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# For the Weekly Messenger.

THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM. T. 8. THE SACRAMENTARIAN CONTROVERSY,

We have a letter under date of Nov. 16, 1524, publicly addressed at the time to Matthew Alber, pastor of Reutlingen, on the subject of Carlstadt's view of the Sacrament; in which, while he expresses a somewhat unfavorable opinion of the way in which the argument had been handled, (so far as it had come under his observation,) he declares himself to be substantially of the same mind, with regard to the main question. So he had been accustomed to preach all along, he says, from his pulpit at Zurich, making use of the is my body, Carlstadt maintained that Christ, in uttering these words, had no reference to the bread which he was handing to his disciples, but to his own person, which was signified by a motion of his hand towards himself at the time. (Just as some attempt to wrench the pronoun, making it refer directly to Christ himself, in the passage, "Thou art Peter; and upon this rock, &c.") This conby its author as an evidence of the calmness and depth of his own vision, though in fact it served the opposite cause only by its weakness, found no favor with Zuingle. With him the sense of the passage was made to lie in the copula, is; which he held to be of the same force here with, signifies or denotes; as though Christ had said This signifies my body; according to the way in which the substantive verb, to be, is often used, both in the bible and in common speech. This he supposes to be indicated clearly by the object, connected with the service, that it should be performed in remembrance of Christ. "It is a sign," he says, "whereby those who trust in the words of institution become plain: This meal signifies, or is a sign to remind you, that I, the Son of God, your Lord and Master, have given my body for you." A low view it must be confessed, of this holy ordinance.

In the year 1525, as already mentioned, appeared his great work On True and False Religion, dedicated to the king of France.-In this, his idea of the Sacrament, as now stated, was exhibited, in connection with other topics, with more formality and detail. During the same year, he published a separate tract on this point, in the way of supplement to what was said in the larger work. These writings breathed an honest and earnest zeal for the subject itself, without any evidence of those sinister intentions with which the movement has sometimes been charged. Not a few learned men, who had been dissatisfied with the way in which the controversy had been managed by Carlstadt, came forward now to the support of Zuingle, and aided him materially in his cause. Helpers were not wanting to Luther either; and in a short time accordingly the dispute filled the ears of all Europe. Zuingle and his friends wrote at first almost exclusively in Latin. Luther however answered only in German, in his and threw the whole case open to the people. Prejudice and passion now began to work, in for the purpose of defending themselves, in every direction, with full as much power at case there should be a resort to force, as he the day appointed for the meeting. least as better principles. An evil party spir. apprehended there would be, on the other two parts; an event, says Marheinecke, with all the benefits it produced, can never be sufficiently bewailed.

Luther was supported by Bugenhagius first, licanus, Regius. Zuingle's principal assistant w d pious Oecolampadius, of basel. He had, in the commencement of the Reformation, acquiesced in Luther's idea, with regard to the eucharist; but was led afterwards, on fuller reflection, to to carnal weapons for the maintainance of a gle cannot make him move. fall in sestantially with the opposite doctrine; spiritual interest, was one to which Luther offering an interpretation of the words This is could not become reconciled. His position in my body, somewhat different from that of the Reformation movements, was that of sim-Zuingle. He supposed the bread to be exhibited ple trust in God in opposition to all the wisas the symbol of the Savior's body. Thus Carl- dom & power of this world. Even after the prostadt's interpretation turned on the first word, in testation at Spire, he was not willing that any the form of institution, Zuingle's on the second, movement should be made, that might be conand that of Oecolampadius on the last. The sidered to look at all towards the idea of a anti-lutheran view prevailed through all Swit. religious war. Every thing of this sort seemzerland, and gained considerable ground also ed to him to involve a measure of rebelliousin Upper Germany. Bucer at Strasburgh, par. ness against the authority of the Empire, conticularly, made himself somewhat prominent, trary to the spirit of the gospel; and at all eas a writer on this side. Along with Capito vents it was, in his view, to trust in an arm of however, of the same place, he held that the flesh more than in the living God. But the difference was not one of such a nature, that case became still worse to his mind, when it the parties should break with one another on was proposed to include in the contemplated its account. But these moderate counsels had protestant confederacy, the holders of the little or no weight with those, who felt that Zuinglian doctrine with regard to the Sacrathe very life of the gospel was involved in the ment. Such a league, he could not think of question. With Luther especially the ubiquity of with any patience. It would have been in his Christ's body was counted an essential result eyes, a sacrifice of the gospel itself; and all of its conjunction with the divine nature; and consequences were to be braved, in humble to call this in question, as the doctrine of his reliance upon Christ, sooner than that recourse opponents did, was virtually to his feelings a should he had to any covenant of the kind. denial of Christ himself. As an illustration He begged the elector of Saxony accordingly, he supposed himself about to leave the world, done. Soon he began again to pray. Then he league, which could be looked upon only as a uttered himself farther: O, how will the fana- conspiracy to betray the gospel itself. tics, the abusers of the sacrament, the anabaptists, and the factionists, get up sad trouble af-

be growing worse, and the prospect of reconciliation more dark.

In the mean time, however, affairs were taking a direction, outwardly considered, which seemed to render it desirable in the highest degree that the reformed interest, as a whole, should be free from all inward dissention.-Hitherto the new doctrines had been strangely shielded from persecution in the German Empire, under the direction of infinite wisdom, by the conflict of opposing political views and interests; which had prevailed among the great ones of Europe, so as either to divert attention at length, the way seemed to be opening fast strong in most of the States of the Empire, could not brook patiently the rapid progress which the gospel was making on all sides .change in religious doctrine, discipline or worship was declared to be unlawful, until a gen- gion, and the safety of the entire protestant monastery of St. Lawrence, near Augsburg. a sign, he says, "whereby those who frust in single was accounted to be amawai, until a gen-Christ's death and blood, witness before the eral Council should be called to settle the af-Christ's death and blood, witness before the fairs of the Church. Against this was entered to reach its proposed the have such faith. Thus fairs of the Church. Against this was entered to reach its proposed the have such faith. Thus fairs of the Church against this was entered to reach its proposed the have such faith. Thus fairs of the Church against this was entered to reach its proposed the have such faith. Thus fairs of the Church against this was entered to reach its proposed the have such faith. in form, that solemn protestation, from which to reach its proper end, the breach which it was tion of the New Testament, published by Erasthe term Protestant took its rise, as descript proposed to heal, was almost certain to be tive from this time onward, of all who would made worse than before. not consent to be bound in matters of con-

embraced the principles of the Reformation,

it came to prevail, on both sides. Confidence side. This policy had been steadily resisted and fellowship were interrupted. The idea of by the divines of Wittembergh; and through could make so much of the difference between a Lutheran and Zuinglian creed, a thing not their influence all along, the elector of Saxothought of before, grew familiar to men's ny, somewhat sluggish in his habit at all e-rating the point in debate, beyond all reason. minds. Finally, the breach became a fearful vents, had hitherto refused to enter into the at the expense of all charity and peace; still, chasm, sundering the protestant interest into views of the young and ardent Philip, notwithstanding the earnestness with which they it exhibits his character, in a point of view, which gave great triumph and advantage to all had been pressed. Now however, the case the enemies of the Reformation, and which seemed to call imperiously for some measure of the kind. How could the protestant comrespect for their rights, unless they should and afterwards by Schnepfius, Brentius, Bilsures for their own defence? The necessity seemed to be generally felt; and steps began to be taken accordingly, for the accomplish-

ment of the object. To the last, however, this idea of resorting

of the deep earnestness of the man, in this to keep himself clear of the landgrave's whole controversy, we may notice the way in schemes and devices, as something that was which the subject affected him, in the midst likely to end in more mischief than good. of his trying sickness, in the year 1537, when The policy, he said, was not from God, but from man; it might precipitate the very evils After other remarks, broken and mixed with it was designed to prevent; and above all, it prayer, according to the account of one who could not fail to involve the orthodox in sinful was present at the time, "he observed to Bu- fellowship with the enemies of the holy sacragenhagius, I had intended yet to have written ment, so as to make them responsible in a on the holy sacrament of Baptism, and like- certain sense for the spread of the Zuinglian wise against Zuingle & others who corrupt & heresy itself. Better break with the landgrave pervert the doctrine of the Lord's Supper; but of Hesse himself, he said, and hazard all con-God, it seems, will not so have it. His will be sequences, than to give in wittingly to such a

the deepest concern. From the first, he had of Doctor in divinity.\* unhappy strife about the sacrament on the came to Basil, to publish his Annotations on cause of the Reformation. It seemed to him, the New Testament, in which Occolampadius departed was not lost. that there was no good reason for so much assisted. When that work was finished, Oeco-

from the spreading heresy, as it was called at Rome, or to make toleration for the time at Rome, or to gelical; not Lutheran, (a designation first manner of life. But it pleased God to call used in the way of reproach, by the enemies him out again, and for that end stirred up his towards an open, formal, fierce assault upon of the reformation,) was the title, by which friends, and especially Capito, who seriously the friends of the Reformation, with fire and he wished the entire protestant communion to persuaded and earnestly exhorted him to give sixth chapter of John's gospel as a key to the sword, in true popish crusade style. The distinguished. In view of the imminent over that monastical life; to whose entreaties whole subject. To get clear of the text, This spirit of the old superstition, which was still danger to which the whole interest was now he yielded, and purposed to betake himself coming to be exposed, he felt that almost every again to the labors of his calling; but, by way thing depended on a reconciliation of the part of preparation to his leaving the monastery, ties, whom this controversy had put so far as- he first prepared and published a book of con-The interest was becoming too great, to be sunder, and whom it seemed to be driving fession, in which in many particulars, he optampered with or indulged. Large sections still farther from one another, the longer it lastof the land were already comprehended in its ted. For never had it been prosecuted with thereby rendered his life in danger. He was limits; and it might be expected soon to be so great bitterness and violence, as just at this come so strong, if it were let alone, that the time, when the external relations of the Church Peter; and upon this rock, &c.") This conceit which seems to have been greatly valued by it entirely. Thus it began to be talked of as by it entirely. Thus it began to be talked of as a combination, on the part of the popish prinding the contest, would be in bringing the leaders, to crush the evangelical cause; and find the conference. He ventured accordance bed seen Expense at Basil and intermed him. nally, when the Emperor, Charles V., finding an amicable conference. He ventured accordingly, when the Emperor, Charles V., finding an amicable conference. He ventured accordingly, (a noble though at the same time daring of his own occupations at this time, for he was himself relieved in a great measure from for many, (a none mough at the same time during of his own occupanions at this time, for he was eign difficulties, began to turn his eye towards and hazardous design,) to invite both Luther collating the vulgate with the Hebrew; and took him. He was gone. The places that thought his boson will begin to expose with the blessed the Church, with the purpose evidently of satisfying the wishes of the pope, it seemed as porters of each, to a conference of this kind, Erasmus wrote a friendly letter to Oecolam-was not lost. He lived the vet lives if the gathering cloud must, in a very short which he appointed to be held at Marburg, in padius, in which he highly commends Metime, break with all its weight, upon the heads his own dominions, in the month of October, lancthon; though at that time he was much over whom it now hung in so threatening a in this present year, 1529. The design was displeased with him, for having spoken slightform. Specially significant in this respect, great; inasmuch as it contemplated a work ly of his New Testament. It was in 1520, form. Specially significant in this respect, great; mashinen as it contemplated a work by of message and love, on so large a scale, in the when he was thirty-eight years old, that he sunder; and became sunder; and Elijah went up by a whirly ind Spire, in the year 1529, by which every face of so many difficulties, and in the midst withdrew himself from the world, and became of conditions so critical for the honor of reli- a monk of the order of St. Bridget, in the

