contain 24 pages. The price will be ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable in all cases in advance. Any person obtaining five subscribers shall receive a copy gratis, for one year.

The first number will be issued some time in the month of January. Orders for the work should be forwarded immediately. Address Wm. C. Brown, No. 32 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts.

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY. The January No. of this Quarterly periodical has been received. We have not time to notice its contents this week.

The Philadelphia Christian Observer of last week

The German Reformed Church in Race Street, in

# For the Weekly Messenger.

### Trappe, Montgomery Co., Dec. 31, 1840. Philadelphia Classis.==Centenary.

Messrs Editors: I hasten to send you the action of the Classis of Philadelphia in relation to the Centenary, and several other items. Classis had a very pleasant, harmonious session. Among all present there appearenterprize. Classis met in the church at Whitemarsh, on the 29th of Dec. 1840, at 10 o'clock A. M. Ministers and Elders present:

MINISTERS.—Rev. S. Helffenstein Sen., Rev. H. Bibighaus, Rev. S. Helffenstein Jun., Rev. J. C. Guldin, Rev. S. Osborn, Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Rev. Henry Gerhart, Rev. Jacob W. Hangen, Rev. Charles H. Ewing-Licentiate.

ELDERS.—Isaac Merkly, Philip Hoover, Henry Weikel, John Crawford.

After some general deliberation on the Centenary subject, it was submitted to the following committee, fenstein, Sen. H. Bibighaus, S. Helffenstein, Jun. J. C. Guldin, and the Elders Philip Hoover, Henry Weikel, and Isaac Merkly. The report as amended and adopted by Classis, is as follows:

"Whereas it has been resolved and recommended by the Synod of the German Reformed Church, in their late session at Greencastle, that the year 1841 should be observed as a Centenary, for the celebration should be observed as a Centenary, for the celebration of the origin and rise of the Ger. Reformed Church Houses of the Legislature. in the United States, therefore be it resolved by this Classis:

1. That we heartily approve and cordially unite in the enterprize.

2. That inasmuch as we regard the enterprize a noble one, and calculated, under God's blessing, to give a new impulse to the Church, we shall feel ourselves bound to do all in our power to sustain the object of the Centenary.

3. That in order to aid the ministers in our Classis the better to inform the members of their respective the mistaken impression, that it is designed only for charges of the nature and object of the Centenary, small children. Were Bible classes to be connected | Classis have a suitable tract prepared, containing a with it, the example of those who compose them history in epitome of the German Reformed Church in would effectually do away this false impression, and America, her progress, the present number of her in this and other respects also, encourage a gene- churches, her institutions, prospects, enterprises and ral and continued attendance. The presence of adult | the duties of ministers and church members in relapersons would also tend to impress the children with | tion to the subject; and have such a number of copies | sentiments and feelings of greater respect and rever- printed in both languages that each church member may obtain one.\*

4. That each minister and elder of this Classis be instructed to bring this subject at the earliest opportunity before their respective consistories, and advise them to co-operate with Classis in the Centenary enterprise

5. That it be the duty of every pastor of this Classis of the Centenary, and to present it repeatedly to the attention of his people.

6. That the pastors of the different charges be advised to invite one or more, of the brethren to assist them in attaining the object contemplated.

7. That each pastor keep a book, in which to rebrother and the situation of his charge, and with the lated to remedy these evils. Where it forms a part of | cord the names of all donors in his charge, and that the Clerk of Classis also have a book in which the amount of the contributions be permanently preserved.

> 8. That in the judgment of this Classis, the most effectual way to secure contributions is by individual subscription.

9. That Classis appoint a treasurer, to whom all monies collected in their respective charges, shall be entrusted. 10. That it be made a special object with the Class-

is, to increase the subscription list of the Weekly Messenger and the Zeitschrift, and to report the number of subscribers to Classis.

11. That Classis appoint an individual or individuals, to prepare suitable Centenary hymns in the German and English languages."

S. HELFFENSTEIN, Sen. Chairman. Brothers S. Helffenstein, sen. S. Helffenstein, jun. suitable tract, and to carry the 3d resolution in the report into effect.

receive the Centenary contributions.

Brothers, Osborn, and S. Helffenstein jr, are the committee to prepare an English Centenary hymn, and S. Helffenstein sen., one in the German language. | not applied to liabilies then due and growing out of It was also resolved that it shall be the duty of each minister of this Classis to obtain as soon as possible a brief history of the establishment, and the deceased ministers and other important statistics connected with the church or churches of his charge, and hand it as soon as possible, to the committee to prepare a tract for their use and to have it published in the Messenger and Zeitschrift. In relation to the Trenton charge, Classis appointed

Brothers Bibighaus, Berg and Cornwell, a committee precise circumstances of that church, with instructions to report to the Executive Committee of the Board of Missions, and to see that, that church be occasionally supplied with the preaching of the gospel. The Rev. J. W. Hangen, whose present charge lies within our bounds, presented his dismission from the Classis of Poughkeepsie of the Reformed Dutch Church, and was, at his own request, regularly re-

There was also a resolution passed recommending nore frequent meetings of the brethren of Classis, than the regular meetings, in order to confer with one another on the interests of the reedeemer's kingdom within their charges, and to pray together something like once a month, and that to effect this end, Classis be divided into two sections, and all East of a one, and all West of said line another section.

Believing too that it is important that we should more frequently meet in regular sessions of Classis, and the stated meeting of Classis, in May, the expediency of having two stated meetings of Classis, one in the spring and other in the fall.

JOHN C. GULDIN, Stated Clerk.

\* Those brethren who were not present will please rive the Clerk notice how many Tracts they wish to have, and in what language.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Smothered with Charcoal.—The mate of the ship Fairfield and a boy, were found dead in their berths, on board the ship, this morning. They had gone to bed with a kettle of charcoal burning in the cabin.-The Fairfield is one of Johnson and Lowden's New Orleans line.

That portion of the Union, which is bounded West tains at present nearly four millions of inhabitants. The remainder of the Great Valley of the Mississippi, is believed to contain about four millions more.

Sudden Death .- We learn with regret that Matthew C. Ralston Esq. suddenly expired yesterday afternoon from an appoplectic attack. Mr. Ralston was well known as a merchant, and was highly respected by a large cirrcle of friends and acquaintances, who will sympathise with his family connexions in their sudden bereavement .- Philad. North Amer.

We learn from an article in the Boston Daily Advertiser that there is a young American Sculptor at Rome, Mr Crawford, who evinces talents which promise to elevate him to the highest rank of artists.

Louisiana Sugar Crop.-The Attakapas Gazette of

State will fall short at least one-fourth of previous expectation, The cane touched by the last sharp frost, of the Western Shore. and which had been left standing, is entirely lost. As on a plantation in this parish, barely three hogsheads of a very inferior article have been made. The cane cut down before the last frost, however, is still sound, word "five" yields tolerably well and makes excellent sugar.

