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Original.

For the Weekly Messenger. THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM.

¶. 7. THE SACRAMENTARIAN CONTROVERSY. The period of the Reformation was of a

interruption of this fellowship, from the very this ground in the actual life of religion, the Wittembergh! beginning of the Reformation. It led indeed to doctrine could not have gained the footing | Carlstadt, called sometimes the "A B C," an actual rupture of the protestant communion, which it was enabled to maintain for so long or the "Alphabet," externally considered; & in many cases appear- a time in the Church. Luther's judgment re- full name, Andrew Bordenstein Carlstadt,) ed, for a time at least, even to obscure, if not belled against the popish doctrine, in its gross was the first who became involved with Luabsolutely to destroy, the consciousness of that form: but the substance of it continued firmly ther unpleasantly, on the subject of the Euinward bond, which held the parties together; fixed in his faith still. The mystery passed charist. In his inward make, this man bore extensive circulation. The Lord has spread Gen. xix. 14. But this old declaimer told from the Church in general, but displayed it- elements were not supposed to be actually of the mystical, rather than the rationalistic Christ's presence in the sacrament of the Lord's heat. In this form, as early as the year 1520, Luther, and in its operation brought him to in a very few days our publications may be the cities about them, suffering the vengeance Supper, which thus split the protestant interest he was brought to represent to himself the results much the same with those which within the reach of almost every one. in twain, and drew a broad line of distinction deep fact embodied in the Sacrament, in obe- were reached in a different way by Zuingle. between the followers of Luther, strictly so dience as he supposed to the letter and spirit With Carlstadt, as with Zuingle, the outward led, and all who could not hold with them on this particular point.

Under this view, the controversy concerning the cucharist acquires a special interest formed Churches, as it originally stood; and the glory of the truth it was made to inclose; character, had little need of external forms of between names and things. The original and substantiation could have been retained in the temperament was enthusiastic, with some tenonly proper conception of Lutheranism, as distinguished from the faith of the protestant world under other forms, is that of a creed ence altogether. His position, with reference move entirely too slow. During Luther's comprising Luther's view of the Lord's Sup- to this point, was taken early, and without confinement in the castle of Wartburg, Carl- at Valence, near Lyons. per. This was the point precisely and specificanty reference directly to the views of Luther. stadt's zeal took a direction in Wittembergh, cally, on which this separation at the first took He also seemed to himself to be following the that threatened to involve the whole cause in of the American Tract Society, and are most son would have existed for separation at all; have continued unbroken, so far as the general division is concerned which we have now

will be found, on consideration, to carry along came strong to put away, to demolish, to sim- tembergh. He declared himself now openly, with them no proper sense. But the Sacramentarian Controversy is deep- the usages of Rome. Every where, war was This led to a controversy between them on ly interesting for its own sake, as well as in made on the outward symbols of the popish that subject, in which very rough words were view of its most important consequences, now worship. Images found no mercy. Twelve made use of, on both sides. Being counted mentioned, for the protestant cause; conse- funeral piles were erected at Basel, on which an unsafe man, on account of his fanatical quences, which undoubtedly wrought deeper the most costly monuments of art were com- tendencies, Carlstadt received an order from sufficient for these things?" and your liberal and extended farther a great deal, than the mitted, in large quantity, to the flames. Even the elector of Saxony, to leave his dominions. reformers themselves originally foresaw or ex- church organs fell into dishonor; and the This took place in the year 1524. He tarriprayers. We beg you to continue your copected. The question itself was deep and full ringing of bells found no toleration, as being a ed a short period afterwards at Strasburgh; of practical meaning. That it is felt general- device of the devil, only for superstitious and then located himself at Basil. Martin ly to demand so little thought at the present ends. In such circumstances, it was natural Bucer and Wolfgang Fabricius Capito, day, is no evidence whatever, either that the enough that the most simple view should be were preachers, and leaders of the reformapoint is without difficulty or that the vision of taken of all religious rites and services. In op- tion, at the time, in Strasburgh. Luther folthe age with, regard to spiritual subjects is position to the pompous and imposing forms lowed Carlstadt to this place with a letter, admore keen and strong than the vision of form- of the Romish Church, in which the appeal dressed to the friends of the gospel generally, er times. The Lord's Supper involves a great was made so constantly to the imagination warning them in the most earnest and affecmystery; such as the speculative understand- through the medium of the senses, & the wor- tionate style, against the leaven of error to ing, lest to itself, can never fathom or explain. shipper was continually encouraged to rest in which they were exposed. On the whole It belongs emphatically to the inner sanctuary. the idea of a mystico-magical efficacy in the however, Carlstadt's doctrine was looked upon It may be said indeed, to embody the very outward service itself, it was considered desi- with very considerable tavor; and in the end heart and core of the entire gospel. The cen- rable to strip religion as much as possible of Bucer and Capito, although they used their tral idea of all religion, that which forms the every thing which looked this way, in order influence to have his writings suppressed, were ground tone of the life of God in the soul of that it might be rendered more effectually a induced to write to Luther, in the character of man, is here actualised to the apprehension of service of the understanding and the will. | mediators, intimating plainly that in their ofaith in the power of a single institution, divine- The idolatry of the mass, and its mysticism, pinion the man was not after all so wide asly appointed for the purpose. It is the idea, must accordingly fall away together. All tray from the truth as some supposed. In which is presented to us in so startling a form, must be regarded as a mere sign, adapted to this letter, reference was made to the divines by the Savior himself, in John vi. 53-58. remind the worshipper of Christ's work and of Zurich & Basel, as taking substantially the Not that this passage has reference directly to his own relation to him as a believer. No same view of the eucharist. In the mean creation; of the primitive state of man; of known that he is a liar; therefore he conthe eucharist; as some, in their zeal for the special mystery lay wrapped up in the em- time, Carlstadt was sending forth earnest atdoctrine of the real presence, have maintain- blems; no living power lodged in the consti- tacks on Luther's doctrine and person, through it looks directly to the sense and life of the

ally imagined. the understanding or for practice, were to be his masterly epistle to the church at Strasburg, the way. discussed and decided, not only with the ad-that he found in his own nature quite a strong vocates of the old system, but among the pro- tendency, to believe that there was nothing testants themselves also, or in opposition to more than simple bread and wine in the sacrathose, who under the protestant name were la- ment of the Supper; which, however, he sets stance. The point however amounts to nothboring to bring in principles subversive of all down to the credit of the old Adam, still active ing. Both Luther and Zuingle came to their religion! That there should have been an in his soul. "So much I confess," he says, views independently one of the other, and which has already issued twenty or thirty evangeli-

One question however went far towards an great measure of all its grossness. Without thundered forth upon them virtually from of God's word. And now whatever there was was made to retreat in order to make room of sacred and vital interest belonging to this for the inward. In Zuingle's case, however,

> same way. Zuingle discarded the idea of the real pres- the reformation in the North appeared to

the fellowship of the protestant Churches would ferent, in many respects, from that of Luther. who suddenly reappeared in the place, and In Switzerland the ancient spirit of republi- with great authority recommended a more can freedom, roused by the struggle of the re- quiet way of proceeding. Dissatisfied and ofin view. On this point, the entire idea of the formation, wrought strongly upon the views fended, Carlstadt withdrew from Wittembergh two distinct confessions, Lutheran and Re- and measures with which it was carried for- and fixed himself at Orlamund; where he formed, may be said to hinge. Let it fall ward. Political calculation, prompt action, carried things according to his wish, in the away, at any time, or in any part of the world, thorough results, characterised the work from way of outward reform, and took occasion to and so far the distinction now mentioned is at the beginning. The practical went hand in speak very freely against the manner in which an end. Names may be left behind; but they hand with the speculative. The tendency be- the affairs of religion were managed at Witplify; to the utmost point of separation from against Luther's view of the Lord's Supper.

With the element of thought which thus to publish his views in a more full and systeis there made actual in the form of a sacra- hills, the whole structure of Zuingle's nature to the whole question. Early in the year of the new creation, which proceeding from teristically that of the understanding. All re- gainst the heavenly prophets, as he called the Spirit of God can be discerned only by the ligion was required to clothe itself in forms, as them ("Wider die himmlischen Propheten von mind moving in this Spirit as its element; as much as possible, which could be intellectual- den Bildern und Sacrament,"); written with it is aid, "In thy light, we shall see light." ly discerned and embraced. Whatever char- great earnestness and much rough force; indifferent position or through any different me- could be supposed to lie in it, except as it as for Carlstadt, and having some reference dium, it may indeed seem to be divested of all might serve the purpose of suggesting thoughts indirectly also to the Swiss reformers, to difficulty; but it will be only because it is not and reflections within. Luther too could nev- whose authority these had appealed in their in any proper sense understood. We ought er rest in the outward as such, after the man- late letter. Thus the controversy began alnot then to think lightly of the earnestness, ner of the popish opus operatum; but he felt ready to look out from its original limits, towith which the question concerning the sacra- that inward and outward might, in certain ca- wards a far wider and more important field ment was agitated in the age of the Reforma- ses, flow together, the one adumbrating and and it was not long before Carlstadt was lost tion. It was not a vain controversy, general enshrining, the other, in such a way that a sight of entirely, amid the noise which was ted only by the spirit of the schools. It had real communication could be had with spi- made by greater names, when all Switzerland to do with the deepest and most sacred feel- ritual realities through the forms of sense, became involved with Saxony, on the subject ings of the heart. The whole gospel was reaching deeper and farther than the mere und of the real presence.

considered to be concerned in its right adjust- derstanding could ever go. To Zuingle, all | Carlstadt, in the course of this same year, | 1. As to the preacher, I would observe, he | pire is large, and he cannot be everywhere

They know little certainly of the man, the subject, produced a false judgment with ness however came back upon him after a But to be a little more particular, let it be character to try the spirits of men, beyond what Luther, who imagine that the position he oc- regard to another. In both cases, according- time. In the year 1528, he left Saxony a se- observed, is generally imagined at the present time. The cupied with regard to this question, was either ly, truth was apprehended in a partial and cond time. Finally he found a settlement in 1. He is an old preacher. He lived about old order of things, for a large portion of Eu- taken accidentally and without reflection at the onesided way. Zuingle's rationalism was as Switzerland, A. D. 1530, in the bosom of the two thousand years before Abraham—above rope, was passing away, and the world of first, or maintained with wilful obstinacy af- far out of the way on one side, as was the "Reformed Church;" first as pastor at Alls- four thousand four hundred years before Christ. thought clothing itself in a new form. The terwards, out of opposition to others. No doubt mysticism of Luther on the other. Happily todten; then as arch-deacon at Zurich; and It is now five thousand eight hundred years fountains of the great deep were broken up, early education had some influence, in hallow- the doctrine of the Swiss Reformer did not finally, in 1534, as professor and preacher at since he commenced preaching. By this and a new creation was to emerge from the ing the doctrine of the real presence for his hold its ground permanently, under its origi- Basel. His shattered nature, which at one time he must have acquired great skill in the half chaotic confusion which reigned on every understanding; but the relations in which he nal form, in the bosom of the Reformed time seemed in danger of a moral shipwreck, art. side. How many points, of the most weighty and difficult signification, were to be settled on enemy of the old popish religion, must have deeper and more spiritual view; and this was seem to have been quiet and calm. He died, When Elymas, the sorccer, came to turn atheir right basis, not only with regard to the created a feeling strong enough to outweigh secured to it in the end, in such a way as to of the plague, on the 25th of December, 1541, way people from the faith, he is said to be errors of Rome, but with regard also to all this, in the opposite direction, if no other vast- unite and reconcile what was right in the with great peace in his soul, as Grynaeus tes- "full of all subtlety, and a child of the devil," one-sided or extreme tendencies of the refor- ly more powerful considerations had come in to Zuinglian and Lutheran theories, while the tifies, breathing forth the most excellent and —not only because he was an enemy of all mation itself! What endless questions, for hold his spirit in check. He himself tells us, in error which each included was thrust out of pious sentiments.

In the controversy respecting the sacrament, each party affected to throw upon the other the blame of provoking it in the first inhonest diversity of views, in such circumstan- "that if Carlstadt or any one else could have were led to give them utterance accordingly, cal volumes, and formed hibraries in not far from one of this persevering preacher, Job ii. 2, "From ces, on points of the greatest practical impor- shown me five years ago, that there was noth- without any eye to controversy. That they hundred towns and villages in that Roman Catholic tance, ought not to be counted strange. Com- ing in the Sacrament but bread and wine, he came into collision in the end, was the neces- country. ing to their great work, as the principal actors would have done me a great favor indeed. I sary result of the circumstances in which they in this revolution did, from different quarters have had such hard buffeting here, and have were placed. It could not be expected of eiof the land, with different constitutional tem- had to wrestle and writhe so much, that I ther, in a case of such moment, that he should peraments, different in their previous educa- would gladly have been able to get out; as I well hold his peace. Luther felt that to give up dated June 9. We bless our heavenly Father tional conformation, and under different sub- saw, that I could in that way hang the pope the idea of consubstantiation, was to betray for the interest he has himself inspired in fajective relations to the grace of the gospel itself, to the greatest purpose. But I am fast, and the gospel itself. He could not of course tolesome being more and others less deeply per- cannot get out; the text is too strong, and will rate any other view. And what could be more that your assistance will prove a most effectual some being more and others less deeply per- cannot get out; the text is too strong, and will suaded by the power of the truth—how could not suffer itself to be explained away with unreasonable then, than to expect that Zuin- means of spreading widely amongst our it be otherwise, if mind were left to work with words" (Ich bin gefangen, kann nicht heraus: gle, Oecolampadius, and the Swiss divines countryman the saving light of the Gospel. Saviour, Matt. iv. 6. He mixes truth with freedom, according to its own laws? It is at the same time, a striking argument of the truth the same time. and vitality of the cause itself in which these sen.) No man could well be more simple themselves, and endangered at the same time extending sphere of its operations, which oband vitality of the cause itself in which these sen.) No man could well be more simple themselves, and changeled at the same extending sphere of its operations, which operations are men were thus embarked, that in the midst of hearted, or less calculating, in his faith. He the truth of the gospel, as apprehended and liges us to publish large editions and multithe innumerable questions which it had to held the doctrine of the real presence, because taught by them from the beginning? The ply our depots, makes us feel that we need most plain and positive terms, "Thou shalt inventions and exertions to build up his meet, and the diversity of views occasioned by he seemed to find it in the Bible; and because case was not one, in which it was possible for assistance to go on, spreading our efforts where-surely die,"—or, "In dying thou shalt die," such questions, it still preserves its own unity the fact of a real living union between Christ the parties to be quiet; unless it had been on ever they are called for. such questions, it still preserves its own unity in effect of a real nying union between Christ the principle of free mutual toleration. On by whom it was embraced, and stood forth in stood forth clear to his spiritual consciousness, this ground the Swiss divines were willing to this ground the Swiss divines were willing to the North Ruth Consciousness. by whom it was embraced, and stood forth in stood forth clear to his spiritual consciousness, this ground the Swiss divines were willing to There was a great scarcity of religious books. the end a full, symmetrical and well defined in such a way as to justify to his understand-stand with their brethren of the North. But (2.) Those that were to be found were extremeinterest, which was substantially one and the same in all parts of Europe. With all their tation. Transubstantiation itself is but the same in all parts of Europe. With all their tation. Transubstantiation itself is but the same in all parts of Europe. With all their tation. Transubstantiation itself is but the same in all parts of Europe. With all their tation. Transubstantiation itself is but the same in all parts of Europe. With all their tation. Transubstantiation itself is but the same in all parts of Europe. With all their tation. Transubstantiation itself is but the with him, in the case of this controversy, was there were very few booksellers who would be a can command hearers like him. He was suctional to the biblical representation itself is but the dear and difficult to procure, because (3.) Those that were to be found were extreme. But should any imbibe a degree of friendship for this aged divine, and think that I have not treated this universal

(from the initials of his that of books not religious. dency to fanatacism. To his heated mind,

and taught. But his standing point was dif- rested, by the firmness and courage of Luther,

ed. Such reference plainly it has not. But tution of the ordinance, in itself considered. the press at Basel. All this roused Luther, full liberty to regale himself with all the deeucharist. What is here described with words, surrounded him, like the clear air of his native matic form, than he had yet done, with regard what grew on one tree; if he ate of that, he all happiness and excellence. He is opposed mental fact. As such, it belongs to the sphere fully corresponded. His sphere was charac- 1525, appeared accordingly his treatise a- Most High. Where the subject is contemplated, from any acter it might assume objectively, no virtue tended for the divines at Strasburgh as well reverse the prohibition of the Almighty, as in done this thou art cursed above all cattle, and

ment. The eucharist was felt to be vitally this was mysticism and nonsense.