science, by the authority of Rome. The mea- culate on success. The parties were more sure was bold, and worthy of the sacred cause than ever fixed in their opposite opinions. to which it belonged. The princes who en- With Luther especially, there seemed to be no Basil, in Switzerland, where he was made tered into it, were John, elector of Saxony, room for peace. He could not yield, and he curate and preacher of the church of St. Mar-George, elector of Brandenburg, Ernest, and could not tolerate; because, as he said him- tin; and he soon introduced the doctrine of Francis, dukes of Lunenburg, Philip, land-self, his conscience was involved. As he had Luther. Here he was again advanced by the grave of Hesse, and the prince of Anhalt; no reason, at the same time, to expect that Senate to the pastoral office, with a yearly but not lost. o whom were joined the imperial towns of Zuingle could be brought to change his ground, stipend, which he performed with great zeal Strasburg, Ulm, Nuremburg, Constance, Reu- there seemed to him to be little reason in this and constancy, to the glory of God and the tigen, Windseim Memmingen, Lindau, Kemp- plan of a personal conference between the good of the Church; here he boldly discovertigen, Windseim Memmingen, Lindau, Kemp- plan of a personal conference petween the good of the charles, held no state in the charles, held no state in the charles of a departed saint. Day by every one who strives after it. I nose who day disease wears away the tabernacle of aim after it, will eventually reach it. Every sent ambassadors to the emperor, who was at the measure; but still he would consent to it, he opened to them the perfection and sufficiential to the measure; but still he would consent to it, he opened to them the perfection and sufficiential to the measure; but still he would consent to it. The "golden bowl" and the wheel at the cistern ing forward will bring them nearer to it. The sent ambassadors to the emperor, who was at the measure; but still he would consent to it, the time on his way from Spain to Italy, to make him acquainted with the position in which they had come to stand. But he re-which they had come to stand the wheel at the cistern that the other side might not have the credit them the true nature of faith, and explained to them the true doctrine of charity; insomuch that they had come to stand. But he re-which they had come to stand. But he re-which they had come to stand the wheel at the cistern to it. The opened to them the true nature of faith, and explained to them the true doctrine of charity; insomuch that they head to waver in their minds about that they head to waver in their minds about the stands still. But the freed spirit starts into toil will always be repaid in increasing holinew existence before the eternal throne, and like an angel of light leaps in gladness and a year, may end the strife, and present the which they had come to stand. But he re- or being more inclined to peace and unity ceived them roughly, and had them even put than himself—a point, which he seemed to that they began to waver in their minds about that they began to waver in their minds about glory unutterable and inconceivable. And is soul pure and spotless. ceived them roughly, and had them even put than himself—a point, which he seemed to under arrest for several days. Thus a violent think the devil was aiming at in the whole under arrest for several days. Thus a violent think the devil was aiming at in the whole the authority of the popish religion. He was that saint lost? In a dimond mine is found "We speak not now of the attained perfection." under arrest for several days. Thus a violent think the devil was aiming at in the whole issue seemed to be made certain; and it was issue seemed to be made certain; and it was for the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of Hesse. ("Ich kenne for the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of Hesse. ("Ich kenne to the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of Hesse. ("Ich kenne to the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of Hesse. ("Ich kenne to the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of Hesse. ("Ich kenne to the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of Hesse. ("Ich kenne to the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of Hesse. 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("Ich kenne to the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of the protestants now to consider, in what cellency, the prince of the protestants now to consider to the protestants the approaching storm.

The landgrave of Hesse particularly, had been anxious for some years before this, that the matter, in the hope that been anxious for some years before this, that however answered only in German, in his been anxious for some years before this, that some sort of confederacy should be entered which was likely to do more harm than good. In the confederacy which made Eras.

Toyal coronet. Is that jewel lost? And if the only a part of that whole existence upon which was likely to do more harm than good. It is but a minute of The landgrave however persisted in his invitation, and Luther agreed to be at Marburg, on veigh violently against the morals both of the

> Whatever we may think of the false position in which the reformer stood, when he his opponents and himself in this case, exaggeit must be admitted, that under another aspect which is truly sublime. What a triumph of which is truly sublime. What a triumph of rinciple, for in Luther it was principle, over the Bishop of Basil, on the recommendation of his all the whisperings of expediency! Not even friend Capito.
>
> The was also called to Augsburg, as a preacher in the save the Reformation, when none and emmunities expect to stand, or to secure any just to save the Reformation, when pope and emperor are binding themselves together for its perfor are binding themselves together for its clergy by his fearless reproof of vice, and found his voice too weak to fill the Cathedral, and his natural place, at the expense of conscience. His faith n God, is more to him than the whole world besides. Let princes entreat or scold, he heeds it not. The friendship of the landgrave, has they learned his sentiments and purposes, soon began for him here no weight. Even the tears of Zuin- to persecute him.

J. W. N.

### For the Weekly Messenger.

OECOLAMPADIUS.

This German Reformer was born at Weinsperg, in Franconia, in the year 1482, according to Bayle. Dupin says he was born at break loose from this yoke of Satan, you had become Anochein, in Switzerland. But it is certain he was of Franconia. His parents were of a good family, and in very competent circum-stances. His father being a merchant, design-ed him for his own profession; but his mother was desirous of making him a scholar, and brance prevailed on her husband to send him to the Isaiah, which you have undertaken; although Erasto the university of Heidleburg, where he re- his displeasure mislead you. He has accomplished ceived the degree of bachelor, at 14 years of age. From Heidleburg he was sent to Bologne, where he studied the civil law six months; Moses, he may die in the land of Moab; for he does not intended to Haidleburg he was sent to Bologne, where he studied the civil law six months; and then returned to Heidleburg, where he ap- not introduce his followers to that better knowledge, plied himself to the study of divinity. He assiduously read the works of Thomas Aquinas, and Paraphrases of the Scripture; for he is not quali-Richard, and Gerson; but he despised the fied for this work, and employs and occupies his reasubtleties of Scotus, and scorned to follow the ders with insignificant matters. He has effected humor which prevailed in the universities. He, however, quitted the study of the civil law, and lead into the promised land. and gave himself wholly to the study of divini-

ty. His parents perceiving that his mind was altogether set on that study, and having no other child but him, made use of those means which God had blessed them with, in order to procure a priesthood for him in the town where he was born, to which also was added the authority of preaching. Unto this place he was called; but finding himself, after a fortmight's trial unable to undergo so laborious people, or an ranks, who in various ways as, train my services. Farewell, dear Oecolampadius; the grace of Christ be with you. Salute all who hold the same sentiments with us." an office, he desired leave to return again to Heidleburg, that he might acquire a greater measure of knowledge; and return from thence better qualified to discharge the important du-These views and representations had so ties of that sacred function. Having obtained much weight with the elector, that he was leave, he changed his resolution, and steered ter my death! But I comfort myself in this, made to hesitate greatly in relation to the his course towards Tubingen, and from thence that Christ is stronger than Satan; yea, He whole business. Meetings were held at differ- to Stutgard, where Reuchlin lived, a man is their Ruler. As he spoke this, he wept out ent places, to deliberate on the subject of a famous for his excellent knowledge in the lanaloud, so that the tears ran down his cheeks." league; but they came to nothing. The electron guages. Here he stayed for a short space, At the Grand Council of Basel, which has tors of Saxony and Brandenburg, occupied during which time he received from Reuchlin been mentioned, held in January 1538, the with Luther's view, would have it that as the some light concerning the Greek; in which, notion of the real presence, as held by Luther, league was to be a religious one, it must rest on by daily study and practice, he so profited, was after a long and full debate, condemned unity of religious faith; & a number of articles that, upon his return to Heidleberg, he pub-

All this filled the landgrave of Hesse, with honored, in the same academy, with the title

heat, between those who had split on this dark lampadius left Basil, and went to Augsburg, first. A few months since and the one whose creation that he had formed—Chalmers. question only, while in all other respects their and entered the monastery of St. Bridget, situa- grave I was standing by, had lived and moved, views of truth were essentially the same. His ted without the city of Augsburg;† but used and filled perhaps no little space in a wide own large and noble spirit carried him high such caution in making his covenant with the circle of friends. But the place was now vaabove the prejudices, with which he was surmonks, as that he was to have liberty to study, cant; the outer man had been seen to fail rounded; and to his clear vision, at the same and to believe what he would, and to depart time, the melancholy consequences to which from them when he pleased. After a few grave covered it up, the worms had ther prey. posed the doctrine of the Church of Rome, and

There was not much reason indeed to cal- tered, and performed his duty. However, Oecolampadius soon altered his judgment, and left his monastery in 1522. He retired to

Reformed, and of the Lutherans.

Oecolampadius and Zuingle had declared, openly enough, that they followed not the sentiments of Luther in all things. Yet they spoke of Luther with respect, and those differences were not concerning things essential and fundamental.t Baltimore, 1841.

### (To be Continued.)

the Cathedral, but soon awakened enmity among the timidity and love of retirement still exercising much

influence over him, he resolved to devote himself to the study of the Scriptures, the Christian fathers, and the works of Luther in solitude, but the monks, when †The following letter, written by Luther, in June, 1524, deserves a place in this sketch

"GRACE AND PEACE IN CHRIST!-I entreat you above all things, my dearest Oecolampadius, not to ascribe it to ingratitude or indifference, that I have not heretofore written to you. As I have received no letter from you since your leaving the monastery of St. Bridget, I had concluded that, since Christ has endowed you with such powers of mind as to enable you, after a contest with superstitious consciences, to

"May the Lord strengthen you in the exposition of college of Heilbrun. He was soon removed mus, as I understand, is not pleased with it. Let not which leads to salvation.—I should heartily rejoice, i he would no longer employ his time in expositions enough in exposing the wounds of the church, but is "Excuse my prolixity. I well know you do not

want these encouragements.—Christ, who dwells and works in you, will not forsake you. Pray also for me, for I am oppressed with so much business, that my health, as well as my spirits, are in danger of sinkfor them all; not to mention the multitudes of other people, of all ranks, who in various ways lay claim to

### Religious Selections.

From the New York Observer.

GONE, BUT NOT LOST. applause for about a twelve month, he was circumstance suitable.

of affection and faith. It expressed in simple but the fondlings of his regard. Unto a sysdeprecated most earnestly the operation of this About the same time, Erasmus Rotterdamus but graphic words the sad truth that one was tem like this, the whole universe would drift

and perennial as when gliding at my feet.

gone, but it was not lost.

glory, is gone: but to shine again with equal

A holy man, in the early ages of the world, was not lost. He lived; he yet lives.

A certain prophet of the Lord was walking with another whom he tenderly loved; and suddenly there "appeared a chariot of fire, into heaven. And Elisha saw it, and he cried, My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horses thereof. And he saw him no more." He was gone, but not lost.

A disconsolate female came to the grave of mus, who describes him as a person that aphis precions remains were gone; she cried, "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him." She thought in her sorrow, as most of the bereaved are wont to think, that she had lost her all; when one stood before her and said "Mary," and the joy of life from the dead burst in rapture in her soul. It was the voice of her beloved. She had found her Lord, he was gone

> would not reckon lost the one first found and saved. He was right. Of such is the king-

They are not lost, who die in Christ. They live and reign and rejoice in the midst of the throne and the Lamb. Then "weep ye not for the dead," as though they were lost. They are safe where danger, disease or death will never reach them. In the hope of a joyful resurrection, commit their ashes to their kindred dust, and write over them,

"Gone, but notlost." IRENÆUS.

Law Without a penalty.