### The Great Missourian.

The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman formerly of this city, now on a tour through the Western States, and at present in St. Louis, from whence

" I went the other night to look at the greatest curiosity that I have ever seen. It is called the great Missourian, and is the skeleton of the greatest animal known. It was found about 200 miles west of this place, in this state, by a German. It measures to the top of the ribs 19 feet high, is 32 feet long, has two tusks that are from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and are 19 feet apart. The head and tusks weigh 1100 bounds. The joints of the knee in the fore legs are nverted, so that he bends his knee the contrary way from any other animal. He appears to have been web. footed, has no hoofs, but toes about 8 or 10 inches long The owner has computed its size, in comparison to the size of an ox here that weighs 1000 pounds, and he is just 100 times larger than the ox, so that he must have weighed when alive. 100,000 pounds, (50 tons.) I should think he would have required five or six buffaloes for breakfast. The six musicians, who play at the exhibition of the animal, sit up in his ribs.

"The owner has been offered \$20,000 cash for him He leaves in a few days for New Orleans, from thence with instructions to report in the afternoon; S. Helf- to New York, thence to Europe. It is worth a fortune for any six men, but the owner will not sell it."—Troy

> Our severe weather has been succeeded by great ildness since Wednesday last. The rain and Southern breeze has made sad havoc upon our fine snowt has almost entirely disappeared.

Pennsylvania Legislature .- On Wednesday las In regard to the monetary difficulties of past

rears, the Governor says:

The resumption of specie payments on the part of the banks, which constituted a year ago such a formidable portion of the difficulty in the way of efficient legislation, is about to be consummated, without your active interference at all. Under the resolution pass. ed the 3d day of April last, those institutions are required on and after the 15th of January inst. to pay on lemand all their notes, bills, deposites, and other liabilities, in gold or silver coin, on penalty of the for-

years, the Governor says:

ieture of their charters, upon certain conditions set forth in said resolution. It affords me great pleasure to state, that although the day fixed for resumption as more remote than I wished at the time, yet the period of indulgence has nearly passed away, and there is now good ground to believe, that the banks of this Commonwealth will, as they are required to do, be prepared again to discharge their liabilities in specie. Should they do so, by continuing strictly to observe the law, and by fulfilling the just expectations of the public, they may regain the confidence which they have bitherto lost, and more particularly may they do this, if proper measures be adopted for the better regulation and control of their operations. One of the most immediate advantages resulting to the community, from the resumption of sperie payments, will be the entire expulsion from circulation of the il egitimate brood of small notes that have been poured in upon us, from the neighboring states on all sides, in defiance of law, and of the most active endeavors to appress them. I cannot, however, conclude this part at the earliest opportunity to preach upon the subject of my subject, without recommending that no increase of our banking capital be made under any circumstances, and that effectual provision be made by law, that

if any bank shall at any time hereafter, suspend specie payments, it shall be ipso facto a forfieture of its charter. Nothing short of an absolute and unconditional provision of this kind, can arrest the frequent over issue of the banks, induced by the inordinate cupidity of those under whose directions they may be conducted. Let the great principle be distinctly announced, as the foundation on which our banking in-

stitutions rest, that hereafter there are to be no more suspensions of specie payments in Pennsylvania. The following will give a view of the

Public Debt. The present amount of the public debt is Permament loans at 5 per cent., \$33,086,013 32 200,000 .00 15.000 00 at 45 per cent., Temporary loans at 4 per cent.,

\$33f301,013 32 Due United States, on account of deposite surplus revenue. 2.867.514 78 Unpaid appropriations,

922,247 59 \$36,790,775.66

Upon an examination of the debts and liabilites of the Commonwealth, on the 15th of January, 1839, and the subsequent laws passed, authorising loans and and John C. Guldin, were appointed to prepare a making appropriations, it will be found, that nearly the whole sum borrowed since that period, has been applied to debts and liabilies then due and falling due, on account of the public works finished and in prog-Elder, F. W. Hoover, was appointed treasurer, to ress-to the payment of temporary and stock loansof interest on the public debt, and for the repairs of

The only sums appropriated out of the loans author ized to be made since I came into office, which were contracts, which existed at the time, are the follow

To the survey of a rail road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, To stock in the Pennsylvania and Ohio 50 000 .00 To stock in the Franklin rail-road, 100,000 00 Monongehela Navigation Company, 100,000 00

### \$295,000 00 Public Property

\$2,108,700 00 Bank stock, Turnpike and Bridge stock, 2,830,348 86 Canal and Navigation stock, Rail road stock. Money due on land, estimated, 1,000,000 Public works, canals, rail-ways, &c. 29,578,505 17

335,547 90 \$36,489,370 96

Thus it appears that the resources of the Common. vealth are abundant, but not immediately available for the purpose of paying either the principal or the nterest of the public debt. Charles B. Penrose, of Cumberland county, has

peen elected Speaker of the Senate, and William A. Crabb, of the city of Philidelphia, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Sudden Deaths .- Died, at Jamaica, N. Jersey, o Tuesday 17th Dec. last, Rev. EL1AS W. CRANE, of the Presbyterian Church, in the 44th year of his age—having preached the same evening from Hebrews,

13th chapter-14th verse. "For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come. On the 24th ult. SAMUEL DANAKEY, of Buffaloe township, Washington county, Pa., was found dead by his family, in a yard adjacent to his dwelling house, where it is thought he had been stricken by an

On the 29th ult. Mr. R. J. GARWOOD, of the firm of Stevenson & Garwood, of Wheeling, Va. saddenly fell dead in the street. On the 28th ult, Mr. JOHN SMITH, an aged citizen of Dayton, Ohio, suddenly fell dead in the street

upposed to be of an apopletic fit.

The deceased were all highly respectable men. JOHN LEEDS KERR Esq. of Talbot county, was on Thursday last, elected by the Legislature of Maryland, a Senator to Congress, from

the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Spence.

Erasing an Endorsement is Forgery.-The Supreme Court of Ohio decided, recently, that an endorsment on a note purporting that a partial payment had been made, and which endorsment was written by the by the Mississippi, North by the Great Lakes, East by the Alleghany river, and South by the river Ohio, conthe direction of the payee, is a receipt, the alteration the direction of the payee, is a receipt, the alteration or erasure of which by the payee, will be forgery.

> New Dollars.—A few Dollars have just been coined at the Mint in Philadelphia with new and very beauiful devices, resembling the latest halves and quarters. They have sold freely at three per cent. premium, for New Year.s presents. They would mand half of one per cent, premium for exportation. and as they are less convenient than one dollar bills, they will probably never circulate to any great extent

#### LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. Correspondence of the American. Annapolis, December 29th, 1840.

