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¶. 6. SWITZERLAND ON FIRE.

this time. The Lord's Supper was now cel- could have given to it alone. to overflowing.

brought low, crooked places to be made must be taken in another section. nighted Christendom, called forth in every di- an extreme, which was dangerous to both tons were bound together. rection, the most lively desire to become ac- Church and State. It lay in the nature of the In the mean time, the new doctrines were mong the Swiss, when the scriptures were first brought within their reach. In the canton of Zurich especially, where the broad principle was early laid down by the government itself, that nothing should hold in religion, except that could hardly stand upon a Church that should that nothing should hold in religion, except that could have made that nothing should be accept to the surface and contrary to the mong the pressed nis child duty which the State was supposed to owe to the duty which the State was supposed to owe to the duty which the State was supposed to owe to the said in his heart, when heart and of the Son of God. Once he said in his heart, when heart and stands in the pressed nis children to his bosom and tore himself away. "As the the strength of his heart, when heart and heaven rejoices in the light of his heart, when heart and heaven rejoices in the light of his heart, when heart and heaven religion alone which can in reality of the Son of God. Once he said in his heart, when heart and stands in the pressed nis children to his bosom and tore himself away. "As the wanders on and stands in the pressed nis children to his bosom and tore himself away. "As the wanders on and stands in the pressed nis children to his bosom and tore himself away. "As the wanders on and stands in the pressed nis children to his bosom and tore himself away. "As the wanders on and stands in the pressed nis children to his bosom and tore himself away. "As the wanders on and stands in the pressed nis children to his bosom and tore himself away. "As the wanders on and stands in the pressed nis children to his bosom and tore himself away. "As the wander on the stand on the side of the Reformation, at a still duty which the stand on the side of the Reformation, at a still duty which the stand on the side of the Reformation, at a still duty which the stand on the what could be established by the bible, this be made up of real Christians only; recom- itself free, from the hard spiritual bondage of passed that day, he adds, not without many feeling wrought with irresistible force. What mended a community of goods; and uttered Rome. could the authority or sophistry of Rome a- sentiments which were supposed to be injurivail, when confronted with a spirit like this? ous to the authority of the civil magistrate.

ebrew itself.

sphere he filled as a pastor.

to the world after his death.

wards with a still greater work, as the object however, the common blindness of Europe, prostitutes of Calvin were originally prefaced. were persecuted everywhere; and the best The theology of the Swiss reformer, though men of the age, joined in approving the proin general sound and orthodox, is admitted for ceeding, as the only one which religion could the most part to have been on some points se- sanction in such a case. ally, and educationally, Zuingle was in this tematic use of his time enabled him to sustain. respect a totally different man from Luther. His position in this respect, made him of dice, recreation was sought in singing or in Thus Zurich lost her Zuingle. In the fol-

struggling against the realism which prevailed in another, opened the way for a development of religion, which was nearer the truth The process of reformation in Zurich went and more complete in itself, than any could forward firmly and steadily, till at length it have been which might have taken place unmight be said to be complete, by the formal ab- | der the influence of either form of thought exolition of the mass, in the year 1525. Zuin- clusively; so in the case before us, the intergle had long before denounced the reigning ests of truth would appear to have required, superstition with regard to it, as unscriptural that the mind of Luther should be met by just and contrary to reason; and some changes such an unyielding antagonistic force, as it its character was considerably improved; but gle, in order that the cause in which both judgment of the people, it was tolerated till take a happier direction than either of them

Zuingle's views with regard to the Lord's with the bible, in the hands of those who stood age, were engaged in the strife for years with night, as a sucurity against violence. at the head of this great work. The reform- similar activity. This controversy forms one ers themselves drew their light, their courage, of the most interesting chapters in the history

vernacular language. Luther had alreay vited to meet the pastors of the city, in a regultimes, by the popular zeal, and found but little on the soldiers to press forward, and to do published in part his immortal version. Leo | lar debate upon their peculiar views. The | account made of the rights of conscience in their | their work bravely, trusting in God. Patriot-Juda took charge principally of the task of argument was to be confined to the bible. | favor. The districts which still adhered to Rome, ism and religion seemed to be inseparably preparing a bible, for the use of the Swiss.— The Senate judged, that the anabaptists were were filled with alarm and indignation, at the blended together in his spirit, as one life. As The New Testament was published in 1524, completely beaten, and directed them to re- progress of the new creed; and soon began to the battle began, his voice was heard high aand in the year following a portion of the frain accordingly from their schismatic de- work with fanatical passion against it at home, bove the confusion, exhorting to fight manful-Old; a mere revision, it would seem, and ac signs. But they replied that God was to be in the way of retaliation and revenge, as it ly, in the name of God, committing their lives commodation to the Swiss dialect, of the trans- obeyed rather than men; and made as much seemed, for the provocations it was offering and their cause to his care. A stone from a lation of Luther. The rest of the Old Testa- trouble as before. Another discussion was abroad. This spirit prevailed chiefly in the sling brought him to the ground, at the very ment was translated subsequently from the kindly allowed; but as they could bring forassures were taken also to meet the descent into prison. Zuingle with regard to the true character of the Rosome advantage on the side of the reformers; sich was beginning to be felt for edu- wrote against them; but that only made them mish Church, and gave a fair opportunity to but afterwards, with total defeat. As the tucation, box in its higher and lower forms.— hate him more than before. He was regard- crafty mon's and priests, to make the most of mult passed beyond him, the hero, recovering Schools were stablished; also a College, or U- ed as the main stay of the existing corruptions the prejudices which are naturally cherished his senses, raised himself, and then sank to Whom shall be seek? Had he a friend in we are in, it makes us dissatisfied with our whom shall be seek? niversity, with professors in the various de- and the author of the hard measures which in such a state of society, in favor of all that his knees, his hands folded on his breast, his partments of literature and science. Zuingle were beginning to be used towards the sect.himself was constituted professor of Theolgoy, This however was not the case. Though he league was entered into between the five can- does this mean?" he was heard to say —"well! in the faculty; and in this character exerted considered it the province of the government tons of Lucern, Zug, Uri, Schweitz, and they can kill the body; but they cannot kill an influence, which was felt far beyond the to regulate the affairs of the Church, Zuingle was no friend to persecution for its own sake. Zuingle was known and felt also extensively In the case of the anabaptists, he urged the as a writer. His first appearance in this Council to forbearance, as far as it could well character seems to have been in the year be carried, according to the views which then 1522, when he published his treatise on the prevailed everywhere on the subject of punishdistinction of meats. After this his publicaling heretics. Instead of quickening the zeal tions multiplied rapidly, notwithstanding the of that body against the separatists, he used pressure of other cares, so as to form in the his influence to hold it in check, and was inend quite a large collection. Much that he strumental several times in warding off the epublished, was written of course in great vils with which they were threatened. In the haste. Among his writings are reckoned all end however, forbearance and indulgence so, many discourses, chiefly of the expository were exhausted. Severe measures followed; sort, which were taken down as he preached close confinement, on mere bread and water; them, by Leo Juda, or Megander, and given banishment; decrees, making it even a capital offence, to rebaptize or to take part in ana-In the year 1525, appeared his great work, baptist meetings. In one case, it came actu-On true and false Religion, in which his ally to this point. In the beginning of the views were given, with considerable fullness, year 1527, Felix Mantz, was sentenced to on the leading points of the gospel. The book the water as an incorrigible heretic, and died, was written at the request of several learned singing with a loud voice, In manustuas, Dommen in Italy and France, and dedicated to ine, commendo spiritum meum, (Into thy the French king Francis the First-whose | hands, O Lord, I commit my spirit.) So blind

riously defective. He has been charged with Amid all the commotions of the time, Zuina disposition to draw religion too absolutely gle was looked to from every quarter, as the into the sphere of the understanding, at the pivot in a certain sense, on which the reliexpense of those sentiments and views which gious history, not only of Zurich, but of all belong properly to what may be termed the Switzerland, rested and turned. The eyes of two years later)—the army of the Reformed was regarded by many as a miracle—though sphere of the spirit. His rejection of Lu- all who were anxious for reformation, were ther's dogma, on the subject of the eucharist, directed towards his person, as the polar star and religious character. None of the vices tory. The protestants considered it a sign of may be supposed to have contributed consid- of their hopes. Hence he became the centre erably to this opinion, with the admirers and of a heavy correspondence, and was called to make their appearance. Every day the could not destroy this organ. The papists, on followers of the Wittemburgh divine. But, upon to take part, as a counseller and assistafter all allowances made for prejudice, it ant, in all the leading reform movements of seems necessary to admit to a certain extent the time. This imposed upon him a heavy the force of the representation. Constitution- burden, which only the most diligent and sys-

It was not possible for christianity to develope course, the grand mark, for jealous and hos- harmless sports. itself through the minds of the two men, in tile observation, on the part of all who were the same form. With Luther it took one didissatisfied with the religious revolution, at each canton the right of managing the affairs of Oecolampadius. Grief for the loss of his leading you to fountains of living waters; I rection, and with Zuiugle another. In both the head of which he stood. He was held of religion within its own bounds, as it might friend and "companion in the kingdom and pa- will point you to the shadow of a great Rock recent the days leaves the days le cases the development may be regarded as responsible on different sides, both for the too see proper. The five popish cantons, however tience of Jesus Christ," was supposed to have in this weary land. Receive me, O! on somewhat partial and openied and provided under the contract of the somewhat partial and onesided, under opposed to make the work was er, being excited by foreign influence, soon hastened his end. "What news?" said he to a whom the Son of God looked with tenderness its views. With Toingle the action of the work was er, being excited by foreign influence, soon hastened his end. "What news?" said he to a whom the Son of God looked with tenderness is a whom the son of God looked w ite views. With Zuingle the rationalistic element prevailed perhaps to an extreme, as did emerged in the eye of the fanatical anabapement prevailed perhaps to an extreme, as did emerged in the eye of the fanatical anabapement prevailed perhaps to an extreme, as did emerged in the eye of the fanatical anabapement prevailed perhaps to an extreme, as did emerged in the eye of the fanatical anabapement prevailed perhaps to an extreme, as did emerged influence, soon hastened his end. "What news?" said he to a whom the son of God fooked with tenderness, and I will direct you to an object of pursuit, one's self weak in everlasting arms: O how empty of much do I owe my Lord!

the mystical with Luther. And this very using the other ministers and the Senate as so the part of the reformed, of putting that sec- says Oecolampadius, "I have news to tell thee." your nature, but little lower than that of ancontrariety, thus strongly marked, may have many separate heads, for the accomplishment tion of the country under a sort of blockade, "And what is that," asked his friend. "I will gels—worthy of the inward springs of which

which had been so long a sealed volume for be- them to push the new doctrines continually to ples of the confederacy, by which the can- chastisement for yourselves. God reigns.

The triumph of freedom, in the case of the reformed districts, was not always used with himself calm and full of courage to the last. To meet the demand for the divine word, it The Senate tried to heal the difficulty, by a becoming moderation. The friends of popery On the way he spoke of the expedition as one was necessary to have it translated into the discussion. The leaders of the party were in- were put under hard conditions of safety at that would be fatal to himself; but called upmountainous sections, where ignorance and beginning of the fight. The battle raged award no new argument in favor of their cause, simplicity combined, left the people in the dark round and over his senseless body; first with is old as opposed to novelty and change. A eyes directed upwards towards heaven. "What Untervalden, to prevent the spread of refor- the soul." Some popish soldiers passing by, mation principles in their bounds. They were asked him if he would have a confessor. forbidden to be preached; and to speak light- Speech was gone; but he shook his head, in was made a capital offence. Some actual ex- by Virgin, and the saints, for help?" was the place for him. Every thing there reveals their state, and imagining a happiness which ecutions took place under this decree.

1529, that an appeal was made to arms. Zu- obstinate heretic!" cried one of these military rich, to meet and prevent certain movements inquisitors, and plunged his weapon into the reon the other side which were considered an former's bosom. invasion of their rights and a breach of the public peace, drew out, in the direction of gle's. A shout of triumph rose from the com-Cappel, with a considerable force, in different mon soldiery—for the man had been hated and companies, ready to make battle with the op- feared, as the very Goliah of the protestant posite party. In the course of a few days, cause, in Switzerland. "Burn the heretic!" troops came forward from different points to was the cry from all sides. Some of the leadsustain their respective sides, and it seemed ers resisted; but the tide was too strong to be likely that a serious battle would follow. It stemmed. A mock trial took place over the was not wished, that Zuingle should go out body; after which it was quartered and burned, with the soldiers, as he was known to be spe- and the ashes scattered to the winds. Sad ticially obnoxious to the popish party; and an-dings, for his widowed wife! In that same other minister was appointed to act as chap- bloody day at Cappel, she lost, besides her huslain. The intropid reformer, however, would band, a son by a former marriage, a son-in-law, name was made to stand in connection after- was the Senate of Zurich, at this time. It was not be left behind. He went forth among the a brother-in-law, and a brother, along with mawards with a still greater work, as the object of the masterly Address, with which the Institutes of Calvin were originally prefaced.— were persecuted everywhere; and the best time, these hostile demonstrations ended without blood. The parties came to an amicable canton, fell at the same time; and Zurich hersettlement; and at the end of twenty days, all self mourned like a widow, stupefied with sorreturned quietly back again to their homes. - row, and clothed in sackcloth and ashes. According to Bernhard Weise, who has given a pretty full account of the whole transaction gle was found three days after by his friends, (destined himself, poor man, to fall, when when the enemy had withdrawn, whole and Cappel became a second time the scene of war, sound, where his body had been burned. This during all this time, exhibited a most orderly we have similar cases, it seems, reported in hiswhich usually disgrace a camp, were allowed the man's goodness and greatness, that the fire word of God was preached, by Zuiugle and the other hand, saw in it only a divine nota bene, others, in loud clear tones; and prayer was challenging the attention of all men to the mon-