On this subject conscience, when once made live, gets the better of all those representations which are made of God, by the expounders of a poetic or sentimental theism. There is a disposition to merge all the characteristics of the divinity into one; and while with many of our most em nent writers, the exuberant goodness, the soft and yielding benignity, the mercy that overlooks and makes liberal allowances for the infirmities of human weakness, have been fondly and most abundantly dwelt upon-there has been what the French would call, if not a studied, at least an actually observed reticence, on the subject of His truth and purity and His hatred of moral evil. There converts, rob me of many hours. I provide situations tration of His incensed and violated majesty? men were similarly deficient; and that in the There is positively no law, if there be not a whole of England and Wales, out of 121 083 force and a certainty in its sanctions. Take couples married, there were, 40,587 men and away from jurisprudence its penalties, or 58,959 women we could not write.

we reduce the whole to an unsubstantial or to that of the women, the proportions per mockery. The fabric of moral government cent of those who were deficient being refalls to pieces; and instead of a great presi- respectfully 33 and 49 for the the whole kingding authority in the universe, we have a sub- dom and a superiority being maintained by the Just above the Highlands the Hudson is verted throne and a degraded sovereign. If men throughout every county. widened; into what is called Newburg Bay; the lawgiver in his treatment of sin is to betray It may be observed that this return indiit is a beautiful expanse of water resting a- a perpetual vacillation; if at one time sin cates a decided superiority with regard to edgainst the hills, as if it had gathered itself up shall be the object of high-sounding but emty ucation in the metropolis as compared with for strength before it burst away through the menaces, and at another be connived ator even the rest of England; and that the principal mountain barriers unto the sea. On the east- looked to by an indulgent God with complacen- Neffciency is in Lancashire, Bedfordshire, ern shore as it slopes toward the bay, is a cy; if there is onely to be the parade of a ju- Monmouthshire, and Wales., church and a churchyard, as delightfully plan- dicialeconomy, without any of its power or its

"Gone, but not lost." It was the tribute are not the subjects of God's authority; we are gone, and also the sublime assurance that the as it were into a state of anarchy; and, in the uproar of this wild misrule the King who Was it a fact? I confess it startled me at sitteth on high, would lose his hold on the

Whole Number 280

#### Power of the Gospel. (BY Hon. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.)

And not lost! not lost! I reasoned a moment you accomplish? Iniquity abounds, and the was not (like most epitaphs) mere rhetoric. True; sadly true; but they fail to inquire, A broad and beautiful stream was before me. what would the world become, without re-Its waters were rolling silently but steadily strainsts; abandoned to its chosen course; and on towards the mighty sea. They are here the rein of indulgence thrown on the neck of they are gone-never, never to return. Are every passion? The Christian religion is they lost? Every drop is there, as pure and healthy and purifying, and wherever it is inculcated, it will be to substantial purpose. It A white sailed vessel was just entering the is adapted to the temporal, intellectual and gap of the highlands: the summer breeze moral wants of our race, it harmonizes with freshened, and bore it out of view. It was the constitution of our physical and moral nature, and if its influences ever become disas-The "star that melts away into the light of trous, it is because by perverting it we have kindly protected for some time by Francis von heaven" when the bright sun rises on the made them such. There is nothing in all the Sickengen, a German nobleman, who appoin- world, or the star that goes down behind the united universe that can so elevate and refine western hills, or the sun itself that sets in the soul. Take the most degraded from the haunts of vice, and let the Spirit of God seal or brighter lustre. It is not lost. No not the gospel in his heart in the assurance that the Lord waits to be gracious, and notwithstanding all his vileness will be reconciled, and thought; his bosom will begin to expand with noble impulses, as the love of God in the great scheme of redemption warms his soul. Now he hates his chains, abhors his vileness; his spirit breaks away from his bondage, and he rises to the liberty and purity of the sons of God. There is an energy and power in crucified love, that when it beams on the soul, melts and humbles and exalts it. Such sympathies felt, and such sacrifices made for this living mysterious faculty within me. Heaven and earth moved in concert for the immortal principle that beats and breathes here! Ah, exclaims the conscious sinner, I will revere my being! I will cherish my hopes! This mighty motive will yet bring a world of rebel. lion to submission and obedience in filial confidence and love. - Chr. Int.

### PERFECTION.

"God has given us no command, beyond he assisted capacities of our nature. Perfect holiness may never be attained by sinful man' This was a natural, if not a profitable train in the flesh; but none the less is it perfectly of thought. A believer writes this inscription attainable, and to be eventually attained, by

darkness of this lower world, gems that infinite that endless duration in which we have commus speak ill of them both, in 1524, and inskill can polish for his use, shall we count menced to live. A narrow stream separates you from the land where perfection is. Your takes them to himself? If he should send for path is all the while along its banks. Whenthese little ones that are this moment laugh- ever your labor is complete; when your ing in the innocence of their young hearts at prayer for perfection calls for an answer, you my feet, and set them as stars in his "crown, will find that you have attained it, in that shall I break my heart with grief as if my land where perfection is, and you will be children were lost. So Payson reasoned. I perfect as your Father who is in heaven is asked a friend whom I met after long separa- perfect.' It cannot be long before your strugtion, "How many children have you?" 'Two gle is victorious; and a moment, a day, a here," said he, and one in heaven." He week, a year, may give you an early and a glorious victory .- Dr. Nott.

### Pleasing God in the Closet.

Whenever we feel a want of secret prayer, or a reluctance to engage in it, we ought to ask ourselves at once, How should we like God to become reluctant to hear our prayers, or the Intercessor to grow weary of presenting them before the throne? And if this question does not bring us to our senses at once, and thus send us willingly to our closet, we ought to follow it up by asking, What should we think-feel-do-were the Father to shut his ear on our prayers, the Son to exclude them from the golden censor of his incense, and the spirit to withhold all his help in future? The bare idea is horrible!-And were such a dread reality possible in our own case; how should we pray to be allowed to resume and continue the habit and spirit of secret prayer! How should we agonize in terror and suspense, until we felt again the Holy Spirit helping our infirmities, aed pouring out on us the grace of supplication. - Christian Li. brary.

### POPULAR IGNORANCE.

A curious table is to be found among the proceedings of the British and Foreign School can be no government without a law; and Society. It contains the result of the registhe question is little entertained—how are the try of marriages in different cities and chief violations of that law to be disposed of? Every towns of England and Wales. By law evelaw has its sanctions—the hopes of proffered ry marriage must be duly registered, and evereward on the one hand, the fears of threatened ry register of marriage is to be signed by the vengeance upon the other. Is the vengeance parties married; and those who are unable, to be threatened only, but never to be exe- or who write imperfectly, making their marks. cuted ? Is guilt only to be dealt with by pro- The general result is, that in fifteen English clamations that go before, but never by punish- counties, and in North and South Wales, ments that are to follow? What becomes of the more than forty per centum of the men were truth or the dignity of heaven's government- unable to write their names; and in nineteen if man is to rebel, and God, stripped of every English counties, in the West Riding of Yorking. The monks and nuns, who are leaving their attribute but tenderness, can give no demons- shire, and in Wales, more than half the wo-

what were still worse, let the penalties only It is to be observed, that the education of be denounced but never be exacted; and the men in this respect appears to be superi-

and rejected in the pointed manner.

This naturally the graded condemned accordingly were proposed as the basis of the friends, to a still more ignored and determination of the promises of reward, but as constantly will never be broken, we shall meet with the constantly of a constantly ed prosecution of second controversy. With the eucharist. The delegates from Strasburgh office; and, after he had preached with great the associations render the mention of the parent—then there is positively nothing of a while all that is on earth changes and passes moral government over us but the name. We away. - Blair.

### Original.

1118

For the Weekly Messenger. THE CONTRAST.

I was always of opinion that money is a more forcible expression of benevolence than words. We may even pray fervently, and exhort others to act, but if we give nothing of our own substance for the spread of the gospel, we have great reason to suspect our sinnary of cur Church is certainly a truer test of then sung by the congregation. I could not the real christian charity of its members than has been afforded them for the last hundred years. Some, to be sure, may give for the mere sake of ostentation, with little benevolence at heart, but those who sincerely desire the welfare of the Church and the community at large, will, of consequence, sustain their

petitions with alms. During my late pleasant visit to the village of S-, I attended a meeting of the congregation, on Wednesday. The minister, for several sabbaths previous, as I was informed, had been instructing his people in the past history and present state of the Church, and it was expected that, on the present occasion, he would speak to them more feelingly than usual, as at the conclusion of the service, he was about to call on all, who were so inclined, to come forward and put down their subscriptions. I therefore expected an animated discourse, but I was disappointed, on his rising, to hear him commence speaking in German. I am not yet very familiar with that language. The deepest philosophy and sweetest poetry embodied in it, are, in a measure, concealed from my view. I have merely tasted something of its literature from translations, which, to me, has been as clusters of dried grapes brought over from a pleasant country, amid whose bowers and yineyards, however, hope yet to walk and pluck them fresh and unwithered from their native vines. I tried awhile to follow the preacher in his discourse, but while cogitating on an almost interminable sentence, full of many long words to me unintelligible, that had fallen from his lips, I lost the thread of his argument, and was obliged to give up the pursuit in despair. Being seated in one of those side pows, near

the pulpit, placed at right angles to the rest, it was impossible for me to lift mine eyes without beholding the profiles or three quarter faces of nearly the whole congregation. I confess too that I am not altogether free from that curiosity, by which many are excited, to observe the faces of strangers. The ladies were bestowed on one side of the house and the gentlemen on the other. The eyes of all, denoting deep and pleasing interest, were, for the most part, fixed on their pastor; a few, however, on different sides of the house, would occasionally be throwing glances across at each other; but these I observed, were generally the youthful members. I was particularly struck with the demeanor of a festy old gentleman who sat at the head of a pew. He seemed somewhat uncomfortable in his situation. He would frequently change his position, cast his eve at the stove, and then suddenly appear to have discovered something in the bottom of his pew, which he would ferret out with his staff, but he never looked at the minister. I saw at once that he was not altogether satisfied with the sermon. I conjectured that he was fond of attending church, in general, and of hearing a comfortable sermon, that one could sleep under, but he never liked those discourses that jar the nerves or have a close bearing on the pocket. He was, no doubt, a substantial old farmer who provided well enough for his family, and bestowed great care on his horses and cattle at home, but he never suffered his sympathies to go abroad. The making of money he thought to be "the chief end of man;" in education he had no great confidence; and as for the spread of the gospel, he considered it as being the minister's work alone, so that when any allusion was made to the people's giving, he regarded it as downright heterodoxy.

My attention was now carried, in another direction, by first catching a glimpse of the fine expressive features of a gentleman whose eye was fixed on the minister with a smile. early." His age, I thought, was about twenty-five; his taste was shewn in his neat and fashion- evening," said Mary, "and wish Lucy, you able dress, and his sensibility in his countenance. So little had he of selfishness about him, that he seemed not disposed to enjoy the words of the preacher in solitary moroseness, but would often look abroad to catch, in the eye of some neighbor, a fellowship of feeling. If disappointed among the gentlemen, he would you spent a few evenings since at Mrs. A's. cast a look towards the ladies' side of the house; and I followed its direction to see the will be dancing this evening; but I assure happy individual who might be sympathising with him in that quarter. I had no difficulty in discovering her. A young lady, though re- great obstacle is removed, I know you will garding the minister with deep interest, would go. For my part, I can see no impropriety occasionally be sparing him a glance. Her in spending a few hours with our friends in a fashionable style of dress was finished and social manner. perfect. I could not see a ribbon out of place, and every hue was harmonising with her complexion. I concluded at once that she was his wife. Mutual affection is a rare happiness, but when conjoined with piety and benevolence, it forms the richest boon on earth. They were, no doubt, just setting out in the world, and their hearts were full of good wishes and charity for all mankind. What a pleasure it would be for them to give! It is not a common failing, to be sure, but I actually began to fear that, in their generosity, they might bestow too much. I hoped, therefore, the preacher would not forget to throw in a word of caution on that head. But then the crusty old gentleman might take advantage of it. He would, no doubt, consider the case as peculiarly applicable to himself; and it would serve as an opiate to his conscience. How hard it is for a preacher, at all times, to bestow his words, on the proper personage! I cast mine eye at the old gentleman once

more, and my impressions were even less favorable than before. He was leaning forward on his staff, though still I could see his face, and he had buttoned up his coat, as I suspected, to secure his pockets; half fearing, no doubt, through the force of the sermon, that some of his pennies might be subtracted from him unawares. I now set him down for a confirmed miser. He had no need to look over the congregation, for no eye would meet his own in sympathy. That scowl too upon his brow! He was certainly an ill-tempered old gentleman. His family, I was sure, kept aloof from him, as much as possible; his servants trembled in his presence; and should the old house-dog meet him in the passage, he would crouch along, and then bound by him with a yelp, in terror of his cudgel. Woe to the rude boy whom that old man would find on one of his apple trees stealing apples! He would not softly request him to come down, nor throw up some tusts of grass at him; as did the good old gentleman in the Spelling book. No; no. He would try what virtue there is in stones, from the very first; or having raised a long pole, he would bring it, with a thwack, across his back, and then cudgel him when he had fallen. I had no served a pleasant, fair haired lad, who sat entrance, asked them if they had brought to help us, who, by their spirit and qualifica- Charnock.