The House of Delegates organized this morning by the election of Gen. Charles S. Ridgely, as Speaker. Mr. Hope of Hartford was the candidate of the Buren party. George G. Brewer was chosen Chief the 16th ult says—

It is now fully ascertained that the sugar crop of this

Clerk, and Eli Duval, Reading clerk. The Committee Clerksare Messrs. Gibson, Rider and Nicholson Clerk, and Eli Duval, Reading clerk. The Commitof the Eastern shore, and Messrs. Stambaugh and Hall,

> Altered Notes .- We vesterday saw a note of the is sue of the Bultimore and Ohio Rail Road Co. of the denomination of one dollar altered to five. The word one" in body of the note was neatly covered by the cut from a note of that denomination. The "one" in the left hand lower corner had been torn

off and the large figure "1" in the right hand corner was clumsily made to resemble a five. They will be easily detected, by persons on their guard.

Newspapers .- M. DE Tocqueville, in his "Democ acy of America," makes use of the following forcible expression in reference to the importance of newspa

"A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser we does not require to be sought, but comes to you of his own accord; and talks to you briefly every day of the common weal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers therefore, pecome more neccessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance, they maintain civili-

Latest Foreign News .- The news from Europe are up to Dec. 9., the most important of which is, that the city and Island of Chusan, on the eastern coast of China were captured on the 5th of July, by the Brittish

The Pacha of Egypt has submitted to the terms of Another dreadful explosion took place at Acre, on

the coast of Syria, by which nearly 300 persons were killed-including some Brittish soldiers, a chaplain,

### CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

#### January 4th. SENATE.

### Repeal of the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. CLAY said he was desirous to take the sense of the Senate upon a resolution which was upon the table, & which he had the honor of submitting prior to the holidays. He was anxious to have the sense of the Senate upon that resolution at as early a day as practicable, and that might best suit the convenience of the friends and opponents of the resolution. There were several Senators to be appointed who would be here in the course of the week, he presumed, and he should move to take up the resolution this day week unless some Senator wished for a later day,

The Bill to establish a permanent pre-emtion sys

tem, was next brought forward on motion of Mr. CLAY of Ala. as chairman of the committee on Public Lands

Presemption.

Mr. Clay of Ala. made a labored defence of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Benton, who defended the same side of the question. Mr. Prentiss of Vt. opposed the bill. Mr. Mangum of N. C. after asking some questions in reference to the bill, proposed an amendment, confining the benefits of it to free white citizens, which was carried almost unanimously, there being only one vote in opposition.

Another amendment was offered, confining the operations of the bill to citizens of the U.S. After it was discussed at length by Messrs. Buchanan, Benton, and Clay of Ala. in opposition, and Mr. Clay of Ky. in favor it was rejected by a vote of 29 to 11, when the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Steamer Caroline.

Additional correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister explanatory of what has heretofore been said was read by the Clerk, and 5000 extra copies ordered to be printed. A spirited debate followed between Messrs FILLMORE of N. York, GRANGER of New York, DAVIS of Ind. and PICKFNS of S. C. The South Carolina member was opposed to printing, and disposed to get rid of the sub-

ject as quietly as possible.

Mr. WALKER moved the Previous Question, and after a second the House adjourned.

#### January 5th. SENATE. The New Hampshire Claim

Was discussed with some feeling by Messrs, HUB-BARD, and PIERCE, of N. H. and CRITTENDEN and CLAY of Ky. At the suggestion of Mr. Clay, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed for few days until he could more fully examine it.

Presemption Bill.

The Pre-emption Bill was called up by Mr. CLAY of Ala. who moved the reconsideration of the bill as the order of the day.

Several verbal and other amendments were propo ed by the Senator from Alab. designed to improve

the bill. An additional section was proposed and adopted, and some other amendments of importance introduced referring to private entries. Mr. TAPPAN Ohlo moved as a proviso that no o the pre-emption right but once which was adopted Mr. CRITTENDEN of Ky. then proposed an im-

portant amendment, declaring that no alien should have the benefits of the pre-em tion bill who had not declared his attention of being a naturalized citizen, and who was not at the time making his entry worth After a spirited debate between M. Crittenden and

Buchanan, which was continued by Messrs. WRIGHT, PORTER, ALLEN, and others, the first clause in regard to an ownership was then negatived by vote of 28 to 14

The second clause in regard to property was then rejected by a vote 27 to  $1\overline{3}$ .

House of Representatives. The House was engaged during the day in the consideration of the contested seat beteewn Mr. Ingersoll and Naylor.

#### January. 6th SENATE. Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. BENTON gave notice that when the Bankrupt Bill came up, he should move an amendment which proposed that Banks and incorporations should be in

# Presemption Bill.

The discussion of this bill was continued. Mr PRENTISS of Vt. proposed an amendment designed to change the policy of the bill, which was followed by one from Mr. TAPPAN, who proposed that a person once enjoying the Pre-emption and owning land, should not have a second time the benefits of the Preemption act. The object of the amendment was to

confine the benefits of the Bill to poor settlers.

This amendment was defended by Mr. TAPPAN and Mr. LINN, and opposed by Mr. FULTON of Ark.
Mr. PRENTISS followed with an amendment, more mportant than any which has preceded it-changing he terms of settlement and making the bill operate only upon the unsurveyed portions of the public do-

Mr. CLAY of Ky. defended the amendment of the Senator from Vt. Mr. Wright followed Mr. Clay, after which Mr. Clay rejoined. The debate was continued by Mr.

WRIGHT, and Mr. LINN, and others. House of Representatives. The seat contested by Ingersoll and Naylor still occupied the attention of the house. Mr. I. continued his speech of the previous day in defence of his claim. At three o'clock Mr. N. arose to reply, when the

house adjourned.

#### Janvary 7th. SENATE.

Pre-Emption Bill. Mr. HUNTINGTON of Conn. after Mr. Prentiss nad modified his amendment proposed by him yesterday, spake at length upon the great question, in opposition to the Bill, He was followed by Mr. HUBBARD of N. H. and

Mr. YOUNG of Ill, in defence of the bill. The debate was continued by Mr. GRAHAM of N. C., Mr. PRESTON, and Mr. ANDERSON of Tenn. As the latter took the floor the House adjourned.

House of Representatives. The question growing out of the contested seat of Naylor versus Ingersoll, was postponed until Tuesday next, Mr. Naylor not being able to speak to day. The day was spent principlly in disposing of a bill making provission for the pauper lunatics in the Dis-

# HYMENIAL.

Married, On the 24th ult. by the Rev. M. Kieffer, Mr. FREDERICK GRASS, to Miss NANCY HIFFNER, all of Huntingdon co., Pa.