been necessary to secure for the reformation of his own satanic ends. In the eye of the by forbidding all communication with it in the soon be with the Lorir Christ"—was his cheer- you are proudly, yet patiently conscious. in the end, its proper symmetry and perfection. As in the second century, the idealism distance, he was a very incarnation of the evil which prevailed in one part of the Church spirit himself, "going about about as a roaring was had to arms, by the papists, to save them. his breast, and said with a smile, "There is will be endless. You delight in progress." lion seeking whom he might destroy." No selves from starving, as well as to wreak their epithets could be found sufficiently strong, to vengeance on their religious foes. As this depict the badness of his heart and the wick- rupture drew on, Zuingle, finding himself edness of his life. All sorts of slander were charged heavily as the author and cause of all invented, and industriously circulated, with re- the disturbances of the time, while at the same = gard to his moral character. These he time things had not been managed at all acthought it necessary to meet at times, by a cording to his counsels, proposed to retire alformal public vindication, drawn from facts together from his station. This however was which all might observe and understand. His strongly resisted by the Senate, and he was often filled the depraved heart. Many a man cessation of hope, expectation, and effort. life itself however, connected with the unboun- persuaded finally with some difficulty to abide has said to himself, "If I can only get to True, your capacity for happiness shall be filhad been introduced into the service, by which was called to encounter in the mind of Zuin- ded confidence of the Senate and the estima- at his post. Still his mind was filled with the heaven, it is all I want;" and with this thought led, as soon as you enter on your everlasting tion in which he stood generally with the peo- most melancholy forebodings, in regard to the has never connected the remotest conception inheritence. But that capacity shall be forstill, on the principle of not outrunning the were engaged, might by such counteraction ple, furnished the best refutation to all that his issue of the gathering storm. Twice he re- of the preparation necessary for his happiness ever increasing, and forever filling, with alf enemies could say against him in this way. marked to Myconius, two weeks before it there. He has heard of heaven as the seat of the fullness of God. Throughout the im-According to Myconius, various attempts came to a battle, "I know, I know, what it perfect bliss: that all who are there are as mortality of her existence, your soul shall be were made to get him secretly out of the way, means; this looks to me, and is designed to happy as the angels around the throne; that continually expanding her views, strengthenebrated, in the plainest and most simple style. Zuingle's views with regard to the Lord's were made to get him secretly out of the way, means; this looks to me, and is designed to happy as the advances in the room of the mass, a meeting was held supper were broadly opposed to those of Luster by assassination or forcible abduction and responsible abduction are responsible abduction. every morning (except on Friday,) at 8 o'clock, ther, and drew upon him the heavy displea- to some other part of the world; which were meaning even to a comet, which at the time and power in executing means for the advance- deeper of the river of pleasure, which flows at in the church, for the exposition of the scrip- sure of that honest though sometimes rough always happily frustrated however by divine hung in the heavens, portending death, in his ment of his creature's enjoyment in glory; and the right hand of the Most High. tures. These exercises were continued, as and overbearing man. This involved him in providence. So much exposed was he consi- prophetic imagination, to himself and to an- the sinner, in the ignorance and thoughtlesslong as Zuingle lived, and proved extremely the great Sacramentarian controversy, as it dered to be in this way, that often when he would not name. "We all ness of s'n, imagines that he will be as happy All that man can desire, all that his nature can profitable. The church was in general filled was called, for the rest of his life. On this happened to be out of an evening, some of his ways understood," says Myconius, "that Oe- as the rest if he may but be permitted to make subject alone, he has left in print upwards of friends would be ready without his knowledge colampadius was the person meant." His un- one of their number. Few things are more interesting to observe, 500 closely filled folio pages. Luther wrote to attend him as on escort on his way home; comfortable presentiments seem to have been Some persons have a great aversion to mu-

in the history of the Reformation generally, and published upon it, at the same rate; and and at length, the Senate itself thought it pru- produced, partly by the impression that the sic. They will, if possible, leave the room ed; his immortal capacity, forever seeking, than the power which was found to go along with the bible in the hands of those who stood The reformation in Zurich created as a mat- and partly to the conviction he had that wrong their sensitive nerves endure, if they were its freshness, its richness, & its boundlessness, ter of course, much dissatisfaction among the measures had prevailed in the case immedical condemned for life to listen to its sound.— to a being thus constituted & thus situated is. and their strength, emphatically from this di- of the Reformation; and intimately related as friends of popery, in all parts of Switzerland. He saw in the desperate spir- Music is sweet only to those who love it.— it not all? View the individual who has vine treasury. And it was the word of the it is to the origin and constitution of the Re- Complaints and remonstrances were made, in it of the popish cantons, what seemed to him If one has no taste for it, the more he hears embraced her in his utmost soul, and entered the Lord in their hands, which caused vallies formed Church, as distinguished from the Lu- no very friendly way; which were however to be an uplifted scourge, in the hands of the lit, the more he hates it, and wishes to be de- on the high and holy course which she dicto be exalted and mountains and hills to be an approach, as distinguished from the Lution brought low, crooked places to be made brought low, crooked places to be made must be taken in another section.

This I have met livered from its power. The chain is forged," he exclaimed with, as a happy illustration of the folly of a from reality, is not religion all? See her straight and rough places plain, till the glory Another formidable intestine difficulty for by which the government had endeavored to in the pulpit, "which will destroy me, and sinner's expectation of being blessed in the disciple a partaker of the ills incident to huof the Lord was revealed among nations, in the Reformation, was found in the views of a proceed, in all that had been done. All in- many other pious citizens of Zurich. For midst of employments for which he has no man nature. He considers himself as "unthe midst of which they stood. The opportu- certain class of persons, whose warmth of tention was disclaimed, at the same time, of this, however, I am ready, and willing, if my taste, and to which he has the most intense der education in God's school," and whether nity of hearing or reading the word of God, temperament or want of judgment disposed acting unfaithfully in any way to the princi- God so will. You are preparing the rod of aversion. Follow the sinner from earth to his divine Master frown or smile, he knows

May he preserve the Church!" At length the fated hour came on. Sud- him in.. quainted with its contents. Expository preach- human mind, that such manifestation of fana- steadily making progress, in spite of all oppo- denly, Oct. 1531, it was understood, that the ing was every where popular and full of pow- tic. I feeling should break forth, in the midst sition, in the other cantons also. It would forces of the popish cantons were on their way spirits in glory, the hosts of heaven fly from war of elements, the wreck of matter, and the er. A demand was created for the written of so general an excitement, in every direct carry us too far, to follow the history of this place lay his presence, as if a devil had broken loose crush of worlds, he can sit like Noah in the word, in proper translations. The ability to tion. It is not necessary accordingly to seek revolution in detail. In Bern, the struggle three leagues out from Zurich; and formed an from hell, and strayed into the paradise of ark, calm, quiet, and secure; for the edifice read came to be counted one of the most desi- for any outward historical connection, be- between light and darkness continued doubtful, important post, which the enemy were anx- God. How they cluster together in some far of his hope is built on the Rock of Ages. rable advantages, mainly because of the direct tween these developments, as they are found till the year 1528, though the truth had been lous to secure, with a view of preventing a distant part of the upper temple, and shun his View the Christian, as taught by religion to access it afforded to the oracles of heaven.— occurring in different parts of Europe, in con- all along no doubt silently making progress. junction between Zurich and Bern. All was touch or approach as we would avoid the con- subdue the baneful passions of our nature, Mind received a stimulus, from the feeling nection with the religious revolution of the six- In this year, a great disputation was held here consternation. Out of 4000 men ordered for tagion of the plague. But he loves company. which are ever-springing sources of wretchwhich was thus awakened, of the most saluta- teenth century. The same influences gave on the subject of religion, attended by more the expedition, only as many as seven hunry kind. It became common for grown per- rise simultaneously to the same phenomena, than three hundred clergymen, of the more dred could be got in readiness to march.sons, and such even as were well forward both for good and for evil, in different coundistinguished sort, from Switzerland and the Zuingle was appointed by the Senate, agreea- and some whom he knew, and some whom heart, and nourish itself in the misery of anin years, to seek this rare accomplish- tries. Thus from the very start almost of the neighboring districts of Germany. The con- bly to his own wishes, to accompany the he loved on earth. But the communion of other, he has learned, when he is reviled, to ment, which before had been universally ne- reformation in Zurich, there were found some ference lasted eighteen days; during which troops. Such was the custom of war, in his heaven is the communion of kindred souls; bless, when he is defamed, to suffer. A hapglected; and a new anxiety was felt, to have restless spirits, who could never be satisfied the doctrines of the Reformation were ably native land. On the morning of Oct. 11, he love is the eye, the voice, the language of heathe young provided with the advantages of edu- that things were going fast enough. After- advocated, especially by Zuingle and Oe- put on his armor, full of feelings that his life ven. He cannot find one there who can comcation. What an interesting spectacle we have wards this spirit gathered new strength, as the colampadius. The result was a complete tri- was about to close. "The hour has come," in England, when the bible first began to be views of the German anabaptists were intro- umph of the truth. The great majority of he said to his wife, "in which we must part. him. He wanders through the shining courts. publicly allowed, and a copy was placed in duced; and in a very short time the wild the clergy of Bern declared themselves in its Be it so; for such is the Lord's will. May He thrusts himself in the midst of that glorieach church, for the use of the parish, fasten- spirit of that sect was actively at work, in all favor. The images were removed from the he be with you, with me, and with all ours." ed with a chain, that it might not be carried directions. The case was truly an embarras- churches in the city, before the "Grand Coun- They embraced. "We shall see each other that was slain for them, and sounding his away! Every day, the holy volume was sing one for the friends of the Reformation - cil" adjourned. The territory was declared again!" said the wife, overwhelmed with the praise on harps of gold. But he is still alone. kept in use; and generally the person who Had not the anabaptists as much right to independent of all episcopal jurisdiction.— doubt which breathed through her own words.— Alone in heaven! Alone among multitudes had possession of it for the time, was compel- think for themselves in matters of religion, as Within four months, the whole canton was re- "If the Lord will;" replied the husband, "His that no man can number!—there is not a comled to read aloud, for the benefit of some the government of Zurich had claimed in oppogroup, smaller of larger, who were there on silion to the views of the pope? But then, on Biel, Muensterthal, and Neufchatel, followed back when you return?" she asked, trying to comment the man can number:—there is not a company of heagroup, smaller of larger, who were there on silion to the views of the pope? But then, on Biel, Muensterthal, and Neufchatel, followed back when you return?" she asked, trying to comment there is not a company. and of the same errand with himself. A similar the other hand, to tolerate such a people seem- it in a very short time. St. Gall and the divert her fears. "A blessing after a dark course no joy to him. thirst for sacred knowledge, displayed itself a- ed to be altogether unsafe, and contrary to the small canton of Appen zell, had taken their night," was the reply. He pressed his chil-

> sighs and prayers before God. With all his forebodings, Zuingle showed next question. This was also refused, with more terribly to his conscience his unpardon-At length matters came so far, in the year eyes still turned towards heaven. "Die, then,

Next day the body was recognized as Zuin-

Myconius informs us, that the heart of Zuinoffered continually before and after every ster-like wickedness of him, whom the judgment meal. There was no swearing or quarrel of heaven had now swept, as with whirlwind,

ing; and instead of playing with cards or from the face of the earth. lowing month, Basel was called to resign also

J. W. N.

RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS.

From the New York Observer.

The sinner in Heaven. A strange thought that, but one which has

neaven, and see the scene into which he en- the dispensation is adapted to his present ters, when the gates of glory open and let need, and tends alike to fit him for his future

prehend his wants, much less sympathize with ous company who are speaking of the Lamb cofore be no company, and of

He wanders on and stands in the presence eye. But that Saviour God, he hates in the fullness of his soul. Would he be happy with the eye of that God fastened upon him: with His glory filling the eternity in which he dwells; with his praise ringing perpetually in his ear? And if the presence of the Saviour would not make him happy, what source

of enjoyment can he find? He tries the employments of heaven. He attempts to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, but his voice "grates harsh discord" on the ear of heaven, Every voice is silent when he disturbs the harmony of the angelic choirs. But praise is the only employment of heaven, and whom can he praise? Not the Father, for he never loved him; not the he imagines he shall be more happy. Reli-Son, for he despised and rejected him; not gion reverses this disorder of the mind, which the Holy Spirit, for he resisted its gracious springs from the corruption of our nature; it

overtures and grieved it away. ed sins. Its light displays his unwashed vilehell. He would bow before the throne, to ask only the privilege of being sent to his own place.

IRENÆUS.

"Religion's All."

The following beautiful extract is taken from a "Prize Essay," said to have been written by a lady of Providence :-

The mind of man is like the fluctuating sea -it never is at rest. There is a perpetual tendency, which cannot be cured by perpetual disappointment, to send out the desires after some object beyond our present reach. But we are never satisfied with the attainment of our present desires. The law of the natural world, by which objects diminish according to their distance from us, is reversed in the moral. The objects of our wishes are magnified, in proportion as we view them.

As we approach near, the charm is broken the illusion vanishes. They prove to be bub- He has exchanged the vigour of youth for the bles, which, as soon as touched, dissolve in airy vapor. Still we do not rest. At every fresh disappointment, we put forth new de- fight, I have finished my course, I have kept sires and new efforts for the attainment of the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me some obsect, yet more remote. Even success, the unbounded, does not satify us. We weep for more worlds to conquer.

Amid this tumult of the mind, this everlasting restlessness of the soul, religion, benign visiter, heavenly monitor, descends to man. She comes in a radiant and alluring form, and addresses him in accents of winning tenderness. "Receive me, and I will say to the swelling surge of passion, peace, be still!" The treaty made at this time, secured to her spiritual ornament and prop, in the death I will quell the fever of disappointment, by

here your progress will be commensurate with cternity. Your desires are boundless-you shall be satisfied when you awake in the likeness of God. Not only so, you shall frequently be filled in the house of your pilgrimage with prelibations of future blessedness. Receive me, and you need never fear what your nature renders so revolting to you-z Such are the boundless offers of religion !

receive, more than his utmost powers of apprehension can reach. View the nature of inheritance.-What moral granduer is there As he steps into the company of the pure in the character of the Christian! Amid the seeks society in heaven. Millions are there, suffering the serpent to twine around his py man is he! for, in proportion as he yields to the influence of the principles he has embraced, his soul is in harmony with the governing principles of the universe. It is like a well-tuned instrument; whatever key is struck, it responds inclodious notes.

Follow the Christian farther, as he enters the dark valley of the shadow of death. Here nature instinctively recoils. But religion takes away the sting of death, and despoils the grave of its victory. True, the proud ecepts of philosophy might have enabled him to meet it with feigned composure, but it is crumbling, looks out for refuge; if a dark uncertainty hangs over the future destiny, it cannot but recoil in agony and horror,

Blessed religion, light of the world, sole hope of a ruined race renovating principle, which restores life and beauty, where a'l was corruption and deformity! extend thy benign reign-let thy hopes be embraced, and thy benefits diffused.

Contentment.

Every one must perceive, that an almost universal discontentment with their condition pervades mankind. Every one is anxious to change his own state for another, in which shows us our unworthiness on account of sin; Where shall he go? What shall he do? and while it produces content with the place heaven, he might be more at home. But God selves; so that the state and external condiis angry with him continually. Holy beings tion in which we are found, will have very esteem his friendship as enmity with God. little influence upon the mind. The man of Could he find employment congenial to his the world is reconciled to his sins, and not to soul, he might be less miserable. But a Sab- his state, The man of piety is in hostilbath on earth was tedious; how insupportable ity to his sins, and reconciled to his state. must an eternal sabbath be! Heaven is no The men of the world are always changing continually flies from them. It is the same in every period of life. In youth, the objects ness. Its holiness crushes him under self- of the world not being tried, they think themcondemning guilt. He would rather be in selves at liberty to take excursions after happiness, and place it in the gratification of their passions. Weary of these, they become men, and affect a grave and dignified course; they then pursue riches, and aspire after grandeur and consequence, but soon find that these have their cares and anxieties. When they become old, they look with equal contempt upon both periods; for both appear to them ike a confused dream, that leaves nothing but a succession of images which have lost their charms. But piety will produce satisfaction with our condition, and prevent the indulgence of the passions. In fact, in every way and at all periods, it will preserve them; in youth, in manhood, and in advanced age. It will teach men that they have one solid good to obtain, and that time is short for obtaining it. Dejection and gloom have no place in that man who, having spent his life in serving God; looks forward "to glory, honour, and immortality;" for he "runs without being weary, and walks without being faint." full growth of the Christian, and is ready to say with the apostle, "I have fought a good a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me in that day." -Robert Hall.