his neighborhood.

ing his discourse, I felt ashamed to think how vain and lawless had been mine imaginings. A concluding prayer was offered by the pastor, and the German Centenary hymn was help observing with what spirit and feeling the young gentleman and his lady engaged in the invited those, who were so disposed, to come forward and give in their subscriptions. Individual members advanced in rotation, and the name and amount that each subscribed was always read aloud by the pastor. Being somewhat proud of my skill in physiognomy, watched to see how the young gentleman. whose features I had been scanning, would behave on the occasion. He arose, threw gracefully around him his cloak, and, with hat in hand, stepped lightly in front of the pulpit, till coming to the ladies' side, he proffered his arm to the young gentle woman I had surmised to be his wife, when they both walked smilingly down the aisle and out of the church without having put down a single copper. From inquiring afterwards, I discovered that he was a gentleman of considerable property, who was wonderfully taken with the theory of benevolence, but he had no heart for the practice. He could talk largely on all the charitable doings of the day, but when solicited himself to give, he had a peculiar way of warding off the application with a joke or a promise. When they had gone, cast my eye towards the pew of my testy old gentleman, but he had left it. I looked towards the door on the gentlemen's side of the house, but he was not among those who were going out. Could it be possible! He was actually standing before the railing in front of the pulpit, giving in his name; while and beautifying our Zion." the very fair haired lad, whom I had supposed to be afraid of him, was holding him, good humoredly, by the hand, and looking up smilingly into his face. I waited, with some curiosity, to hear the amount of his subscription. When read aloud, it was higher, by some hundred dollars, than any that had vet been given in; while the name of the boy, who bore the same patronymic with himself, and was, no doubt, his grandson, graced the list of the five dollar scheme for beneficiary education. I was told too, on inquiring afterwards, that this act of the old man was in accordance only with his general disposition which always prompted him to be foremost in the benevoent enterprises: that he was highly estcemed by his neighbors, and consulted by them in all their cases of difficulty, whether of a secular or religious character; being, though somewhat nervous in his disposition, the most kind hearted and intelligent old gentleman in the

It was, therefore, no great source of pleasure for me to reflect that, while the good old gentleman had been looking down in his pew to hear the sermon without distraction, or even tossing about a little, unknowingly, in his reflections on it; I had been suffering my truant eyes to stray abroad; and I fully determined that, thereafter, notwithstanding the day might be secular and the discourse unintelligible to me, I would endeavor still to profit by his example, and give my thoughts a more devotional bearing, so that they might not any more be tempted to wander abroad in idle speculations about the people.

W. M. N.

#### For the Weekly Messenger THE NOBLE RESOLUTION.

Mary Dunbar was busily engaged with her needle, when the door of her room opened, and Lucy Boyd, with her sister Alice entered. Their gay and elegant dresses formed a striking contrast with the plain but neat attire of Mary.

"Not dressed yet!" exclaimed Lucy, "you will be late; Mrs. Morton wishes us to be

"I am not going to Mrs. Morton's this were not going to this party." "Party!" exclaimed both sisters, "why

we are only going to spend the evening in a sociable manner, with a few friends."

Mary smiled, but that smile was mingled with sadness, as she replied; "one, I fear, as "Now Mary," said Alice, "you think there you, there will not. Mr. Morton does not permit dancing in his house. So now, the

"Not for you Alice, who have never vowed to forsake the world and its amusements: but for Lucy and myself, who have sworn to forsake the pleasures of this world, I must insist that there is impropriety, nay danger, in one mingling with the gay and thoughtless .-Even you Alice, who can now see no impropriety in attending those parties, will sooner, or later, form a poor estimate of the power of Religion to bestow enjoyment on her followers, when to while away a few hours, you are seeking the society of the vain and frivolous. Shall we then, bring a reproach upon the religion of Jesus, by frequenting those places of amusement? No, let us be a distinct people, let us form social circles, where the voice of prayer and praise, shall be heard ascending to Him, who hath redeemed us, not with gold and silver, but with his most precious blood! Lucy, let me persuade you to remain with me our midst. The interesting situation of our of God's Spirit upon our Reformed Zion, during the year just begun."

Alice perceiving, that Lucy was about to remain, hastily arose, saying, "come Lucy, having pious young men at our insitutions, who we will be very late, and Mrs. Morton will lecture us for being so fashionable."

Lucy arose with evident reluctance and forcing a smile, said, "I will go with you Alice, if you promise to return with me tomorrow evening, here."

obstinacy of Mary, as she was pleased to call I ought not to go.

On the following evening, the sisters paid their promised visit to Mary. After the usudoubt the youngsters in the neighborhood were al ceremonies of meeting were over, Mary reall afraid of him. Even in the church, I ob. suming the work she had laid aside on their

few hours we may be here?"

Into what uncharitable reflections may we Mary coloured slightly, but calmly replisometimes fall, even in a church! When ed, "I find every moment of time so precious brought to myself by the preacher's conclud- that I can never be idle. And at this time more especially, as I am about to make an unusual effort to raise something for a Centenary offering. When our Church contemplates accomplishing great things, I would not be idle. Our beloved pastor told us last sabbath, he expects great things of us, not of one, but of all, every one to give as the Lord hath singing. The preacher then descended and blessed them. And shall we blast the fond anticipations of one who watches over us with a shepherd's tender care? No, if he be disappointed, let it be in a far greater offering from his flock, than even he expects. I for one am determined to try what I can do during the Centenary year.

"You! why Mary I am surprised that you think of giving any thing; no one expects

"Here you are mistaken, Lucy; it is expected of me to give to this glorious cause.-True, I am not blessed with parents to aid me with their counsel and encourage me by their example; nor yet, can I boast of possessing the riches of this world-still I can truly say the lines have fallen to me in pleasant places. My relations, if they do not aid me, do not deter me from doing what I can towards the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth. And now the glorious privilege of witnessing a Centenary celebration and presenting an offering on the occasion, has determined me, as I have already said, to make an unusual effort, so as not to deduct from the small sum yearly devoted to benevolent purposes. So Alice, although you laughed at the idea of working a few hours, you perceive even that short time, cannot be spent in idleness by me. And you Lucy, shall see that even I, can do something to aid in building up

"I am not so sanguine as you Mary. I cannot conceive how so much can be accomplished in the short space of one year."

"There was a time Lucy, when the walls of Jerusalem were broken down; its beautiful gardens laid waste-in a very short time the walls were rebuilt and the waste places flourished with all their former lovelinessand how was all this brought about? Nehemiah tells us in very few words-"The people had a mind to work." Now this is all that is wanted now, let the people of our Church have the spirit that actuated the Jews in the days of Nehemiah, and soon, yes in one year! shall we see our Reformed Zion arise from the dust, and put on her beautiful garments. Then shall the praying circle, take the place of those social meetings of friends. Think you Lucy, while the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilding; when surrounded by enemies on the right hand, and on the left, there were any at ease in Zion! spending their time in dancing and mirth?"

Lucy felt her face glow at these words of Mary; for they convinced her she was not ignorant of the manner the evening had been appearing to do so, proceeded, "here then, is congregation, I made out a few evenings since. an example worthy of imitation: and when The publication of it may encourage some of urged by sinners, to join in their festivities and the brethren, who are not actively engaged at enemies to meet them, "I am doing a great of our Reformed Zion in Virginia. work, so that I cannot come down; why come down to you?"

The evening was now far spent; and the sisters arose to depart. On their way home, Alice was lavish in her praises of Mary's noble resolution. "Wny Lucy, if all were like her, what great things might be accomplished. we can give."

"Most willingly Alice, and I am determined to spend no more such unprofitable evenings as the one spent at Mr. Morton's: and unite with Mary in employing every moment of my time. For alas! I have been a barren fig tree in the vinyard of my Master, having a name to live, yet dead to all that should claim the first place in the soul of a Christian."

Will Lucy adhere to her noble resolution? IRENE.

#### For the Weekly Messenger DEMAND FOR MINISTERS.

It is pleasing to one interested in the Centenary, to watch its progress, as the different Classes and congregations take it up and push it forward, with a unanimity and zeal, which at once show that they have not lost their attachment to the Church, nor are unwilling to exert themselves, to advance her interests.

It is gratifying also, to observe the means which are used, to ensure its success and further the great objects proposed by it. Every expedient which has been adopted, appears to be calculated to advance the cause. The Centenary hymn, the sketch of the origin and history of the Church in this country, the pieces on the Heidelbergh Catechism, and the tract proposed to be published by the Philadelphia Classis, will have a tendency to awaken an interest in our Church, to strengthen the attachment of her members to her, to show her means of usefulness, and exhibit clearly her

pure doctrines, and true character. The objects which have claimed the attention of the friends of the Centenary, appear to be the right ones. The duties of prayer for the out-pouring of the holy spirit, and a revival in our churches, and of contributing liberally towards the endowment of our institutions have been insisted on, and rightly we think. But there is one thing, which it appears to this evening. There is a subject, I wish to me, has been overlooked. It is the importance present to your serious consideration. It has of bringing forward, and educating pious and long been the secret desire of my heart, to suitable young men, for the ministry. Unless have a female praying circle established in this is attended to, there is little use of establishing a Seminary and College. The best Church at this time, has induced me to unbo- institutions, with the most able professors, will som my desires to the sisters of our congrega- be of little benefit to the Church, unless the tion, praying they may feel it to be not only a Church can, from time to time, be supplied duty but an exalted privilege to meet together from them, with new ministers. They may for the purpose of praying for the outpouring do something for general education, but that is not the great object we have in view. - We are labouring to build up the Church, and in no way can we do it more effectually, than by after preparing themselves, can supply our destitute charges. In no way, has the Church suffered so much, as from the want of ministers. Many large and wealthy congregations, who are willing to support a pastor, have to be contented with one sermon a month, when Alice readily complied with the request, they would wish preaching every Sabbath. and they proceeded to Mrs. Morton's, Alice Others are entirely destitute. Now what will on the way denouncing in strong terms the be the result of this? One of two things. Either many of our people, and they will generalher refusal to accompany them. Lucy was ly be the most intelligent and pious, will seek silent. Some thing whispered, Mary is right. for edification in other Churches, or they will

> requiring the interposition of the Church, to We do not object to ministers coming over indeed, and triumph in its own sweetness.-

denomination. In either case, it is an evil,

near, casting at him occasionally some furtive work. Both looked astonished, and Alice un- tions, are calculated to do good. But we are glances, at if, notwithstanding the presence of able to conceal her laughter, replied, "surely opposed, to the admission of those, who, from the congregation, he felt not wholly secure in you did not expect us to bring work for the their habits and opinions can do no good—who seek a connexion with us, only because they amongst us men, there are thieves by land, even where it would not be so in the case of one, who can get no situation in their own Churches. Such men can only distract and break down blood; so is there in every kind amongst our congregations. They will neutralise the them variety of natural sharkers; the hawk influence of those, who are likely to be useful, in the air, the pike in the river, the whale in create an unfavourable opinion with regard to the Church and religion, and will never be able. to acquire the respect and confidence of our own ministers. They had better stay away. The only way to remedy the evil, is to prepare a number of young men for the ministry, at our own institutions. And they ought to be the choice young men of the Church—of our best families. Upon this very point, there has been a mistake, in almost all our Churches. The opinion has prevailed, that because it is said, "not many wise & mighty are chosen, it was useless, to expect that any others would devote themselves to the work of the ministry.