Both views embodied an important truth, learning to him in the sacred finally, through writings; the most common is the Devil.

4. He has a large number at his command/ determing, according to the light in which it authenticated by the religious consciousness his intercession, to return to Saxony; where That it was he that disturbed the felicity of that love and approve of his work, defight in was apprehended, the form and complexion, of the Church and the language of the gospel; he signed a formal recantation of his errors, our first parents, is evident from 2 Cor. xi. 3, building up his kingdom, and stand ready to more or less, in which this might be expected, as indeed all errors have their bright side, and to support himself followed the business and many other passages of scripture. He go at his call. in any given case, to be held. And there was without which it would not be possible for them reason in this feeling, beyond what is gener to maintain their authority for any time.— bergh—where he had formerly been preach- than to teach such doctrine; he did violence In both cases, however, zeal for one aspect of er and professor. His old spiritual restless- to his own reason.

J. W. N.

For the Weekly Messenger.

Books in the south of France. The following letter is from a very efficient Tract and Book Society, formed about four years since,

Touloues, (South of France,) August 31. 1840. "DEAR SIR,-It is with a deep sentiment

"To you, sir and honored brother, who live | II. Let us attend to the doctrine inculcated the prevalent fear of the clergy. We print principally at Toulouse, and some portions of our publications (second editions generally)

sense of the Bible, in the opinion he embraced disaster. The disorderly movement was ar- happy to state that our labors are conducted in the same spirit. All our publications are tion to this remark, is in some works of controversy with Rome; but you will easily conceive that, circumstanced as we are, it is our high duty to oppose a strong barrier to their invading efforts, and enlighten our poor deluded countrymen. This controversy has been blest to many. Our fifth response has

never been answered. "The promised grant of \$600 is most precious. It will be received with the sincerest gratitude. It has given us courage in view of the immense field before us and of our small means. Our language was, "Lord, who is operation: we still require to be upheld. Begging you to assure each member of your Society of our brotherly love and gratitude, and calling upon yourselves and your labors the rich blessing of our God, we remain, with nuch respect, your brethren in the Lord. For the Committee,

Louis Courtois, Secretary." To the American Tract Society.

RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS.

Universalism traced to its origin.

IN A SERMON BY THE REV. LEMUEL HAYNES.

"And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die."-GENESIS iii. 4.

licious fruits that were to be found, except

our text-"Ye shall not surely die."

" She pluck'd, she ate; Earth felt the wound; nature from her seat, . Sighing through all her works, gave signs of wo, That all was lost."-MILTON.

We may attend, To the character of the preacher—to the doctrine inculcated—to the hearer addressed -to the medium or instrument of the preach-

Man Samon

righteousness, but on account of his carnal cunning and craftiness.

3. He is a very laborious, un wearied preacher. He has been in the ministry about six thousand years, and yet his zeal is not in the least abated. The Apostle Peter compares the belief of it. Was there no truth in future him to a roaring lion, walking about seeking punishment, or was it only a temporary evil, whom he may devour. When God inquires whence comest thou?" he "answered the and element to lie. "When he speaketh a Lord and said, From going to and fro in the lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, earth, and from walking up and down in it." and the father of it."-John viii: 44. He is far from being circumscribed within the lines; but his haunt and travel is very exten-

4. He is a heterogenious preacher, if I may so express myself. He makes use of a Bible devil's old notes that he delivered almost six

5. He is a very presumptuous preacher. -yet this audacious wretch had the impudence to confront Omnipotence, and say, "Ye shall not surely die!"

differences, the reformers for the most part were consciously animated by one spirit, and felt themselves to be the witnesses of a comfaith of this, in a pious mind, as to be stripped in a ly to the bull of excommunication, which was to obtain good translations of such works as them from God that they should surely die; have been abundantly blessed in other parts but this preacher came along, and declared tract; for it has ever been a maxim with me; of the world, and out them in circulation at a the contrary-" Ye shall not surely die." low price, a price better corresponding with The greater part, it seems, believed him, and went to destruction. So it was with Sodom "The revival of religion having principally and Gomorrah-Lot preached to them; the taken place amongst the poor, the cheapness substance of which was, "Up, get ye out of holy fathers (I being in comparison of them a of books was quite indispensable to obtain an this place; for the Lord will destroy this city." although this could never be utterly extirpated over into the notion of consubstantiation. The blessing on our humble efforts, and them, No, danger! no danger! "Ye shall not more I find myself offended. They were but them, No, danger! no danger! "Ye shall not more I find myself offended. They were but them, No, danger! no danger! "Ye shall not more I find myself offended. They were but them, No, danger! no danger! "Ye shall not more I find myself offended." self always with more or less power, in the transmuted into the flesh and blood of Jesus order of minds; and in this respect might mation have so many good books been circu- & Lot seemed to them as one who mocked — and authority were the occasion of under-valmation nave so many good books been circu- the Lot seemed we them as one who moved a lated. We have been allowed to create chan- they believed the universalist preacher, & were of protest against the unnatural separation, there, diffused through the elements, as fire nels of circulation, and are earnestly endea- consumed, agreeably to the declaration of the

of eternal fire." liberty and liberal ideas, this will by this preacher, "Ye shall not surely appear but a trifling advantage; but to us who Bold assertion! without a single argument to for all ages. Here precisely, we find the true representation thus employed to give it expression that employed to give it expression that have believe (to give you an idea of this) that have wards sin, or render an infinite atonement who would consent to sell them, though five curse of the law, then believers are not deliv-What Satan meant to preach was that there is death, but eternal life.

III. We shall now take notice of the hearprepared for the general edification of the dent; and so not equally able to withstand ly Scriptures. church of Christ. The only apparent exceptemptation. This doubtless was a reason why the tempter chose her, with whom he might hope to be successful. Doubtless he took a time when she was separated from her husband.

That this preacher has had the greatest success in the dark and ignorant paths of the earth is evident; his kingdom is a kingdom of darkness. He is a great enemy to light.-Paul gives us some account of him in his day, -2 Tim. iii. 6, "For of this sort are they which creep into houses and lead captive silly women, laden with sins led away with divers lusts." The same apostle observes, Romans xvi. 17, "Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences, contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. For they that are such serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly; and by good words and fair speeches dec ive the hearts of the simple."

IV. The instrument or medium made use of by the preacher will now be considered. This we have in the text, "And the SERPENT said unto the woman ye shall not surely die." But how came the devil to preach through the

-1. To save his own character, and the better to carry his point. Had the devil come to our first parents personally and unmasked, they would have more easily seen the deception. The reality of a future punishment is at times so clearly impressed on the human mind, that even Satan is constrained to own The Holy Scriptures are a peculiar fund of that there is a hell, although at other times instruction. They inform us of the origin of he denies it. He does not wish to have it his fall, or apostacy from God. It appears ceals himself, that he may the better accomthat he was placed in the garden of Eden, with plish his designs and save his own character.

should surely die, was the declaration of the to the felicity of the brutes. He took delight in tormenting the swine. The scrpent, be-Happy were the human pair amid this des fore he set up preaching universal salvation, ightful paradise, until a certain preacher, in was a cunning, beautiful, and happy creature; his journey, came that way, and disturbed but now his glory is departed. "And the their peace and tranquility, by endeavoring to | Lord said unto the serpent, because thou hast above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." There is therefore a kind of duplicate cunning in the matter-Satan gets the preachers and hearers also.

"And is not this triumphant treachary, And more than simple conquest in the foe!"

3. Another reason why Satan employs instruments in his service is, because his em- much do I owe my Lord!

Inferences.

1. The devil is not dead, but still lives, and is able to preach as well as ever. "Ye shalf not surely die."

2. Universal salvation is no new-langled scheme, but can boast of great antiquity.

3. See a reason why it ought to be rejected, because it is an ancient devised doctrine. 4. See one reason why it is that Satan is such a mortal enemy to the Bible, and to all who preach the Gospel, because of that injunction,, Mark xvi: 15, 16, -"And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."

5. See whence it is that Satan exerted himself so much to convince our first parents that there was no hell, because the denunciation of the Almighty was true, and he was afraid that Adam and Eve would continue in Satan would not be so busy in trying to convince men that there is none. It is his nature

6. We infer that ministers should not be narrow limits of parish, state, or continental proud of their preaching. If they preach the true Gospel, they only in substance repeat Christ's sermons. If they preach, "Ye shall not surely die," they only make use of the thousand years ago.

7. It is probable that the doctrine of universal salvation will still prevail since this preacher is yet alive, and not in the least superannuated; and every effort against him on-

To close the subject. As the author of the foregoing discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of Satan, he trusts no point it out, and I will most cheerfully re-"Render unto all their dues."

Luther's Opinion of the Fathers

Although it becometh not me to censure the little worm, and of no repute,) yet, notwithuing and suppressing the writings of the sa-It was the question concerning the manner of fills the iron which it has made to glow with was of a different complexion from that of voring to complete these arrangements so that Apostle Jude, "Sodom and Gomorrah, and to say "What is the Scripture?" We must to say, "What is the Scripture? We must read the holy fathers and teachers, for they have sucked the honey out of the Scriptures. As if the word of God were to be understood by none but themselves: whereas the heavfact, as it entered into his own religious life, the inward was mainly the sphere of the unit obtains from the civil authority, this is an ening was doubless eternal death—as noth—who in the gospel spake and taught in the civil authority, this is an ening was doubless eternal death—as noth—who is the civil authority, this is an ening was doubless eternal death—as noth—who is the civil authority in parables. live fettered by popery, and by the assistance support it. The death contained in the threat- enly Father, touching Christ, saith, "Hear immense difficulty overcome. Would you ing but this would express God's feeling to- most simply, clear, and plainly, in parables and similitudes. As where he saith, "He ing issued some publications controverting the neccessary. To suppose it to be spiritual that believeth in me shall never die;" also, as it must be held to stand still, so far as any and all that contradicted it, was of course any kind; but was in danger rather of losing Toulouse, we could not find one bookseller gether. To suppose temporal death to be the letter by their means. His the Popish sophists dare presume to blasphéme editions appeared in a few weeks. Such is ered from it, according to Galatians iii. 13 the holy Scriptures, and allege that they are dark, & not well to be understood, unless they no hell; and that the wages of sin is not expound and clear them; but this expounding. and clearing of theirs may much rather be called overshadowing and darkening. Auser addressed by the preacher. This we have | tin pleaseth me above them all, he was a surin the text, "And the serpent said unto the passing doctor, and worthy of all praise; he Woman, Ye shall not surely die." That Eve | taught purely and uprightly, and with Chrishad not so much experience as Adam, is evi- tian humility, subjected his writings to the hos

Sabbath days should be prayer days.

That Sabbath is misemployed, which is not a day of prayer; and by prayer I do not mean the mere formality and semblance of prayer, but the breathing forth of the heart in supplication to God, in the name of our Mediator and Advocate Jesus Christ. Oh, if you would sanctify your Sabbaths, you must make them days of serious, earnest prayer. It is the Spirit's work to sanctify; but the Spirit, though given freely, is yet to be sought and cherished by fervent prayer in the name of Christ. Behold here the secret of many a Sabbath profanation! Prayer was neglected: hence, the Holy Spirit was withheld; hence, conscience became callous; the soul's enemy found access to the heart; pleasure tempted; gain allured; sin solicited; you had no strength to resist; you yielded, God was forgotten, his house neglected, his day dishonored, and sin committed. Behold also here the secret of Sabbath sanctification. Why do some steadily yet cheerfully resist temptations to Sabbath-breaking? Are they not "men of like passions with others? Why do they find, in the holy day, and elight which grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength? The secret uniformly is, that they are men of prayer: they pray in their closets, in their families, and in the house of God; they will go home presently to pray over what thay have heard: they find much to supplicate for themselves, their relatives, their ministers, their country, the whole church of Christ on earth. They often, on the Sabbath, remember the benighted heathen and unbelieving Jew, and pray God to bring them also into the fold of Christ. In prayer they confess sin: in prayer they implore mercy; in prayer they exercise faith; in prayer they commune with God, as children with their father: in prayer they fight against Satan; in prayer they gather strength to live to Christ's glory; in prayer they grow willing even to die, and go and be with Jesus. Are your Sabbaths. days of prayer? - Hambleton.

The Revival of Religion.

We observe an invitation addressed to the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to unite with the inhabitants of Glasgow in a concert for private and family prayers for the revival of the Lord's work at home, and for the spreading of his word abroad. The invitation is issued by the Glasgow Society for Promoting the Revival of Religion. - Witness.

I am but weak; but it is delightful to find one's self weak in everlasting arms: O how

Original.

For the Weekly Messenger. Golt'as only source of true happiness. Forever doom'd in this vain world to live, I would not wish to be. For through this life, Distress and pain and sickness mark our paths. Or should vain; fickle fortune on us smile Uninterrupted through a course of years, And we be led to think we've gain'd the prize, And dream we taste the cup of happiness Unmix'd with mortal woe, how often Must we pause, and read thereon inscrib'd. "Vanity of vanities."