— On the same day, by the same, Mr. JAMES CAMP-BELL, to Miss REBECCA PATTON, both of Huntingdon co., Pa.

On the 24th ult. by Rev. J. W. Hoffmeier, Mr. MARTIN
LINE, to Miss SOPHIA THOMAS. — On the same day, by the same, Mr. JESSE BANKS, to Miss HARRIET MILLER. ...... On the 7th inst., by the Rev. S. R. Fisher, Mr. BEN-JAMIN LESHER of Guilford, so Miss ELIZABETH HEAGY

of Peters township, Franklin co.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. E. Heiner, CHRISTIAN WEISHAMPEL, to Miss EDITH STANSBU RY, both of

On the 31st ult. By the Rev. D. Winters, Mr. JEREMI-AH SHANK, to Miss CATHARINE F. MYERS, both of Greene county Ohio. The strength of the same cav. by the same. Mr. DAVID FIFER. to Miss MARY ANN JONES, both of Xonia, Ohio.

### OBITŮARY.

Died, On Sabbath morning, in Boonsboro, Mr. JOHN isher, in the 3cth year or her age, leaving behind her, an af-ectionate husband and a large-family of chillren to lament

fectionate husband and a large family of chil'ren to lament her early departure.

Mrs. Pisher was a regular and worthy member of the German Reformed church for many years. She'died in peace, having enjoyed the hope of the forgiveness of sin and of acceptance with God for some time previously. Her last petition was "Lord Jesus take fine home," and with this her dying his closed. On New-Year's cay her remains were deposited in the grave vard connected with the church, of which she had so long been a respectable member, ami 'st a large concourse of frien's an Irelations. Her flaneral discourse was preached from the words contained in the 7th Chap, and 16 & 17 vrs. of the Book of Revelation.

— On Friday last, Mrs. MARY MYERS, consort of Mr

- On Friday last, Mrs. MARY MYERS, consort of Mr. Samuel Myers, merchant of this place, aged 25 years. Mrs. Myers was formerly of Lancaster, but within the last few years, and since her marriage, she resided in this place. Her earthly race was soon run. In the morning of life she was called oway from her husband, her babe, her parent, and her friends. What a lesson to all "to be ready;" for at such an hour as we know not, we too may be summoned to our final

rewar!

Her remains were deposited in the cemetry of the German.

Reformed church on Sunday afternoon in the presence of a numerous train of relations and sympathising friends. — On Sunday morning last, Mr. JOHN WHISLER inn keeper of this place, aged about 50 years.

#### NOTICESA

### Lebanon Classis.

In accordance with the instructions of the Synod at Greencastle, a special meeting of the above Classis will be held in Meyerstown, Lebanon County, on Wednesday the 3rd of February next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of devising measures for the observ-ance of the Gentenary celebration of the German Reformed Church. - The ministers and Elders belonging to this Classis are urgently requested to attend, inasmuch as the business to be transacted is of the most vital importance.

T. H. LEINBACH,

January 5th 1841.

Third District Synod of Ohio.

Having been requested by a constitutional number of members of Synod, I hereby notify the members of the 3d district, of "the German Reformed Synod of Ohio, and congregations in connexion with it in other

That a special meeting of said district Synod, will be held on Wednesday the 3d of February next, at Salem's (Glicks) church, 2 miles South of Lithopolis, Fairfield county, Ohio, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to act with the whole Church on the coming important Centenary year of our Reformed Zion. I have appointed Wednesday, so that most of the members can attend, without being absent from their people on the previous and succeeding Sabbath. A general attendance is therefore respectfully requested.

DAVID WINTERS, President. Dayton, (Ohio,) January 1st, 1841. P. S. The above meeting of Synod will give the Brethren an opportunity of attending to the pledge made at the last meeting of Synod, at Dayton, on Beneficiary Education, as I understand that the young

BOOKS FORWARDED. 1 Box to Rev. G., Schlosser, Bethlehem, Ohio-Care of Whitmore & Wolff, Pittsburg.

man, the object of said pledge, needs aid at this time.

### ACKNOWLEDOMENTS.

LETTERS RECEIVED. A. Wotring; Thos. Mull; H. A. Mish; Rev. M. Keefer; (1 sub.); Rev. Jno. Cares; Rev. Jacob Mayer (5 subs.); Joel L. Reber; Rev. John C. Guldin; R. E. Wright; Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger—right; Rev. C. R. Weight; Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger—right; Rev. C. P. Wack (8 subs.); Emanuel Thomas (2 subs.); P. R. Steck; John Winter; Jacob M. Bockius; James Peacock; Rev. Isaac Gerhart (1 sub.); Rev. E. Hoff-heins; G. H. Martin; Rev. D. Bossler; Benjamin Hill Esq(2 subs.); Rev. David Winters (4 subs.) Hon. P. Newhard (1 sub.); Daniel Beckly, Esqr; H. Roland; W. Deshler, Esbr; Rev. W. T. Gerhard (1 sub.); Rev. William C. Bennet (3 subs.) Rev. Henry Wagner (1 sub.) Rev. D. Zacharias (8 subs.); H. Herring—shall see to it. Henry Kline; R. M. French;

# MONIES RECEIVED.

Weekly Messenger. E. Young (Klecknetsv.) 2, Jno. B. Heister (Leb) 2, and Mrs. A Ringle 2, Amelia C. Rahouser 4, Wm. Price (Petersb.) 12,00; and Jos. Isenberg 2, M. Gard-ner (York.) 2, By Capt. W. Leakin from H. Gross, S. Remsberg, L. Roderick, W. Leakin, D. Stockman, Jacob Flook, W. Holter John Shearer, Henry Stockman, & John Hamp, each 2—Geo Everharil (Manch) 2, D. Bixler (Bachm.) 2, ByRev. John Rebaugh from Joseph Fuss (Greencastle) 2, and Charles Hartman, 2, Josiah Duffield (Fayettv.) 2; Daniel Small (Jackson Hall:) 2, from Jacob M. Bockius (Germant.) 2; pays to no. 305,) M. Nead Esq. (Chamb.) 2. By Rev. D. Zacharias, from A. McCleary 6, Mrs. Mary Schley

# t. C. Haller 2, Ezra Staley 2, and L. Brengle 2, Abr. Lind (Ohio.) 5; Mrs. Wunderlick (Orrst.) 2. PARENT BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Rec'd from Mrs. Bomberger \$ 5 00 Geo. H. Bomberger, Jr. Rev. John Cares \$5, & Mrs. Cares \$5. (B. S.) 5 00 10 00 Mr. Jacob Heyser, sen. 5 00 J. Helffenstein, Treasurer.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS. Rec'd from the German Reformed congregation at Germantown, Pa. per Jacob M. Bockius Lewis Denig, Treasurer.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Ree'd. from Michael Hoke, Mercersburg, \$ 50 OA his subscription in full Jno. Winter, Cavetown, Md.