> It might be written on my coffin, " Here lies one of the cares of Providence, who early wanted both father and mother, and yet never missed them."

> Though we should get but one smile of His countenance in a whole year, what a mercy to those who deserve all the year throughout to be tormented in the lowest hell.

I am but weak; but it is delightful to find

Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Messenger The Wilderness.

s. MARR VIII. 1-8 O! aid me, Father, as I strive Out from the world to come; And in the Wilderness, O! give Strength that may lead me home: Long wand'ring, I have sought Thy face And, panting, thirsted for Thy grace, -Some fresh reviving rav-To guide me o'er each ragged steep

Thy footprints sometimes still I see, And, o'er the cool night air, Low, distant voices float from Thee -A promise unto pray'r: But long the way, and strong the toil, And earnest foes would yet beguile The Pilgrim from his road; While, far, full many a tempting scene Uprises on his view, between The Wand'rer and his God!

And thorny vale, that empire keep

Across my weary way.

What wonder, then, if languid there I cling unto the Earth; Or turn aside, in fierce despair, To scenes of reckless mirth! What wonder, then, if losing Thee Nought, mid the mist and dews, I see But dark, portentous forms--Or, glittering thro' the earth-born haze, Upon some fiery breath I gaze, That lightens not, nor warms!

By all the hopes, that ever sprung From my lone heart to Thee; By all the vows, o'er which were flung Faith's robes of purity; By every prayer that inly strove, And every grief, that kindly wove Some Heav'n-descending chain,--I cling to Thee, who wert their guide, The tremblers near the swelling tide. The Murm'rers* on the plain!

O! teach me when I follow Thee, If fainting by the way, Thro' all, with patient hope, to see Thyself my certain stay:
And, gathering up each broken pray'r And wasted vow, assemble there (As in the Wild, of old,) A feast, that may the soul renew. And fragments, on the way to strew When love is growing cold!

DELTA.

*Exod. xiv. 10. & xvi. 2.

ORIGINAL.

For the Weekly Messenger. The Mercy-Seat. Were now the judge of quick and dead to take his seat upon the throne of justice, and long dissolved dead—the rushing together of call the sons of men to an account of their stewardship, who of the multitude could stand down to the centre, where the Judge sitteth during these days, besides the lectures he upon the ground of strictest reckoning? Alas! the poisonous streams of sin have pervaded the hearts of all, and the withering influ- such a scene, no imagination availeth. Nor ence of iniquity has paralyzed the moral energies of every soul. Each one feels condem- angel, with the trump of God, riding sublime ned before he raises his guilty eyes to view the in the midst of heaven, and sending through judge: all raise the lamentable cry; "ye widest dominions of death and the grave, that mountains fall upon us, and ye hills cover us," Feeling the bitter stings of conscience within rings through the eaverns of the hollow deep their breasts they stand trembling upon the piercing the dull cold ear of death and the verge of everlasting ruin. Already, before grave, with the knell of their departed reign; they hear the word "Depart" utered forth, the death of Death, the revival of the grave, they fancy that they hear the doors of heaven the everlasting reign of life, and the second close, and the clanking of those chains which birth of living things; the reunion of body their sins have forged. Deep despair takes and soul-the one from unconscious sleep, hold of every mind; not a being can be found the other from apprehensive or unquiet abodes, within the widely extended space to administer a single word of comfort: not a truth can be ver whom the stream of time hath swept lution draws near. I desire to be dissolved remembered, of all that ever fell on human ears, from which a single ray of hope can be collected. Thus they stand afraid to hear their doom. But now, "whilst there is nothing | heart, its feelings are shaken and overwhelmbut a fearful looking for of wrath to come," were the Deity upon the throne, instead of frame one instant re-awakened, the next reinpronouncing the word "Depart," to call to the vested, the next summoned before the face of dejected throng: "Come ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish, come, at the mercy-seat fervently kneel," should we not suppose that their deep despair would suddenly be turned into lively hope, that their bitter grief would be turned into extatick joy, and that there would be one simultaneous rush towards the with deadly apprehension. throne of grace. This is not an empty supposition: because, for all to whom the Gospel is proclaimed, the throne of the Almighty's justice is turned into a throne of mercy.-Christ, the eternal Son, is seated upon this throne to give repentance and remission of sin to as many as believe in his name.' The Deity now addresses us not as a God of terror; but as a God of infinite compassion. When we view the mercy-seat as it existed in the

and furthermore, these streams which issued thence never wound their way beyond the the limits of a single nation. How rarely, therefore, did these streams of mercy flow, and how limited in their course! But the throne of grace under the new covenant sends forth the pure streams of salvation in every direction, and to all people. There is no limit as to time-no limit with regard to space. We need not wait for an annual feast of atonement before we approach the throne of grace: for "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation." Christ himself is our mercy-seat (Rom. 3, 25). Whenever we feel ourselves pressed down by the weight of sin, he addresses us with inviting voice: "Come unto me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Whenever we feel our spiritual wants (and these we should always feel), we may "come holdly to a throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need." No matter how far we have wandered into the deserts of sin, and upon the mountains of iniquity, the streams of mercy from the throne of grace find their way through the rugged vale, and the rocky mountains base, until at length they reach the most abandoned of the gentile world. No darker list of criminals can be found than that which is mentioned by the apostle Paul (in 1 Cor 6, 9-11); such wicked beings as these may be "washed, sanctified, and justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the

time of the old covenant we derive compara-

tively but little comfort. True, from the

throne issued forth streams of mercy too; but

this was only the case once a year, when the

Priest entered the holiest of holies to atone for

the sins of the people. At all other times no

one could approach without the fear of death:

Since then there is a throne of boundless mercy established, since grace doth every the word farewell hath forgotten its meaning, where abound, why should so many of our race plunge headlong into the deep lake of everlasting destruction? O! it is because they will not view things as they must finally view them, after the last trump shall summon all, both small and great to appear at the judg-

spirit of our God."

For the Weekly Messenger. Beneficiary Education.

Messrs Editors:

I understand from the minutes of the Third District of the Ohio Synod which was held in our place, that each Minister belonging to said Synod should during the year take up collections in aid of a young man, Mr. M. whom the Rev. H. Williard represented to be a worthy man and who desired to enter the Ministry, but was not able to qualify himself. I have learnt since, that he is at Mercersburg. thought at the time I read it: Now will these Ministers in the character of an Ecclesiastical Judicatory pass such a solemn resolution without intending any thing else than making a display-inducing the young man to undertake, and then when aid was needed to realize, what the world has often done, that men do not always mean what they say. I again concluded, that as christian Ministers they would not falsify their pledge without an effort before the people. And I am happy to hear, that my conclusion was well founded. For soon afterwards I heard our beloved Pastor, Mr. Winters, bring the subject before our church, and in a conversation with him since, I learn that in his charge he has collected \$30-one third of the pledge already, and paid it into the Treasury; and I know the other 13 or 14 Ministers can more than collect the ballance. I have also learned, that streams concentrating into one, form great waters, "Union is strength," and "the day of small things is not to be despised"-Let self with a small curtailment of unecessary toys, and other indulgences, (which neither do the body or soul any good) and contribute it to this praiseworthy object, and who knows whether they may not yet hear him preach, whom they aided to prepare for the sacred

"MARY JANE." Dayton, Ohio.

RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS.

The Last Judgment.

office?

Were our occupation merely that of the poet or the orator, we have now before us a subject which, for the magnificence of the scenery, the magnitude of the transaction, and the durable effects it draweth on, stands unrivaled in the annals of human knowledgeand with which the powers of conception are unable to contend. Imagination is distressed to form the idea of the scene. The great white throne descending out of heaven, guarded and begirt with the principalities and power thereof—the awful presence, at whose sight the heavens and the earth flee away and no place for them is found—the shaking of the mother elements of nature, and the commotion of the hoary deep, to render up their quickened men upon all the winds of heaven on his blazing throne—to give form and figure | gave, he endeavored to compose two works : to the outward pomp and circumstances of doth the understanding laborless. The archsummons which divideth the solid earth, and -and the congregation of all congregations othan the material imagery confuses my imagination. And when I bring the picture to my ed: when I fancy this quick and conscious Almighty God-now rebegotten, now sifted through every secret corner—this poor soul, possessed with the memory of its misdeeds, submitted to the searching eye of my Maker -my fate depending upon his lips, my ever-

And when I fancy the myriads of men all standing thus scarched and known, I seem to hear their shiverings like the aspen leaves in the still evening of autumn. Pale fear possesseth every countenance, and blank conviction every quaking heart. They stand like men upon the perilous edge of battle, withholden from speech, and pinched for breath through excess of struggling emotions—shame remorse, mortal apprehension, and trembling hope. Then the recording angel openeth the book of God's remembrance, and inquisition proceedeth apace. Anon they move quicker than thought to the right and left, two most innumerous companies, From this awful seat, his countenace clothed with a smile which makes all heaven look gay, the Judge pronounceth blessing for ever and ever upon the heads of his disciples, and dispensing to them a kingdom prepared from God the first time. These, seized with the tidings of unexpected deliverance, feel it like a dream, and wonder with ecstasy at the unbounded love of their Redeemer. They wonder, and declare their unworthiness, but are reassured by the voice of him that changeth not. Then joy seizeth their whole soul, and assurance of immortal bliss. Their trials are ended, their course is finished, the prize is won, and the crown of eternal life is laid up for them in store; and they hasten to inherit the fullness of joy and pleasure which are at the right hand of God for evermore. Again the Judge lifteth up his voice, his countenance clothed in that frown which kindled hell, and he pronounceth eternal perdition with the devil and his angels, upon the wretched people who despised and rejected him on earth, than whom had never been born of woman, They remonstrate, but remonstrance is vain. It is finished with hope, it is finished with grace, it is finished with mercy; justice hath begun her terrible reign, to endure for ever! ions made upon his heart, by means of Scrip-Then arise from myriads of myriads the ture prints on the tiles in the chimney, which groans and shrieks and throes of despair; were pointed out and explained to him by a they invoke every mother element of nature Praying Mother. to consume ther being back into her dark womb; they call upon the rocks to crush them, and the hills to cover them from the terrible presence of the Lord, and from his consuming wrath! And there will be episodes of melting tenderness at his final parting of men! and eternal farewells!-but ah! and wishes of welfare now are vain. A new order of things hath commenced; the age of necessity hath begun its reign; and all change

I am but weak; but it is delightful to find a Praying Mother. one's self weak in everlasting carms : O how much do I owe my Lord!

is for ever sealed .- Edward Irving.

highest and best results in the education of a spring of Praying Mothers. child, but the principles necessary for tolera- And-to mention but one instance moreare two which we wish we had a voice loud trious father and great luminary of the Church, enough to thunder in the ears of every parent whose fame filled the whole Christian world in the country; the breach of one or the other in the latter part of the fourth and beginning of which will explain almost every case of of the fifth century, was till his 28th yeaa, only gross failure on the part of virtuous parents "a bitterness to her that bore him." From

1. Keep your children from bad compa-

2. Make them obey you. company of had boys abroad, are the two great Mother. Her tears on his account watered sources of evil, which undo so much of what the earth, and her prayers went up as an inmoral and religious instruction might other- cense before God. "It is not possible," said wise effect. What folly to think that a boy a certain Bishop, in reply to her importunity religious and peaceful, that he was called par right and proper. by being compelled to learn his Sunday-school the son himself carried to his praying mother his shipmates, as one who had little sympaot and noise from the age of three to eight ment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." years, will be prepared for any thing in after Not long after, as they were journeying tolife but to carry the spirit of insubordination gether, she said, "My son, what have I to do the dear brethren Descombes and Long have done something in this matter and also paid and riot wherever they may go. No! child-here any longer? The only object for which but if a daring work of duty was to be done—the must be taken care of. They must be I wished to live was your conversion, and a deed of danger and skill—there was none so be to be taken care of the must be taken care of this the Lord has sow granted me in an abun-prompt and firm as the Quaker to undertake ing influences abroad, or they are ruined. If dant manner." Five days after, she was parents ask, how shall we make our children seized with a fever, and on the ninth her tears obey? We answer in the easiest and pleas- were for ever wiped away. And whenever every member of our Reformed church, spare them obey. If you ask, how shall we keep ted bishop of Hippo, have been known, there antest way you can, but at all events make the name and writings of Augustine, the gifour boys from bad company? We answer, also has been "told for a memorial of her," too, in the easiest and pleasantest way you the story of the Praying Mother. possibly can, but at all events, if in the city, keep them out of the streets; and wherever you are, keep them from bad company. The alternative, it seems to us, is as clear and decided as any which circumstances ever made up for man; you must govern your children, and keep them away from the contamination age in mourning over the ruins of your fami-

Death of the Venerable Bede.

ly.-J. Abbot.

We scarcely know of a more sublime picture, though not an instance of violent suffering, than that of the death of the VENERABLE Bede, as described by one of his pupils. He was the ornament of his country, and of the the eighth century, and was employed at the time of his death in rendering the gospel of St. John into the language of the people, the Anglo-Saxon. "Many nights," says his disciple, "he passed without sleep, yet rejoicing and giving thanks, unless when a litte slumber intervened. When he awoke he resumed his accustomed devotions, and with expanded hands never ceased giving thanks to God. But by turns we read, and by turns we wept; indeed we always read in tears. In such solemn joy we passed fifty days; but one of which was a translation of St. John into English. It has been observed of him that he never knew what it was to do nothing. And after his breathing became still shorter, he dictated cheerfully and sometimes said, "Make haste! I know not how long I shall hold out; my Maker may take me away very soon." On one accession a nuril one chapter wanting, do you think it troublesome to be asked any more questions?" He answered, "It is no trouble, take your pen and write fast. He continued to converse cheerfully, and whilst his friends wept as he told them they would see him no more, they rejoiced to hear him say. The time of my dissothis outstretches my understanding no less and to be with Christ. Yes, my soul desires to see Christ in his beauty." The pupil before mentioned, said to him, "Dear master, one sentence is still wanting." He replied, Write quickly." The young man soon added, "It is finished." He answered, "Thou hast well said, all is now finished! Holdmy head with thy hands. I shall delight to sit on the opposite side of the room on the holy spot at which I have been accustomed to pray, and where, whilst sitting, I can invoke my Father." Being placed on the floor of his lasting, changeless fate,—I shrink and shiver little room, he sang "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son. and to the Holy Ghost," and died as he uttered the last word." What a scene for the painter! And one has painted it, not in colors, but in equal expressive

> * * Within his studious cell, The man of mighty mind, His cowled and venerable brow With sickness pale, reclined.

"Speed on!" Then flew the writer's pen, With grief and fear perplext; For death's sure footsteps nearer drew, With each receding text. The prompting breath more faintly came-"Speed on !-his form I see-That awful messenger of God, Who may not stay for me.