And turning, seek from God Through Christ, that perfect bliss-which none but he Who feels it knows. This bliss our God will give To any, and to all-who rightly seek His overflowing grace. On him relying, Come then, weary pilgrim, cast away thy fears. Jesus who died to rave thy precious soul, His promise will fulfil. His salvation Is for thee, as full, and as sufficient As for all earth beside. His love, as great As when he bled for thee, on Calv'ry's brow. And now he calls thee, to accept His love. To leave sin's dark, and dang'rous path, and walk In wisdom's pleasant ways-in paths of peace. He will thy Shepherd be, and thou shalt feed On the green pastures of his love, through time And through eternal ages yet to come! Can'st thou regardless hear that voice, and vet Expect His mercy, to extend to thee? Dost thou indulge the hope, that living thus, Thy sins will e'er be pardon'd, or thy soul Receiv'd and own'd by God, when He shall call Thy fright'd spirit to the judgment seat? Thy hope is vain! and thou shalt find it so. "My spirit shall not always strive with man," Is written in His holy word-to warn Transgressors of their dreadful end, and point Their wand'ring souls to God-from whom alone. They can obtain the pardon of their sins. If this kind voice, they heed not, nor give ear To Jesus' calls, His justice shall o'ertake them In their mad career, and He will measure out On their devoted heads-His wrath unmix'd, And 'gainst their souls, the pearly gates of Heaven Forever shut! Here sinner, read thy doom! H. K. R.

Harrisburg, Pa., }
January 20, 1841.

For the Weekly Messenger, What shall I do for the Centenary?

"We are glad you have come, Papa," exclaimed three or four happy voices as Mr. Eldon, after a walk of two miles from town, entered his comfortable parlor, where his beloved family were assembled around the centre table, enjoying the bright coal fire that blazed in the grate. In another instant, they had all started to their feet, eager to perform for him some little office of kindness, expressive of filial affection. One relieved him of his heavy cloak all covered with snow-flakes, another placed his arm chair in the most comfortable position, one brought his footstool, and another arranged his slippers-thus giving evidence hy their minute and delicate attentions, that this was indeed a beloved father of his family. After a few moments bustle all was quiet and composed again, though each countenance present wore an anxious and perturbed expression as though something of great importance was about to take place. Mr. Eldon observing them on tip-toe of expectation, and aware of the cause of it, determined at once to relieve them. This he did by resuming an interesting she hasn't better employment than to be putconversation he had had with them on the subject of the Centenary.

"You understood me, my children," he said throw something into the treasury of the Lord may look out for another place, and that too on this occasion, and desire it especially to be this very day; but I want you to remember your own gift, contributed from your own rethat you will never fare so well again as you sources. I last evening presented the matter have done here." for your own individual consideration, and am not a little anxious to know what may be the result of your deliberations. Mother has already" he continued, looking at his wife who was seated among the happy group, "resolved to reserve from the profits usually accruing to the purse of a farmer's wife, viz. from the sale of butter &c., the sum of \$40.00 annually for the space of five years, which at the expiration of that time, will amount to \$200 00, the sum I have set opposite her name. The next name on the list is that of Mary. We

will hear what she will do." "Why father," said Mary Eldon, a lovely girl of 20 years of age, rising and blushing deeply, "you are well aware that I once en- soft tender tone of voice, "of any little girl atertained a very foolish fondness for jewelry, in which your kindness ever indulged me. I trust I am now fully persuaded of the folly and sinfulness of this species of adorning, whilst so much money is required for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote the interests of our own Ger. Ref. Zion. I have therefore resolved to dispose of my jewels, some of which are very valuable, and thus put myself in posession of means to contribute the sum of \$100 for the Centenary."

"I am very happy, Mary," said the father, "to learn that those are your sentiments. May you long entertain them. Come Sophie, let us hear your decision."

You shall write down \$100 for me too father," replied the meek and gentle Sophie, "though I shall not be able to procure my funds so readily as sister Mary," she continued looking archly at her sister. "My fancy never led me to desire the possession of jewelry; therefore I have none to dispose of. However, I am not at all discouraged on this score; but on the contrary, feel myself stirred up to greater activity and zeal in the cause. It is my intention to procure with my needle the necessary amount. Considering that I shall have five years time for the accomplishment of my wishes, I do not fear but that at the expiration of that time, I shall be able to complete the payment of the sum specified."

"Well Sophie, I commend you for your moral courage. Master Allen, what has been the result of your deliberation."

"Father," said Allen, a lad of about 13 or 14 years of age, "I have resolved, that if you will give me a spot of ground to suit my purpose, to commence the ensuing spring, to cultivate a variety of useful and choice vegetables, the sale of which, I trust, will enable me to contribute the sum of 50 dollars to the Centenary. I will take them to town myself, and shall be diligent and careful to have my vegetables the very finest that are brought to market." "I hope you will succeed in your plan my

boy" said the father smiling his approval. "And now it is little Edith's turn."

"Oh," exclaimed the rosy child, jumping up joyfully and delighted that it was at last her turn to speak, "I could hardly wait to tell you Papa, that I am going to make up money too for the Century year. I am going to get up early every morning to feed the poultry, and then when it is sold, Mother says I shall have all the money to give. And I am going to plant, beautiful flowers all around brother Alien's garden. I shall water and attend them all myself, and when they bloom, tie them in good-deal of money, Papa?"

shall be able to give ?"

The state of the s

help me a little, I might give \$50 tco."

\$50 actually set down to her name.

much pleasure I assure you, to state that the terms by many, and that too by persons, that he is in it only as a sign, or figure, or by have been studiously overlooked and conceal. About a month afterward he paid me anliberality, energy, and zeal which you display whose literary attainments pronounce them his influence, let him be accursed." "If any ed, when it was scarcely possible to do so. other visit, and heard more of the things of on this occasion, exceeds my most sanguine competent judges; and if my own testimony expectations, and I cannot but exercise grati- is worth any thing, I must say, that I cannot of the Eucharist, a separation being made, the detract from the honor of the venerated Luthe- ing, because he was obliged to return home tude to God that such is the case. Let me but regard them as the most beautiful specisee, your united contributions with that of mens of historical composition I have ever species, and in the separate parts of each ele- love her gates, and wish her all the success he knew what it was to mourn and weep over Mother's will be \$500. In order therefore read. The Dr. wields a master-pen, and it is not to put my own liberality to the blush, I to be hoped that these essays, when they shall can do no less than double the sum for my have all been published, will be gotten up in share, which will make our Centenary gift some other and more permanent form. the round sum of \$1000."

A happier family than that of Mr. Eldon's the same spirit of benevolence.

Chambersburg, Pa.

For the Weekly Messenger

HELEN.

Little Harriet. am not at home." "Yes ma'am was the reply; not been wanting those who have manifested for this once she might comply with her wishes; but the conscience and understanding of this poor child were too much on the side of truth to let her rest contented many hours after this determination. A knock was soon heard at the door, and such a beating of the heart and trembling seized her, that she was scarcely able to raise the latch. It proved to be the Letter-carrier. As she returned to the nursery, she burst into tears and exclaimed, "O if that had been Mrs. More, I should have dared tell the lie." From this time she no longer hesitated; difficulties all vanished, and when the baby was asleep, she went to Mrs. Perkins, and asked permission to tell Mrs. More that she was engaged, and did not wish to see company. "A pretty message indeed, to deliver to Mrs. More! Why girl, what has come over you-have you taken leave of your senses? do you mean to dictate to me?" "O no ma'am, but the Bible speaks against telling an untruth, and my Sabbath School Teacher says it's very wicked." "Your Sabbath School Teacher! and who is she I wonder! some one I presume as ignorant as yourself-pity ting mischief into your head; I should like to know whether you are any better than my own children that have done the same dozens of in allusion to this, "that I wished you all to times. For your impertinence, however, you

> Harriet's mother, being an intemperate herself. Tears fell fast from her eyes, at the infinitely better and more important employthought of not only being homeless, but friend- | ment to occupy his precious time. less and desolate. The Lord's eye however was fixed upon her, and he no doubt directed her steps. She had gone along several streets, when, in her perplexity to know which way next to bend her course, she stopped at the corner, just as an old lady was crossing the "Do you know," said the lady, in a bout your own age who wants to hire ont?" "I am looking for a place ma'am," said Harriet. After pausing for a moment, the old Lady remarked, that she was not in the practice of taking strangers into her house, without inquiring into their character; but being scriptural, and of course widely different from errands, she might if disposed, go home with her. A short time after they turned the corner of the street, little H, was at her pleasant and an old domestic composed the family. To the little stranger every thing went on pleasantly, through the day, but what was the joy of her heart at night, when Miss Susan took up the Bible, read a chapter, and committed each day was devoted by Miss Susan to instructing Harriet, and so great a favorite she became, that no pains was spared to teach her all the most useful branches of an english education. She was also instructed in the doctrines and duties of religion—the bible was a precious companion—lessons for the Sabbath School were well studied, and so much interest was manifested in all her Teacher would sav, that she seemed unwilling to lose a single

Will the dear Sabbath School children who may read this account of little H. like her. pay strict attention to the instructions of their pious Teachers, and so treasure in their hearts the blessed truths they are taught, as to remember and practice them through the week? Then they will not only fear to tell a falsehood, but will dread sin in every form.

"Have children never heard or read, How God abhors deceit and wrong? How Ananias was struck dead. Caught with a lie upon his tongue?

So did his wife Sapphira die, When she came in, and grew so bold. As to confirm the wicked lie, That, just before, her husband told.

The Lord delights in them that speak The words of truth; but every liar Must have his portion in the lake That burns with brimstone and with fire." ANN.

Chambersburg, Pa.

For the Weekly Messenger. Dr. Nevin's articles on the Heidelbergh Cate-

Messrs. Editors: articles of Dr. Nevin on the Heidelberg Cate- ner. For one, I am free to confess that I am "I hope so, my little girl; but do stop to chism which you have had for some time in not able to perceive any great difference be-

"I cannot," said the little girl very serious- liarty with his subject for which he is so much words, by way of constrast, if indeed there be of the great Luther, and give a clear and ment to my home, about 130 miles distant, with a brother Allen either; but if some one would maintains the credit for frankness and candor, Perhaps, however, my language with re-

minds, whom jealousy prompts to employ low-lifed invendoes for the purpose of detracting, if possible, from the meed of praise, which those receive who are the objects of their envy, and whose eminence they are conscious of never being able to reach themselves, "Harriet," said Mrs. Perkins to her little and such appears to be the case in the present child's nurse, "I'm going up stairs to finish a instance. Ever since Dr. Nevin's connection piece of work. If Mrs. More call's, tell her I with the German Reformed Church, there have but as soon as Harriet was sented in the nur- a disposition (from what motives I leave others sery, she began to ask herself, "will it be right to say,) to avail themselves of every opportuto tell Mrs. More that Mrs. Perkins is out? nity to find fault and throw out their unkind would it not be telling a lie; was it not two weeks insinuations. You, doubtless, well remember last Sabbath that my Teacher talked to her the uncourteous imputation of the Senior ediclass about the sin of lying? I remember she tor of the Lutheran Observer, in that famous said, if we indulge in this sin in childhood, it critical excursion of his in reference to the will probably beset us when we become women, Doctor's inaugural address, in which he was and that now is the time to avoid it—she said | mounted on a steed not properly his own, eithtoo, that one reason why so many men and er stolen or used with the rightful owner's women have such a propensity to falsehood, consent, to which I adverted in the article I is, that they had been trained to it when they sent you some few months ago. I had verily were children, and the habit had grown so thought that that unprovoked career from this strong they found it very difficult to resist the particular quarter, had terminated forever. temptation. Little H. now felt quite uneasy— But in this I find myself mistaken. For lo! what to do she could not imagine. The dread and behold! in the Lutheran Observer of the of offending one who had during the month 15th instant, a famous writer, and no doubt she had lived in the family, treated her with so ex cathedra too, has all the Christian courmuch kindness; at length led her to think that tesy and kindness in his petty introduction prefixed to his series of learned essays, judging from the host of authorities cited, to talk about the Doctor's having changed his creed, just commencing the study of German literature, and bringing first to light secrets unknown to the German Churches before, when at the same time every child who knows any thing at all about the matter, never dreamt of the Doctor's having changed his creed, though he has changed his ecclesiastical connection, and every one who knows any thing about his literary career, is aware of the fact, that so far from having just commenced the study behalf of Consubstantiation, or Impanation. of German literature, German authors have been his intimate companions for years, and that too perhaps, even before this wily writer sition to intuitive evidence and unchangeable was out of his teens; and so far from the truth, that the same body can be in many Doctor's pretending to discover to the German Churches truths, which were unknown to them before, he has never dropped a single most intricate jargon of the schools, to hide remark, that can be honestly construed as the nonsense of this unaccountable doctrine." having the least bearing that way. I must say, that it has occasioned me much regret, to ob- Doctor or professor, or both, and of course a serve the course pursued so unprovokedly by very learned man, show, if he can, that we

VINDEX.

For the Weekly Messenger. ESSAYS.

Embracing a comparative view of the doctrines of Luther and Zuingle on the Lord's Supper.

In the last Lutheran Observer, some weak but kind-hearted (?) writer, tries hard to prove the rationalistic tendency of Zuingle's Theoogical system; mainly from the fact, I suppose, that the Swiss Reformer's views concern-

those of Luther. The object of these communications is to present a comparative view of the doctrines home. Mrs. Jewell, her daughter Miss Susan, Lord's Supper. A few articles on this subject held by Luther and Zuingle in regard to the will no doubt be read with much profit and pleasure by "A Lutheran," and other kindred spirits. The sources from which we propose to derive our information in regard to the subthe family to God in prayer. A portion of Mosheim's church history, and Buck's Theological Dictionary. Of course no one, not even "A Lutheran," will think of questioning any statements that may be made by such high and accredited authorities.

It is well known that the separation between the Lutheran and Helvetian Churches, was chiefly occasioned by the different views which their respective founders entertained concerning the Lord's Supper. "Luther maintained," says the learned Mosheim, "that the body and blood of Christ were really, though in a manner far beyond human comprehension, present in the Eucharist, and were exhibited together with the bread and wine." "The Lutherans, however, of all protestants," says the distinguished Buck, "are said to differ least from the Romish Church; as they affirm that the body and blood of Christ are materially present in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, though in an incomprehensible manner; and likewise represent some religious rites and institutions, as the use of images in the churches, the distinguishing vestments of the clergy, the private confession of sins, the use of the wafer in the administration of the Lord's Supper, the form of exorcism in the celebration of baptism, and other ceremonies of the like nature, as tolerable, and some of them as useful."