Barnard Wolff. Treasir. Print. Estab. G.R.C. We take pleasure in announcing the following new names to the Five Dollar Ed. Scheme, for five years. Mrs. Bomberger, Waynesboro, (paid)

5 00

Geo. H. Bomberger, Jr. (do) Jacob Heyser, sen. Chambersburg (do) CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT STORE.—MRS. S. OBER, North East Corner of the Public Square Chambersburg, has constantly on hand a complete assortment of Confectionary, Fru:T. Toys &c., which she offers at city wholesale and retail prices. 近字 Country Merchants and others will be supplied on

CRAIG, BELLAS & Co., COMMISSON AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, N. W. CORNER OF CHERRY AND BROAD ST. BELOW RACE, PHILADELPHIA. Will receive and effect Sales of any Produce consigned to them. Liberal advances will be made when required, on receipt of consignment. All goods to be forwarded by Rail Road or Canal, destined west, shall receive prompt attention.

HUGH CRAIG,
THOMAS BELLAS,
JAMES BELLAS.

TF Produce left at the Warehouse of J. S. GRIER (late Eyster, Hutz & Co.) will be promptly forwarded, December 23, 1840

MAHOGONY TOILET AND PIER FRAMES.—E. S. FRYBER, Curver and Gilder, No. 2. North Gay Street, Baltimore, is constantly manufacturing every variety of Mahogony
work in his line, which for cheapness, durability, and beauty
of patterns and finish cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in this country. The trade, and Southern and
Western Merchants are invited to examine his assortment, as
above, before making their purchases.

Doc. 39, 1840.—1 y.

TO THE LOVERS OF SACRED MUSIC.—The Propuetor of the Church Harmony, (a Pocket Volume of Sacred Music.) would herewith inform the friends and patron of said work, and the lovers of Sacred Music in general, that a new Edition of the Church Harmony is now stereotyping, and will be a few weeks, very much improved in point. leave the press in a few weeks, very much improved of Matter and Mechanical execution and published platent notes, with the rudinents arranged in both the Eng-lish and Italian systems of hotation. He would therefore suggest to those desiring to purchase, to await its forthcom-

him in his humble efforts to promote the cultivation of Sacred Music, he flatters himself, that the new Edition will not disappoint any of its patrons into whose han's it may fall.

Chambersburg,

Dec. 20, 1840.

DCTOR WM. E. GRIER respectively tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Mercersburgh and Vicinity. His Office is two doors below Mr. J. O. Carson's Store, where he may be consulted at all times (day or night) when not professionally engaged. He would also inform the public, that he will continue to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Dec. 30, 1840.—6 t.

SALMIS & HYMINS == authorized by the synon of the German Reformed Church, has left the press, and may be had by the dezen or hundred, at the Publication Office, Chambersburg, and at the different Depositories. (See first name)

DSALMS & HYMNS = authorized by the Synod of the

CERMAN CATECHISM, With Extracts from the Constitution and Discipline.—To be had at the Publication Office, Chambersburg, and at the different Depositories.

### POETRY.

From the Birmingham Repository. "The House of the Living."

The Jews are now so fully persuaded of the resurrection, that they name their burial places "The House of the Living," thereby implying that it is only the departed who can truly be said to live.

O, sorrowful pilgrim In life's troubled way, Why mourn'st thou in anguish O'er nature's decay? Why weep that the spirit, Unfettered and free. From its high place of glory, Looks down upon thee

While the loved one here rests In her dreamless repose, Unmoved by life's tempest, So wildly that blows; Why here dost thou linger, With sorrowful tread, Why call this lone dwelling The House of the Dead?

'Tis the mouldering robe Of the spirit lies here, But in glery and brightness Again to appear. Mourn not that she fled In the prime of her years, From this region of agenv. Sorrow and tears!

How sweet were the tones Of her vanishing breath, As she passed through the valley And shadow of death: When to God, her Redeemer Her hope and her stay. Her glorified spirit Passed swiftly away.

More cheerfully pass, then; Through life's weary way,. Nor mourn thou in anguish O'er nature's decay: Nor grieve that the spirit, Unfettered and free. From its high place of glory Looks down upon thee!

### AN ADDRESS,

Read before the Diagnothian Literary Society of Marshall College, December 22nd, 1840. BY J. H. A. BOMBERGER

(Published at the request of the Society.) Fellow members of the Diagnothian Literary Society: In performance of the duty devolving upon

me this evening I propose to inquire into

The object of Education. And as all that draws out and moulds the capabilities of the mind is sometimes comprehended under the term education, you will please understand it as now used with reference only to those special means which are as a citizen. The mind in which this notion employed in our Seminaries of learning, and prevails, has learned to value every thing in

in associations similar to that with which we nature and in art according to its utility.stand connected. It may also be necessary | The majestic oak which with its strong extento say, that it is not intended to consider the ded boughs howls angrily whilst bending bevarious secondary objects which different indi- fore the mighty tempest it cannot resist, is a eral object which should be the aim alike and fuel for hearths,—the noble horse, whose

profit. There is a settled unwillingness to chaos of material, beauty and nobleness, is a knowledge on its own account, and make its actigation. Especially under the influence of this cringing to whatever may be eaten or Is there not a bliss, a reward in knowing, try is the judgment biassed in favor of what- think of and acknowledge the Deity only as Is there not a delight in the mere solution of ever can be turned to present advantage. necessary to the happiness of man, as indistributed to present advantage. only an extension of this perverted estimate, low aim, by which their highest conceptions to decypher the hieroglyphics of nature, and is no gain but that which secures wealth.

wondered at, that whilst one class condemns useful? The very term implies some other their names, is not this a task ennobling to the without qualification every effort at attainments | end to be subserved, to which that called usein knowledge beyond the mere ability to ful must be adapted—it must be useful for write their name, or count their dues, and something. But this end thus served must another class will not deny that such attain- certainly be higher than that which is a means ments "may be of great use to a man," and a to its attainment, and therefore by right disthird will encourage them as necessary to be places the latter. possessed by some in a community, only a

few esteem them for their true merit. sociation promises by its name to shun. Its is a delicacy in acknowledging to be the true to inquire into the object of so high an attain- are to be sacrificed to the happiness, the relacandor, cannot fail to expose the fallacy and for it is to be the reigning motive to action, if ry derives additional importance from the fact, mote it, let there be candor in an acknowledgdemand our thought.

thought of, even by the majority of those best too as have won laurels by their learning, and in that heedlessness reach not the higher able rightly to appreciate, than to acquire by make the acquisition of influence and power education skill in dispute, and renown in harrangue; when even the purest sublimities of is power." Power affords many opportunipoetry were sung and sold for a victor's wreath, though in one at least an exception would freely be allowed. Indeed the relics of majority are led, and swayed by the influence those days are still among us. But there has been disclosed a higher—a wholly different ness against the disclosure must be our