" Master, 'tis done." "Thou speakest well, Life with thy lines kept pace They bear him to the place of prayer, The death dew on his face; And there, while o'er the grasping breast The last keen torture stole,
With the high watchword of the skies, Went forth that sainted soul.

Zions Herald.

Praying Mothers.

Samuel, who became a Prophet and Judge in Israel, was early brought to the sanctuary, and dedicated to the service of God by a Praying Mother. Timothy, who was an eminent minister of

the New Testament, and exceedingly dear to Paul, and who from a child had known the Holy Scriptures, was blessed with a Praying Mother and Praying Grandmother. John the Baptist, who was filled with the Holv Ghost, even from his very birth, a greater

was the son of a Praying Mother, The pious and excellent Doddridge had. long before he could read, enduring impress-

The Rev. John Newton, who, besides all the other good he accomplished, was instru-

mental in the conversion of those eminent and useful men, the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, and the Pev. Thomas Scott, was himself brought to Christ by means of truth, which had been taught him in early life by a Praying Mother. I recently read of a whole family of children in America, who were all in a remarkable manner brought under the influence of the Gospel and of the Holy Spirit. But these children had received the caresses and been brought up under the care and instruction of

A few years ago, the students of a Theolo-

what proportion of their numbers have been silence for the mild voice of her father's prai- young man was about 17 years of age, and Why are cases so frequent in which the favored with goodly parents. And it was as- ses. He spoke not—and, with something like was directed before his release, to leave the thildren of virtuous parents grow up vicious certained, that out of one hundred and twenty surprise, she turned towards him. He was town forthwith, without even going to his room. and abandoned? There are many nice and students, who were preparing for the sacred laid back upon the sofa, his face shaded in Mr. Taylor freely admitted, that as editor of

which we have ever known. They are his own subsequent confession, he was deaf to the voice of conscience, broke away from his moral restraints, and spent his youth amidst scenes of baseness and corruption. But, in all his wanderings, that depraved young Habits of insubordination at home, and the man was followed by a weeping, praying

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mezart's Requiem.

The last labor of Mozart was a requiem; one of the most celebrated of his composiof vice, or you must expect to spend your old tions. Many fanciful tales have been written by the imaginative Germans, founded on this circumstance. The following sketch is from the last number of the Musical Magazine.

Mozart's last moments.

The composer threw himself back on his couch, faint and exhausted. His countenance was pale and emancipated, yet there was a strange fire in his eye, and the light of joy on his brow, that told of success. His task was finished, and the melody, even to his exquisite sensibility, was perfect. It had occupied him for weeks, and, though his form was wasting by disease, yet the spirit seemed to acquire more vigor, and already claim kindred to immortality-for oft as the sound of his own composition stole on his ear. it bore an unearthly sweetness, that was to him, too truly a warning of his future and fast coming doom. Now it was finished, and, for the first time for many weeks, he sank into a quiet and refreshing slumber. The apartment in which he lay was large and well lighted by a window, in a small recess, that opened to the east; near it his couch was placed, a table for writing at his feet, and, just before him, his favorite, inseparable piano. The window was shaded by a curtain of crimson damask; and as the sun, which had scarcely attained its meridian, stole through it, there was a righ upon the head of the composer, and then passed, appearing to say, "like this shall your day of life be; bright and glorious; but even so shall it vanish and pass away, though shining in noontide splendor." A slight noise in the apartment awoke him, when turning toward a fair young girl who entered, "Emilie, my daughter," said he, "come near me-my task is over-the requiem is finished. My requiem," he added, and a sigh escaped him. as present fame and future glory passed in vivid succession through his mind, and the idea how soon he must leave it all, seemed, for a moment, too hard to endure. "Oh! say not so, my father," said the girl, interrupting him, as tears stood in her eyes, "you must be better, you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it; do let me bring you something refreshing, for you have had nothing this morning, and I am sure we will nurse you well again." "Do not deceive yourself, my love," said he, "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From heaven's mercy alone, can I hope for succor; and it will be granted, Emilie, in the time of my utmost need; yes, in the hour of death will I claim His help, who is always ready to aid those who trust in Him; and soon, very to the world. soon, must this mortal frame be laid in its quiet sleeping place, and this restless soul return to Him who gave it." The tender girl stood in pallid though mute distress; not a sigh, not a tear escaped her. The idea of death broke so suddenly on her mind, that it checked every mode of utterance, and she gazed upon his

countenance as in a dream. Death, at any period of life, wears an awby the sorrows, or distracted by the doubts i it were, in a world of music, no wonder that tionism?—Phil. Obs. she beheld death with terror; as the destroyer of her all-of happiness. The dying father raised himself on his couch-"you spoke of refreshment my daughter; it can still be afforded my fainting soul. Take these notes, the last that I shall ever pen, and sit down to the instrument. Sing with them the hymn so beloved by your mother, and let me once more hear those tones which have been my delight, my passion, since my earliest remembrance." Emilie did as she was desired; and it seemed as if she sought a relief from her own thoughts; for after running over a few chords of the piano, she commenced, in the sweetest voice, the following lines:

"Spirit! thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run, Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore, And the race of immortals begun.

Spirit! look not to the strife, Or the pleasures of earth with regret-Pause not on the threshhold of limitless life, To mourn for the day that is set.

Spirit! no fetters can bind,

No wicked have power to molest :1 There the weary, like thee—the wretched shall find A haven, a mansion of rest. Spirit! how bright is the road

For which thou art on the wing! Thy home it will be, with thy Savior and God. Their loud hallelujah's to sing."

dwelt, for a few moments, on the low melan-

delicate adjustments necessary to secure the ministry, more than a hundred were the off- part with his hand, and his form reposed as if the Oberlin Evangelist, he had fully discounble success must be few and simple. There St. Agustine, that sublime genius, that illustouch paralyzed her, for she sank senseless by lence is, that the moral purity of the commugions of eternal bliss.

The Quaker.

In a voyage around the world, a work recently written by an officer on board the Col- partment of the Institution, and was assented

much. He was an excellent seaman, and so ces, all the other proceedings in the case were wise effect. What folly to think that a boy a certain bisnop, in reply to ner importunity rengious and peacetor, that he was religious in that he would endeavor to reclaim her son; excellence, the Quaker. He was religious in facts in the case, the Presbytery have recalled the week, and have the stains all wiped away of such tears should perish." And at length seemed to stand apart with the majority of lesson on the seventh; or that children who the news of his conversion, and she received thy with them: but every officer and sailor make the kitchen or the nursery scenes of ri- "the oil of joy for mourning," and "the gar- respected him, for he was intelligent and faithful—as brave as he was religious, as generous as he was reserved, He devoted his it. Once a storm arose suddenly at night, and (though I have forgotten the peculiar nautical circumstances,) it carried away a mast, the ship broached to, and a heavy sea broke over the quarter; when as she heeled and the his own minister and his own church! Meetings decks filled, it was discovered that all the lee have been established at Centreville, Cape Cod, ports had been closed, and the scuppers were and Lynn. "Their object seems to be to The flapping of the loose sails against the preach against preaching, to organize against rigging—the moaning of the winds and waters, quite drowned the voice of the trumpet, bath." and there was great danger of the ship's going suddenly down in the trough of the billows. Then, as the lurid lightning for a moment illumined the deck, confusion and consternation were revealed in every direction—the men were rushing for the boats, the institution. This lady was what might be consternation were revealed in every direc- been educated atbinnacle lights were out, and the weather called a great lover of pleasure, fond of fashhelmsman had deserted his post :- when, at | ion, gaiety, the ball-room and cards; the latthat critical moment, the voice of one, touch- ter I saw her playing. And, sirs, what astoning his hat at the time, said firmfy to the offi- ished me most was her declaration, that such cer of the deck : 'Sir, shall I take the helm ? things were tolerated at the school of which no one is there.'

. Who speaks?' said the officer. 'It is the Quaker, sir.'

are crazy.'

and safety reassured. But had not the Quaker ocen there, where might have been the ship and its trembling ter of these "most sacred institutions. "By man with such fearless self-possesion in the shall be established." A young lady, but a midst of peril? It was surely more than nat- few days ago, told me that they endeavored ural courage—yes, it was a firm reliance on to drag her out into the floor to dance on the the providence of God, a submission to the Sabbath. Now, if these things be true, they decrees of duty, whatever and wherever they speak for themselves. might be: it was the courage of religious

faith-a faith that 'casteth out all fear.' " Books of fiction and the Bible.

The Bible contains the Literature of heaven -of eternity. It is destined to survive in human hearts every other book, and command ciety, Professor Pelet, Geneva, (Switzerland,) he ultimate veneration and obedience of the

invalid, from Italy, to die in his native land, his spirits that some hope was cherished that He retired to a forest, where he ate roots he might recover. But he soon relapsed. He which he found there, to imitate John the found that he must die. Addressing his son-in- Baptist; and he bore that name among hislaw, he said, "Bring me a book."—"What acquaintance. There he remained for some book?" replied Lockhart. "Can you ask," said the expiring genius, whose fascinating went again to his village, sold the property he novels have charmed the world, but have no had, made nine parts of it, and gave eight balm for death-"Can you ask what book ?there is but one."

to us-let us give that one book unmutilated

Lynch law at Oberline

contains an account of an outrage committed his soul. He sought the Lord, but found him at Oberlin, several months since, of a most fla- not, till one of the Colporteurs came to his gitious character. The New York Observer, in copying the account of the matter, com- He read it, and there he found what he had mends the facts of the case to those benovolent sought before in vain." orthodox Christians in Great Britain who have ful aspect; but never more so than to the recently contributed so liberally to the funds youthful heart, whose every step has been that of this Theological Seminary. The editor of of health and joy, and whose bounding pulse, its newspaper, the Oberlin Evangelist, and the yet swayed by hope, had never been chilled organ of "perfectionism, was the leader in the gross outrage, in which the actors mocked and fears that hang over our earthly existence. God with prayer as they were about to apply yard till he shall call us to leave the world. Thus it was with Emilie; united by the ten- the raw-hide to a "brother's back, &c. But The Saviour's cause, however, is frequently

tion occurred at Oberlin on the night of the died. It is said that he left behind him 200, 25th of July last. The leading facts have now 0001. He gave about a sortieth part to relia been brought to light by the action of the gious charities; the rest of his large property Presbytery of Huron, in the case of Mr. H. C. he bequeathed to two or three children. An Taylor, a licentiate of that body, and an edi- executor mentioned to the writer, that when ditor of the Oberlin Evangelist, who acted a he was at the funeral, he sat next to one of prominent part in the affair.

the Oberlin Institute was suspected of being Institution. The indignation of the virtuous was one, resolved to ferret out the scoundrel to be said of the father? they opened an anonymous correspondence a Christian as to the duty and privilege of with Mr. Norton; and one of the letters, writ. contributing towards the spread of scriptural ten with the privity of Mr. Taylor, purported truth in the world. It is true that God does to be from a young lady. They also employed not need his supplies. "The gold is his, and a female to go upon the ground at a time and the silver is his, and the cattle upon a thousecured his person, gagged and blindfolded scant measure which is abominable," he will him, the party consulted together for some reject. It pleases God to accept our offertime, and, sorry are we to say it, prayerfully! | ings, not as a meritorious sacrifice, but as an on the punishment they should inflict on him. acknowledgment of our duty, and an evidence They adjudged him to be guilty of writing the of our personal attachment to him. Let not letters alluded to, and of attempting to mislead a mistake be made in the motives which several young women in the place, and that should influence us. It is a fatal error for a he should be punished by receiving on his na- sinner to suppose, that at the last moment of ked back, 25 stripes with a raw-hide. This life he can propitiate the Almighty by the sentence was inflicted by one of their number; largest sum he can give to his cause. The

gical Seminary felt interested in the inquiry, choly notes of the piece, and then waited in until after the Sablath had commenced. The my body to be burned, and have not charity,

in slumber. Starting with fear, Emilie sprang tenanced a resort to Lynch law. His apology towards him, and seized his hand; but the for engaging in this transaction of lawless viohis side. He has gone! With the sounds of nity at Oberlin required that such measures the sweetest melody ever composed by human should be adopted as the only effectual remethought, his soul had winged its flight to re- dy in a case that civil law did not reach—that there were many things in the Providence of God indicating it as a course of duty, and that their general plan of operations was submitted to one of the professors in the Theological deto by him. While Mr. Taylor regards the umbia U. S. Frigate, occurs the following inflicting of stripes as wrong, and asks the forgiveness of the Presbytery and of God, he "One of our lieutenants told me a story of a still thinks, as his mature, deliberate, and sailor attached to a ship, that interested me prayerful opinion, that under the circumstan-

the license of H. C. Taylor.

Mr. Nathaniel Dunn, a friend to liberal education, has recently given to the Managers of the Haverford School, the only Quaker College on this Continent, the liberal sum of 20,000 dollars.

"The Come Outists."-A new sect it is said has made its appearance in Massachusetts. called the "Come Outists,", or rather we think an old sect in organized form. They are opposed, 1st, to a regular ministry, 2d, to a church and 3d, to the Sabbath. They hold that all days are alike, and that every man should be church organization, and to hold meetings on

Roman Catholic Schools. In a recent trip aboard a steamboat, I hap-

pened to fall in company with a lady who had

she had been a pupil. At this holy school conducted by the holy "fathers and mothers." the priests and nuns, "an institution so well 'Yes, take the helm, my good lad, and be calculated to train properly, the youthful uick-but first knock out a lee port, while mind;" such evil things were countenanced hold the helm, and let out the water. The and encouraged.—But you say, "Perhaps ship lays like a log, while these cursed fools they only played for amusement." This is bad enough. But she farther declared, that The Quaker sprang, with prompt alacrity, the young ladies would stake breast pins, finlown the half sunken deck, up to the waist ger-rings, watches &c. Now can this be true? in water-a vent was soon made, and the And are these the schools to which Prowhirling current, hurrying to escape, almost testants, yes, Christians, are sending their took the dauntless mariner with it-but in a daughters for education? It seems to me, moment he was at the helm. Silence and or that it is high time Protestants had examined bedience was restored among the crew, and this matter, and enquire of themselves what, the broken mast cut away. The Quaker fix- they are doing? Are you permitting your ed his steady eye upon the breaking sea, children to be educated for the ball-room, headed the faltering prow to the wave, and eard table &c.? Or do you send them to these the ship once more being relieved, soon righ- schools for other purposes? If for other purted-the sails secured were closely reefed, poses, then withdraw them, and put them to Protestant schools where they should be. Let But had not the Quaker been there, where me give you still more evidence of the charac-Reader think on them

H. N. VANDYKE. Louisville, Kty.; July, 1840. West. Chr. Advocate.

"PEACE IN BELIEVING."—At a late anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Sorelated the following, to show that the inspired volume is the only source of peace of When Sir Walter Scott returned a trembling the awakened conscience: "A man in a little village in France, when he was young, rethe sight of his "sweet home," so invigorated solved to be a monk. That was prevented. time, but he found no peace to his soul. He parts to the poor. He reduced himself to the No there is but one book that God has given found no peace. The church edifice of the condition of a single workman, but yet he village was too little. It was decided to build a new one; and he himself would go to the quarry to get blocks for the building .- He gave them the little money he had remaining, A late number of the Hartford Observer and he tried every thing for the comfort of village and gave him the New Testament.