Now from what these two excellent Lutherans have written, (I presume I amanot mistaken in calling Buck a Lutheran as well as Mosheim,) it appears that the body and blood of Christ are really and materially present in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and exhibited together with the bread and wine. just as certainly present in the Eucharist, and a part of it, as are the bread and wine. Hence those who partake of the bread and wine, All lovers of historical read- also partake of the real body and blood of

ly "make up so much as sisters will, or as distinguished, and at the same time, fully any, what the popish view on this subject is. ly reply to questions put by a serious inquir- heart delighted. I have heard the words of which has been so frequently and justly at the following in regard to "the Holy Sacration for little Edith" exclaimed warded him. It is not a matter of surprise ment of the Eucharist." "If any man shall throw dust into the eyes of his readers, by and have but yesterday been born; and it is all the children in one voice, fifty for little Edith. We will help her." Thus the delighted demand, and that they should be every where child had the pleasure of seeing the sum of read with the greatest interest by all candid and substantially, the body and blood, togeth- look the matter in the face at once, and meet place, and this people a great people —he reinquirers after the truth. I have heard them er with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus the question at issue. This, and this alone terred to the influences of the gospel, as he "My children," said Mr. Eldon, "it gives me spoken of in the warmest and most favorable Christ, and therefore the whole Christ; or say will satisfy those whose rights and interests witnessed it before his eyes. one shall deny that, in the adorable Sacrament | God forbid that I should make an attempt to | God. He parted with me sighing and weep-

ment or species, let him be accursed."

the papists believe concerning real presence. handed justice to that Church whose gates are | gaged to do so. The time came; and, after With them the Sacrament, consisting of wafer equally fair and beautiful, and whose origin, passing through populous towns, where I and wine, contains truly, really, and substant to say the least, is coeval with the Church that preached the gospel to thousnds, I arrived at gard to the reception of the articles in ques- lially, the body and blood of Christ; whilst bears the name of Luther. "Jealous of the his town late on Saturday evening. I was in never lived, and yet how many more, might tion, is rather too strong. As must be expect. Luther held that the body and blood of Christ prosperity of the Lutheran Church" indeed! advance of the waggon. The moment I make themselves equally so, by cultivating ted, there always will be found some little were really and materially present in the Why, what does the most excellent doctor entered the village, where never Missionary Eucharist, and were exhibited together with the mean? One might be almost tempted to had been before, it was sounded, that bread and wine. So far there is no real dif- think that he looks at the matter "with dis- the Teacher was come; and I was surrounded, ference between the two yiews. They are substantially the same. Luther did not main- Perhaps the very liberal and accommodating | children, and every one rejoicing to see the tain exactly that the whole Christ was con- editor judges others by himself. Is it not stranger. It being too late to preach that etained in each element or species, and in the true, at least, that his cultivated mind, gener- vening, I retired to rest about twelve o'clockseparate parts of each element and species, and ous heart and expansive feelings of benevo- When I arose in the morning, and opened the in this only did he seem to differ from the lence lead him to devise most liberal things? tent, to my amazement, the whole population Romish Church. We say scem to differ, be- I can truly say that it affords me no small de- of the village was assembled before my waggon, cause in reality he differed but little, if any. For if Christ's body and blood be really and materially present in the Eucharist, that same real and material presence will exist when elements are divided, and subdivided again, and cess. It is questionable, however, whether attention; and were filled with amazement so on, ad infinitum. Hence the justness and propriety of the following note by Dr. Mc-Baine, the Learned translater of Mosheim.

"The term Impanation (which signifies the that is exhibited) amounts to what is called Consubstantiation. It was a modification of the monstrous doctrine of Transubstantiation, first invented by some of the disciples of Berenger, who had not a mind to break all measures with the Church of Rome, and was afterwards adopted by Luther and his followers, who, in reality, made sad work of it. For in order to give it some faint air of possibility, and to maintain it as well as they could, they fell into a wretched scholastic jargon about the nature of subsistences, attributes, properties, and accidents, that did infinite mischief to the true and sublime science of gospel theology, whose beautiful simplicity it was adapted to destroy. (This must have been the "age of reason!" of which "A Lutheran" speaks in the last Observer.) The very same perplexity and darkness, the same quibbling, sophistical, and unintelligible logic, that reigned in the attempts of the Roman Catholics to defend the doctrine of Transubstantiation, were visible in the controversial writings of the Lutherans in The latter had indeed one absurdity less to maintain, but being obliged to assert, in oppoplaces at the same time, they were consequently obliged to have recourse to the darkest and

those to whom I have reference, and for their have not clearly exhibited the view of Luther own honor and credit, as well as for the mu- and his followers concerning the Lord's Suptual interests of the German Churches, I per. Let him show if he can that this Romish to the final result so far as the party innocent- believes the absurd, and of course unscriptural public, that none of their envious shafts will lieves the nonsensical doctrine of Consubstandaughter, and taken no interest either in her ever be able to reach him; and I am persua- tiation, for the same reason that a papist betemporal or spirtural welfare, little H. could ded in my own mind, that he will never come lieves in Transubstantiation; namely, some of course obtain no counsil from her, but was down from the eminence he occupies, to things are above the reach of the human mind. under the necessity of seeking a home for notice the mouthings of this small fry, having and you must not reject every thing which

Now let "A Lutheran," who is either a

former as the latter. In my next I shall give the rational, Scriptural, and generally admired and adopted view of the pious and immortal Zuingle, concerning the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

For the Weekly Messenger Messrs Editors.

I am very sorry to find that the excellent Editor of the Lutheran Observer has not seen fit to "toe the mark" in reference to a few plain questions put to him ed proceeding, conceived in ineffable littleness of mind be swelled!" in regard to his article on the progress of Lutheranism in Baltimore. To be sure, I don't understand as much latin as he does, nor am I quite as polite and learned as he is, but nevertheless I think he might condescend from his "Chair editorial" to answer a few short questions in relation to a matter in which not a few of his acquaintances and admirers feel some interest.

The liberal minded doctor has a whole column article in his last "delectable" Observer, which in my poor judgment is not just the thing. He says, in substance, that he will notanswer my communication, (though couched in terms as polite and respectful as my vocabulary affords,) unless he becomes better acquainted with me. But if the good brother don't soon reply to my article, others with "evade the question." If what he has stated hazard nothing in the assertion, that on more than one occasion, he has replied to communications sent to him for publication in his respectable Observer, without enjoying any better acquaintance with their respective authors, than that which he now enjoys with J. Henderson. Why then all his flummery about "forgery, counterfeiting, humbug, bona fide thority. &c. &c. Without any more twisting and shuffling in the case, I hope that the learned doctor "will look the matter in the face and fully meet the question at issue."

The good brother of the Observer very kind-

In the acts of the council of Trent, we find er with the best intentions! But his wonder-thy mouth, and thy words I shall endeavor to whole Christ is contained in each element or ran Church. Her praise is in all the land. I without having his heart filled with joy; for and prosperity imaginable; but then it is his sin. He said to me, 'O my friend, visit From these brief extracts we may see what right to expect from her leading sons even me! O my father, visit my people ?'—I enher best interests crowned with complete sucmuch of the Zuinglian Church.

presence of Christ's body in or with the bread | Lutheran Observer is one of the most remarkable men of his age and country. I don't now allude to the fact of which he has so often taken the pains to assure his readers, full of milk, and they expected that I should figured in the brilliant circles of some of the crowned heads and royal families of Europe; but simply to his dazzling displays of wonderful consistency. In speaking of the resolof an hour and a half. In the evening, the pectful communication I sent him some weeks since in regard to the progress of Lutheranism in Baltimore, he asks, "Why should we give publicity to the secret thrusts at the Lutheran Church, of a disguised writer, whilst we thereby only incur the additional trouble of warding off those thrusts." And yet in the very same "delectable" sheet, he permits some "Great Unknown," who possesses the same excellent spirit with himself, writhing under the reflection that a certain Church whose unexampled prosperity he envies in his heart, is going forward with a most commendable zeal in laying broad and deep the foundations of Institutions which are destined to bless the country and the world, to figure most learnedly and conspicuously over the signature of "A Lutheran," whose chief object, is to prove that the distinguished and immortal Zuingle, and those who acted with him, were authors of the rationalistic system of Germany!!! And thus bring disnonor and disgrace upon the German Reformed Church. The good doctor may well speak of "secret thrusts." He himself understands this matter to perfection. Experience in any art will soon make one quite an adept. Oh consistency! Thou artindeed a jewel! Who could have thought this of the kind-hearted would be rejoiced to find them acting a better and absurd doctrine is not dear to the heart of and consistent editor? Why really he is alpart in time to come. Should these wishes many a good, old, orthodox Lutheran of the most entitled to be called the Great Exemowever, not be realized, I have no fears as present day. But after all it may be that he plar of consistency and expansive liberality. May it not be hoped that posterity at least, ly and unjustly attacked is concerned. The doctrine himself. Indeed he has not left us grateful for "services rendered," will do him Doctor is so far elevated above all suspicion without an intimation to this effect in his ar- ample reverence? That he may write in a in the view of a discerning and enlightened ticle in the last Observer. I suppose he bepoint at once, in all he has to say, is the sincere wish and request of his loving friend, JAMES HENDERSON.

P. S. I would take occasion here to add, that it has been lately ascertained from a source entitled to you cannot understand. In my humble opin- the highest credit, that this Rev. D. D. in his union it is just about as easy to understand tran- BOUNDED, Christian liberality, has had the kindness substantiation, as consubstantiation; and I to wield his pen and lend his influence, in favor of a would almost, if not quite as soon believe the project to elect and secure a Lutheran minister as pastor of one of the Reformed churches in Baltimore. with a full knowledge of the fact that active measures regain their property, and to place one of their own men in said church. In the Doctor's enlarged view In his mind, this was "not a poor business," nor "a small affair," but it certainly looks like "an undignifiand utterly unworthy a Christian" minister and editor. I hope the readers of the Messenger will pardon me for using the beautiful language of the doctor in ex- list of subscribers would soon reach quite a respressing an opinion of his conduct in relation to the pectable number, and the Messenger and Zeitschrift. matter adverted to.

Missions.

Triumphs of the Gospel in South Africa.

resting statement. me. I said, 'Friend from whence comest swer his few plain and polite questions? I have come to see me on account of my appearance, which must have been rather odd. especially as I had my beard a foot long. He with respect to the circulation of our periodicals. looked exceedingly grave at me, and said, I have long wished to see you: I have heard much of you, and my heart is white now I behold you.' I took him into the house, and we conversed about things of the country. I states that Judah Touro, Esq. of New Orleans, has took a proof-sheet to our printing-office, and on my return he seemed drowned in thought we conversed about things of the country. I and responsible entity, (what metaphysics!) on my return he seemed drowned in thought. Great Unknown, Monsieur Mon Tong Paw. I asked him the news of his country. We Treasurer of the Corporation." (how Classic!) Manoeuvreing, unknown au- have no news there-all is the same that it Here are TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS given towards was in the beginning. We know nothing a erecting a monument that must perish in the course out any news or change. Here is the place for of time, and the erection of which can confer no very

ly charges me with making an "effort to de- I should send him some food. The boy re- cannot but admire and commend the spirit of patritract from the honor of the Lutheran Church | turned, and said that he had brought plenty | otism, which appears to prompt an act of this kind, -with shutting my eyes to the prosperity of of food with him. I thought that he was the and hold the example up as worthy of imitation in the Lutheran Zion in Baltimore, or beholding | most extraordinary stranger that I ever saw; | another and, in our opinion, much better way. We That is, the flesh and blood of the Savior are it with discoloured organs, or through a false for all the multitudes who had visited my house, are told by our Savior, "that the children of this medium." Now let him prove these charges and made it a caravansary—among whom world are wiser in their generation, than the children if he can. It would indeed afford me no small were kings, queens, dukes, princes, noble and of light," and this sentiment would seem to apply to degree of pleasure to see him make the attempt. | ignoble-all came hungry, and all came to be a very great extent, to the two classes of mankind re-Let him show that I had not good and suffi- fed by me; but this man brought a supply forred to, with respect to their liberality as well as pretty bunches to sell. Shall I not make a ling are furnished with a truly rich feast in the Christ, though in some incomprehensible manhim, and for the few simple statements I made | The next morning he returned to the house, world seem to regard no sacrifice too great to be in reply to his glorification article. Why this and sat down, and we conversed for hours. made, for the accomplishment of any particular obtake breath; you shall have time enough to a course of publication. They abound in tween the views of Lutherans and papists on looking every way but the right way? Why I felt a peculiar interest in him. He prepared ject upon which they set their hearts. They will talk. How much Edith do you think you sentiment, and are written in a chaste and fi- this all-important subject. It might not be this repeated backing out? Why not come to leave that evening, and when we parted he give their hundreds, and often, as in the present case nished style. The author evinces that fami- amiss, perhaps, to state in this place, in a few forward like a good, open-hearted, honest son said, Friend, I have seen you, and I return their thousands, and do it cheerfully, and you hear

coloured organs, and through a false medium." fairly wedged in-young and old, mothers, gree of pleasure to hear of the growing pros- waiting for me to open my lips and speak to perity of the Lutheran Church and to see the them about Jesus. I preached to them on the praise worthy efforts of her sons to advance grace of God, which bringeth salvation, which had appeared unto all men. They listened with Dr. K. of the Observer, notwithstanding his when I told them of the love of God unto a professions of great liberality, can say this fallen word.—They separated, after hearing me preach; and in an hour they came back, In some respects the Senior Editor of the all of one mind, and requested me to preach the word over again. I told them that I wanted some coffee, not having had any breakfast. One of them immediately brought a vessel namely that he has stood before Kings, and preach to them again directly. They all stood round; for they had no idea of sitting, and you could have heard a pin drop in that multitude. I preached to them for the space bright moon rose upon another swarthy congregation, and by moonlight I read the hymns and the text. We sang the songs of Zion; and I preached to them of Creation, Providence, and Redemption. I could hear the heaving sigh, and see the glistening tear upon the swarthy cheek.

Among that people, there is now a Christian Church. The chief who came to visit me is a lovely example of the grace of the Saviour. His brother is a native teacher and schoolmaster among them. Many of them are now able to read in their own language, the wonderful works of God.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

CHAMBERSBURG, JANUARY 27, 1841.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The article on "Attachments" by "P. R. S.," is espectfully declined, on account of deficiency in

oint of merit both as to style and sentiment. "CHESLAR" appears to be a young writer. If he will give us his real name, and promise to observe more care in the structure of his sentences in future. we will insert his article.

"THE CONTRAST," by "W. M. N."-a very pleasng article-shall appear in our next. We hope to ear more frequently from him.

"THE NOBLE RESOLUTION," by "Irene" is also eferred for our next number.