Let us then inquire this evening, as thoroughly as the time will permit, into the true object of education. Why do men of ability to teach give themselves to the arduous work of eliciting the drowsy energies of the soul to their designed self-activity, and strive to make the pupil's mind identify with itself the important truths they my have gained? And why on the other hand does the pupil submit to plod through the perplexing intricacies of the rudiments of science, and viele to severe but requisite intellectual regimen, without suffering his diligence to flag, or his patience to pant Why do the respected members of this association obligate themselves by a solemn pledge. and by no trivial penalties to obey the rules of their body, and faithfully to perform the special duties which the constitution may im-

pose? Can the object be, as many think, merely to acquire the means of an honest livelihod? All cannot be tradesmen. Political Econmy requires that some devote themselves to the "learned professions," by whom the children of the nation shall be taught "the rudiments," and the best interests of the state discussed.-As the many want aptness for such a calling, the services of those who acquire fitness are in great demand, and demand in turn no mean reward. It is therefore deemed good fortune if the father can afford one son the advantage of "college-learning," and thereby secure to him a handsome living.

If even such calculations upon emoluments live it is true, and seek to support life honest-{ may relatively differ, as the branches of a ination is not subject to a rule.

in quadratics might weep tears of envy over the antick ape. Knowledge is more to man than life, and it would indicate deep degradaloftier bow before the low. If there is nothing for our bodily existence, then might we at once discard discussion, and yield man without a resisting effort to the low cravings of his carnal self. To teach were then deception, and is only what might fairly be presumed upon from the prevailingly false tendency of human judgment. May it not be a fault differing ongrandeur and glory of the END by a false estimate of the MEANS by which it is to be attained ? Through man's intimacy, fallen intimacy with sense and the sensual, the mind and the spiritual are brought into servitude, must his wit be directed. They must be active to day in order that they may be active to-morrow. Life, the present life, is not re-

now is not the whole of it. pity those who decry education, as fit only to be set up as the grand aim of education. make men proud or cunning, forgetting that if the true object of our laughter or compassion could be conjured up before us bodily, it rites and inflicting the sharpest self-chastisebeen underrated and abused. And if men judge fairly the facts which come to their knowledge, they merit not our condemnation. it, so long as they are employed for it alone, But if those pretending to be the representa- or for it chiefly. tives of education act out their erroneous ap-

excite more antipathy than that just named. A little higher than this error is the notion pride is the curving of his neck, is a very use-

By common judgment that is pronounced ful animal to man, he draws the harrow and good, and carries off the prize which affords can pull the plow-and architecture, which, immediate and superficial proof of utility and by imparted power, brings forth out of a rude commend those, and imitate them, who value wait for promised results, and an impatient a- useful art. Yes this singleness, & this simpleversion to the labor of calm and candid inves- ness of eye to mere utility, this bowing down, the reigning opinions and habits of our coundrunken, or handled or enjoyed, dares even which is worthy of our highest aspirations timated as good or bad according to such then education may receive praise, but To investigate the relations of things, and exits speedy or tardy return of gain; and it is only because they hope that it will serve their that even these gains are measured, and the are bounded. Some branches of the prescribed value fixed by their quantity. There is no course may not altogether suit their views, loss but that which produces pauperism, there nor seem so relevant, but on the whole they | yield.

When such views prevail it is not to be Here however it must be be asked what is

How can we then for a moment admit utility to be the true object of education? Is the False estimates like those hinted at, our as- term not merely a screen for that which there professed aim at thorough knowledge leads it principle cherished and revered? If all things ment, and such an inquiry, conducted with tive happiness of man, if an exclusive regard vileness of the popular judgment. The inqui- all things exist for it, and all things are to prothat upon the just issue of it depends a correct | ment of the tenet—that it may be tried in the apprehension of the various truths of science, furnace of truth-and if not then let this harmwhich in the course of acquiring knowledge ful dalliance with utility, which upon no other ground is necessary, cease at once. Utility There was a time when nothing more was can be no end. Not a few however, and such the great object of education. "Knowledge ties for benefaction, for promoting whatever seems good. Men will be influenced—the of others, and it is important that this influence be salutary. At all events it is desiramotive for devotion to the sphere of science, ble, or seems to be so, as well on its own acand that our age be not blinded by perverse- count, as on account of the advantages which accrue to those possessed of it. Now knowledge helps to secure this influence. A know- rule shall we decide upon its worthiness of ing man always attracts the gazing admiration of the ignorant, and if this opinion has once been gained, his voice will ever be heeded as oracular. It moreover enables us to discover the different dispositions of men, and ex- tain to certainty in reference to the most imposes by detection to our touch the springs of portant questions of life? Surely not, and if their activity, subjecting them to our power to any err it is of their own willfulness. There be used at pleasure. By education we may is a test by which all moral truths may be prov-

> the value of education. This object may appear desirable, but we must not suffer ourselves in a matter of such of the truth we are seeking? moment to be deceived by appearances. There is indeed something alluring in the promise of influence, which rightly employed might be ality must also be such as that the object may be the avenue to honor, and the title benefactor; reached without education, so that education but let us not be allured from right by that must only prepare us more fully to realize it. which, though it seem not to be attended with The destiny of man is one, the degrees of its harmful effects, must still be pronounced attainment various, and whatever be the means wrong. It was indeed Bacon who declared "knowledge to be power," and whether rightly interpreted or not by those who substantiate their inference that because it is power it of the soul has been lost. To regain it every is to be sought after and acquired by his au- power must be exerted (subordinately to a thority, we have higher authority than Bacon | Higher influence.) Whatever interferes with for saying that "Wisdom is better than success in this must be avoided, and only such strength." We might then straightway dis- influences can be permitted to act upon man miss this sentiment as erroneous, and go in as will be promotive of it. The object search of that which "is better." Solomon of education must be to draw man out not on- he ceased to produce any new species of creahad knowledge and he had power, and his wards much less downwards, but in an upward tures. After that period, he did not form preference must be a decisive judgment.

A little examination of the error however may shield us against its influence. It must be conceded that whatever the object of eduwould all be realized, this view deserves on cation be, it must be general, the object for an absurdity. To allow it to be imaginary would its ewn account to be contemned. Men must all. Subordinate objects may be various, and imply that it might be manifold, for the imag-

tree, but the fruit must be one. To maintain ties and anticipated avocations, would in effect deny the existence of any. But according to all other objects. the view just considered education could not tion to make the greater serve the less, the be general, for thus it would defeat its own more to be secured than the means of providing the influence is to be exerted wholly above its hension of his relation to the Deity. play, or by rendering it altogether unnecessary that they should be subject to the influence of thinking and deciding for themselves.-And on the other hand according to this view perhaps not be so put off. The error in which it there would be no security furnished to those A consciousness of his relation to the intellioriginates is by no means strange or rare. It who might have attained the desired influence against being themselves mischeivously influenced in turn. The fear of losing the power acquired would ever be urging its pleas of oc- features of those with whom he is brought in-Whose eye is not prone to be blinded to the might demand—whereas the light of our day, of these things is wholly beyond his control if it has not practically banished, has exposed the fallacy of the dark motto, "do evil that good may come."