A Christian's Legacies. From "Testamentary Counsels and Hints to Christians on the right distribution of their property by will. By William Jones." London.

All we possess we have received from our derest sympathy to her father, and living, as we forbear. Are these the fruits of Perfect overlooked, and when it is remembered, a very inadequate portion is allotted to it. A "A most extraordinary and painful transac- few years since, a rich professor of the gospel

the testator's sons, who would receive per-It seems that a Mr. Norton, a member of haps 70,000%, under the will. "My dear Father," said the afflicted child, "has given the author of certain anonymous letters of a large legacies to religious charities; but he had bad character addressed to young ladies in the a right to do what he pleased with his own," The executor was shocked at the remark, was very naturally aroused by this outrage, knowing how small a sum had been devoted and twelve young men, of whom Mr. Taylor to benevolent and religious objects. What is and teach him better manners. For this purpose | There cannot be one doubt in the mind of

place designated, as a decoy, by which means sand hills." He will do without the offering Norton was entrapped and seized. Having that is not freely given to this cause. "The As she concluded the last stanza, she not Mr. Taylor. The Presbytery further says: apostle Paul remarks, "though I bestow all "The whole transaction was not completed my goods to feed the poor, and though I give

by grace that we are saved through faith, and in the congregations of either Church at pleasure, that not of ourselves, it is the gift of God, not without permission from the Classes or Synods?" of works, lest any man should boast." The A correspondent presents the above query, and must depend on a variety of circumstances. It often happens that the interest of a testasupport of his widow; in such a case he may direct the appropriation of a part of the principal of his property to religious objects on the widow's death. There are, however, cases in which a testator's course is very plain. When his children are provided for by settlement or otherwise, or when he has set apart a competent portion of his fortune for their benefit, then there cannot be a single reason why he should not let the cause of Christ share equally with them. In the case already mentioned, where a rich professor died worth 200,000l., if he had by his will given his three children 50,000l. each, and the remainder to the Saviour's cause, could there have been just ground of complaint? Is it right in a rich man, who has no children, or immediate connexions in a dependent condition, to give the great bulk of his property a man, after devising part of his wealth to relations, friends, or servants, to convince them of the sincerity of his love, give a large portion of it for the spread of Christianity, and to increase the comforts of the poor, who, while he lived, were refreshed by the streams of his hospitality? Look at another case. Suppose a man who has been greatly blessed by the providence of God, and has als o been led to feel the value of true religion; his relations and friends are entirely unconcerned in the spread of scriptural truth, would it not be decidedly wrong to give them the greater part of his property, knowing that no portion to have been dear to the testator.

A good man, who was liberal in life, and who had not withheld more than was meet, when dying called his nephew to his bedside and said, "David, I have little to give you. I hope, however, that what I have left is my own. I have not taken improperly from any one. I have not kept back from others. I do not leave you much, but the little you will receive, will work well."

It is often difficult, when a testator has a small family, and his property does not exceed 5,000l., to say how large a proportion of such property should be given to benevolent and religious objects. On the death of the party, if any, entitled to the interest for life, a twentieth part may be an ample appropriation out of such a sum; but in proportion as the property rises, there should be an increased appropriation. A possessor of 50,000*l*. should do more in proportion than one who has only 5,000*l*. If it be right during life to give the tenth of our annual income to benevolent objects, is it not also proper to set apart an equal portion of our capital when we die? May not even this be too small a proportion in some cases? A tenth of 10,000l. might be an inadequate sum where there are no children-but would it be too much even where there are? Is not the 9,000l. likely "to work well," when the Giver of it all has not been forgo tten.

THE WEEKLY MESSEVEED

CHAMBERSBURG, JANUARY 20, 1841.

A dark Picture. We cut the following from a letter received from one of our subscribers in Western Pennsylvania. It presents truly a dark and gloomy picture; but from the confidence we have in the veracity of the writer, we have reason to believe that it is not overdrawn.-And for the honor of the Church in that section of the country, we hope that the field to which it applies, is comparatively limited. Our anxiety for the character and standing of the German Reformed Church, would prompt us to withhold such a fearful exposure from the public eye, did we believe that such a course would promote her true interests, or in any wise contribute towards remedying the evils complained of,-Duty compels us to point out our blemishes, as well as to hold up our excellencies, and this we do with the hope of directing attention to them, and prompting to the emplopment of the means necessary to secure their effectual remedy. We will let the writer speak for himself:

Church for nearly thirty years, and so far as I have been able to understand her doctrines, I highly approve of them, & the vast amount of invaluable matter throwing light upon them and the state of the Church to be found at all times in the Messenger, has been truly gratifying to me. In our Western Pennsylvania, however, or rather I should say, in the few congregations, with whose spiritual affairs I am pretty well acquainted, I fear there is something wanting, or that "our house is not properly in order." From the Messenger, I learn that in many of our churches in the East and in the South, much is contributed for benevolent purposes, protracted meetings are held, many glorious revivals enjoyed, prayer-meetings observed, Sabbath schools established, Temperance Societies organized, and other operations of a similar nature carried on, all of which are conferring the richest blessings on the community amongst whom they exist.

In all these things, however, comparatively nothing is doing amongst us. As to the Sabbath schools, there may be a few in the county belonging to our Church, but I know of none. So far as aiding the different benevolent enterprizes is concerned, I know of but one or two cases, in which even a small mite has been contributed within the last seven or even ten years. Prayer-meetings we have none; family worship is fearfully neglected; and such a thing as a protracted meeting has never been held, so far as I know. Temperance societies are equally as much out of the question. I know of but three members of our Church who belong to such a society. Many of our Germans, on the contrary, have distilleries, and carry on their improper occupation both on week and Sabbath days; and this is done in some instances ewen by those who are officers in our churches. A case of this kind exists in sight of the church which I formerly attended, where the smoke of the distillery can be seen at any time on the Sabbath day.

You will doubtless say, Messrs. Editors, that these are plain statements. They are however nothing more than what facts fully warrant, and I would gladly conceal them, if truth and the true interests of gagements promptly, that our credits should not be the Church, would permit it. I will only ask in conclusion, could not these evils be remedied? I highly esteem and respect our ministry here, but I fear that there is too much formality characterizing them and all of us in this section of the country. Could not some zealous minister be sent to us, who would plainly and fearlessly proclaim the truth, and vindicate all the peculiar and appropriate institutions of the Church? I do think that such ministers possessed of the proper spirit, & exercising due caution in their proceeding, might be instrumental not only in stirring up the members of the Church, but also in infusing new life even into many of the ministry other, and another is sending us more or less of new themselves."

i. e. love, it profiteth me nothing." "It is permit unlicensed young men to go about preaching possible to do. Indeed we were almost left to guess

portion of a testator's property that should be wishes us to answer it through our columns. The set apart for religious and benevolent purposes, point which it involves, is so simple and easy to be understood so far as our own Church is concerned, that one should think it could scarcely become a subtor's estate may only be sufficient for the ject of serious inquiry. The principles of order uniformly recognized by our Church, have always The New York School Fund and the Catholics. been opposed to such a practice, and to make the matter more prominent if possible, the Synod at its late meeting at Greencastle, Pa., has expressly pronounced it unconstitutional, and declared that every instance of indulgence in it, shall be considered an obstacle to admission to the ministry. What may be the rules and views of the Lutheran Church on this subject, we are unable to say positively; we presume, from an editorial which recently appeared in the "Lutheran Observer," if that is to be taken as a proper criterion, that they are very similar to our own. The fact however, that in numerous instances young men preparing for the ministry in that Church, are known habitually to indulge in what might be termed a kind of itinerancy, from the very commencement to the close of their course of study, and that with the apparent approbation of those who the "Franklin Bible Society" on the 29th ult., will have the oversight of them, would seem to come in to increase the pride and responsibility of opposition to this statement. The Lutheran Church, those who are already rich? Should not such or any other Church, has of course the right to adopt its own regulations with regard to these matters, and to carry them out at pleasure within its own proper sphere; but when in their operations, they trespass the Rev. George Schlosser, Bethelehem, Ohio, where upon the limits or interfere with the regulations of they can be obtained with less trouble by our Wesother Christian denominations, there is perhaps ground for complaint, on the score of Christian charity at

The practice we have been commenting upon, is attended with many serious evils, which far overbalance all the good that may be claimed as resulting from it. Without specifying all, we shall merely advert to a few, and hope that they will receive a proper consideration. 1. It tends to dissipate the mind, and leads to the formation of loose habits of thinking of it would be devotet to the cause that ought and speaking. 2. It engenders feelings af pride and self-importance in those who indulge in it. 3. It creates a spirit of insubordination. Having been accustomed to proceed in their course without restraint, it is difficult in after-life to submit to those restrictions, which proper ecclesiastical discipline necessarily throws around them.

It may be necessary to add, that we do not wish by our remarks to discourage young men preparing for the ministry, from doing good in a proper way. The Sabbath school, the prayer meeting, and other spheres of a similar nature, afford them abundant opportunities for being useful; and the more active and during their course of study, the greater usefulness do they promise in future life.

"The Christian World."

The January No. of this truly beautiful periodical variety of matter. The following is its

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BIBLE CHRISTIANITY.

Rights and Obligations of Man, as a Moral and Responsible Agent, by Rev. Asa Shinn. Extracts from Chillingworth.

ORGANIZED CHRISTIANITY.

Brief Sketch of the History of the German Reformed Church in the United States, by Rev. B. S. Schneck.

CONNEXIONS OF CHRISTIANITY.

A Brief Argument, intended to prove from Acts XV. that Laymen were members of the of Decer

The Poor.

The Deluge. By Rev. Agustus Webster. MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT. Literary Notices.

The Rise of Christianity.

Christmas Hymn, by Rev. G. W. Bethune. Poetry.—Ode to the Deity, by Derzhavin, he Russian Poet.

Religious Intelligence for December.

"The Biblical Repository." The January number of this interesting periodical ontinues to be well sustained.

Besides critical notices of a number of recent publications, it contains eleven articles, with the following titles:

The Nestorians by the Rev. Justin Perkins; Beecher: Commerce of Western Asia, by the "I have been a member of the German Reformed | Rev. Albert Barnes; Self Cultivation, by the Rev. Tryon Edwards; Typical Interpretation of the Scriptures by the Rev. Joseph Muenscher; Toleration of opinion, by Dr. Fosdick, Jr.; The Religious and Ecclesiastical Condition of England; Notice of Dr. Wood's Review on Cause and Effect; Examination of the Doc-Mahon, by the Rev. Leonard Woods; Exposition of Romans 8: 18--23, by Edmund Tur-

> "Letters from Holland, Connected with the first organization of the German

Reformed Church in America." A pamphlet of 24 pages 8vo., with the foregoing litle has just left the press. It was ordered to be published by the late Synod, held in Greencastle, and

nay be had at \$4. per hundred copies. Those who have subscribed for any amount will do well to send for them, or else let us know, how we shall forward them. We have left a number unfolded and unstitched, in order that if we must send any by

mail, we may spare our friends a heavier postage. "Address on Christmas=Day."

The friend who sent us this "Address," with a equest to pass our strictures upon it, is informed that we do not find any thing in it demanding either our censure or praise.

Accounts for Books. We shall be very much obliged to those who have

ourchased books from our Establishment upon credit, if they will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to make us a remittance. Our capital is small, which renders it necessary in order to meet our enprotracted too long.

Small Notes.

Small notes are becoming uncurrent with us. We often receive such as are of no value at all to us, and therefore respectfully request our agents and subscribers to send us no more of this small currency in future, except they are of Solvent Banks.

New Subscribers.

We are gratified to find our list gradually [shall we not very soon say rapidly?] increasing. One and an- ner." accquaintances, whom we are always pleased to welcome, and whom we hope to profit, by our weekly attempts to spread abroad Light and Truth.

us eight new names, and that as quietly as it was him.-Editors.

Another half dozen of other brethren, East and West, North and South, each, sent us more or less, together with some very handsome promises. These we intend to see whether they are cancelled or notwhether a renewal is requested.

Our readers will recollect that we lately gave a brief notice of the difficulties existing between the Roman Catholics and the city Council of New York-the former claiming a portion of the public School-fund for

The matter has now been settled, at least for the present—the Board of Aldermen having decided, by a vote of 15 to 1 against the petition of the Trustees

denomination? and what would, in such a case, become of the public funds?

Judge Thomson's excellent address, delivered before be found on our fourth page.

Hymn Books in the West. The brother in Ohio who requests us to send him a box of Hymnbooks is

Minutes of Synod is informed, that we have only two sets from the year 1817 and upwards, and these are already bound.

accepted the Presidency of the Miami University .-The Rev. Dr. J. C. Young, had been previously appointed but he declined

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Lebanon, Penna.

"I shall now give you a brief account of the gracious doings of the Lord among us for some tain. time past. We commenced holding a protracted meeting in the Hill Church, on the 23d of October last. The meeting was kept up, about ten days in succession. The first five days we had regularly preaching three times a day; and the last five days we had preachefficient young men render themselves in this way ing merely in the evening, except on the last Sunday when there was preaching in the morning and evening. This was the first meeting of the kind held in that congregation; but still the congregation was ripe and pre-pared for such an effort; having a number of pared for such an effort; having a number of is before us. It contains its usual amount of pleasing | praying members, who were in the habit of holding their regular prayer-meetings among themselves for some years past. It was the sincere request of the congregation, that such a special effort might be made for the reviving and refreshing of those who had become languid. and for the conversion of such, who had never experienced the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit. And blessed be God, those efforts were not in vain; for a goodly number have been hopefully born into the kingdom of God, who have ever since manifested by their walk and couduct, that they have been thoroughly changed both in heart and life.

We also had a similar meeting in Lebanon, about the last of November and the beginning The Nineteenth Century-its Intellectual blessed to the conversion of a considerable and Religious Character. By Rev. A. Lips- number, as well as to the building up and strenghtening of the most holy faith of his own professing people.

And likewise, a similar effort has been made ougregation, which has also proven effectual in opening the eyes of some and turning them from "darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God." Thus we see, whereever proper exertions are made, and the truth faithfully exhibited, in connection with the sincere and ardent prayers of the children of God, much and great good can be effected in extending the glorious kingdom of King Emmanuel.

If there is truth in the inspired declaration "When the Lord shall build up Zion, he shall appear in his glory," no occurrence in human affairs can more deeply interest every sincere friend to God and man, than a Revival of Religion. This results from its very nature. Import of the term Baptizo, by Rev. Edward A revival of religion is simply an increase of the holy desires, affections and exertions of persons who are already pious and benevolent; such an increase as, by the blessing of heaven, awakens in the ungodly an anxiety for their salvation; and by fervent and united prayers prevails with God to send down that effectual influence of his Spirit by which sinners are converted, and the society of revived Christians is enlarged. Religion has first to gain a place in the hearts of sinners, before it trine of Perfection, as held by the Rev. Asa can be capable of an increase or revival there. Whereever by divine grace quickening the pious, a revival of religion is begun, all upright and benevolent persons will desire ney; Review of Wiggers' Augustinism and and pray, thay God may cause it to go on in Pelagianism, by Prof. Henry P. Tappan, its purity and power. And thus it will go on, Critical Notices, and recent literary intelli- and spread and prevail till the whole world is converted to God. The God of love and mercy waits to be gracious. He will always fulfill his promises when men take him at his word. Every authorized petition devoutly offered in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, he infallibly hears and answers. Every honest exertion for the advancement of truth and righteousness, he blesses.