* * We are grateful for the many excellent communications with which we have lately been favored. We have the promise of a regular continuance of a number of respectable correspondents, both male and

We are striking off an extra number of copies, in order to supply subsequent subscribers from the present and previous week's paper.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

A brother in the ministry, who every now and then sends us a few subscribers, makes the following remarks in a lettter received from him a few days

"I again send you a few subscribers. By sending you one after another, we will in the end get a pretwere being taken by the German Reformed Church, to ty good number together. Why is it, that there is not greater exertion made in many portions of the Church to have our papers more extensively circulahe doubtless imagined this church as already brought ted? Surely it cannot be, that they are not worthy within his Bishoprick, -- and in his exstacy, whilst con- of patronage. In our little handful of members in templating the progress of Lutheranism in B. in the this one congregation, there are now about twenty establishment of six churches, he sets down the "Ot- subscribers, and I doubt not but before the Centenary terbein" prospectively as constituting the "SEVENTH." year closes, we will have at least thirty. If every ongregation of the Church would subscribe proportionally, to what an enormous number would the list

Were all to entertain the same views with this brother, and to put forth the same kind of sfort, our find their way into nearly all the families in our connection. The truth, however is, that but comparatively few are properly aware of the vast importance of circulating our periodicals amongst the members. of the Church, and hence do not make those efforts A South African Chief at the feet of Jesus. for their general introduction, which might be expec-At the last meeting of the London Missionary So- ted of them in other circumstances. Were they seciety, the Rev. Mr. Moffat made the following inte- riously to consider the subject, they would soon see evidences of the beneficial influence of such periodi-Four or five years ago, a stranger came to cals presenting themselves from every side, and could my house. He rode on an ox, accompanied not but be prompted, if they are at all capable of beby an attendant, who also rode on one. I ing moved, to form the noble purpose of introducing was standing before my door, when the stran- the one or the other of our periodicals into every ger came up. Without speaking, he jumped | family under their spiritual supervision, and at once myself will begin to think that he designs to off the ox, and came and shook hands with give themselves to the work of carrying their purpose into effect. The developments which will be made concerning the progress of Lutheranism in Bal- thou?" He did not reply. I put the ques- by the due observance of the exercises connected timore be just as correct as may be, why must tion again. He then said, I come from with the present Centenary year, we trust, will be of ne wait for a better acquaintance with James a great distance, and I come to see you-even such a nature as generally to infuse the spirit and in-Henderson before he will condescend to an you. I thought it possible that he might spire the feelings we wish to become prevalent, and in the end to secure the accomplishment of the work which the Synod has marked out for the Church,

An example worthy of imitation in another

We cut the following from an exchange paper: "LIBERAL DONATION .- The Boston Courier

bnews; for I hear that all things are made new.' | great or lasting benefit upon our race. How much I pointed out a place on my premises where soever we may disapprove of the appropriation he could sleep; and told a boy to tell him that of so much money to such objects as the above, we

but little more about it, when it is done. But when same kind of men stand back and are loud in their tern brethren. expressions of surprise at the unnecessary squandering of money, as they conceive it to be, upon such objects. And even many of those, who profess to have the noble cause at heart, seem to be influenced too much by the same feelings and sentiments. They are wearied with the oft repeated calls of benevolence, and give a mere pittance, if they give at all, and that too, often grudgingly. The interest and the liberality they manifest with respect to these objects, bears no proper proportion to that manifested by the world with respect to the objects of their attention, and in this point of view, "the children of this world" verily evidence greater wisdom than "the children of

Though the sentiments just recorded are correct in a general application of them, yet we are glad to have it in our power to add, that there are occasionally to be found some noble exceptions to the general rule. As an instance of this description, and by way of contrast with the donation noticed above, we append the following from another exchange paper: LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—The New York Commercial Advertiser states, that David Leavitt, Esq., of Brooklyn has subscribed the large sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in aid of the funds of the New York Theological Seminary.

Here are TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS given by one individual, not to erect a useles, and perishable monument, but to aid in founding an institution which is destined to confer the richest and most lasting benefits upon our race, and whose influenc, eternity alone will be able to circumscribe. In this a greater man yet at blowing—the bellows in your instance at least, the "children of light" seem to have excelled the "children of the world" in point of liberality. Now, how many more examples of this latter description shall we have it in our power to re- | character and station. I am a gentleman, sir, and 1cord? Yea, how many of the same in kind, if not quite so large, shall our Centenary effort be instrumental in eliciting? Who among the rich of this ty seal whence you are from-we will examine it. world, who feel interested in the prosperity of our Reformed Zion, will permit their hearts to enlarge, and open wide their purses, in applying their silver who he is! D'ye think I would suffer myself to be cannot obligate ourselves for any definite sum, inasand their gold towards the permanent endowment of | put down by such a man? No, sir; I shall not. You, our Theological Seminary, or Marshall College? | Mr. Magistrate, you are the man, from whom I now Those who would thus act, would be aiding in erec- | demand satisfaction for libelling my spotless characting a monument of infinitely more importance than ter. But I shall answer no questions from that witness. that erecting upon Bunker Hill, and prove themselves to be the most liberal benefactors of mankind.

A CHURCH CONSECRATED.

Lancaster, Ohio, was consecrated to the service of God, on the first of January last. On that occasion answering-but they are declined for the simple reathe Rev. H. Miller of the German Reformed Church, son: That James Henderson is unknown to the Ediofficiated in the English language, and the Rev. Mr. | tor of the Observer, or: that it might, possibly turn Wagenhals of the Lutheran Church, in the German out to be somebody else than "James Henderson!" language. Though the weather was unfavorable, yet the audience is spoken of as being large, and the ex- worthy of all esteem, and that he can answer for ercises were charactarized by much solemnity and inpaired and enlarged.

MINUTES OF SYNOD.

The Stated Clerk deems it necessary, in justice to himself, to state that whatever delay may appear to have been connected with the issuing of the English Minutes, it has not been occasioned by any remissness on his part, and the same remark is applicable to the issuing of the German Minutes. The matter for the English copy was prepared for the press, at such intervals as could be redeemed from the numerous other duties requiring attention, and even from time that ought to have been appropriated to rest, within the first three weeks after the meeting of Synod; and the German manuscript, was ready in a short time thereafter. Whatever delay has attended the publication of the English minutes or may still attend the publication of the German, is to be attributed to the fact, that the press is unavoidably so very much occupied with matters that cannot be postponed, that we can. Every effort however, shall be made to expedite them as much as possible.

NEW SECT .- It is stated in some of our exchange papers, that a new sect has sprung up in the Western States, called "Thirty-day Baptists." They meet for worship only once a month. We do not see the necessity of such a sect-we should suppose the number of those who attend public worship only once a month, has existed for a long time past.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS .- It is said, that about 40 members of Congress are professors of religion, who attend a social prayer-meeting among themselves

DEAF AND DUMB .- A Mr. Helegerad of Germany, has a printing Establishment, all the compositors and pressmen of which, amounting to 196, are deaf and dumb. They were trained to the business at his cost.

THE PARK THEATRE, New York City, is closed for want of an audience. People are beginning to see the folly of these "schools of morals," falsely so

CHINA.—The Rev. Dr. Parker, who has been a missionary of the American Board from the United States to Canton for six years past, arrived in Baltimore last week. He is accompanied by Chin Lung, a Chinese, in full costume, who attends, him as a teacher of the Chinese language.

NEWS FOR HOMOEPATHISTS .- A citizen of Konigsberg, (Germany,) lately deceased, has left the sum of 125,000 francs, to be placed out at interest, which is to accumulate for 250 years, and then to be employed in the founding of one homoepathic establishment for the promotion of that system of medical science. He has named a physician for the proposed foundation whose salary of 11,000 francs is to begin

THE AMISTAD .- The case of the captured Africans, which has excited such uncommon interest, was to have been tried by the Supreme Court now sitting at Washington-but owing to the absence of Judge Story, it was postponed to the 16 February.

The Banks of Baltimore, and those of Virginia, are not disposed to resume specie payment for the present. A convention is now holding to decide the question.

The Hon. Wm. C. Rives, was on Wednesday last, elected United States Senator from Virginia.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Com. Stevens, of the Washington Navy Yard, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning last. He was in perfect health the day before.

Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention. The Philadelphia "Christian Observer" of last week, says:

Societies throughout the State. The Convention was organized by appointing the Hon. Mr. Ewing, President, and Judge Bucher and Dr. Boniel, Vice Presi-Its sessions were continued till a late hour on an address to the Temperance Societies in this Com-

The Convention was addressed in the course of its deliberations by the Rev. Messrs. Atwood, Gillett, Barnes, Brainerd, Slicer, Bomberger, Goheen, and Lore, who were listened to with marked attention by the numerous audience which the occasion brought together. Thirty delegates were appointed to attend the National Convention to be held at Saratoga, N. Y., in July next.

interests of a very different and more important char- requests us to send him a box of Hymnbooks is put forth a greater amount of effort if possible. acter, such as the propagation of the Gospel and the informed, that we have lately sent a box of books to conversion of souls, are at stake, a different state of the Rev. George Schlosser, Bethelehem, Ohio, where feeling and course of conduct are manifested. The they can be obtained with less trouble by our Wes-

> Lutheran Observer* and James Henderson. The editorial remarks touching the communication of "James Henderson" and its appearance in the Messenger, have surprized us not a little. It reminded us of the following incident which we lately read:

> DR. CYRIACUS VON BONHŒFER. (Sitting before the fire, musing, and holding the following soliloquy:) "Yes, I think it will take pretty well with the mass of the people. Don't just exactly like myself to talk in such a boasting style of my ancestry, wealth, learning, and all that; but somehow or other, this wicked world likes it, and will respect a man the more. Dr. von Bonhoefer! (laughs immoderately) it sounds well, I declare—almost as well as BONAPARTE But I hear a rap at the door; wonder who is coming so early to see me?"

POLICE OFFICER. Sir, you are requested to accompany me to the Magistrate, in - street. DR. v. BONH. What, sir! I accompany you?

P. Off. Yes, sir-some gentlemen wish to see you about a little matter that dropped from your lips in your public discourse last evening-they say they wish to have it proven, that you ARE what you say

Dr. v. Bonh. What, sir! do you offer me such insolence? But I will go, and see who is at the bottom of all this-

MAGISTRATE. Doctor, here is a gentleman, professing to be from your country, who says you are a machine-shop, and-

DR. v. BONH. Your honor, I will not suffer such defamation; you are making very light indeed of my MACISTRATE. Cooly, my dear sir; here is a witness with documentary evidence, sir, under the coun-DR. v. BONH. No, sir-by no means. I have nothing to do with this 'ere witness.' I do'nt know

"Observer" has taken. He gave a somewhat vainglorious statement of the progress of his denomination in Baltimore. A writer signing himself "James St. Matthew's church, situated about 6 miles from Henderson" very respectfully asks him a few questions, which one would think no one would decline All that we have to say is, that Mr. Henderson is

himself. As to the labored attempt of the "Observterest. The house was built by the Lutheran and er" to impress his readers with the belief, that we Reformed Churches jointly, and has been recently re- had been guilty of any dishonorable conduct ["conspiracy?"] or were envious of the prosperity of the Lutheran Church, we have naught to say, and will freely submit the general tone of the Messenger, with our conduct generally, to the enlightened judgment of our readers, and cordially abide by their decision. We cannot gratify the deep propensity of the Senior Editor for controversy; nor shall we be provoked at this time to contribute towards procuring for him that unenviable notoriety at which it is evident he aspires. Not satisfied with employing the peaceful tones becoming a "religious sheet," his editorials abound with "wars and rumours of wars." Friend and foe, Protestant and Roman Catholic, the Old as well as the New World (die Alte und NeueWelt) are all insecure against the missiles that issue from his battery "K." Take for example the number of the Observer above

referred to. One column is employed to exhibit "ourselves," how "we" enjoyed the gracious smiles of princes and are obliged to get the minutes out by intervals as we potentates, how "we" turned a whole city topsy turned a whole city t vy in showing off "our" republicanism, by declining royal favor! Another is expended in doleful complaints against the Messenger and designed to bring languages, and instructed to report the same at the our devoted heads, for admitting an article which seemed to question one of "our" best puffs;-while a third contains a long lesson, well laid down to the Methodist brethren on "Self-adulation." How exquisitely modest! how exceedingly generous! how

abundantly kind! But enough. We now bid adieu to the redoubtable Editor, in the hope that when we meet again, it will be in a manner more fitting, more edifying to our-

selves and profitable to our readers. *The No. of January 15th was not received until Monday

Sacramentarian Controversy.

The attention of our readers is particularly requested to the article on the first page by 'J. W. N.' under the usual head "The Heidelberg Catechism"-This is the first of the series on the above subject. This grand topic which separated Zuingle and his distinguished contemporary, as well as divided the whole Protestant family, in the glorius reformation, is here presented in a truly beautiful and masterly manner. As the discussion progresses it excites increased interest. Those appearing in order under the caption of "The conference at Marburg" and the "Augsburg Confession," will be found to abound with incidents of a truly thrilling character.

SUSQUEHANNAH CLASSIS.

We have received an extract of the proceedings of this Classis at its recent meeting in the German language and give a translation of it below. This Classis seems to enter with spirit upon the great Centenary enterprize, and will, it is confidently expected, perform faithfully her full share of the work. The resolutions adopted by the Classis in reference to this subject we cordially approve of as a whole. The brethren will pardon us however, for expressing our honest dissent from an idea advanced in the third resolution. In this, among other reasons assigned for not fixing upon any definite sum to be raised during the Centenary effort, it is said "especially because we do not wish to anticipate (or forestal) the ways of Providence," (weil wir ueberhaupt nicht wuenschen, den wegen der Vorsehung vorzugreifen.) Now the idea here conveyed plainly is, that the act of resolving to raise a definite sum, is anticipating or forestalling the ways of Providence, and consequent- cannot look upon such an undertaking, fraught with ly is an improper act. How this idea can be so much good, with other than feelings of gratulation. strictly correct, is difficult for us to conceive. We For them to see (as the spectators, though not idle) certainly are not required, as rational, intelligent and the sacramental host of God, buckling on the whole morally accountable creatures to act without plan or armour of the Lord, devising & executing such liberpurpose. Nor are we in the hands of Providence as al things, is cause sufficient to fill them with tranmere machines, and as such quietly to await his disposal of our affairs, whilst we indulge in inactivity. be a Christian, feel indifferent in relation to this mat-We cannot moreover, see the difference in a moral ter!" point of view, between resolving, in reliance upon divine providence, to make an effort to raise a definite sum, and that of resolving in the same circumstances to do all in our power to help forward a partic-We learn that the Pennsylvania Convention, which ular object; and, the fact that the latter resolution met at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, was numerously attended by delegates from Temperance has been adopted by the brethren, is evidence sufficient that they themselves were not at the time fully cient that they themselves were not at the time fully aware of the idea which the language to which we refer, conveys. Whatever others may think of the Thursday evening. A memorial to the Legislature was adopted, asking legislative action upon the License Laws: also several important resolutions, and definite object at which we aim in all our proceedmeasure, we must confess that we are after all, very | such times, as the history of the Church of Christ ings. When something specific is determined upon, we will lay our plans and shape our efforts accordingly, and we are always certain of accomplishing more | future. In respect to the past, the existing Centenain the end, than if we had acted without some such ry is a memorial of the goodness of God, a record of definite object in view, even though we may fall his kind providence, and as such an ecclesiastical Jushort of the mark set up for ourselves. We hope our | bilee and occasion of gratitude and joy. But in resbrethren will not take amiss any thing we have said, pect to the future it is a somewhat different matter;

EXTRACT.

From the proceedings of the special meeting of the Susquehannah Classis.

In accordance with the call published in the religious periodicals of our Church, the following ministers and elders of the Susquehannah Classis, assembled in Lewisburg, Pa., on the 5th of January 1841: Ministers, I. Gerhart, P. S. Fisher; R. A. Fisher, R. Duenger, Jona. Zellers, A. B. Casper.

Elders, John Tschobb, John Keller, Dan. Herb, Jacob Schmidt, Jacob Leiby, Henry Yearick Esq. The Rev. E. Kieffer, who was absent on account of sickness, was excused.

After the President had stated the object of the tenary celebration of the German Reformed Church, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this Classis cordially approve of the resolution adopted by Synod to celebrate a Centena- stand which Synod has taken in respect to the Cenappointed to propose a plan according to which, this tions of the Classes, and above all the praiseworthy important festival involving the glory of God and the salvation of immortal souls, can be celebrated in the sis. The committee consisted of the Rev. P. S. Fisher, R. Duenger, and the elder John Keller.