But there are other grades in society, than the weak and powerful, the rich and the poor. There are intermediate grades, and they are generally speaking, the most worthy and intelligent. And from them might not our young men be chosen? Unquestionably they might, and from them they should be chosen. It is not those who have been the greatest burden to the Church, who have been the most useful or faithful. In many cases, it has been the

verv reverse. Let then our respectable farmers, and mechanics, and merchants-men who can afford to educate their children, inquire whether it is not, in the present exigency of the Church, their duty to consecrate one of their sons to the service of God. Why should the poor be left, to fill up the ranks of the ministry? Why ability, come forward and train up their sons, fulness, as in the Ger. Ref. Church.

Why do not our wealthy German farmers maintainance of worship in their own language -which is altogether right, for it will long be valued and spoken in this country. It is not ikely to pass away speedily, in our old German settlements, and there are constantly, emigrants coming in. But if they wish, to have preaching in their vernacular tongue, why do they not send their sons to our institutions, and educate them for the ministry If they would do this, they would not have to complain of the want of ministers, who could preach German-instead of one sermon a month, they could have preaching regularly every Sabbath, and their congregations, which are in many cases weak and lifeless, would become large and flourishing.

Let the friends of the Church, and the Centenarv attend to this. They are making a special effort to promote the prosperity of the Church, and it appears to me this is one of the best ways in which they can do it

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN VIRGINIA. Messrs. Editors:

Annexed is a list of German spent at Mr Morton's. Mary, observing the Reformed Congregations in Virginia, which, heightened colour of Lucy's cheek, without with the help of a brother of a neighboring amusements, knowing the great work that present in other sections of the Church, as we have to accomplish, let us answer them in well as those just entering the ministry, to the words of Nehemiah when requested by his come over and assist in rebuilding the walls 1. Lovettsville, Loudon County, Va. Rev. G.

should the work cease, whilst I leave it to 4. Shepherdstown, Martinsburg, St. Paul's & Smith-

2. Winchester and Newtown—Rev. D. G. Brago-6. Woodstock, Frieden's, Zion's, Fort, Pine, Hawkesbill.-Rev. J. Heller. 5. Jacob.s, Furnace, Roeder's, Lost River and one

in Page Co.-Vacant. her, what great things might be accomplished.

Let us try what we can do, and how much

Let us try what we can do, and how much

we can give."

1. In Fage Co.—Vaccan.

5. Frieden's, Zion's, St. Michael's, Salem's and
Pickett,—supplied in German only by Rev. J. Brown.

4. Middlebrook, St. John's, Mt. Carmel, and Jenn-

4. Middledook, St. John's, Mr. Camel, and Jemings.—Rev. J. C. Hensell.
7. Uppertrack, Crab-bottom, Rex Roads, Props, St. Michael's, North Fork and Franklin, all in Pendleton Co.—Vacant. Stone Church (no regular organized congregation)

Wythe Co., several congr's. (not known how many) Madison Co. " " " Vacant. Culpepper Co. "

Out of at least 40 congregations, you see preaching.—It is true, that in some of these congregations which have been destitute of to give it a passing consideration at present. preaching for so many years, the members have become somewhat scattered—yet with very little trouble they could be again collect- cessary and important. He who purposes spending ed together; and materials are abundant for ministers in these congregations perform, as (all of them at least are not) but have numshall not be ashamed of us.

Yours &c. Winchester, Va., Jan. 23, 1841.

# Religious Selections.

PULPIT REFINEMENT. The Rev. John Griffin used to relate the

following anecdote of himself: He was once preaching when he used the expression, "The Deity." A sailor, rising from his place, raised his hand with a sign of deference, and said, "Please your reverence, do you mean God Almighty?" To which Mr. Griffin replied, "I do, my friend, I do mean God Almighty." "Since that time," added Mr. Griffin, "I have seldom used that word as descriptive of God, but have spoken of him in the terms and phraseology alone by which He is distinguished in the Scriptures." And the Rev. Dr. Griffin used to relate an

anecdote of a clergyman who said in the course of a sermon, "My dear hearers, unless you repent of your sins and turn unto God, you will go to a place that it would be indelicate to name before so refined an assembly.' Such a man "the Doctor would add, "ought to be hurled with indignation from the pul-

DIVINE GRACE.—Grace is so free, that the mercy we abuse, the name we have profaned,

Upon occasion of a Spider in his Window. There is no vice in man, whereof there is not some analogy in the brute creatures; as and pirates by sea, that live by spoil and devotes himself solely to the practice of medicine. the sea, the lion, and tiger, and wolf in the desert, the wasp in the hive, and the spider in our window. Amongst the rest, see how cunningly this little Arabian hath spread out his tent for a prey; how heedfully he watches for a passenger; so soon as ever he hears the noise of a fly afar off, how he hastens to his door, if that silly heedless traveller do but touch upon the verge of that unsuspected walk, how suddenly doth he seize upon the miserable booty; and after some strife, binding him fast with those subtle cords, drags the helpless captive after him into his cave. What is this but an emblem of those spiritual freebooters, that lie in wait for our souls;

they bind us fast, and hale us into hell. O Lord deliver thou my soul from their crafty ambushes; their poison is greater, their webs both are more strong, and more insensibly woven; either teach me to avoid tempta-. fiends that lie in wait for my destruction .-Bp. Hall.

spread their nets of sin. if we be once caught,

Scandel .- Against scandel there is no defence. Hell cannot boast a fouler fiend, nor a serious consideration by all to whom they apply. man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a Good men are frequently led to adopt a course of conword, with a shrug, with a look, with a smile. duct which results in injury, without maturely delibshould not parents, who are blessed with the It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most no doubt been the case in relation to the matter unwary traveller cannot avoid. It is the heart- der consideration. With respect to such persons it is and no where is there so wide a field of use- searching dagger of the dark assassin; it is the however a redeeming consideration, that they are poisoned arrow, whose wound is incurable; it willing kindly to receive and weigh any sentiments is the moral sting of the deadly adder. Murthat may be advanced with regard to their course, think of this. They are very anxious for the der is its employment, innocence its prey, and and if convinced of its impropriety, they will not hesruin its sport.

> Paying debts is, next to the grace of God, the best means in the world to deliver you from a thousand temptations to sin and vani-

ty. Pay your debts and you will not have wherewithal to purchase a costly toy or a pernicious pleasure. In one word, pay your works, together with a memorial to the Legislature debts, and you will, of neccessity, abstain of Pa., on this subject, prepared at the instance of from many indulgences that war against the that meeting. From these proceedings it appears, spirit, and bring you into captivity to sin, and that the attendance upon the meeting was quite recannot fail to end in your utter destruction, spectable, and the resolutions adopted on the occaboth of soul and body .- Delany.

GOODNESS OF GOD.—If the goodness of God and the favors of Providence, with what a no- ty on the part of the framers. We are glad to find ble superiority does it even triumph in the this subject agitated, and hope that the movement mystery of redemption! Redemption is the will become general, and result in securing the imbrightest mirror in which to comtemplate this most lovely attribute of the Deity. Other | Iv much cause for prompt and efficient action in this love; not only manifests it in so stupendeous cial interference of those who wish well to the intethought and above all blessing and praise .-

punishment of sin, on the one side; and here foundation, and merits the serious consideration of all this is my comfort, the covenant of grace circulated and signed by all who feel interested in the hath delivered me from all. There is an act in session. of oblivion passed in heaven; I will forgive their iniquities, and their sins will I remember no more. That is the blessed privilege upon all the ministers in its connection, to enforce by of all within the covenant. Lyford.

# THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

CHAMBERSBURG, FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

The impropriety of combining the Medical with the Pastoral office.

The practice of ministers of the Gospel uniting with their pastoral office, that of a physician also, is becoming more and more prevalent at the present day. We have often been solicited to give our sentiments with respect to it, but have hitherto omitted doing so, not from the want of inclination so much as that scarcely half of them are supplied with from the want of a proper occasion. As the subject is again brought up to our attention, we feel disposed

There are certain circumstances in which it may be admissable, and some too in which it may be nehis life as a missionary among the heathen, will find building up.—You will see, too, that the few it to be of material advantage to combine the physician with the pastor. In such a capacity he will obtain much labor as would keep double their num- more ready access to those amongst whom he operates, ber employed busily.—Is there any other por- and labor with greater prospects of success, and at tion of the Church so destitute as this? and the same time, be enabled to relieve the miseries of these congregations are not small and weak the body, whilst providing for the interests of the immortal soul. He too, who labors in the midst of a bers and wealth.-I am not saying too much | newly settled Christian country, would often find it when I state, that the German Reformed important to possess a knowledge of medicine. In Church in Virginia, if supplied shortly with an such countries, physicians are frequently rare, and active ministry would soon equal Maryland in there would seem then to be a necessity as well as point of supporting all our Institutions-not propriety, in combining the two capacities in such casting, however, any reflection on Maryland circumstances. It also often happens even in thickly -for she has done well and intends to do settled countries, that the amount of stipends received better. But she ought to be supplied without | by the pastor is insufficient for his competent support, delay-others have been and are still building and whenever this results from actual inability on the upon our ground. No doubt the brethren part of the people to afford a competent support, there north of us expect us to do something in the exists sufficient grounds for resorting to some addi-Centenary way-We say; send ministers to tional employment to make up the deficiency, and labor in our vacant congregations and you the practice of medicine is perhaps as little objectionable as any other.

In the circumstances adverted to, the practice circumstances it ought, in our opinion, to be discountenanced. When there is no want of ability on the part of the people to support their pastor comfortably, and when physicians of proper qualifications can easily be had, the necessity for such a measure is entirely removed. And when pursued without such a necessity, it is productive of serious evils, some of

which we shall specify. 1. It trespasses upon the time of the pastor which ought to be devoted to other pursuits, and thus materially interferes with the discharge of his duties. The duties of the pastoral office are so numerous and so diversified, as to require the whole of his time, and to leave but little to be applied to other purposes.

2. It tends to secularize the feelings of the pastor and thus to unfit him for the peculiar duties of his ctfice. The attention is thereby diverted from those objects to which it should be principally directed, so that even if it did not interfere with the pastoral duties with respect to time, it still will do so with respect to the spirit with which they are discharged.

3. It robs the pastoral office of much of its appropriate dignity. There is a certain respect which it is necessary for all pastors to secure for themselves, in order to be extensively useful, and whilst we would forever reprobate that spirit which courts the good es- them success. teem of our fellow men at all hazards and tor its own sake, we would at the same time equally disapprove endeavour to procure a pastor, from another that Name of which we have deserved wrath, of the spirit that altogether disregards the feelings opens its mouth with pleas for us. His of others towards us. The pastor should possess so name, while it pleads for them, mentions their | much dignity of character as to command the respect | Henry Smith's bookstore, or at the Publication Office demerits, that grace might appear to be grace of all with whom he has intercourse. The great fa- of the Messenger—price 75 cts. Those who wish to as a physician, and the reculiar nature of the subjects | soon, as they are fast disappearing,

with regard to which he must institute particular inquiries, tend greatly to deprive him of his appropriat e respect as a pastor. And it has this effect in his case,

4. It creates an impression among the community, which not only materially injures his usefulness as a pastor, but also interferes with his character and interests. No one can be expected to practice medicine, without receiving compensation, and however small it may be, the impression soon becomes prevalent, that it is for the sake of gain that the pastor engages in this pursuit; and the necessary and no doubt, in some instances, just conclusion is, that he is fond of money. And it besides very often happens in such circumstances, that the people refuse to contribute as freely and liberally to his support, as they otherwise would, imagining that he realizes a considerable income from his medical practice, and that there is consequently no necessity for contributing liberally.

5. It often alienates from the pastor the affections of individuals of influence amongst his people, and they are the spiders, we the flies; they have sometimes gives rise even to open hostility. In every community there are those whose interests are materially interfered with by such a course on the part of the pastor, and whenever this is the case, the result in the course of time cannot fail to be very unhappy. Not only bad feelings are generated, but even open ruptures sometimes take place, agitating a tion, or make me to break through it by re- whole community, and thus the minister's usefulness pentance. O let me not be a prey to those as a pastor, becomes very much circumscribed, if it is not altogether destroyed.

The preceding are some of the most serious evils connected with the practice upon which we have been commenting; and we think they are worthy of the case in the present instance.