Yours in the Lord, H. WAGNER.

Jan. 8, 1841.

Third District Synod of Ohio. The Board of Benificiary Education of the third district of the German Reformed Synod of Ohio, met at Germantown sometime in October last, present Rev. Messrs Descombes and D. Winters, and Elder Jacob Adams. In the absence of Rev. John Pence the Pres't. of said board, D Winters was apointed Chairman and the following resolutions passed. "That, whereas bro. Williard notifies the President of this board, that funds are needed to carry out the pledge of Synod, towards Mr. the Prestdent shall draw an order for the amount needed and send it to the Secretary, who shall countersign it, and upon the presentation of such order Mr. Adams, the Treasurer, shall pay ont such money as may be in his hands for Beneficiary purposes."

D. WINTERS, Chairman. Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 2. 1841.

Huntington County, Pa. A clerical brother in this interesting portion of the Church, says in a letter of recent date :-

"The centenary spirit has commenced to move the minds of our people. I want to raise two thousand dollars if I can, in our little cor-

Considering the strength of the churches in that section of the church as compared with many others, this would be doing remarkable well [As regards the rest of the brothers' remarks, we need only say, One brother in Maryland, the other day, forwarded that we fully coincide with the views expressed by DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Almost every Eastern exchange paper contains some melancholy details of the loss of lite or property, we have all laid by, and in ninety days hence, or so, occasioned by the late rise of the water from the sudden thaw of snow and ice. In the river counties Passaic river were swept away.

The damage on the North River and its tributaries s immense. The Croton water Works have suffered state.

The same is true also of the Delaware river. Nearly all the bridges between Trenton and Easton are swept away. Mills, houses, stables, furniture. &c. were demolished by the roaring and rushing of the water and ice.

On the Schuylkill river, too, the injury sustained is said to be great.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette writes as follows :

MAUCH CHUNK. Jan 7, 1841. ? Thursday evening, 11 o'clock. One of the most awful and tremendous freshets that has ever happened in this part of the State has taken place here. It commenced raining last evening, and ed to meet that want, as also to meet certain demands has not ceased yet. There will be few closed eyes in Mauch Chunk this night. Our town is all affort. in Mauch Chunk this night. Our town is all affoat. There is a mighty torrent running the whole width of the main street some six feet deep. On one side the inmates have left the lower story and taken to the second for safety. It is an awful night. House after house is going down the Lehigh. All three of the saw mills have gone. Two stone stables at the hotel also gone, with the bridges, &c. All the canals, locks, &c. gone. Whole houses are passing. One of

hotel also gone, with the bridges, &c. All the canals, locks, &c. gone. Whole houses are passing. One of the large packet boats broke loose, and passed down close to the piazza of the hotel, which is two stories high.—What the damage is below we dare not think of. We fear ere to morrow's dawn many valuable citizens will have found a watery grave.

Friday evening.—Our darkest forebodings have been more than realized. All our beautiful navigation, above and below, is swept away. Dams, locks, lock been more than realized. All our beautiful navigation, above and below, is swept away. Dams, locks, lock house, inmates and all, are gone. Those tremendous locks are entirely swept away. The bridges above and below are gone. The large railroad bridge at the end of the Narrows, the one at Lehighton, Gap, &c., are all gone. Out of twenty houses, from Squire Sayres to Lehighton, but four remain; and very many of the immates are gone with them. Those many of the inmates are gone with them. Those who heard them, say that their shrieks for help were most appalling.—Every account grows more dreadful.

The river is a clear stream from mountain to moun-

'A NARROW ESCAPE.

Among the incidents of the late freshet in the De-Among the incidents of the late freshet in the Delaware, one is the narrow escape of Mr. Geo Fell of Centreville above New Hope. He was standing on the bridge at that place, looking at the turbulent waters, when crash went the bridge and he along with it, and dashing down the current on one of its timbers, he was carried under and past New Hope. timbers, he was carried under and past New Hope Bridge, and was not extricated from his perilous situation until he reached Yardleyville a distance of 16 miles from where he started; a few minutes afterwards the New Hope Bridge itself was cut in two;

Later.—The beautiful bridge over the Lehigh at Legislature. Easton, was torn from its butments and carried off .-Biceys bridge, the one at Allentown, Bethlehem, and Freemansburg are all swept off.

In Pottsville, Port Carbon, Schuylkill Haven, between Port Carbon and Hamburg, much injury was also sustained. In Reading, also, the destruction of property is con-

siderable. The lower part of the town was completely inundated by the Scuylkill. The county bridge at Poplar Neck was partially carried off. Many of the poor lost all their wood, furniture, &c.

The steamboat Susquehanna, with the passengers who left Baltimore on Saturday, for Philadelphia, was swept, by the force of the current, from Havre de

ived in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon The Baltimore American states that no damage was done by the ice or floods to the Tide Water Canal Company's works at Havre de Grace. No damage was sustained at Columbia. Pa.

Mailrobbers arrested .- The frequent mailrobberies in the West have at length been traced to their source. Dr. Braddee a celebrated quack physician in Uniontown, Pa., Purnell, his clerk, and Strayer, his associate, were pointed out by Wm. Cornman, a stagedriver west of Uniontown, who was arrested a week or ten days ago, as an accomplice of the business .-Thousands of dollars in money, besides Trunks, Mailbags, Carpetbags, &c., were found in the stable of Braddee, who has long been suspected of keeping a rendezvous for rogues and counterfeiters.

Ohio and Pennsylvania cross cut.-This Canal, Running from Akron on the Ohio and Erie canal to Beaver on the Ohio River, opens an uninterrupted wa ter communication between Cleveland and Pittsburg. From Pittsburg by Pennsylvania works and the Tide Water Canal, transportation is easy to Philadelphia and Baltimore. If it were not for the Alleghany Ridge, over which the Portage Rail Road runs from Johnstown to Hollidaysburg, there would be an un-known channel through which canal boats might pass from Cleveland to either of the cities of Baltimore or Philadelphia.

Cleveland on Lake Erie constitutes the great depot of the trade of the Ohio canal as well as of a great deal of the Lake trade. The business of the place has increased of late years in a most astonishing manner. The course of the trade from that point has been hitherto eastward to Buffalo and thence to the city of New York, or to the ports of Upper Canada.

Eclipse of the Moon .- There will be a total eclipse of the Moon on the evening of the 5th day February next. The eclipse will commence at 7 o'clock, 6 min. utes in the evening, 2 hours and 5 minutes after the moon rises. It will be visible to all parts of the United

Failure of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore .- The following notice appeared in the Baltimore American of Saturday:-The President and directors of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore announce to the public, that the course this day successfully adopted by the Mechanics' Bank of this city, to discredit the issues of this Institution, has compelled them to decide up-on placing its affairs in a state of liquidation. The adequate to the early redemption of every outstanding

obligation. By order of the Board.

January 1, 1841.

Jas. Howard. President.

The act complained of on the part of the Franklin Bank, it is stated was the drawing of a check for 86000 by the Mechanics' Bank, payment of which was demanded in notes other than those of the Franklin Bank. This was refused; the Mechanics' Bank would receive no more of its paper, and the result was the notice above was issued. The capital of the Franklin Bank was \$627,615. It lost largely by Steinberger, the beef speculator, and by loans made on the hypoth-thecation of Susquehanna Rail Road stock. The notes of the bank were purchased by the brokers at M. who is now at the Mcrcersburg Seminary; Baltimore on Saturday at ten per cent. discount. The Baltimore Patriot advises the note holders and creditors of this bank to make no sacrifices. It remarks, "whatever loss may fall upon the stockholders of the bank, there is no reason to doubt that its circulation will be eventually redeemed, to the uttermost farthing.

Loss by fire. The loss of property by fire in Boston during the last year, according to the Transcript, is as argumentative epithets, but not alarming on that acfollows, viz: loss on buildings, about \$50,000: loss on stock. furniture, fixtures, &c. about \$78,000; Insurances on buildings about \$17,000; Insurance on stock, furniture, &c. about 31,000. Total loss, \$128,000 Total insurance, \$48,000,

By this statement it appears that there is a total loss of property of \$80,000, which the owners doubtless, were quite unable to sustain, and which would have been avoided if a trifling sum had been paid for insurance. Will the uninsured longer delay to make their property secure? Or do they look to the cold, hand of charity to make up their losses to them! Eighteen of the fires were the work of incendiaries; twelve resulted from defect in chimnies and the careless manner of putting up stove pipes; three from the careless use of lucifer matches; six from the sparks of candles; and two from lighted cigars. During the year the fire Department was called out 130 times.

Presbyterian.

On the subject of banking the Governor refers the Legislature to the extended exposition of his views contained in his last message. He desires to have the whole banking system substances the desires to have the such. whole banking system reformed; and he would have of New Jersey and New York the loss is said to have been considerable. Four out of six bridges over the a suspension of specie payments, at any time, and unsmall notes from other states out of circulation in that

> In reference to the public improvements, he says that less has been received this year than formerly; but this is owing to the general stagnation of busi-

He reccommends that after the main parts of our State improvements shall have been completed, no further canals or railroads be attempted. The whole debt of the State is \$23,301,013.32, besides nearly two millions of surplus revenue, recived from the General Government, and about \$600,000 un-

paid appropriations. The public property is nearly thirty-seven millions

special appropriations; the money appropriated by law for the payment of interest in February, has been u

from the contractors on public works.

The new tax on personal property will amount to about \$600,000; and as this will continue for five years

But as the tax is not immediately available, the Governor recommends again the sale of the Bank stock held by the State; which he thinks can be read-

It is recommended that the Canal Commissioners should be authorized to treat with New York, for the connection of our public works, by the way of the Elnira Railroads, &c., with those of the New York

He recommends an carly and ample appropriation or repairs.
The Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Comany, which has been helped by the State, need fur-

her aid to complete their works ; and it is recomend that it be given for public benefit. He recommends that measures be adopted to circuate more generally the laws of the State. The Governor points with confidence to the immense resources of the commonwealth, which will

et make profitable her investments in canals and rail-Reference is made to the new application of anthra. cite in the manufacture of iron as a means of great State advantage. But whatever be the success of manufactories, the Governor objects the to the bringing up of the children in them without education.

He recommends short sessions of the Legislature as the means of checking excessive legislation, and he seriously reproves the custom of making the halls of leg-islation, the arena of political harangues. Reference is made to education with the instruction f teachers. The Supreme Court, the militia laws collateral inheritance tax, drawing of jurors, and oth-

r matters, are referred to the consideration of the

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SECOND SESSION.

January 9th. UNITED STATES SENATE. The Senate after a long executive session adjourned yesterday to Monday next.

January 11th.

Repeal of the Sub-Treasury. Mr. CLAY reminded the Senate that he had a week since given notice of his intention to call up his resolution for repealing the Sub-Treasury Bill. But as six vacancies, and two or three of them to be filled the present week, he should not now ask for action upon Some time next week the vacancies would be filled, and he would then call up the Resolution.

Presemption Bill. The Pre-emption Bill came before the Senate this on motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN of Ky. to ecommit the Bill to the committee on Public Lands with instructions to report in favor of Distribution and Pre emption.

Mr. BENTON of Mo was prepared to speak at length upon the Bill, and the proposed amendments. Mr. B. objected to the attempt made by Mr. Crittenden to get rid of the Pre-emption system. It was a side move, and contrary, he thought, to the practices of Parliament and to the practices of legislation in this

Patent Office-Post office Locks.

Mr. WALL presented a memorial from a citizen of New Jersey, praying fer the examination and securing of a patent lock. The Petitioner stated in his memorial that the lock now used was unsafe, though as good and as safe a padlock as any in use in the country. Yet the lock was insecure and in proof of it he opened one of these padlocks in presence of members of the Post Office Committee with the greatest ease. The memorial was referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Presemption Rill. Mr. ANDERSON of Tenn. addressed the Senate at length. He was followed in the debate by Messrs MANGUM of N. C. CRITTENDEN, LINN of Mo. CALHOUN, and BENTON, in defence of the bill.

The Oregon. Mr. LINN of Mo. gave notice of an intention to bring in a bill for the extention of the laws of the United States to the Territory of Oregon, and for the organization of a Court and Government

January, 12th.

Pre-Emption Bill. Mr. CALHOUN, at one o'clock, rose and said, I regard the question of the Public Lands, next to the currency, the most important question which presses it. self upon public attention-I do not except the Tariff -for nothing has done more to corrupt the morals of the country, public and private, than the abuses of our land system, I do not intend to detract from the eulogiums given to our land system. The nine new tates, not long since admitted into our Union, forbid that I should. These nine new States have grown u with a magical power, and probably contain two thirds of our entire population.

they may be enabled to do equal justice to all the creditors of the Bank. Meanwhile the President and Directors pledge themselves individually to the control of our time is engaged at an expense per appropriate to this course, that directors pledge themselves individually to the course of the Bank. Meanwhile the President and Directors pledge themselves individually to the course of the Bank. But, sir, I ask it it is no evil that we find ourselves Directors pledge themselves individually to the truth \$200,000. Is it not an evil that the government should of their belief, that the assets of the bank are amply be a great land proprietor? that the States should be a great land proprietor? that the States should have no control of the domain within ther borders? Is it not, finally, a great evil, that this land question —the most local question of all questions—should be beyond the control of the several States and under the control of the General Government?

Three great propositions have been brought forward in the Senate—Distribution, Graduation and Cession. Neither distribution nor graduation in my opinion will diminish the excitement or lessen the

Cession, in my judgment, continued Mr. Calhoun, is the only remedy for excitement, for protracted sessions, for a great expense in legislation, &c. Mr. CRITTENDEN rose to defend his proposi f distribution, which had been incidentally attacked by the Senator from South Carolina, and in studied terms by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton.)-Mr.C said he was not alarmed by the sententious denunciations of the one or the more ponderous epithets of the other. They would have no effect upon him in the Senate or the country. Grave as were these denunciatory epithets, they were but epithets, perhaps

January, 13th.

Chesapeak and Ohio Canal Stock. The joint resolution, of which the following is ppy, was called up by Mr. MERRICK, and de briefly upon the ground that there was a necessity o

The Joint Resolution.

Directing the transfer to the State of Maryland of e stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, standing in the name of the United States, upou certain condi ions, was postponed.