A report embracing the following resolutions, was received from this committee, and adopted by the Classis:

1. That each minister be requested to make efforts as soon as possible, publicly from the pulpit as well as privately, to acquaint the members of his congrevery great man at-puffing; and that you are even gations, with the nature and object of this Centenary festival of the Church.

2. That it be recommended to each minister, to preach during the year, principally upon such subjects, as will tend to make our church-members acquainted with the origin, progress, and extension of better. the German Reformed Church, with her condition in the United States, during the last Century and at the present time, and with her fundamental doctrines, duties, prospects, and responsibilities.

3. That with regard to the raising of funds, we much as in one portion of our congregations a considerable amount has been collected within the last few years; in another portion the congregations themselves are weak, and in a third they have not been *** Such, substantially, is the course which the accustomed to giving, at least to giving liberally; and especially because we do not wish to anticipate the ways of Providence; but that we will, in dependance upon God, do all in our power, to help to carry out the resolution of Synod to raise at least one hundred thousand dollars for our institutions at Mercers-

> 4. That the way and manner of collecting be left to the option of each minister, but nevertheless that it be deemed expedient, in addition to the reception of sums of any amount, to get up schemes of from 5 to 50 or more dollars; in order that the one may be stimulated by the example of the other.

5. That each minister endeavor in a kind & friendly manner to secure the active co-operation of his consistories in this important & benevolent enterprize. 6. That we, in our preaching, prayers, efforts and conduct, will aim especially at the revival of pure and undefiled religion in our congregations; for when the understanding is enlightend by the light of the Gospel and the heart warmed by its power, then is there a greater inclination to liberality; and that in order to accomplish this end, it be recommended to each minister to hold as many special meetings in his congregations during the year as possible, and to invite to his assistance such brethren as he may deem

proper, or whose assistance he can obtain. 7. That we will also exert ourselves to increase the number of subscribers to the Weekly Messenger and Christliche Zeitschrift.

8. That when the work shall have been completed, the names and sums of the donors of each pastoral charge, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Classis in order that they may be transcribed into a book appropriated to that purpose.

9. That the officers of this Classis be appointed a next meeting of Classis.

Respectfully submitted. P. S. FISHER. R. DUENGER, JOHN KELLER,

Committee. The following additional business was transacted · Resolved, That the thanks of this Classis be tendred to the Editors of our religious periodicals, for the extra copies of the Weekly Messenger and Christliche Zeitschrift which they sent us.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as Mr. Jesse Steiner has signified in a letter addresed to the Rev. Isaac Gerhart, that he does not wish any longer to be regarded as a member of this Classis, his name be left from our re-

In reference to the request of the licentiate Mr. Jno. Naille to confirm his call from the Reformed congregations in Perry Co., it was

Resolved, That the Rev. I. Gerhart, R. Duenger, and R. A. Fisher be appointed a committee to ordain and instal Mr. John Naille, as soon as he shall present to the officers of Classis, a regular call from the congregations in and about Liverpool, Perry co. Pa. A true extract from the original minutes.

R. DUENGER, Secretary of Classis.

Mahony, January 11, 1841.

Editorial Correspondence.

THE CENTENARY.

A brother from Ohio writes us as follows: "The Centenary celebration is spoken of favorably by all with whom I have conversed. The leven is at work here in many hearts; and the result I fondly hope, will be seen not many days hence, telling in benevolent characters, worthy of those who bear the Christian name. The enterprize is a glorious one. eous compusuon o kept in the desk. The blessed consequences growing out of such an undertaking, if entered upon in the right spirit, mortal tounge cannot tell. It is a theme, not unworthy the ontemplation of a higher and holier order of intelligences, than ourselves—sufficient to call into lively exercise the energies of angelic minds. Surely, if 'angels rejoice over one sinner that repenteth,' they sports of joy. How then can any one, professing to

For the Weekly Messenger. Messrs. Editors:

Much that is appropriate has already been written and appeared in the Messenger upon the subject of the Centenary. But there is an aspect in which it has presented itself to the mind of the writer which he thinks is deserving of particular notice. The Centenary is a time of preparation and shows, are generally seasons of trial.

The present is an Era in our denominational history, in which we are called on the one hand to a review of the past, and on the other to a vision of the but will rather be thereby persuaded of our interest it is a starting point, a time in which a new founda-

Hymn Books in the West. The brother in Ohio who in the success of their operations, and prompted to | tion is to be laid, and a character assumed and form- been said in a rough way, and if it has wounded any | al Report in regard to the Compromise Act and Reveed. It is not the putting off of the armor, but the buckling of it on, not a triumph, nor yet the actual conflict of victory, but the note of preparation; it is not the possession of the promised land, but the get-

fing things in readiness to do so at the divine call. The present aspect of the Christian world in general is that of preparation for some approaching change. The jarring of the moral elements, the violent conflicts of opinion, the busy marshalling of contending forces, mark the approach of some great and stupendous revolution, rather than the existence of any settled permanent order of things. In the past history of our German Reformed Zion we find much that is cheering and exhilerating; so also in the future; but let none deceive themselves as though the | Pennsylvania. meeting, viz: to take action in reference to the Cen- work were already done, the prize gained, no difficulties to encounter, no enemies to overcome.

In common with all the friends of the German Reformed Church, the writer rejoices at the noble ry festival of our Church; and that a committee be tenary; he is cheered, in reading the spirited resoluexamples of individual liberality. But he yet feels himself in a kind of disagreeable suspense; the Cenmost proper manner within the bounds of this Clastenary year has begun, and how shall it terminate? Shall its results correspond to our anticipations and exceed them, or fall below our calculations? Shall the present officers and members of the Church prove worthy or unworthy of the inheritance which their fathers amid toils and cares have bequeathed them? This time twelvemonths and the result of the movement will be ascertained. And let me repeat it, the present is the time of preparation and the season of

> Permit me here to subjoin the following poetical truly said: "Poeta nascitur, non fit;" yet it may perhaps provoke such a one to try his hand and write a

CENTENARY HYMN.

On Zion's hill of old, God fixed his residence, And there with joys untold. And thankful penitence. The holy tribes their offerings brought, Proclaiming loud: What hath God wrought!

In fullness of the times On those estranged afar, Arose, in Gentile climes, The bright and morning star. And "nations not," now found a place And name, among the chosen race.

When Babylon's mystic power, The nations did enslave. It was a gloomy hour: But God deliverance gave. And by his truth's transforming sway, He changed the darkness into day

Here in these western wilds, With hope alone in God, Our Fathers 'mid great trials, Sought a secure abode: And God was with them on the way-Has kept and prospered to this day.

A goodly heritage Has now to us been giv'n, A land of privilege-With hope of future heav'n High let us raise our notes of praise, To God th' inspirer of our lavs.

On freedom's soil, we here A Church in peace possess, A "school of prophets" dear, And Word of life to bless. And shall we not a mount now rear. With Ebenezer written there?

Come, people of the Lord. Awake to deeds of love, Give, as you can afford. To Christ your Prince above. The work begun let's carry on, Till it shall reach its topmost stone.

The year of Jub'lee's come, Let sinners hear the sound, And hasten while there's room, And pardon may be found. Why will you yet the strife maintain, Shall Jesus die and plead in vain?

Now with one heart and tongue, We'll all united rise, To speak the wonders done, By him who rules the skies. Kind are his ways, his providence Is to his Church a sure defence.

Domestic Intelligence.

New and Curious Inventions .- We abstract the folowing notices of curious late English inventions from New Lock.—A Mr. Williams, of Bristol, England has invented a lock without a keyhole. The means by which it is opened can be made in any variety of form—as a ring, a seal, a pencil case, or attached to a cane-whip or watch-key, or seal. The lock itself can be supplied at a much lower price than any other English patent lock, and its advantages are that it is impervious to dust or wet and cannot be picked.

The Thermocrepidia or Shoe Warmers .- This is new invention for the benefit of owners of cold feet, but principally used by persons who sit at stalls in the English markets. It is a hollow case of block tin, neatly shaped for right and left feet, and when filled with hot water and placed in the boot or shoe, is said to diffuse an equal warmth, agreeable to the feet. The shape is similar to a last, and the boots or shoes worn with it must consequently be a little larger than those commonly in use.—N. Y. Standard.

Spontaneous Combustion .- A short time since a desk in the sheriff's office, in Dayton, Ohio, caught fire, and nany papers of value were destroyed. The only supposable cause of the origin of the fire, was the spontan eous combustion of a box of lucifer matches which were

The Sunbury (Pa.) American states that two men have been arrested in that town for passing counter-feit notes on the Salem Banking Co. of New Jersey.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Jan. 20. Resumption.—The whole matter of the resumption s going on very well. Yesterday several of the banks received larger sums in silver and gold than was taken yesterday again advanced.

A shocking accident occurred on Thursday night of last week at Alstead New Hampshire. The rain it will be recollected was very heavy, and the streams much swollen. As a young lady, by the name of Hannah Murphy, was riding in company with a gentleman to a ball at Paper Mill Village, the vehicle either in consequence of the slippery descent of the road bordering the stream, or the giving way of a portion of the bridge, was percipitated into the water. The gentleman and horse were carried some distance, but we believe escaped without injury. Miss M. however was born down the stream, went over three dams, and was taken up at a distance of three miles from the spot at which the accident occurred, a mangled corps.

More Philadelphia Locomotives .- Two of W. Norris' locomotive engines have been sent on to New York, to be shipped thence to Hamburg, there being no vessel up for that place at this port. - Philad. North A.

An Honorable Example.—The following we find in the Maysville Eagle. It is related of Mr CRADDOCK, a The following we find in the Maysville Eagle. It is related of Mr Craddock, a nember of the Kentucky Senate from the Counties of Irright and Meade, who had been making a speech on the Bank question:

"Sir, said Mr. C. what I have said here to-day has to the plan alluded to by Mr. Woodbury in his Annu-advantageous terms.

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"Sir, said Mr. C. what I have said here to-day has to the plan alluded to by Mr. Woodbury in his Annu-advantageous terms. member of the Kentucky Senate from the Counties of Hardin and Meade, who had been making a speech

Senator, I hope he will attribute it to no unkind feelings, but to my want of the polish of education. Sir, your Superintendent of Common Schools has said, that there are many men of family in this Commonwealth, who can neither read nor write, and it is but too true; my own marriage bond has my mark to it, and my son, who now sits in the other House, was a stout boy when I learned to read."

errein e et an it

"Mr. C. is now not only a respectable Senator, but

According to the Philadelphia North American, it computed that the Banks of that city paid out on Friday about 950,000 dollars in specie, principally on New York and Boston account. The U.S. Bank having furnished the circulating medium for some time past, paid out the largest amount; next the bank of

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday says-United States Bank closed in demand yesterday at 15; 25 shares of Girard were sold yesterday after the Board at 34, and the same price was offered for more Exchange on New York at 1 per cent premium, and on Baltimore 1 per cent discount. The New Yorkers drew on our Banks yesterday for \$156,000 in specie.

Mrs. Kinney .- The case of this unfortunate female one of peculiar hardship. Her trial which terminated lately after a protracted imprisonment, resulted in her acquittal. The jury were not absent more than three minutes from the box. Her innocence was completely established. It appeared from the evidence that instead of having contrived aught against her husband's life, she had manifested in her whole demeanour towards him the affection of a devoted wife and the forbearance of a forgiving geoman. The District Attorney who conducted the prosecution declared that he had never believed from the first that there was sufficient cause of proceeding against her, but a thousand aggravated rumours and misconstrued circumstances having turned the point of suspicion towards her, the presumption of guilt was too readily admitted contribution. I am aware that ancient authority has and under the excitement of the time a bill of indictment was found by the grand jury.

The distressed widow has suffered much and suff ered unjustly. A Boston paper says:-

Her husband, as was testified on the trial, died deeply insolvent. About \$60 were all that remained to pay off the debts of his estate, and this sum the Judge allowed to her, and it has all been expended in the trial as well as about \$200 which her father by mortgaging his property, succeeded in raising for her. She is now left with three children, utterly destitute, without even a bed to sleep on, and without any means of support whatever. Her friends consider her case as one which has peculiar claims for sympathy.

Stave Dresser .- A machine is in operation in Murray street, which forms and dresses Staves at the rate of one in a second. The machine consists of a cir. cular box, covered inside by planes, set farthest apart opposite the apex of the circle. The stave enters box at one end of the circle, and passes out at the other; well shaped on all sides, and ready for the trusshoop .- N. Y. Jour. Com.

It is stated in the New York papers, that MORDECAL M. Noah, Esq. the former editor of the Evening Star, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Sessions.

Percussion Locks .- The Lieutenant Colonel of U S. Ordnance Department recommends the use of the percussion lock for our muskets, which will no doubt be found a great improvement. From France.-The packet ship Burgundy, at New

York in twenty days from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 16th December, inclusive. The Star says they are full of details of the grand pageant of Napoleon's funeral, and contain no political or commercial intelligence of moment.

Napoleon's Tome,-More than 50,000 persons visited the church of the Invalids, Dec. 18th.

GERMANY .- The reigning Duke of Brunswick, whilst out on an excursion with the King of Hanover, shot himself in the head with his own gun.

Medical Schools .- The three medical colleges at Philadelphia, are now in operation, and attended by five hundred and fifty pupils.

A Profitable Prison .- Gov. Shannon, in his late Message to the Legislature of Ohio, gives the annexed account of the State Penitentiary: "It appears to be conducted prosperously by its present Warden. The total cash receipts for the year ending Nov. 28, are stated at \$44,000. Total cash payments, \$27,000. The The entire earnings of the institution during the year amount to \$52,000, which is a nett profit of \$25,000 number of convicts on 30th November was 488. But four deaths have occurred during the year."

The English Language consists of thirty-eight thou sand words. This includes, of course, not only radical words, but all derivatives, except the preterites and and participles of verbs; to which must be added some few terms which, though set down in the dictionary, are either obsolete or have never ceased to be consid ered foreign. Of these, about twenty-three thousand, or nearly five-eights, are of Anglo-Saxon origin. The The majority of the rest, in what proportions we cannot say, are Latin and Greek; Latin, however, has the largest share.

Governor of Maine. - The Legislature of Maine are examining the returns: the contest is very close be-tween the two governors. Kent it is understood; according to the Boston papers, leads Fairfield a few votes, but there being about 100 scattering votes no choice may have been made. In that case the Legislature will elect a Governor. [It has since elected the

State Treasurer of Penna. Mr. John Gilmore, of Butler county was on Tuesday week elected State Treasurer.

Deaths and Losses by the Late Freshet .- Eighteen or twenty families within three miles of Mauch Chank are left wholly dependent on charity; and seven persons (three children of one family, and the mother and three children of another,) perished in the flood. In a distance of four miles, thirteen houses were swept away.

Every Bridge on the Beaver Meadow railroad between their machine shops at Black Creek, and their depot at Parryville, was swept away, with some portions of the railroad.

The attempt to make Mr. Jacob Ridgway of Phila dalphia, liable for the notes of Dr. Dvott, was made on Tuesday, before Judge Stroud of that city, but without success.