THE PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH. We have received a copy of an extra of the Whig and Journal of Easton, containing the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that place, in reference to the profanation of the Sabbath upon our public tion, manifest a commendable zeal and interest with respect to the subject. The memorial itself is somewhat lengthy; but has certainly been framed with s so admirably seen in the works of nature care and judgment, and evidences considerable abiliportant end contemplated therein. There is evidentgifts are only as mites from the divine treasu-ry; but redemption opens all the stores of his and that under the sanction of the laws of our State, glorious grace. Herein God commendeth his has become a crying sin, and calls loudly for the spea manner, that it is beyond parallel, beyond rests of religion and of our race. The position assumed in the memorial, that the frequent disasters befalling our public works within the last few years, is an evidence of the strong disapprobation of the CONTRAST .- Here are the grave, and the Almighty of the legalized-wholesale profanation of wrath of God and devouring flame, the just the Sabbath adverted to, is certainly not without am I, a poor sinful soul on the other-but our citizens. The memorial ought to be extensively which is established upon so many promises. subject, in time for the action of the Legislature now

The Synod of our Church, at its meeting at Greencastle adopted a resolution, "earnestly enjoining it precept and example the observance of the command of God, which bids all men 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." The spirit of this resolution would require of all our ministers and members to lend their influence towards the furtherance of the particular cause now under consideration, and it is to be hoped that they, as well as all our well disposed citizens, will give this subject all that attention, which its importance demands.

### Ordination and Installation.

The Rev. Charles H. Ewing was solemnly ordained to the work of the gospel ministry and installed pastor of the German Reformed church at Pleasantville, Montgomery county, Pa., on the morning of the 20th of January. The committee appointed by the Classis of Philadelphia, at their late meeting at Whitemarsh to conduct the exercises, were the Rev. J. C. Guldin, Sam. Helffenstein jun., and T. Osborn. The Rev. J. C. Guldin preached the ordination sermon from Jonah 3. 2. in connection with Heb. 13. 17. The Rev. Sam. Helffenstein presided, proposed the constitutional questions, addressed the pastor and made the ordination prayer, and the Rev. T. Osborn, concluded with an address to the paster & people. The exercises were solemn and interesting; and were held in the newly erected church, which, with temporary seats, accommodated the worshippers .--When finished, it is intended to have family pews in the church, a praiseworthy example we think for the imitation of others.

### THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

On Tuesday evening the 26th ult., the Rev. Bishop Hughes of New York, addressed the Chambersburg Total Abstinence Society at their request, in the German Reformed church of this place. The house was crowded to overflowing on the occasion, and the address was listened to with marked attention and approbation. The bishop's pleasing manner, together with the clear and forcible presentation of the truth, produced an overwhelming effect. At the close of the address, fifty names were added to the Total Abstinence pledge, and this number would doubtless under consideration is admissible. But in all other have been considerably augmented, had not the congregation been dismissed before the gallery of the church was fully explored.

It is pleasing to all who wish well to our race, to observe those, whose position in the Roman Catholic Church, gives them an immense power over those especially belonging to their own communion, exerting their influence in favor of the Temperance cause, from which it was so long withheld. The results cannot fail to be the most powerful and beneficial.-However much other Christian denominations may differ in sentiment from the Roman Catholic Church, there is at least this one broad ground upon which all can meet and ought to meet and unite in furthering the interests of the human family. There is nothing in the Temperance cause which renders it necessary that a line of distinction should be drawn and maintained with respect to it, between the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities, however necessary and desirable it may be considered to be to draw and maintain it in other respects. We are amongst the number of those, who will cheerfully lend what influence we may possess, towards opening the door of access to every portion of our community, to all who will properly employ their talents for the promotion of the good cause, and heartily wish

Portrait of Rev. Jacob Beecher. A very correct lithographic likeness of this beloved minister has been taken, and may be had at Mr. miliarity however, in which he is obliged to indulge possess themselves of a copy, would do well to apply

LETTER FROM READING PA.

In laying before our readers the following extract of a letter received from a clerical brother, we need not offer an apology-for we are well persuaded, that its various contents will be read with interest. His suggestion relative to Scholarships is worthy of consideration. We hope the plan will be carried out not only by those churches which our correspondent

specifies, but many others also. The existence of so large and promising a Sabbath School in Reading, affords us much pleasure. Nor are we less pleased with the interest which is manifested for other noble and praiseworthy objects.

[Editors.] Reading, Jan. 26th, 1841.

Dear Brethren: I do think that we have reason to bless God for the spirit that is every where manifesting itself amongst our people in the support of our Institutions. It is surely the work of the Lord. No human agency could have produced it. None in fact has been employed in effecting it. It is altogether in advance of the special efforts about being made by our ministers to bring the Centenary objects to the notice of their people, from the pulpit. And yet, in many parts of the church, in which it was impossible to procure support for any benevolent enterprize, the people are now willing of themselves to give most liberally.

Brother M and myself left home last week for this place, intending to call upon several of the brethren by the way. We did so; and found every one of them engaged in active preparation for the Centenary celebration. Some propose to bring it forward in a regular series of sermons upon the subject—some in remarks, calculated to elicit enquiry, and occasionally introduce it into their discourses; - and others again by special efforts to extend the circulation of our papers. We were much gratified in a visit we made to our young brother A. H---. When we called upon him, he was muffled up and just ready to start for one of his distant congregations. We saw that our visit must be short, and at once introduced the subject of the Centenary. "Oh!" he replied, "I brought it before my people, in one of my churches last Sabbath, and was listened to with great interest. When I came down from the pulpit, the people gathered around me, for further imformation .-Brethren I said to them, if you wish to know more about the matter, subscribe for our papers. Here is the Messenger for the English, and the Zeitschrift for the Germans." He added, "I never go out now, without taking our papers with me;" and putting his hand into one pocket of his overcoat, be pulled from it a Zeitschrift, and from another, the Messen-

In Reading we were most kindly received, and every facility afforded us by the pastor in bringing the Centenary object to the notice of the people. As a proof of it, we have already received three subscriptions of \$500, and assurances of liberal support when once a general effort shall be made in the con-

By the way, would it not be a good plan for every congregation to found a scholarship to bear the name of some one of the old ministers who in the course of its history may have been associated with it. They stand out now, indeed, upon the records of the Cœtus, as pillars of the Church; but in connexion with our Institutions contributing as they will do to the welfare of the church, and the world, their names would be hallowed, and their memories transmitted to posterity in a way still more acceptable to our feelings. Thus the Reading congregation should have a Scholarship bearing the name of Pauli. The Philadelphia congregation should have three, transmitting the names of Winkhaus, Weihberg, and Hendel, to after-generations. Germantown should hand down the name of Helffenstein; Goshenhoppen, of Faber; Lancaster, of Becker; Tulpehocken, of Wagner; Indian Creek, of Wack; Falconer Swamp, of Herman; Easton, of Pomp; Lebanon, of Hiester; and Harrisburg of Gloninger; and of the younger brethren, as they are now deceased, Shepherdstown should in this way hallow the name of the lion-hearted Beecher; and Cham-

bersburg, that of the meek and lowly Rive. At this time of the excellent men whose names are upon the early records of the Cœtus, and the most of whom were Missionaries from Holland, but one remains; and he is the Rev. F. L. Herman, Sen., now in the 81st year of his age. For some years back, he has been blind; but he still enjoys pretty good health and takes a lively interest in the affairs of the church, and especially in the present effort to build it up upon its old foundations. Some of these good old men have sons, and several of them grand-sons in the ministry, and it is due to their children, that the church should by suitable testimonials respect and honor their memories. By means of Scholarships, a three-fold benefit is conferred. They secure an important advantage to the congregation—they give character and permanency to the College, and they lay a foundation upon which in all ages young men may be prepared for the Seminary.

Before closing I would just add, that there is much in the present state of the Reading congregation that is encouraging. They have a very large English Sabbath School, and in very competent and efficient hands. What struck me as remarkable is, that a large majority of the children are boys, and appear to be mostly of the same age. I should suppose that if all the children of the congregation, of an age, suitable for Sabbath School instruction, were brought in, that the present number of the scholars would be doubled.

Your's truly,

To Correspondents .- "N. R." is received .-"H. K. R." shall appear next week.

New Agents.

Davidsville, Somerset Co., Pa. Peter Levy, Esqr., of this place, is respectfully requested, and hereby authorized to act as agent for the Messenger in his

Rowsburg, Ohio. John Van Nest, Esqr. of this place is also hereby authorized to act as our agent. Any aid towards circulating our paper and remitting monies for the same, which these gentleman may have in their power to render, will be thankfully re-

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. Our young readers will find a very interesting article on our Fourth page, designed to show the "folly of discontent." In our paper of last week, one of our female correspondents furnished an equally interesting and instructive article, under the caption "LITTLE HARRIET," which we hope has been carefully read and pondered. We are always endeavoring to give something for our youthful readers, and we fondly hope, that our efforts to do them good, will be properly appreciated.

TEACHER'S DEPARTMENT. The first of a series of original communications on our last page with the foregoing caption, will, we have no doubt, be read with profit by those, for whom they are more particularly intended.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

One of our clerical brethren from Maryland forwarded us the other day no less than thirty eight new subscribers from his congregation, in addition to eight sent a few weeks ago-making in all forty six new subscribers. And, let it be remembered that the list in his congregation was already one of the largest on our books. But even this is not all yet. For this good brother says, in the letter containing the above

welcome intelligence: "As I have only passed over a moiety of my congregation in procuring the above subscribers, I hope to send you in the course of a fortnight, about 50 more—perhaps 75. \* \* \* Please send the back number to the above, commencing with No. 1. of Dr.

Nevin's articles on the "Heidelberg Catechism." \*.\* If our brother can procure 38 new subscribers

by passing over a "molety" of his congregation, then have some bruising.

we think it follows, 1., that his congregation must be of no inconsiderable dimensions and population; and 2. that he is very successful in obtaining new subscribers. From this we may as well draw an inference, viz: That if he can forward us 38 new subscribers from a "moiety" of his congregation, the number which he could forward from the "totality" thereof must be very great, indeed. Well, we shall, meanwhile, get our Books ready--for the list is really full, altho' it occupies three folio pages already.

We are sorry that we cannot comply with his request contained above. Our back numbers are almost entirely exhausted. We can only send from lish. last week's paper.

More liberal donations and bequests. In our last number, we stated that David W. Leavitt Esq. had subscribed \$25,0000 towards the permanent endowment of the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York. The recent papers of that city state that another gentleman has subscribed cause progresses in that city.

From the Philadelphia Observer we learn that the late Mrs. Christian Baker, of Boston, has left the following bequests to benevolent Societies, viz:-\$2,000 to the American Bible Society, and \$1,000 to he American Tract Society, at Boston.

She made the A.B.C.F.M. and the American Education Society residuary Legatees, and also left them an estate in Boston, from which it is estimated that they will receive \$50,000 each.

This is as it should be. The Christian communiy are beginning to look upon this world's goods in heir proper light, as dent from the Lord,' and to appropriate them to the purposes for which they are deigned. This state of feeling, it is to be hoped, will spread until it becomes general, and result in the most nappy consequences to our race. We repeat the inquiry: 'How soon shall we have it in our power to ecord similar acts of benevolence towards our own nstitutions, by some of our wealthy Germans?' and again express the hope, that our Centenary year will not close, without being characterized by some such recognition of the goodness and consequent claims of God.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

The Rev. Dr. Bangs, of New York, has been elected President of this University, in the place of Mr. Olin, whose ill health has constrained him to resign.

Christian Church in Heathen lands .- It is stated in one of our exchange papers, that the largest local Protestant church in the world, is among the Heathen-viz: that at Hilo, in the Sandwich Islands. Upwards of five thousand are said to have been converted there during the past year. The present number of Church-members in these islands is 15,915!

THE WIDOW'S COMPLAINT. Say, how can I with ligthsome feet, Life's rugged pathway tread? Since he who once did cheer me on, Lies silent now and dead, No more with soothing words to cheer, And soon diperse my rising fear.