But how ignoble and degrading is the sentiment. Who would desire to hold in his are degraded to a means. Thus it happens fist the minds of his fellow-men? Whatever that even life is in his judgment an altogether good might follow individual or general, who sensual thing. In his perverted estimation the would not prefer greatly that every man the effects of intercourse with the nations. our Resurrection. It is also the day on which activity of the bodily powers, the seeing of the should regain his birth-right independence, eye, the hearing of the ear, the grasping of the hand, the walking of the feet is life. To the support and preservation of these powers then palliative of this, that the influence is desired for a good end. That it muy be dictated by benevolence is not denied, but should we affirm that it has been we must stumble over garded as a state of being, but as being itself contradictory historical facts. Yet did these —and only a serious thought, flashing across | not present themselves where is the security his mind, occasionally tells him that to be against perversion? By whom might not the it with men—for a nation is but a great man influence be selfishly and ruinously exerted? Under such an influence what can be look- Few men are steeled by virtue against temped for but that education should be despised, or tation-and especially would they be liable to if allowed that it should be degraded? And yield, at almost any social sacrifice, to one why be so ready to pass severe judgment up- which promised such a reward as unbounded his being. Until it is realized the majesty of on this depreciation of the truth, when we influence might secure. And it certainly may know that the impression has been made cannot be granted that an object, which is not heroism, the beauty of benevolence, the glory upon the minds of most by those who should only susceptible of becoming the source of so have better served the cause? We deride or much evil, but necessarily involves it, should

If this theory be true, then must the Derwisch who by submitting to the most rigorous might be one by whom the opportunities of ments secures for himself in due time almost education which were opened up to him had divine homage, be reckoned the wisest and most happy of men. The means of acquiring this influence cannot effect the moral value of

Education is then, not to be estimated by prehensions, and thus bring contumely on the the amount of political power it may secure. cause they represent, they richly deserve the | Learning ought to be, and is respected, but this blame. And certainly no misapprehension of is to be purely accidental. The painter, inthe true object of education could in the end spired with the true genius of his art, aims not at comparative superiority over the productions of others, thereby to gain applause, and that education may render a man more useful | thinks not of it. His liveliest energies are all engaged in the single effort to produce the idea of beauty which floats before the vision of his mind. And the true musician enraptured with the "concord of sweet sounds," heeds not the hum of admiration which is uttered by the united voice of those around him. So should viduals may have in view, but the grand gen- useful tree—it furnishes timber for houses there be in those who haunt the holds of science in search of hidden wisdom, an aim

higher than men or earth. Suffer a hasty allusion to one more error But why should I call it an error? May we not quisition, independently of any attendant mercenary advantages, the object of education? pose before our view the secrets of their being, scrutinize her sacred mysteries, to explore the hidden depths of the earth, and reveal the gems treasured in her bosom, and wearied of this to climb the airy stairway to the stars, and cause the orbs of heaven to roll before us, and receive mind, employment which must elevate above the low rangings of the common thought?

Much might be said in praise of this pure devotion to science for its own intrinsic worth, but after all what is it, in comparison with the other objects named, more than refined egotism? What is the thing really sought after in each particular investigation, the discovery of the truth, or the pleasure which that discovery excites? Unquestionably the pleasure, for in a single isolated truth, considered absolutety, there is nothing to delight, there is no value whatever. It is then only self-gratification which such really seek for, however, divested of such a feeling the profession of this object may seem to be. It cannot indeed be denied that the investigations of those who hold this view, and the discoveries they make in their devotedness to science, effectually aid to the fuller and deeper attainment of the proper object, yet they themselves are heedless of it, bliss to which their acquisitions are a happy preparative. Wandering amongst the reflections of the highest truth, and traversing paths to the many hidden, still one path remains unseen, and though in their scientific wanderings they often cross and recross it, yet they descry it not-" the path which no fowl knoweth, and

which the vulture's eye hath not seen." Renouncing then, as we clearly must, all these objects, how shall we be able to find an aim which shall meet our convictions? By what our adoption? And if an aim be caught, how may we assure ourselves that we have not run into an error equally great as those we have rejected? Or is it impossible for man to atobtain the keys to this knowledge, and hence en-there is a pattern which their general features must resemble.

What then are some of the prominent traits

It has already been shown that the object must be general in one respect. But this generemployed to reach it, they can in their happiest result affect only the degree.

It must also be ennobling. The nobleness

The object must also be true and real, in opposition to what is deceitful and imaginary. To suppose the contrary of truth would involve

and to drink, and to "lay up" were the max- that there might be many higher objects, cor- higher than all other conceivable objects. If affectionate solicitude for the preservation of and to drink, and to "tay up" were the maximum of man's existence, why then the tryo responding to the different individual capacity man was created to be lord of creation, the our health and our life, by ordaining that we responding to the different individual capacity man was created to be lord of creation, the our health and our life, by ordaining that we responding to the different individual capacity man was created to be lord of creation, the our health and our life, by ordaining that we responding to the different individual capacity attended to.

> There is only one object which corresponds to these features -it is: That education pre- keep holy one entire day to the honor and end-either by elevating those upon whom pares man for the deeper and fuller appre-

> > Man is indebted for whatever he is or may

become to a consciousness of his relation to of others, since they would be made capable things beyond himself. This relation affects be consecrated to him. his being differently, elevates him more or less according to the character of the object of it. to that day. They who sanctify it aright, gent beings around him constitutes him a man attached unto it-by their progress in the and even will his peculiarities as a man allow themselves to be traced to the distinguishing of God, in virtue and in peace of conscience. casional acquiescence in the evils their clients to immediate contact. Not that the influence -but that they will greatly modify the character of his being, and be as material which too are nations which have gained a name in the world not to boast of it as something secured by their own intrinsic and exclusive brate our devotions, is that on which our Pekin should triple her popolation, and ten times excel in numbers the metropolis of Brittian, vet with her gates shut against communing with the rest of mankind, like sullen lips will London queen it over her and be the city of the world. And as it is with nations so is -the minds and character of many condens-

ed into one grand whole. The highest relation of man is that in which he stands to God. This involves the glory of man has not been developed. The lustre of of the patriot are empty ornaments unless dignified by it. Beneath it all is false and deceptive, the crown of gold is but a kingly toy. This relation alone makes every other important and worthy of being realized, and independently of it every thing is vain.