Congressional News.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. C \MPBELL of S. Carolina, from the Commitee on Elections, asked leave to offer a resolution, auhorizing the clerk of the House to pay to Charles Jared Ingersoll his per diem and mileage from the com-mencement of the last session. Strong objection being manifested, Mr. Campbell

demanded a suspension of the rules. Mr. TRUMAN SMITH suggested that the gentleman from Sonth Carolina modify his resolution so as to deduct from the sum to be paid, the amount that Mr. Ingersoll had received from the clerk to pay for witnesses. Not agreed to.

The aves and noes were now taken on the motion to suspend, and it was lost by ayes 55, noes 85. Treasury note Bill.

The discussion of the Treasury note bill was re-

newed this morning .- Mr. BARNARD of New York continuing his remarks in exposition of the Treasury, and in proof of the necessity of making more enlarged provision than was contemplated in the bill before the Senate. SENATE. Jan. 17.

Mr. TAPPAN called up the bill reported from the committee on the District of Columbia, proposing some reief for the pauper lunatics in the District. The bill was before the Senate without opposition. A sum not exceeding three thousand dollars per annum was appropriated for the support of the lunatics, who are to be sent to Baltimore. A bill has passed the House of a similar character.

Mr. MERRICK presented a memorial numerously signed by citizens of Baltimore, praying for the erection of a Fortification upon Sollers' Point.

nue Daties. The Secretary recommends three things:

First—an adherence to the compromise.
Secondly—He acknowledges the deficit in the Treaary. Thirdly—He recommends a tax open articles ad-

The report was laid upon the table and ordered to

Presemption Eill.

The Senate last night having refused to recommit the bill and to adopt the amendments for re-commitment, cession and pre-emption, by confiding the benefits of the bill to the actual settlers of the country. the bill came before the Senate this morning open to a mendment.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the bill from the commit teo on the Judiciary authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout. The bill was ordered to be engrossed without

Lunatic Asylum in the District of Columbia. The relief Bill for the Pauper Lunatic Asylum pas-

Presemption Bill. The Pre-emption Bill was ordered to an engrossment last evening between six and seven o'clock, by a vote of 30 to 17. The amendment to limit the act to two years, was lost, 28 to 15.

Mr. CRITTENDEN appealed to the Senate, when the Pre-emption Bill came up on its final passage, to postpone its further consideration until Monday next. Mr. C. had his reasons for submitting his motion which were the absence of two Senators from their places. These—Mr. Rivers of Va., and Mr. Bates of Mass, would be in their places on Monday, and a full expression of opinion might be had at that time. The vote was taken upon the motion to postpone.

The discussion on the Pre-emption bill was continued by Messrs. WEBSTER, BUCHANAN and CRITTENDEN.

NOTICES.

Lebanon Classis.

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

T. H. LEINBACH,

vital importance. January 5th 1841.

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

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

Brethen an opportunity of attending to the pledge made at the last meeting of Synod, at Dayton, on Beneficiary Education, as I understand that the young man, the object of said pledge, needs aid at this time.

Dayton, (Ohio,) January 1st, 1841.
P. S. The above meeting of Synod will give the

will meet in the Missionary Room next WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock.

HENRY RUBY, Sec'y. HYMENIAL.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Missions,

Married, On the 31st of December, by the Rev. G. W. Williard, Mr. ALEXANDER H. GISBERT, to Miss ANN REMSBURG, both of Frederick county, Md. In Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Heinet, on Thursday last, Mr. RICHARD THOMPSON, to Miss ADARESTA A MUDGE, all of Baltimore.

OBITUARY. Died: On the 13th inst., in Leacock township, Laucaster county Pa., Mrs. CATHARINE GARBER, agod 47 years.

— At Harrisburg, on the 14th inst., Mr. JNO, H. HICKOK; agel 48 years. The weath of Mr. H. was occasioned by the accident, of which we gave an account a few weeks ago. It appears that he was unable to survive the great shock which

p. ars that he was unable to survive the great shock which his system then received.

— On Wednesday the 13th inst., at his resistence, at Indian Spring, after a few day's illness, Mr. DANIEL D. MILLER, a worthy and respectable inhabitant of Washington co. Md.

— On the 5th inst., near Shepher. stown, Va., Mr. JACOB MYERS, aged 67 years.

— On the same day, in Martinsburg, Va. Mr. ARCHIBALD SHEARE. Esq., aged about 25 years.

— In Clearspring, on Monday the 4th inst., Mr. HENRY GROSH, in the 65th year of his age.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS RECEIVED. R. F. Kelker, Jacob Glatz; J. Forsythe, Esq. R. S. (1 sub.) Emanuel Thomas (1 sub.) Rev. G. W. Williard (2 sub.) Christian Menard, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger (1 sub.) W. Mclihanney; B. Hill-A. Bomberger (1 sub.) W. Melhanney; B. Hill—
they were entered and acknowledged in No. 277.
Rev. S. Heltienstein jr; Sam. Frishie; Rev. William
Conrad; H. E. (2 sub.) Rev. Henry Williard (2 sub.)
R. H. L. discontinued at No. 210, and oves for six
months; \$\$\$ will pay for J. W. to the end of vol. 6;
after deducting allowance; The addresses dispose of
in the best way you can. Rev. J. H. Chambers; Rev.
J. C. Guildin (2 sub.) Rev. John Naille (1 sub.) Rev.
W. J. Carbard (2 sub.) Pay. L. Zallar, H. Henizel Fire! The Hotel kept by Mr. C. Hildebrand, three miles east of Gettysburg, on the York road, was destroyed by fire.

W. I. Gerhard (2 sub.) Rev. J. Zeller; H. Herring Esq. Isaac M. Cook; J. Henderson; R. Duenger; Rev. H. S. Bassler (4 subs.) Rev. S. Helffenstein, Jr.—next week; D. S. Schall; Rev. Jacob Mayer (4 subs.) Rev. I. Gerhart; "F. M."—next week; M. Bundel wight. S. S. Middlaganff.

Bundel-right; S. S. Middlekauff, 10- Some of our agents and subscribers seem still not to be aware of the fact, that in sending us money or subscribers, or giving orders with respect to the papers, they can save both THEMSELVES and US the postage. Every Post Master is authorised to rank such letters, and will in most instances, cheerfully do so, if asked. We hope that our agents and subscribers, will all keep this in mind, in future, and thereby free us and them from this unnecessary

> MONIES RECEIVED. Weekly Messenger.

P. Baker (Balt.) 2, Jacob Boyer 2, M. Shaw 2, J. Wolf 2, and Elizabeth Rogers 2, Mrs. H. E. Hunter (Darlington, S. C.) 5, S. Durst (Elk Lick) 2, J. Diehl 2, and B. Lowry 2. By the Rev. J. C. Bucher, from Hen. Coblentz 5, John Coblentz (of Jno.) 4, Jacob Thomas (of Jno.) 5, George Shafer, Daniel Biser, S. Brandenburg I. May. Legish Romeburg ser, sen., S. Brandenburg, J. Main, Josiah Remsburg, Sam. Yeaste, Dan. Keafauver, and J. Biser (Burk.) each 2.—From Jacob Resser (Waynesb.) 2; Daniel Crouse 2; Jacob Garver (Chamb.) 4; Saml. Bomgerger (Mt. Joy) 2; J. Schlichter (Limerick) 4. By M. Bundel from J. Winters 13.50 and Jona Dorwart 2.

OCTOR WM. E. GRIER respectfully tenders his Profes Sional services to the citizens of Mercerscrugger and Vicinity. His Office is two doors below Mr. J. O. Carson's Store, where he may be consulted at all times (day or night) when not professionally engaged.

He would also inform the public, that he will continue to corrorn all operations in Dental Surgery in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Dec. 30, 1840.—6 t.

THE COMPENDIUM: Or Extracts from the Catcchism Por the use of Sabath Schools and prevateranties.— This neat little work is admirably adapted for children in the amily and Sabbath School. Retail price, 6; cents—rour dof

ars per hundred, or 50 cents per dozen. DSALMS & HYMNS=authorized by the Synod of the German Reformed Church, has left the press, and may e had by the dozen or hundred, at the Publication Office, chambersburg, and at the different Depositories. (See first

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

ARRIAGE CERTIFICATES—Neatly executed, may be had at this Office. Price two dollars a hundred, or twenty five cents a dozen. PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY. BIBLE DEPOSITORY 144 CHESNET ST. PHILAD'A The Board meets on the 2nd Thursday of every month. Rev. ASHBEL GREEN D. D. J. W. DALE, Presiden

General Agent.

Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Messenger. The lost River.

"Passed from death unto life."-1 S. John iii. 14. Life, life !- I stood beside A dark and shadowy stream ; Watching a trembling tide-

A mournful path it wound, Mid rustling copse-wood bow'red; Till in some dark profound Its eager waves were poured, Where, toss'd from crag to crag it leapt, Until its hidden waters slept.

-A sad and fitful gleam,

Now fading fast, now falling clear

Upon the changing waters there!

Yet still I gazed beyond; -I saw that stream again, -Broken, its former bond, -Released, its viewless chain : 'Neath laughing sunshine, wild and free, Uncheck'd its glancing tide will be!

Thus, thus,—from Death to Life Is the Redeemer's career; And thus from sin and strife. Tumultuous hope and fear, And passions wild—the soul may flee To dwell mid joys, incessantly!

From Death to Life !- O! glad Shall each swift moment be That nearer brings my sad And trembling soul to Thee; -Whose peaceful, fond, confiding sleep Unharmed Thou wilt forever keep! DELTA:

PARENT'S DEPARTMENT.

From the New York Evangelist. Traits of Children.

The question is permanent: Why did the Saviour so often say that his disciples must be "as little children," before they could be accepted of him? "Whosoever shall not receive become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

In order to appreciate the force and beauty of the comparison, we must investigate the qualities and attributes of little children.

First, then, they are inquisitive. The mind of a child is active and ethereal. Its mouth is full of questions. "Why is this?" "Why is that?" A philosopher cannot satisfy the demands even of an infant mind. Now while an improper curiosity concerning the things of the kingdom is to be repressed, all suitable inquiries are to be encouraged. Nay, the mind of a spiritual child—a young convert, and of an advancing Christian, must inquire if it would learn—read Prov. ii. 1-9.

Secondly, little children are confiding. They believe with facility. Experience alone teaches them to distrust. Less proof of the reality of a thing is required in early than in mature years. "Father says it." "Mother asserts it." It is enough. No further evidence is needed. O that it were thus with Christians! My heavenly Father says it. I believe it. Who can describe the importance of faith in the Christian system? "Without faith it is impossible to please God." Unbelief! O, what

Thirdly, children are teachable. It is the spring-time of life. It is the season to cast in the seed. The heart is tender and impressible. In the early years of life are learned those lessons, either of good or evil, which influence all the subsequent life. Children are always learning something. So should we always be teachable-always learning someof "the things pertaining to the king-We, who are placed in the school of Christ, have the Holy Spirit for our teacher! Well did our Master say, "Learn of me." And he has "no greater joy than that his children walk in the truth.

Fourthly, little children are noted for SIM-PLICITY of character. They are not only quick to believe the truth, but quick to speak it. They are frank, ingenuous unsuspicious. So should the Christian be. Honesty and simplicity of character should distinguish him. He should be as that "charity," or love, described in 1 Cor. xiii. No artificial embellishments should deform his soul; no arts of affection impair the power of his example, or detract, from the dignity of his impression.

they are comparative strangers to that tower- not dare to go in. Then they staid playing ing passion of the human breast pride. The about the fields till it was time to go home. insatiable spirit of ambition has not yet possess- They felt pretty bad, and out of humor, and ers see, let us fully understand ourselves, what ed them. How different was Napoleon the at last they separated and went home different our distinctive features as a denomination are. child from Napoleon the emperor! A little ways. In going home, Thomas found an oale Never was there a Church that had less reawould satisfy the former. A world was insuf- tree with acorns under it. 'Ah! said he, il son to be ashamed of her history, or constituficient for the latter. When the disciples be- will carry mother home some acorns.' He tion, or faith. Let every exertion be made to traved certain ambitions designs, the Saviour had observed that his mother was pleased placed a little child in the midst of them, and whenever he brought her things; and he had said, "Look here;" he then declared to them an idea of soothing his own feelings of guilt that he only could be great in his kingdom and securing his mother's favor, by the good who should humble himself as that child. deed of carrying her home some acorns. So, | ple. "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of when he came into the house, he took his hat heart." O! let us be humble. No matter off carefully, with the acorns in it, and holdhow deeply the pearl of humility is imbedded | ing it in both hands, marched up to his mothin the soul. Christ will find it and estimate | er with a smiling face, and look of great self-

Sixthly, children are affectionate. Who has you some acorns." not admired this trait? See those two little. girls, with their arms wreathed about each other's neck. It is a symbolical action. It is a testimony, scarcely designed on their part him to go and put the acorns away. She of the state of their mutual hearts. Christians should be fike them in heart. They should love another: "love as brethren." Christ insists on it, both as a duty and an evidence. Then contemplate filial affection. History embalmed it as exhibited in the Roman daughter who fed from the fountain of her own breast a venerable and beloved father, pining and perishing in prison, or as developed in the daughter of Jephthah, who gave her life to save the vow of her too enthusiastic father. O! then, how should the children of God love their heavenly Father! for them he has sacrificed every thing.

Once more, children are forgiving. How soon they forget their grievances. How quickly their hearts expel an angry passion. It is like the breaking of a wave that "dies upon the in a low, gentle voice, she spoke a few words shore." A little persuasion soon succeeds in of prayer; and then she told Caleb that he as a great calamity to witness our Jerusalem causing them to exchange their mutual frowns | must remember, in all his prayers to confess for mutual smiles, and the happy reconcilia- his sins fully and freely, and never cover them tion is sealed with their heart's kisses. Now up and conceal them, with an idea that his we are exhorted to "be children in malice."-Would that Christians more regarded this pre- | Caleb down, and he ran down stairs to play. cept, "Be ye kind to one another, tender heart- Abbott. ed, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." What a breadth of motive is here!

Another characteristic of children may here be mentioned—the facility with which they Religious Tract Society on Monday week; make each other's acquaintance. Let a half Mr. Jones the travelling Secretary, mentioned dozen strange families be thrown into a vici- that within about four years no less than 200,nage at a watering place, or in a city. Long | 000 copies had been printed of "The Anxious before the parents have even learned each Inquirer," by the Rev. J. A. James, of Birother's names their children are playing to mingham. The Leeds Auxiliary continues to gether, if the privilege of locomotion is grant- send yearly a donation of 1251, to the Parent ed them. They are entering into each other's Society, besides having circulated 45,000 and Literary Institutions. joys and sorrows. Yet how little do Church tracts in Leeds during the year .- Leeds Mermembers know of each other. When they cury.

get to heaven, Christ will have to tell them, "You belonged to the same Church on earth." They will be mutually introduced for the first time-how they will wonder!

Finally, childhood is progressive. The body grows, and the mind grows, all, all is expanding. So with the soul of the Christian; it is advancing. "When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things." O, the eternal March of an immortal sanctified mind! It is thus that God will be glorified, and heaven made forever happy. "In thy presence is fulness of joy,' at thy right hand are pleasures for ever-

J. N. D.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Little Caleb and his Grandmama.

Caleb's countenance was pale; and he was slender in form and delicate in appearance.-He had been sick and even now, he was not quite well. His little taper-fingers rested upon the window sill, while his grandmother opened her little Bible and began to read. Caleb sat still in her lap, with a serious and attentive expression of countenance.