How can I to the festive board, A willing guest repair, Since he who was my earthly all, Will not conduct me there? 'Tis vain for me to spread the feast, Since him I love is not a guest.

And when around the quiet hearth, My children fondly meet, What anguish fills my inmost soul, To see that vacant seat! Where the loved father used to smile, And our obtruding cares beguile.

But why indulge those notes of grief-Why should I thus complain? What now to me is loss severe, Is his eternal gain. I bow submissive to the rod: It raised a saint to dwell with God.

A few more suns may run their course, While I in sadness weep, Then by his side in sweet repose I shall securely sleep.

Where saints shall meet to part no more. It is Real.—There can be no doubt of the powerful nfluence of the Temperance Reform in Ireland.-Official statements show a reduction in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks of 3,500,000 gallons the

Then shall my soul with rapture soar

last year. The Revenue has lost £466,666. It is a We learn from the message of the Governor of Mississippi, that the slaves out-number the whites in that State; whites 178,667, slaves 195,764, free per-

sons of colour 1,366.—Louisville (Ky.) Journal. Royal Name .- The presumptive heiress to the British Crown, is named Adelaide Victoria Louisa, combining the names of her mother, grandmother and the

Nine hundred Catholics in the city of Providence and its vicinity, have pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicating drinks.

Ernest, Duke of Cumberland .- This prince, who upon the accession of Victoria, became king of Hanover, was presumptive heir to the throne of Great Britain, before the birth of Adelaide. He is high tory in principle, and, in consequence of some severe neasures regarding the public press, has acquired anong liberals the reputation of a tyrant. In commenting upon the birth of the princess, several of the English papers revert to this circumstance, and express the highest exultation in being delivered from in the same direction. the apprehension of being governed by such a prince. They do not hesitate to assert, that civil war would have been the consequence of an attempt to place Ernest upon the throne of Britain.—Bapt. Adv.

# Foreign News.

LATER FROM CHINA. The latest news from China is warlike.

Mr. Stanton, an English missionary residing at Macao, had been seized while bathing, and hurried to Canton by Chinese who were desirous of obtaining a reward from the government for the capture, The English demanded his release, which being refused, they attacked the forts just above Macao, and battered them down, destroying about seventy Chinese. The forts at the Bogue, or Bocca Tigris, were yet untouched; the reason is believed to be that the English consider them too formidable. These forts con-

tain two hundred cannon mounted. The Brittish found it impossible to transmit to the Emperor any proposals—the Chinese would not carry The following is extracted from a letter of one of

the passengers in the Moctezuma, which arrived in Philadelphia last week— The Admiral was to proceed to the Gulf of Pecheelee, in the vicinity of Pekin, to try what better fortune may await him there in endeavoring to open a correspondence with the Emperor; failing which, it is thought that a blockade of all the principal places on the coast will be established, and that further orders from India or from England must be received before more can be attempted. I am afraid that the English will find more opposition than was expected, and that nothing of importance towards the adjustment of our troubles will be brought about this sea-So far as the tea markets at home are conceren-

son. So lat as the tea markets at home are conceren-ed, it will be a good thing; which is the only good feature in the whole business. August 7th. There is a great deal of excitement here in consequence of the sudden disappearance of Mr. Staunton, one of the English missionaries. It is supposed that he has been carried off by the Chinese. A search is on foot, and should it prove so, we have no doubt that Capt. Smith will take most active and effective measures. The chances are, that we shall

A trifling trade which has still been kept up by the inner passage," is now interdicted by the Viceroy.

England and China. That the ulterior object of the recent/movements of the English against China, is the permanent possession of a portion of the territory of that country, seems to be in accordance not only with the grasping spirit of the former country, but with public opinion every in the following asticle, gives some plausible idea of grade 45 feet to the mile. Distance 348 miles. the object contemplated by the movements of the Eng-

It may probably be taken for granted that the possession of the Island of Chusan, now accomplished by the Chinese expedition, means something more than a satisfaction for temporary exigences; that, in fact, it has not been captured to be surrendered as one of the conditions of compromise, but may be considered in the light of a permanent acquisition. The interests of our commerce hereafter, if commercial relations come to be re-established, render this occupation not \$40,000 towards the same object. Thus the good | a matter of expediency only, but of necessity; for after the experience of the past, it were idle to expect other than a continued repetition, under various forms and subterfuges, of the insolence, exactions, loss, and shameful humiliations, to which British trade and british merchants were so long subject under the Mandarin and Hong rule of Canton. The only effectual check and economical remedies that can be devised are the proximity of a power to demand instant retribution, and to provide the means of avoidance of direct communication, so far as possible, with Chinese persons and officials, as may prevent the collision of authorities, native and foreign, diminish the chances of offence to national susceptibilities, or the excitement of national antipathies, and at the same time secure to British residents those inestimable advantages of living under their own institutions, and being amenable only to their own laws. The permanent setttlement of Chusan presents these advantages, and will obviate all those inconveniences. Chusan lies right opposite and within a few miles of the river Ning-po and Ning-po itself, one of the most considerable trading cities of the Chinese empire, is distant only some twelve or fourteen miles from the mouth of the river It contains a population of about 300,000 souls, and in the early history of European and British trading intercourse with China, was the principal place of inter-traffic. The recollection of a period so interesting, and of a traffic so advantageous, is not yet effaced from the traditions of the place. Canton will become of little if any consideration when, by the occupation of Chusan, and the restoration of amicable relations with the Chinese Government, all the rich tea and silk provinces of Fuh Keen, Chea-Keung, Keang Soo, and Shang Tung, from whence Canton was supplied shall be directly opened to trading enterprise and in dustry under such fair restrictions or limitation only as are customary between one friendly country and

From Africa.-The brig Waverly, which arrived here on Friday from the western coast of Africa, brought a fine young leopard about 12 months old, a very beautiful specimen of the tribe. The poor fellow must exchange his quiet, although dark and confined cage in the hold of the vessel for a berth in some menagerie, where he will be stared at in his prison, an noyed and irritated. As usual, a number of parrots have come out from the land of ivory and gold, to swing in their cages and talk and bite in America.— Several monkeys were on board, who manifest bad dispositions and are doubtless homesick. The mate of the vessel brought a bundle of skins, among which are some skins of monkeys, having a much richer fur than that which the living animal, as seen in our country, usually exhibits.—Phil. North. Amer.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

Raising of the Blockade of Buenos Ayres. The brig Cervantes, from Rio-Janeiro, brings in formation that the difficulties between France and Buenos Ayres had been arranged, and that the blockade had been raised, after a continuance of almost three

From a Rio de Janeiro paper, Nov. 12.

News from Las Plute-Conclusion of the Frenc Question at Buenos Ayres.—The Oriental brig Indian arrived yesterday, in 17 days from Montevideo, bring. ing the important intelligence of the raising of the blockade of Buenos Ayres. It was not known in Montevideo what the conditions were of the convention between Rosas and the French Admiral, but no one doubted that the difficulties between France and the Argentine Republic, were at an end. Several merchant ssels had already proceeded from Montevideo to

### Domestic Intelligence.

Earthquake.—The New York papers speak of an earthquake which was felt in that city and neighborhood on Monday Morning. The American of Monday

This morning about 20 minutes before 9 o'clock, as a friend living in Broome street reports to us, he perceived a distinct rocking of his bed-he being then awake and perfectly collected-which was followed by a hoarse rumbling sound that continued several seconds He rose from his bed and found the ladies of the family roused by the rattling of the hall stove-pipe and the

falling of the top of the stove. falling of the top of the stove.

After this gentleman had told the story, several others came in, living at intervals from the Battery to Union Place, all stating the same general fact of having been startled by the rocking of their beds, the shaking of the house, and the continuous dead rumbling sound that followed.

The same occurrences were noted at Jersey City, Weehawken, and Williamsburgh, on Long Island. The time as noted by all, was from 25 to 20 minutes pefore 9 o'clock. The sky clear and almost cloudless, and the weather mild,

It seems impossible to doubt that these phenomena were occasioned by the shock of an earthquake. If so, we shall hear more of it from South America or the West Indies.

The Newark, N. J. Advertiser of Monday afternoo

This city and its vicinity was very severely shaken this morning about half past 5 o'clock, as is generally supposed by an earthquake. We hear from all parts of the city that families were roused from their sleep by the shaking, some say rocking of their dwellings. in speaking of the rumbling noise which is understood o be one of the indications of an earthquake. We hear of the same phenomena as far west of us as Spring field, and at Belleville on the north, a range of some 10 or 12 miles. The shock appears to have been felt for about 20 seconds. There was a similar quake in this vicinity about 40 years ago, which is said to have been

Tha Freshet.—The damages sustained by the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania State Canals, by the late freshet, have been extensive. We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that a report from Mr. Huffnagle, engineer, who was despatched to ascertain the damage which had been sustained on that Division, was sent to the House on Saturday by the Canal Board. It appears that the following estimated appropriations will be required;

Damage to mechanical work
" Canal 83,510 00 Ordinary repairs on work not affected by the freshet. as per Ann. Report

10,500 00 \$150,420 00 This total will be required to restore the navigation.

It is the most lucrative division of the State works, the

tolls last year having amounted to more than \$60,000.

-Balt. Am. rused, written by the learned doctors. Rotary engine.-An engine upon this principle has een recently tried in Leeds. England in the presence

of several engineers. Its enormons power in so small a compass (the whole machinery with the exception of the fly-wheel, being contained in a box two and three quarters inches in depth and 10 inches in diameter, surprised every one present; the speed was tremendous, making from 600 to 700 revolutions per minute. in the science of mechanics. The material used is Its power was tested by placing breaks upon the fly-wheel, which was done to the extent that the shaft was actually twisted in two pieces, but no accident oc. and finishing is conducted by steam machinery. curred. It is the intention of the inventor to apply the machine to propel carriages on common roads, for which purpose it appears admirably adapted, likewise for the purpose of marine navigation, where the small quantity of room it requires is a material consideraion; in short, it will answer all the purposes wherein steam is required, and the expense will be considera- burnt to a crisp! The little sufferer made frequent at bly abridged. The inventor is Joseph Briggs, watchmaker, of Leeds.

Railroad in Italy .- The railroad from Milan to Monza (the place where is perserved the iron crown of Charlemagne) has had great success and two branches are about to be connected with it from Bergamo and Como. It opened with two engines, on the 18th of August and has transported up to the 31st Oct., 111, 243 passengers, and received 96,750 francs.

Berks county Bank at Reading .- We learn from the

the Canal Commissioners, in which he says that he ferry, in the prairie, the same man they had seen in has surveyed a route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, the city rode up to them and demanded their money. where expressed on the subject. The London Courier, on which a rail road can be constructed, the highest The one who had the money drew it out, and in at

city.

American and English Coal Trade-One million tons of Anthracite coal are now sent to market from the American mines in one year. The coal trade of England is said to be 21,000,000 tons and gives employment to 150,000 colliers.

The New Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian says-That the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New Bruns. wick, has finally suspended payment; and its doors were closed on the 23rd inst by injunction from the Chancellor. Receivers are expected to be appointed on this day. The directors are of the opinion, we understand, that the assetts of the bank are sufficient to meet its circulation, which is near 90,000 dollars The bank owes little or nothing to depositors.

Capital of Great Britain and Ireland .- The grand otal capital of Great Britian and Ireland is estimated at £2,620,000,000. The value of all sorts of public property is £103,000,000. Lands, ships, canals, rail oads, horses, mines, timber, crops, &c., is estimated at £2,645,000,000. Furniture, apparel, plate, specie, money in chancery, savings banks, &c., estimated at £580,000,000. The national debt is about £764,000,-

Banks of Maryland and Virginia. An agreement as been made by the Banks in Baltimore and Richnond, to resume specie payments by the 1st of February. It is supposed that the other Banks in both States will follow the same course.

The Washington city Intelligencer of Monday last says-In conformity to usage, we learn that the SE-NATE of the United States has been summoned by the Executive to meet in this city on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of business (being, of course, of an executive character, connected with the commencement of a new Administration, the formation of a new Cabinet, &c.)