The sense of this relation has been lost, and through its loss man has entailed upon himself an host of evils which are oftener deprecated than their cause. To restore it to man must be the highest aim of life, and every thing is worthy of commendation only in so far as it subserves the grand means for its restoration which has been so gratuitously provided. And to do this must be the true ob-

iect of education. Plato has been justly admired for so far transcending the views of his time as to make on ideal truth the highest end to be obtained. But we have that held up before us which is higher still, and shall we spurn it or forget it? No let all our energies be enlisted in this sublime pursuit, upon this aim singly let our eye be fixed.

And certainly it cannot be objected to this that it would annihilate the practicality of man's life. Even if man's life were only sensual this would not be true, much less since it is, or ought to be more intellectual. They who press this objection betray great ignorance of the legitimate effect of this attainment; for if any convictions are calculated to urge man to the diligent employment of all his powers, and that too in such a way as will, whilst their aim is singly that which has been named, most truly promote the welfare of mankind, it must be this. Only there will be no false and dangerous perversion of the means ideal phantom down into the degrading idolatry of sense. The great aim of the advocates of internal improvements is the advantage of the State; yet in the fulfilment of their schemes instead of conflicting with the interests of individual citizens they promote them. But it is the office of expediency to be anxious for consequences-an expediency which oftener leads to error than to truth. Our aim is to be true; for this alone we are to be concerned. Consequences are to be left to the management of Him who can control them. Of this we may be assured that if we err not in our apprehension of duty, the results of conformity thereto will always be salutary.

With this object in view the student will not regard as dry and tedious the course prescribed for him; for in every branch he will discover that which prepares his mind for the apprehension of a new truth with reference to the general object. He will be able to appreciate the adaptedness of the means employed in carrying on this education to the end in

Then too will education demand the respect, and secure the confidence of many who now condemn it, because they see it only in its perverted application—all will seek it because it leads to the most worthy end.

And when this object is sought there shall be as the reward of the toils and efforts devoted to it-a memory stored with weapons of defence against the assaults of error-a judgment prepared to discern the fallacies of falsehood and reject them, a man from whose life purified shall flow forth as it were spontaneously, dignity to his name, and blessings to

# CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Christian Intelligence Sunday Schools.

I have thought that a short address adapted o Sunday school children might be useful as an occasional help to superintendents, who are anxious to excite a pious impression upon the youth under their supervision. If you judge that the ensuing specimen is fit to be read as a monition, prior to the dissolution of the school, it can be inserted in the Christian Intelligencer-and I may send you a few oth-TEACHER. ers of a similar character.

ADDRESS TO THE PUPILS IN SABBATH SCHOOLS. THE LORD'S DAY .- Genesis ii. 3, " God blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it."

You have learned, children, that God created the world in six days, and that he ceased from that work on the seventh day. But God did not require rest like feeble mortals. He was neither fatigued nor weary, when he creatures, only by his all-powerful Word. He was neither tired, nor needed repose.

What then do these words mean-God rested on the seventh day? They express, that any more suns, moons, and stars, or another race of men upon the earth, or new kinds of Of Mr. S. Schurch, No. 88, North 3d Street; and of Mr. Samuel fishes and birds. He finished, and desisted from the work of creation.

For us mortals was that record written. We are such weak creatures, that we could not sustain continual labor. Therefore God full

Another requisite feature is that it must be of goodness, has taken the tenderest and most object of al his efforts must be supreme over shall labor six days and rest on the seventh

Is it not just and reasonable that we should glory of our God-that we should publicly pray for his mercy, and praise him with thankfulness for his benefits? For that purpose, God hallowed the seventh day, that it might

God himself has added a peculiar blessing will always enjoy the benediction which is knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in the love God will bless their worldly business, and the work of their hands during the other six

Therefore, children, let the Lord's day be for you the most beloved portion of the week, his will marks with some individual trait. So and take care to keep the holy Sabbath. That day which we Christains sanctify by our rest from worldly labors, and on which we celeworth, but to acknowledge their obligation to Lord Jesus Christ left the tomb at his glori-England owes her greatness to the fact that the Holy Ghost was shed down upon the Ashe converses on terms of intimacy with al- postles. God also on this day chiefly gives most every kingdom of the earth. And though us the supplies of life and spiritual nourishment for our souls. Let us therefore carefully learn on this day, that which the word of God teaches, to pray unto him, to thank him, and to sing his praise.

It should be our greatest pleasure on the Lord's day to think of Christ, to seek the favor of God, and to hear and to hold good discourse upon the subjects of religion. Your feelings and language should be like this-"We thank thee, O thou precious God! that thou hast established and sanctified the Lord's day to be the season of our holy delight, and nest, and devotion, and public worship. We will constantly endeavor to consecrate it to thine honor, and so employ its sacred hours, that through thy grace we may become more wise, pious and happy; -- through Jesus Christ our Lord !"-Amen.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARSHALL COLLEGE. mmer Session of this Institution closes on Wednes-THE Summer Session to this institution commencement. 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

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

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

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

Professor of Natural Science. Andrew Young A. B., Tutor in Languages. | It is expected that the Professorship of Natural Science

will very shortly be filled.

The greatest care is taken to guard the morals of the Studenty all of whom reside in the College Edifice, unless satisfactors, reasons are rendered for the indulgence of boarding in town. They are assembled for prayer every morning and evening and are required to attend public worship in the Prayer Hall on Sabbath, But those whose parents desire it, may obtain permission to attend any of the other churches in town. will very shortly be filled.

EXPENSES. Summer Session. Winter Session \$12 00 2 50 \$18 00 3 50 \$12 00 2 50 1 50 31 50 22 weeks 3 50 Room rent,
Contingent Expenses,
Board at \$1.75 1 50 38 50 3 50

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 re quired 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 furnitue, 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, o 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 The Instructors are

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

EXPENSES. Winter Session. Summer Session Tuition—full course, \$13 50 \$11 50
English Studies & mathematics, 11 00 9 00
English Studies only, 8 00 7 00
Contingent Expenses, 1 00 1 00
These bills shoul: 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. \$11 50 9 00 7 00 1 00

Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possesses a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of Scripture Illustra-

Sept. 30, 1840.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND—NEW, CHEAP, AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND—NEW, CHEAP, AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND—FOUR HUNDDRED PAGES, 820. Fine Paper, Handsomely Bound, PRICE ONLY TWO DOLLARS—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families and Booksellers, throughout the United States, to the above New Cheap; and Splendidly Illustrated Work-Published and for sale, at No. 122 Nassau Street, New York-City. Its features are better defined by the title:—

TWO HUNDRED PICTORIAL LLUSTRATIONS

TWO HUNDRED PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

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