"Two men went up into the temple to pray the one a Pharisee and the other a Publican. "What is a Pharisee and a Publican," ask ed Caleb.

"You will hear presently. "And the Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself. God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers. "What are all those, grandmother?" asked

Caleb. "O, different kinds of crimes and sins. The Pharisee thanked God that he had not commit

ted any of them." "Was he a good man, Grandmother?" "Very likely he had not committed any o hese great crimes."

"Very well grandmother, go on." "'Or, even as this Publican." A Publicar you must know, was a tax-gatherer. He used to collect the taxes from the people. They did the kingdom of God as a little child, shall not | not like to pay their taxes, and so they did enter therein." "Except ye be converted, and | not like the tax-gatherers, and despised them. And thus he thanked God that he was not like that Publican. I fast twice a week. I pay

tithes of all that I posses." "Tithes?" said Caleb. "Yes, that was money which God had commanded them to pay. They were to pay in proportion to the property they had. But some dishonest men used to conceal some of their property, so as not to have to pay so much; but this Pharisee said, that he paid tithes of

all that he possessed." "That was right Grandmother," said Ca

said his Grandmother, "that was "Yes," ery well."

"If he really did it," continued Caleb doubtfully. "Do you think he did, Grandmother?" "I think it was very probable. I presume he was a pretty good man, outside. "What do you mean by that Grandmo

"Why, his heart might have been bad, but he was probably pretty careful about all his actions, which could be seen of men. But we

will go on." "And the Publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes to heaven, but smote upon his broast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner. I tell you that man went down to his house justified rather than the to be the principal mode of supply until the

other.' "Which man? said Caleb.

"The publican." "The publican was justified?" said Caleb;

'what does justified mean?" "Forgiven and approved. God was pleased with the publican, because he confessed his l deeds."

Here there was a pause. Caleb sat still, would sav.

"Yes; but, grandmother, if the Pharisee really was a good man, wasn't it right for him marked by Centenary solemnity. to thank God for it?" "It reminds me of Thomas' acorns."

Madam Rachel. "Thomas' acorns!" said Caleb; "tell me about them grandmother."

'Why, Thomas and his brother George Fifthly, the little ones are humble. As yet by the way, until it was so late that they did tail which we hope never to surrender.

> 'And what did his mother say ?" asked Caleb.

'She shook her head sorrowfully, and told knew where he had been.'

'Then presently George came in. He put away his cap, and walked in softly, and put his face down in his mother's lap, and said, with tears and sobs, 'Mother I have been doing something very wrong.' Now, which of these do you think came to his mother right?

'Whv-George,' said he, 'certainly.' 'Yes, and that was the way in which the publican came; but the Pharisee covered up his sins, being pleased and satisfied himsel and thinking that God would be pleased and satisfied with his acorns.'

Here Madam Rachel paused, and Caleb sat still, thinking of what he had heard.

Madam Rachel then closed her eyes, and, good deeds made him worthy. Then she put

Mr. James' "Anxious Inquirer."

At the meeting of the Leed Auxiliary to the

CIRCULAR.

To the Ministers, Consistories, Members, and Friends of the German Reformed Church in the United States -Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of our God and of Jesus Christ our

DEAR BRETHREN:-

In view of what the Lord has done for us as a people, the desire has been awakened in many a heart to raise s suitable MONUMENT of thanksgiving with this inscription: "HITHERTO THE LORD HAT HELP-ED US." We humbly thank God, that the way for such a movement is now open before us. The Maryland Classis at its last meeting passed the following minute and resolution touching this interesting point:

"Whereas it is now about one hundred years since our Church commenced its existence in this country, and whereas it must be regarded as both proper and important that a Centenary should be observed in our connection &c., Therefore

Resolved, That Synod be respectfully requested to take this matter into consideration, and resolve upon the observance of such a celebration, and to appoint the time when the same shall take place throught our church-

Since that time, the wish for such a celebration has been expressed from various quarters. Synod, on the general call of the Church, as was supposed, after mature deliberation unanimously resolved to hold the solemnity, and ministry. The College lays a foundation of ordered that the churches should be addressed on the subject.

Almost every denomination or section of the Church of Christ has its era's and events of peculiar importance, which are fondly comfected by them. We too have our peculiar periods of historical and denominational distinctions; and such a period in the history of the German Reformed Church in the United States we conceive to be the present.

The action of Synod on this important subject has already been laid before you thro' our religious periodicals.

The important purposes that are expected to be subserved by this observance are,

First, that the Church may thus be made better acquainted with itself—with its statistics—with its doctrines—its government—its usages, and its true importance in the scale of influence upon the destinies of the Church and of the World.

Having its origin in common with the Reformed Churches of Europe, at the Reformation, our Church, as is known, received the impression of its more distinctive features from the hands of Zuinglius of Switzerland, that great Reformer of blessed memory. A Church which having received help of the Lord, has continued unto this day, witnessing to both small & great, saying & teaching none other things than what the Reformers of blessed memory taught out of the Holy Scriptures. From the early annals of our Church in

this country, it appears, that its ministers were first supplied, through the philanthropic zeal and piety of the fathers of the Church of Holland.

The increasing want however, of the churches here, demanded a separate ecclesiastical connection, which was also obtained.

The ministry was now perpetuated through the private education of young men by various pastors of the Church, and this continued erection of our Theological Seminary in 1825. Since that time MARSHALL COLLEGE has also been founded: both these institutions, as is known, are located at Mercersburg, and are unitedly forming a fruitful source of blessing and prosperity to our Church.

sins houestly, but he was displeased with the years since the first German Reformed church to awaken an increased attention to vital Pharisee, because he came boasting of his good | was planted in this country. The date of our origin here, cannot be precisely fixed. This however is of no account. It is just about and seemed thoughtful. His grandmother did one hundred years since the Church began to not interrupt him, but waited to hear what he be known on this side of the Atlantic. It is the occasion and of the cause, let us gird up enough that the first century of our ecclesiastical year is ended. Let the enoch then be

In this SOLEMN YEAR then, are we called upon to remember the goodness of the Lord towards us as a people, during the last hundred years. Let us review our history as a Church. Let us call up the memory of our fathers, who though dead yet speak to us their children, were sent to school. They stopped to play and who have committed to us a precious en-

Let the Centenary serve to bring our true character as a Church into the light. Let othhave them fairly and fully understood. Let the Centenary be an occasion for rallying around the standards of the Church. Let these standards be held up in their true light before the peo-

Let the territory be surveyed which is covered by our churches. Let our Geographical and moral relations be wisely pondered it be seen how deep an interest the whole land satisfaction, and said, 'Here mother, I have got has in our riches, and the putting on of our strength as a denomination.

Let the idea be forever silenced, that the interests of religion require the German Reformed Church in this country, to merge itself in other denominations, or to lay aside its distinctive character as something obsolete. For we hold that upon the alternative of her existence or non-existence, there would hang a most fearful odds to the Christianity of Amer-

Our denomination embodies an interest which can never be effectually provided for from any other quarter. Our proper work cannot be fulfilled by quitting our standards, or by the substitution of a foreign agency for our own. Our position in many respects is peculiar, and our obligation on this account are most solemn. A proper denominational attachment must be felt, that we may become fully awake to our rosponsibilities. This attachment under proper restrictions is wholesome and salutary. Perhaps we have never yet felt as we ought in this particular. We should deem it made an heap of stones; our honor prostrate in the dust; our holy and beautiful house wherein our fathers praised God, burnt up with fire, and all our pleasant things laid

Surely, beloved brethren, there is a voice of providence to be heard, addressing itself to us as a Church—"Enlarge the places of thy tent and let them stretch forth the curtain of thy habitations: Spare not, lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the

Another important purpose which it is ex

To build ourselves up as a Church, we need | while it is called to-day, for the night cometh ministers. To secure this end, we have es- when no man can work. Let this constrain

age also the literary institution at Mercersburg, Marshall College. This is emphatically the College of the German Reformed Church; and cannot fail, if prosperous, to exert a most salutary influence on our population as it res- | Churches and lighted on all our altars! pects learning generally, no less than by conributing to the education of our own minisers .- These institutions, then, form at pres- Churches! "God be merciful unto us, and ent, the grand interest of the Church. So | BLESS US AND CAUSE THY FACE TO SHINE UPON the Synod has judged in making them the special objects of attention in our Centenary ac-We must begin at the foundation. To act efficiently in the end in the cause of Missions, or in any other cause, we must first completely and fully establish our Seminary and College. Better complete this interest by one grand, united effort now, than by scattering our benefactions on all interests, and do nothing to purpose for any. Afterwards the Church will have all her energies free to bestow them with tenfold advantage on the benevolent enterprizes of the day. If our churches withhold their aid from these institutions, our denominations must languish; places of

worship must be shut up; fields of usefulness

must be abandoned; souls must be neglected.

The prosperity of our church then, demands

the support of our institutions. Piety has at-

tained its highest elevation in conjunction with

learning. The success and glory of the

Church is identified with an enlightened

general science on which the Theological Seminary may erect a noble superstructure. Experience has abundantly taught that under the conduct of good men, (and of the talents and qualifications of those excellent men, memorated by those who are immediately af- that are at the head of our institutions at present, it would be difficult, if not culpable to speak without admiration) such institutions are the source of incalculable benefits to the Church and to the world. We have all been looking with pleasure on the increase of our institutions, and from our hearts let us pray that they may prosper more and more. Their claims upon us are of the strongest character, and let us, then, give to them our property our prayers, and our influence. Through the instrumentality of this Centenary celebration, we hope to see them, with God's blessing established on a firm basis. Much has already been subscribed by the willing benevolence of zealous friends, but much more is yet needed to place them on such a founda-

> auspicious a time for this as the present. It is proposed to raise for the general interest which has been named \$100,000., as a centenary tribute to the Lord. Let our donations double this amount. The Church is es qual to ten times as great a work, if it were attempted. Are we then identified in heart to the spiritual community to which we by profession belong? Let us then, aim high. Who should labour for the prosperity of our Zion, if her children do not? It is expected that donations and subscriptions will be given in through the whole year. On Christmas 1841 a general thanksgiving will be held, when this work will be solemnly completed, and all the benefactions of the year put togeth-

ion; and never was there in the Church so

er in common mass. Another object to be had in view in this celebration is, the wider circulation of our "WEEKLY MESSENGER" and "CHRISTLICHE ZEITSCHRIFT." Why may not the subscription list of each of these papers be raised to 10,-000? Their importance and influence on the destinies of our Church is incalculable.-Let us all feel this, and make a most vigorous effort to extend the circulation of these religious periodicals.

But, beloved breihren, partakers with us of the faith and hopes of the Gospel, a primary It is indeed something more than a hundred object to be had in view in this celebration is godliness-to raise a more elevated standard of Christian piety and responsibility among us as a people. Such a season cannot again occur in our day. To celebrate it worthy of the loins of our minds to greater spiritual activity; let us pray that God would grant us more deep, fervid, and solid piety throughout our Churches. Oh! should this solemnity answer this intended end, we cannot but feel delight at the enlivening prospect! The closet will possess charms which it never before possessed; the domestic altar will be an object of more delightful attraction; the pubic worship of God will be regarded with deeper interest, and that pure revival of religion, for which, we trust, we all so anxiously look, and which we so greatly need, will be realized-ministers will become more fervent in prayer, more frequent in pastoral visits, more zealous in calling sinners to repentance .-Parents will become more anxious for the instruction and salvation of their children, and and our lay brethren in general, will be ready to give up more of their property, their time and their influence to the cause of Christ and

or the good of souls. And now, brethren, of the different Classes, it is left with you to arrange and carry out the details of the celebration for the year. For this purpose, it is desirable that we meet at as early a date as possible. An occasion so special may well justify and call for special meetings. It is expected that measures will be taken to carry a system of Classical visitation through all the Churches in each Classis -two or three ministers meeting together, with each congregation, addressing them on the subject of the Centenary and opening the way for subscriptions. These meetings might follow one another from day to day till the Classis would be gone over.

In addition to this, beloved brethren in the ministry, would it not be well if each pastor would preach frequently on the topics, connected with the history, character, duty &c., of the Church, throughout the whole year. And now, esteemed fellow laborers in the

service of our common Master, we beseech you, in conclusion, "suffer the word of exhortation." To our hands is confided a most solemn and weighty trust in this matter. Under the blessing of God, much of the success in the present undertaking depends upon us. -Divisions which once existed among us have been happily healed. Never was the Church in so favorable a state for such a movement. Our experinced brethren and Fathers should especially take the lead in this interesting work. Let us ALL in the name of our God, lift up our banners. The strength of our Zion lies in the many thousand hearts which love her Lord, and the many thousand tongues which are fitted to plead her cause. The Church has been silently, as it were, concentrating the power to be put forth on an adequate occasion. That occasion has come. will require our utmost efforts. Let us employ every thing that holy ingenuity can devise to arouse the attention of the people, to pected to subserve by this celebration is, the the cause of our Zion and the concerns of H. Bibighaus, No. 214, North Second Street. permanent endowment of our Theological their souls.-Remember the time is short, the Lord is at hand. Be up and doing; work

tablished our Theological Seminary and Board | you to give largely, to pray fervently, and to of Education. In connection with the Semi- put into requisitton all your powers and exert nary, we have taken under our special patron- your whole strength—and onward the work shall go until the consummation be achieved. Oh, brethren !- Let not the flame, kindled from heaven, we trust, be extinguished till the

> Spirit of God, descend in all the plentitude and power of thy divine influence upon the US, THAT THY WAY MAY BE MADE KNOWN UPON THE EARTH, THY SAVING HEALTH AMONG ALL NATIONS. LET THY WORK APPEAR UNTO THY SERVANTS, AND THY GLORY UNTO THEIR CHIL-DREN. AND LET THE BEAUTY OF THE LORD OUR GOD BE UPON US; AND ESTABLISH THOU THE WORK OF OUR HANDS, YEA THE WORK OF OUR HANDS ESTABLISH THOU IT."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this Institution closes on Wednes day 30th of September, the day of annual commencement The Winter Session will commence November 11th, and con The Winter Session will commence November 11th, and tinue 22 weeks. It is desirable that applicants for admi into College, should present themselves sometime during th Winter Session, the Professors being for the most part absen in vacations.

in vacations.

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

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> Professor of Natural Science. Andrew Young A. B.,

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

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Those who board in College eat in commons and the above is the steward's charge. Some who board in town pay a little less per week. The Students furnish the fuel and lights re quired in their rooms. Those who furnish their own rooms quired in their rooms. Those who furnish their own rooms pay twelve and a half cents per week less. It is generally recommended to Students to furnish their own rooms. It prevents disappointment in the quality of the furnitue and when a Student leaves College he can move his furniture or dispose of it to his successor at a trifling loss. The College dues are in all cases to be paid in advance, or ithin the first four weeks of the Session.

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Dec. 39, 1840.—1 y.

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