Presemption System. Mr. PRESTON, S. C. being entitled to the floor, adressed the Senate briefly upon the bill and the motions

Gov. Porter's Message. The following abstract of | before the Senate. Mr. P. was grieved, he said, that the message of Gov. Porter, we copy from the Philad. the Senate on his account had consented to a formal adjournment, particularly as he had but a few observa-

Mr. Preston said, recent events had taught him an uportant lesson. Five of the nine new States in the cent controversy had decided against the powers that ters. He congratulates the Legislature that the Banks have completed their arrangements for resumption, and anticipates that this measure will drive all the mew States were under the control of the Executive. These States in the recent decisive contest had decided independently of the owner of the Executive, The patronage and power of the General Government were immense in the West, and notwithstanding the extent of the power, the new States in the ratio of 42 to 21 electoral votes, had decided against the Execu-

> Jan. 8th. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Steam Vessels

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Ky. chairs man of the select Committee having charge of the subject, the third Monday of January was set apart of dollars; and mostly unavailable.

In consequence of a custom in the Treasury Department, of paying demands presented without regard to Safety valve, to be used by all vessels employed by the safety valve, to be used by all vessels employed by the safety valve, to be used by the safety valve. Government and all other steam vessels. The House, without much opposition, agreed to make this bill a special order, and also an Act amendatory of an Act to secure the lives of passengers on board of steam

Private Bills.

At one o'clock the House went into Committee o the Whole on the State of the Union.

The "subject before it was the unfinished business of yesterday, and the Bill was before the House to the hour of adjournment.

This bill was reported from the Committee on claims and has been before Congress since 1800. It proposes relief to the owner of the shtp Arladue, praying a remission of forfeiture and a return of the avails so far as they have been realised by the United States. The claim has been zealously debated by some of the ablest members of the House—Mr SALTONSTALL, Mr. THOMPSON of S. C. Mr. SERGEANT of Pa. and Mr. WINTHROP of Mass. all spoke ably upon the question.

January 11th.

The House consumed the day in the discussion of a single question, one of privilege, which was the contested seat of Mr. Naylor. Mr. N. addressed the House in reply to the claimant, Mr. Ingersoll, and in defence of his own right. He spoke for nearly three hours, and without concluding gave way to a motion to ad-

Census Acta An Act to extend the Census Act of the last session of Congress was taken up in the House, amended, passed, sent to the Senate the amendment concurred in and returned to the House.

Judicial Bill.

Mr. SERGEANT reported from the Judiciary Committee, the Senate bill for preventing the counterteit-ing of foreign coin, silver gold and copper. Also a bill confirming to the State of Indiana the land selected by her for that portion of the Wabash

Also an additional act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and for other purpos

and Erie canal which lies between the Tippecanoe

Imprisonment for Debte

River and Terre Haute.

The bill to amend the Act to abolish imprisonment for debt, which passed at the last session of Congress was called up this morning; and received the sanction of the House. Mr. ADAMS prepared an amendment to the bill, which was unfavorably considered. The amendment proposed that the Bill should not be prospective, or that the clause "hereafter" should be stricken out: The clause intended to declare, that in the States which shall hereafter abolish imprisonment for debt, debtors against the Government shall have the benefit of the Act. The amendment and bill were discussed by Messrs. CURTIS, FILMORE, MONROE, HUBBARD, VANDERPOEL, SERGEANT, and

others. The amendment was rejected by a large Contested Seaf.

Mr. NAYLOR continued his remarks in reply to Mr. Ingersoll, until nearly three o'clock. The House adjourned without action upon the question.

Junuary, 13th.

Mr. NAYLOR, after about a half hour occupied in the morning's business I have named, proceeded to press his claim to his seat as a member elect of the present Congress from the third district of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Naylor concluded at half past three, when a new subject was presented to the

House of Representatives.

January 15. After considerable discussion, the yeas and nays were taken on the question, whether Mr. Naylor, were entitled to a seat? The vote was taken amid much confusion, and stood: Ayes 116-Noes 85.

HYMENIAL.

Married, in Greencastle, Pa., on December 2nd by the Rev. Jno. Rebaugh Mr. CHRISTIAN HORST, to Miss LEAH SMITH, both of Washington Co. Md.

By the same, on December 24th, near Middleburg, Mr. ANDREW HECKMAN, to Miss MARGARET GOSERD, all of this county. of this county.

On the 7th inst, by the Revd. A. P. Freeze, Mr. JACOB BISHOP, to Miss LANA MARTHA SEABROOK, both of Adams county, Pa.

In Lancaster, on the 31st ult., EDWIN F. SHENBER.

GER, of Sarah Furnace, Bedford county, to MARIAH M.

KRUG, of the former place.

OBITUARY.

Died, In Princeton, N. J., recently, WILLIAM BELL, sort Samuel Bell, Esq. of Reading, Pa, Suddenly in this place, on Sunday morning last, Mr. SAMUEL BERLIN, son of Philip Berlin Esq., in the 26th year of his age—leaving a wife and one child and a numerous circle of relatives to mourn his early death.

"Total and entire abstinence from the use of all intoxicating drinks." The stated meeting of the "Franklin Bereficial Society" for the present month, will be held in the Hall-on Monday even-ing next. (25th inst.) at 6 o'clock. Applications for memiter-ship will be received. Members are fineable if not present at

> A. H. M'CULLOH, Secretary. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS RECEIVED. J. Vansant; Geo Crouse; Jno. McCleary; Rev. Jacob Ziegler; Rev. John Rebaugh (1 sub.); Rev. A. Helffenstein Jr.; Jacob Shriver Rev. J. Geiger—too late for the Zeitschrift; Rev H. Miller (1 sub.)

H. R. (2 sub.); Rev. C. P. W. (I sub.); G. H. Fisher; Rev. F. M. Raschig; Rev. A. P. Freeze (1. sub.) Daniel Stump, Esq.; George Moses; Rev. T. L. Hoffeditz; M. Reed, Esq.; Rev. Daniel Weiger. (3- Mr. H. Y. of Mechanickstown, Md., is informed that \$4. will pay up to the time specified.

MONIES RECEIVED. Weekly Messenger.

From Rev. J. Helffenstein 2; By Fred. Karper from Rev. F. Rahauser 2, Fred. Karper 2; By Jno. M'Cleary, from John Bowers (Fairfield) 2; Jno. M'Cleary 2; From Mrs. Holmes Crawford 4; H. Smith (Manch.) 2; G. Crouse (Hetricks) 2; John Harmony (Reomers) 4; Wm. Thomson (do.) 2; Rev. Jacob Ziegler 3, and J. Groves (St. Clair) 2; Geo. Shaffer (Y. Springs) 3; Jacob Shriver 5; Rev. J. Geiger 2; By Rev. A. P. Freeze, from Jno. Firor 2; P. Warenfels 2; G. Zimmerman (Creagerst.) 250 and W. Zimmerman et at L. R. B. Stephen. 2,50, and W. Zimmerman's estate 1,50; By D. Stump, from Jacob Rider (Ohio) 2,50, and E. Kyle 2,50; Rev. F. M. Rashing 3,25; J. Vanderslice (Kimb.)

1; By Rev. Hoffeditz, from Isaac Messinger 2, and
M. Shumaker (Snydersv.) 2; Jno. Rock (Shellsb.)

4; P. Reed (Sumnyt.) 5.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Received on former subscriptions, per Rev. A. Helffenstein, jr., from Daniel Middlekauf, Hagerstown,)
Rev'd from Rev. A. Helffenstein, jr., (his abscription in part,) 15,00 Barnard Wolff, Trees'r. Print. Estab. G.R.C.

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION. nd, \$1,00 J. Helffenstein, Treasurer, Received from a friend,

CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT STORE.—Mrs. S. OBER. Morth East Corner of the Public Square Chambershurg, has constantly on hand a complete assortment of Confectionary. Fruit, Toys &c., which she offers at city wholesale and retail prices. retail prices.

EF Country Merchants and others will be supplied on advantageous terms.

A Query. "Is it in accordance with the order established in the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches, to

where they came from!

their own denominational use.

f the Catholic churches. We think this decision perfectly proper-because if the Roman Catholics have a right to draw upon the public shool fund, why may not every other sect or

informed, that we have lately sent a box of books to tern brethren. (G-The brother who requests several copies of the

The Rev. Dr. Junkin, of La Fayette College, has

POETRY.

From the Temperance Recor er. Mr. Taylor-Dear Sir,-How often do we hear it urged by the rumseller, that if he does not sell, others and suicide. will. Af I empty my liquor cask, says he, how will it benefit the cause of temperance?—People will drink, and if they do not purchase of me, they will of others; then why may not I have the benefit of the business,' as well as my neighbors?"

The striking analogy between such reasoning and that of poor little Tom, so graphically depicted by Cowper has caused the following parody:— The Rumseller in a Quandary. A Parody on Cowper's "Pity for poor Africans." "Video meliora probaque,

Deteriora sequor."

I own I am shocked at the selling of rum, And I grieve in my heart, but I must be mum; Yet, as often I hear such sighs and such groans, Tis almost enough to draw pity from stones.

But if I do not sell there's Mr. A. will, And poverty and greans will multiply still-Then he'd heartily thank me, no doubt for my pains In adding my profits to his yearly gains.

If all others, likewise, would give up the trade, Much more in behalf of your wish might be said-While others get riches by selling "black strap," Pray tell me why I may not also go snacks. Your scruples and arguments bring to my mind

A story so pat, you may think it is coined On purpose to answer you out of my mint; But I can assure you I saw it in print. · A youngster at school, more sedate than the rest,

Had once his integrity put to the test; His comrades had plotted an orchard to rob, And asked him to go and assist in the job. He was shocked, sir, like you, and answered, 'O no

What! rob our good neighbor! I pray you don't go:

Beside the man's poor, his orchard's his bread, Then think of his children, for they must be fed.' You speak very fine, and you look very grave, But apples we want and apples we'll have; If you will go with us, you shall have a share,

If not, you shall have neither apple nor pear.' They spoke, and Tom pondered: 'I see they will go; Poor man! what a pity to injure him so! Poor man! I would save his truit if I could, But staying behind will do him no good.

'If the matter depended alone upon me, His apples might hang till they dropped from the tree But, since they will take them, I think I'll go too, He will lose none by me; though I get a few,'

His scruples thus silenced, Tom felt more at ease, And went with his comrades the apples to seize; He blamed and protested, but joined in the plan; He shared in the plunder, but pitied the man.

August, 1840.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Franklin Bible Society, Dec. 23, 1840. BY THE HON. ALEXANDER THOMSON.

(Published at the request of the Managers.) The influence of the Bible, upon the moral and colitical condition of mankind, wherever it has been received, presents a problem, which cannot be solved, but by admitting, that it is, what it purports to be, the word or God.

At the period of the first promulgation of the Gospel, the whole world was sunk into the grosest ignorance of God, and steeped in the basest moral turpitude. The Jev tories of the ancient true faith, had wholly lost the spirit of the religion of Abraham. Intheir hands the impressive imagery of the temple-worship had become an empty pageant. Their religion was a parade of lifetess forms. Their morality had degenerated, from the high standard of the will of God, contained in the revealed law, to the minute and petty observances, of the traditions of the fathers. Leaving Moses and the prophets, and professing to set up a higher rule of duty, they were given up to hardness of heart, and blindness of mind. When the Redeemer came among them, not only living a life of unspotted innocence, but devoting his whole time to works of benevolence, curing the maimed, healing the sick, restoring sight to the blind, unstopping the ears of the deaf, raising the dead from the grave, and offering salvation and eternal life to the whole human race, instead of recognising and worshipping him as the Son of God, their chief priests and rulers, to maintain their temporal authority, conspired to put him to death. They brought him before the Roman Governor, accused him of treason, because he said he was Christ, a king; and of Blasphemy, because he declared himself to be the Son of God -they crowned him in derision, scourged him, contemptuously spat upon him, and finally, with wicked hands, and hearts filled with enmity against God and his Christ, they crucified him, among malefactors. This was the greatest crime ever perpetrated by human hands, and the people by whom it was committed, must have been in the worst possible

moral condition. Throughout the rest of the Roman empire. embracing within its vast limits, the whole of the civilized portion of our race, idolatry reigned, and was established by law. The polytheism, which was the religion of the empire, taught no system of theology, inculcated no precepts of morality, and added no sanctions to the laws of nature. It was a mass of superstition, made up of the fictions of the poets, and the lables of a more remote antiquity, many of them so impure, as to be wholly unfit for the ears of a christian audience.

When men first departed from the worship of the true God, they did not at once sink into the depths of the gross idolatry, that reigned in after ages. They bowed before the sun and moon, and the host of Heaven. This was highly criminal, but it was innocent, compared with the contaminating polytheism, which prevailed in the Roman Empire, at the commencement of the christian era. Not only were men and women of the most profligate character, dignified with a place among the gods, but the vices, and the basest passions of the but the "sword of the Spirit, which is the word human heart, and to shock us more, even diseases were deified, and made objects of the worship. Jupiter, the father of the gods was degraded by many and great crimes. Venus tron and god of drunkards. Is it neccessary to detail the effects produced, upon the morinclined to the intemperate use of wine, Bacflatter the vicious passions of the human

"homicide, horrid king, besmeared with blood | "kingdoms, and people and languages, which of human sacrifice, and parent's tears," and the "no man can number." first sound, that strikes our ears issuing from the temple of abominations, is the cry of little wonderful as there attempt was daring. It apidol." If we turn to the heathen world of mod- of Christ was planted, by the Apostlesnot only gency of despair, appealing to every Chris- at a distance a cabin-life in the West may our blood. The car of Juggernaut, and his Rome, but also in most of the cities of Asia rich blessings, which they enjoy from the dream though for acres around their dwelling, brus Jaimage present themselves, with terrible Minor, Macedonia and Greece. Though there possession of the Gospel. What is your duthe fields of yellow corn may wave in high,

spenderous wheels, crushing and grinding that any of them had visited, the ancient king- When you hear of the slavery, the degrada-

To show the condition of political slavery, into which polytheism had plunged the Rowill of the Emperor was the supreme law of the land, and that, however degraded by vice, or must men of honor have felt themselves debased, when they were compelled to offer incense on the altar of such a god as Nero, Calligu-

ta, Domition, Claudius or Caracalla. The condition of the law bears ample testimony, to the moral degradation which prevailed. No spirit of general humanity, on politi-cal charity, animated the mass. There was no legal provision for the maintainance and support of the poor. There was not in the whole empire a solitary hospital for the sick, dren, deserted by their parents. The first institution of the kind was founded several hunhad for its object, the colargement or aggran- years from the close of the labors of the aposvailed to an extent, and was accompanied with at once disgraceful, and dangerous to the state. The amusement of the amphitheatre, attended, not by the lower orders alone, but by the most polished people were crucl in the extreme. Slaves trained as Gladiators, were compelled to fight until one was vanquished. If he was not slain in the contest, his life was in the hands of the spectators, who, by signal made with the hand, determined whether he should live, or be put to immediate death. The ladies joined in the decision, and were as frequently found, giving the signal for death as the men. All this passed, not in opposition

By the law of the twelve tables, a father and might sell them into slavery. He was also enjoined to put to instant death his child, that was born deformed. By the same law, every husband had a right to divorce his wife whenever he thought fit, and the only ceremony necessary to be observed, was to take the seys of the house from her, and return her what she had brought. Divorces without occurrence. Multitudes of children, whose parents were unable or unwilling to support them were put to death, with less feeling than christian humanity prompts, when the life of secure the permanency of the system of superstition, which inflicted these great moral evils upon mankind, it was protected from encroachment, by a law of the twelve tables, providing, 'God of his own, or worship any new or foreign ones in private, unless they were authorized by public authority," by virtue of which all the persecutions against the of Diocletian. It was embellished also permitted without restraint. The reformation,

by splendid ceremonials, captivating in the therefore, which the anciding of the gode on-highest degree, to the fancy and artful priest-and defended by a numerous, and artful priest-iy, but of the vices also, of the heathen world. hood, dependent upon it for their rank, influence and subsistence, with the Emperor, in christians indured, from the cruelty of Nero,

of paganism, prevalent in the rest of the world, increased, until they became the majority. In to diffuse everywhere, a knowledge of the true the year three hundred and thirteen, Chris-God, to establish his worship in truth and sim- tianity, in the person of Constantine the great, plicity, to restore mankind, to purity of mor- ascended the imperial throne, and all opposials, to enable them to secure to themselves tion to it ceased. In the month of March of civil and political liberty, and to make known the same year, the celebrated edict of Milan to our race, the terms on which God offers us | was published, granting universal toleration, by the Redeemer. This great work had to storing the churches which had been demolishcal and moral force of the imperial govern- public authority, after it had been in force, for educated in the faith of the scriptures, you will

scarcely realize the fact, when I answer: there was not sufficient evangelical preaching, TWELVE GALLILEANS--without wealth-without influence—without education—despised by Jews, and held in concempt, by Greeks and Romans, as the followers of a crucified malefactor. These courageous men, after the miraoulous descent of the Holy Ghost, on the day of Pentecost, with St. Paul added to their number, in obedience to the command of their beloved Master, "go ye therefore, and teach "all nations, baptizing them in the name of "the father, and of the Son, and of the Holv Ghost, teaching them, to observe all things, "whatsoever I have commanded you," and relying with implicit confidence upon his promise, "& lo I am with you always even to the end of the world," knowing that in every city, bonds and stripes and imprisonment awaited them, and that they were in constant danger, of an ignominious and painful death, commenced the stupendous undertaking, with no weapons

of God," and no armor but the breast-plate of What a distinguished place they occupy in the history of our race! Next to the was not less immoral. Bacchus was the pa- Redeemer, they are the greatest benciactors of mankind. They had the honour of commencing an enterprize, which is to terminals of a people, by the worship of such deities? ate, in the establishment of the worship of God, If a man was disposed to be licentious, he had not only in every nation, but in every family Jupiter and Venus for his patrons. If he was and in every heart. In bringing the rebellious passiong of our nature, into the obedience of chus was a god exactly to his taste. The Christ—in making truth, honesty and charity whole system was contrived to indulge and the ruling principles in all the transactions of men, publick and national, as well as private, in restoring peace and liberty, to all nations, When we look back upon the superstition and in bringing, through the redemption, that of the ancients, the first image that assaults is in Christ, to a heaven of eternal life and our sight, is murder personified, in Moloch, glory, a multitude, "from all nations, and

The success of these intrepid men was as thess. You hear the creaking of the is no evidence, in the writings of the apostles, ty, when this appeal reaches your ears? rich, rank luxuriance."—Ch. Watchman.

in their progress, the deluged victims of a dom or Bithynia, on the borders of the Euxine, tion, the danger of eternal death, to which bloody superstition, offering themselves up yet it appears, by the celebrated letter of your fellow men are exposed, in heathen volumary sacrifices, to the god of obscenity Pliny the younger to Trajan, in the year 107, countries, and the heedless indifference, with during the persecution, waged by that prince, which the Godless, in your own, incounter the against the christians, that they were very risk of the punishment of hell, because they numerous, even in that remote province. He have never heard the denunciations uttered man Empire, we need only mention, that the says, "that a great number of persons were in from heaven against sin—What would St. "danger of suffering. That many of all ages, | Paul and St. Peter, now glorified spirits in "and every rank, and of both sexes, were ac- heaven, say to you, if they were here, occucruelty, he was worshipped as a god. How cused, and that the contagion of the supersti- pying the place before you, in which I stand? "tion," as he is pleased to call it, "had seized, They would appeal to you in the name of the "not only the cities, but the lesser towns, and Redeemer, who shed his life for the remis-"the open country. That he was, neverthe- sion of your sins, whose grace and mercy "less of opinion, that it might be restrained, you have experinced, in a voice, that would "and corrected. That the temples, which reach the centre of your hearts, to give no were almost forsaked, began to be more fre- sleep to your eyes, nor slumber to your eyequented, and sacred solemnities, after a long outermission, were revived." The suspension great example, by doing all in your power, of the worship of the gods, is conclusive proof, to make the tidings of salvation reach every that christianity was generally prevalent. If human being on earth. Would you venture this was the case, in Bithynia, the probability to say to them, we cannot follow your examor the deranged, or for the reception of chil- is strong, that the gospel had been preached, with equal or greater success, in Africa and supernatural power of working miracles, the western provinces of the Empire. This dred years afterwards, by Theodosius the persecution took place, but 75 years after the which you delivered, & besides all men cannot Great. Any war, however unprovoked, which crucifixion of Christ, and of course, but a lew dizement of the empire, was considered just. tles. This epistle, so honorable to the humanileave your homes, and devote yourselves per-The lives of Pisoners were forfeited to the ty of the disunguished governor of Bithynia captor, and he might put them and their fe- and Pontus, bears invaluable testimony to the males to death, or sell them into slavery, as simplicity of manners, and purity of morals, best suited his convenience. Slavery pre- of the primitive Christians. Speaking of those, who, on being brought before him, venounced a degree of cruelty and oppression, which was their religion he says :- "They affirmed that "the whole of their fault, or error, lay in this, "that they were wont to meet together on a You have every miracle, wrought by the "stated day, before it was light, and sing blessed Savior, our fellow apostles, and our-"among themselves, alternately, a hymn to selves recorded in the Sacred Book, besides "Christ, as to God, and bind themselves by "an oath, not to the commission of any wick-"ednces, but not to be guilty of their, or robbery, or adultery; never to falsily their word, "nor deny a pled e committed to them, when "called upon to return it. When these things were performed, it was their custom to sepa-"rate, and then come together again to a meal, "which they eat incommon, without any disorto the law, but under its sanction and author- der. Lucian, a man of great wit, who despised equally all forms of worship, has left on record the strongest testimony in favor of the had power of life and death over his children, faith, zeal, charity, and brotherly love of the christians, of the next succeeding age. In a facetious story, told with a view of holding them up, as objects of ridicule, on account of their simplicity, and the ease with which they could be deceived by false professors of their faith, he represents them as being "firmly per-"suaded, that they shall one day enjoy eter-"nal life, and that, therefore, they despise cause were common, and infanticide a daily "death with wonderful courage, and offer "themselves voluntarily to punishment. Their "first law-giver," he says, "has taught them "that they are all brethren, when once they "have passed over and renounced the god's an inferior animal is neccessarily taken. To | "of the Greeks, and worship that Master of "theirs, who was crucified, and regulate their "manners and conduct by his laws. They "despise therefore all earthly possessions, and "look upon them as common." The early that no person should have any particular christian writers, of the highest authority represent their fellow christians as eminently distinguished from their pagan neighbors, by the purity of their morals. They affirm, that they every where rose superior to the vicious christians were carried on, from the laws of the countries, where they live, by repromulgation of the Gospel, up to the reign fusing to indulge in the vices, which those laws

the office of Pontifex Maximus, at their head. and the more calculating policy of succeeding The object of the Gospel of Christ was to Emperors, up to the reign of Diocletian, when put an end to the empty formality of the Jewpagan priest-craft, and philosophy made their word of life, to every heathen land, and into h worship, to overthrow the corrupt system last effort against them, their numbers rapidly econciliation with himself and eternal life, giving back to christians the civil and religious hrough the mediation and atonement, made rights, of which they had been deprived, reencounter, in its commencement and pro- ed, and the land which had been confiscated gress, the violent opposition of the Jewish ru- in the reign of Diocletian. This edict repealed lers as long as they had power, the deep rolled the law of the twelve tables, prohibiting the prejudices of both Jew and pagan, the physi- worship of any gods except those allowed by ment, as long as it continued under the in- more than 760 years, and had given occasion fluence of polytheism, and the resistance of to the shedding of rivers of christian blood. bad men in every nation, continually after. From this period to the era of the reformation, wards. To have overthrown the system of true piety and the civilizing influence of resuperrition and mis-rule, which prevailed in ligion made but little progress. Without waitthe Roman Empire, by human means alone ing to explore all the causes of this retardawould have required an array, of more than tion, it is sufficient for our present purpose to a million of men, commanded by the ablest say, that during the long night of the dark Generals who ever flourished on that great ages, the gloomy approach, of which began theatre of military renown, and the revenues to be felt within the next hundred years, the of a large kingdom, to support them, while clergy & men of learning engaged in the thorny they were engaged in the enterprize. Who and perplexing dialectics of the scholastic philthen was found daring enough, to undertake osopy neglected the study of the Scriptures. the prodigious work? Though you have been | They were locked up in dead languages beyond the reach of the mass of mankind and of Christ;" the Lutherans, "This is the boto make their contents generally known. The word of God is the seed of morality, civilization and eternal life. Wherever it is sown, the spirit of God, putting forth his vivifying influence, causes the rich crop to spring up and ripen. But if the seed be not cast upon the soil, it will be in vain to expect the waiving fruit of the golden harvest.

Notwithstanding the persecution, which

Since the period of the reformation, the spread of the gospel, and the consequent imthe arts, as well as in vital piety, has been rapid. Within the last thirty years, especialwhich it has been promulgated among all Liturgy. classes of men, in christian countries, has not been equaled, since the days of the apostles. The New Testament has been printed in almost every language of the east, and great and unweared efforts are making to send it abroad, into every Heathen and Mahomedan country. As long ago as 1834, there were gaged in this great work, in various parts of derations for the benefit of those who think to the world.—Though much has been accom- improve their temporal condition by removing plished, more still remains to be done. Of to that land of promise. 737.000.000, the computed population of the .I would advise any of our ambitious, dis-

and obey not the gospel of his Son.

lids, until you had begun to imitate their ple, because we are not endowed with the which you possessed, to inforce the message become preachers of the gospel !- Would they not answer; you are not required to sonally to the work?—You are only asked to give of your substance, wherewith God has blessed you, according to your means, to be expended in educating and sending proper messengers, on the great errand, and putting divine revelation into their hands, to bestow on all, who are destitute of the word of life. the fulfilment of numerous prophesies, since the age in which we lived, the unanswerable evidence of its truth, and divine origin; and you have other means to aid you, of which we had no conception. At the period when we were engaged in the work, a full copy of the Scriptures, cost more than one man, of ordinary means, could afford to bestow. Now you can furnish three copies of the New Testament, for less than the wages of a laboring man, for a single day. You have the steam engine, the paper mill and the printing press. You can print a thousand testaments in a day, and you can send them abroad on the wings of the wind, or driven by the volcanic power of steam, against wind and tide to every part of your own country, to the shores of every sea, and up the navigable rivers of the whole habitable globe.

Do you desire to have your names inscribed among the benefactors of your race-to belong to the same association with Moses, and Elijah, and Isaiah, and Paul, and the beloved apostle, who in Palmos saw the Apocalypse,-to take a part, in that great enterprize, which is to end in filling the earth with the knowledge of God, and of the redemption, that is in Christ Jesus, as the waters cover the channels of the great deep-in driving tice, violence, deceit, fraud, oppression and tions. avarice, with heart of densest adamant,-in restoring man to his primitive condition, but a little lower than the angels, and in making this world a paradise, where righteousness shall forever reign ?-Would it fill you with an cestacy of unutterable joy, to meet in heaven the souls of just men made perfect, brough the gospel, which you had sent them! all distrust in the warex selfish feeling, and with the great family of Christians, in every civilized land, in devoting a part of your time, and of the fortunes which God has bestowed upon you, to the great work of sending the

MISCELLANEOUS.

Evangelical Church in Prussia.

From the time of the Reformation, the Protestants in Germany have been divided between the Reformed and Lutheran Churches. At the restoration of the Bourbons to France. and the re-distribution and arrangement of

1798, he had appointed a mission of three priests from each to arrange the Union. His subsequent difficulties prevented the prosecution of the project, until the peace of 1815, when he appointed another commission consisting of the most distinguished divines, who after five years preparation, presented a New Liturgy or Agendum denominating the Church that employed it "Evangelical." This is uniform except in some minor particulars. The niform except in some minor particulars. The principal difference is, that the Reformed are allowed to say at the celebration of the Lord's supper-"This represents the body and blood

dy and blood of Christ." This liturgy was first introduced in 1821, into the service of the cathedral at Berlin .-For thirteen years, persuasive measures were employed to introduce it throughout the kingdom, after which time, a large majority having adopted it, coercive measures were employed with the rest. Fines and imprisonment were tried, but these roused such strennous opposition that the government was obliged to discontinue them. Persuasive arts provement of mankind, wherever it has come, and royal patronage were again resorted to, in morals, civilization, general knowledge and although by law the Agendum is obligatory upon all Protestants in the Prussian dominions. The king confers extraordinary honors ly, the rapidity with which it has been carried upon those ministers, who are instrumental to every heathen nation, and the zeal, with in persuading their people to adopt the

> How happy are we in being freed from such tyranical intermedling of civil statesmen in ecclesiastical affairs !-Bapt. Adr.

To the Point.

A writer in the Christian Register, from the far West, throws out the following corsi-

world, it is estimated that 4,000,000 are Jews, contented young farmers who are charmed 93.000.000 Mahometans, 69.000,000 Brah- with the idea of the rich Western farms and manists. 170,000,000 Bud'ists, 147,000,- the remance of a log-cabin life, before emigra-000 other heathen denominations, and only ting from New England, to build themselves 260.000,000 professing Christians. Two a cabin of logs and mud at some distance from thirds of our race are yet covered with the their home, and remain there for a few months midnight darkness of heathen and Mahome- without mingling in society, and deprived of dan superstition, and bound by the heaviest the comforts to which they have been accuschains of the most galling slavery; while tomed. If they find themselves happy in that thousands are perishing, in the midst of Chris- mode of life, they may expect to enjoy a simtian countries, because they know not God, ilar residence in the West. But if, after a few days, or weeks' sojourn in their solitary Suffering humanity, in every quarter of the abode, they find their hearts yearning for home, Globe, sends up a cry, uttered with the ur- they may be assured that however attractive tain, in every civilized land, to impart the appear, upon trial it will be found gloomy and

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARSHALL COLLEGE. THE Summer Session of this Institution closes on Wednesday30th 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 in yeachions.

in vacations.

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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.

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 inaulgence of boarding in town. They are assembled for prayer every morning and evening and are required to attenu public worship in the Prayer Hall on Sabbath. But those whose parents assire it, may obtain permission to attend any of the other churches in town.

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