Non-Imprisonment for debt .- The house of Repreentatives of the Maryland Legislature has passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which includes non-residents of the State in its provisions. The Senate have yet to act upon it.

McLEOD.-The Buffalo Republican states that two companies of artillery have been ordered from that station to Lockport, on account of an anticipated attempt of the Canadians to rescue McLeod. The Rochester Democrat says he is to be removed to that

place for safe keeping. Fire and Loss of Life. A fire broke out last week n the Umbrella factory of Wright and Brothers, the ess of which is computed at \$100 000.

But the most melancholy part of the transaction re pains to be told. At half past two, the rear walls of Wright's store fell, burying in its ruins several percons. Mark S. Rink, Oscar Douglass, and a young man named Redman were instantly killed. David Orrick, Secretary of the Delaware engine, was so badly hurt that it is believed he cannot survive. Possibly, there are still more killed whose bodies have not [Phila. paper.]

The Navy .- The North American says, the impresion at Washington now is that Commodore Stewart s to be offered the Navy Department.

Opening of the Franklin Rail Road. This Road stends from Chambersburg to Hagerstown-21 miles One half the distance (between Chambersburg and Greencastle) has been in operation for nearly a year past-and we are now permitted to make the announcement, that the remainder has also been completed. The formal "opening" takes place to day. What an advantage have we not gained over fathers in the way of travelling! ave, we may say an advantage over our very selves! Twenty years ago, and it required four days speedy travel, from Hagerstown to Philadelphia. Now the trip is made in one day—(175 miles.)

We learn that William Munger, who was some time since arrested, on a charge of robbing the U.S. Mail, between this town and Prairie Du Chien, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years hard labor in the penitentiary.—Galena Gaz.

Canal Commissioners- The bill relative to Canal Commissioners passed the Senate. It provides for the election of one by each branch of the Legislature, and the appointment of one by the Executive. One is to serve for one year, another for two years, and the third for three years—the term of service in such case to be determined by lot.

Passports .- The New Haven Register says - "Perhaps it is not generally known that any cititizen in-teuding to travel in Europe, can procure a passport free of charge, from Washington. He has but to leave the necessary directions with a collector or Postmaster, and it is their duty to procure the docu-

Martyrdom in Madagascar-A recent London Evangelical Magazine gives the melancholy intelligence that sixteen of the persecuted Christians of Madagascar, who had for a long time succeeded in concealing themselves from their pursuers, had been apprehended, and that nine of their number were cruelly speared to death on the 9th of July. Among them were Raminaby, the wife of Davis, one of the Refugees new in England, and Paul and his excellent wife, of whom mention is made in the "Narrative of Persecutions in Madagascar."

Pennsylvania Loan .- Tho Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of yesterday. says—
We understand that the proposals for the State loar of \$800.000 which were opened yesterday, included only about \$56 000. Subsequently some of the principal capitalists and monied institutions of the city Several gentlemen rose expecting to find the walls of their house opened, or cracked at least, and all concur so that the payment of the state interest on the first table and thomse opened. so that the payment of the state interest on the first of next month is made certain-of that there can be no doubt. Indeed we could not doubt for a moment that, whatever demand might exist for money, the faith of the commonwealth would be sustained, and it will be sustained.

> ILLINOIS.—About twenty nultons of bushels of Corn were produced in Illinois last year. There were also produced 385,963 lbs. Tobacco, 28,121 lbs. Rice, 194,191 lbs. Cotton, and 323,196lbs. Sugar.

> We learn from the Philadelphia Chronicle that 'the Jury sitting in the trial of Dr. Eldridge, after having been thirteen days locked up without being able to agree, have been discharged. At the time of their eparation they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

> The Philosopher and the Rustic. Anthony Collins, who has recently been considered a Free-thinker, one day met a plain countryman going to church, "Where day met a plain countryman going to emter, "where are you going," said the philosopher. "To church, sir." "What to do there?" "To worship God, sir." "Pray, is God great or little?" "He is both sir." "How can, that be?" "He is so great that the heaven of heavens cannot contain him, and he is so little that he can dwell in my heart." Collins afterwards declared that the simple observation of the countryman had more effect upon his mind than all the volumes he had pe-

American Ingenuity.-The Nashville Whig thus escribes a new Bucket making machine which is in operation in that city.

The invention may be said to be one of the innumer. able results of the discovery of steam power. Its operation is curious enough to one not thoroughly versed principally red and white cedar. The whole process, from the rough block up, of sawing, grooving, turning manual force required to turn out five or six hundred buckets a month is only about four hands.

Dreadful .- A Mrs. Mair, of Freedom township, Maumee county, Ohio, on the 1st inst in a fit of insanity, threw her infant on the fire, by which it was empts to creep from the flames but as often did the insane mother thrust it in again, until it perished a. mong the embers! Mrs. M. has heretofore been subject to fits of mental aberration.

The Committee on Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania have reported a bill which contains appropriations to the amount of \$2,800,000 for various

Reading Journal that this Institution has been brought the St. Louis Republicin, of last Wednesday: to life again, and goes into operation under a new A singular incident occurred during the hollidays board of directors—ELIJAH DECHERT, President, and on the opposite side of the river. Two ladies who re-A. T. Boas, Cashier. The notes of the Bank are now sided in Illinois, came to the city to make purchases. A well dressed man followed them into several stores, at one of which one of them got a ten dollar bill changed Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg .- Mr. receiving the change in small bills. In the evening, Charles L. Schlatter, engineer, has made a report to on their return home, when a short distance from the tempting to hand it to him the wind eaught the bills and carried them off on to the ground. The man Iowa.—The sent of government of Iowa is to be re-loved from Burlington, its present location, to Iowa down, the ladies put whip to their horses and made off as fast as possible. On the way they heard the clatter of a horse's hoo's following them, but were too much terrified to stop or look back. When they had reached their own gate, behold the robber's horse was with them, a fine animal, with an elegant saddle, and a pair of saddle-bags, &c., but the man was no where in sight, they suppose his horse escaped whilst he was picking up the bills. On examining the saddle-bags a large sum of money was found and several articles wearing apparel, but nothing by which his name could be discovered. Up to Saturday last, no one had ppeared to claim the horse or property. acts we have from a respectable gentleman of the

> The Mailrobbers .- Judge Ewing has fixed the trial of Dr. Braddee, charged with robbing the mail near Uion town, Pa., at \$50,000 on his own account, and \$25,000 in two sureties each. Straes (Straver, his accomplice is said to be the son of a respectable family n that place. Dr. B. is committed to the Pittsburg

city, who assures us, that singular as the circumstan

ees may appear they are strictly correct.

A woman in Boston, who has been addicted to the vice of opium eating, has been committed for two years to the house of correction in that city at her own request and that of her husband, in order that she may ve an opportunity of subduing her depraved appetite. From some inquiries which we had occasion to nake several years ago, we are of opinion that this dreadful and most ruinous form of intoxication is much more common in this country than is generally supposed. Pitiable, guilty and degraded as is the ordinary drunkard, his case is far less deplorable and hopeless than that of the opium eater. Both construct for themselves a hell on earth, nay each is "himself a hell;" but while the former often loses the key of his prison the latter always throws it away to an irrecoverable istance .- Phila. Sent.

Adulteration of Drugs and Spices .- Very singular papers are sometimes put before the British Parliament, as well as before the American Congress. The late London papers mentions one which claims a passing notice, as it effects both sides of the Atlantic. It s a communication from a London druggist, in which he writer states that every drug and necessary of life sadulterated to an enormous extent before offered fo sale the in market. As to the drugs, let then pass: but the culinary preparations we cannot easily excuse. The genuine West India cayenne pepper is now made n London, and if it contained nothing but the ground perry of the piper indica, selected of a good color, the writer says he should desire no better.-But colored aw-dust, salt, vermillion, and other ingrediants are added. Ginger is often adulterated with flour and meal, flavored with capscioum to give it the requisite warmth. Mustard seed to the amount of one sixth only, and in many kinds not nearly so much as that, enters into the composition of the best Durham mustard, which is Durham only in name, the rest being composition of some kind, colored with tumeric, and spiced with capsiciums.—Black pepper is mixed with starch powder and English arrow root, to make white pepper. Coffee is mixed with the burnt root of the dandelion, known as the chickory, which from being ground at the drug mills, is itself liable to adulteration. course the coffee is much improved by its admixture. Chocolate and cocoa are mixed with ground sago, often itsel unfit for sale in any other state. - N. Y. Sun.

The Chinese. The Friend of India says, that the Chinese in Siam laugh at the English expedition a-gainst China, and say, if every individual of the Eng-lish nation were to go to China in his youth, and comnence the cutting off the heads of the unresisting Chinese, as fast as they could, they would find themselves grey headed old men, before they had got through with one fourth of the population !- Boston Rec.

The Friend of India attributes the falling off in the attendance of Pilorims at the festival of Juggernauth the past year, rether to the gradual spread of general and evangelical knowledge through the country, than to the separation of the shrine from the patronage of the State: and he assures us, that with so many missionaries and schools at work, it is impossible but that the people should outgrow the childish institutions, with which they have so long been fettered. In con

The old car at Meekish, which was covered with figures of abomination, having fallen to pieces about five ears ago, has been succeeded by another, from which very obscene picuture has been carefully excluded.

Lithography.-The London Anthenœum gives the following account of a new discovery, which must be interesting to artists:

"A report has reached us of an interesting discovery by Mr. Hullmandel, who had already done much to Improve Lithography, of a new mode of producing pictoral effects on lithographic stone, by tints washed with a brush, like sepia drawing, which yield impres sions so perfectly resembling original sketches, that the difference is act discernible. The painters, we are told, will now have at their command a means of multilpying their own works, which their habitual practice renders available without altering their style of handling; for this new mode of Lithography, or rather painting on stone, is just as if the sketch were made on stone, instead of on paper. The variety and delicacy of the tints, the freedom and facility with which they are produced, and modified as well, and their durability under the printing process, are anong the advantages attributed to this discovery, of which some trial specimens by Mr. Harding, been handed about privately, but not yet published; the patents by which Mr. Hullmandel has secured to

Florida.—A letter has been received at Pilatka from Colonel Loomis, dated at Fort Clinch, stating that

himself the benefit of his invention not being yet com-

thirty-three Indians had come in at the post. TIGER TAIL had alse come in and was going It is thought that in all about six hundred Indians have presented themselves at various posts along the coast on the Gulf side.

A party of the enemy lately attacked Fort Walker, killing two or three negroes and wounding one white woman. Fort Walker is between Micanopee and New (1 sub.) R. J. W. Polk (2 sub.)

The New Orleans' Bullettin says-

Among the late arrival at Havana from Europe. are mounced with quite a flourish, those of the Countess f Merlin, , a native of Cuba, but for many years a resient of Paris, and her companion, the far-famed Am-ERICA VESPUCCI. The former is extelled on account of her wonderful musical talent, and the latter that she claims direct descent from the discoverer of the New

Escape of the Notorious Dr. Hines .- The New Or eans Bulletin says :- By passengers arrived yesterday we learn that Hines broke out of the state prison at Baton Rouge on the 12th inst. We have not learned the particulars. He was condemned to 14 years imprisonment, for negro stealing. One of his fellow culprits, who escaped with him, we hear, has been reta-

The Philadelphia U.S. Gazette of yesterday says-The case of Thayer vs. the United States Bank, that nvolved about eleven hundred thousand dollars and has ccupied a considerable portion of public attention in ts progress through the courts, has, we learn, been rithdrawn by an amicable arrangement; the Bank, we near it stated, pays the principal and six per cent inthe Bank on resuming, the settlement makes no difference in the position of the Bank, her enlarged means in London giving her ample powers to meet the de-

### Congressional News.

Numerous petitions were presented in favor of a

general Bankrupt Law in the Senate. Mr. CLAY presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky in fayor of a Distribution of the proceeds from the sales of Public Lands.

SENATE.

Jan. 28.

The following very singular narrative we copy from of publication should go free from postage. A resolu. tion authorising the committee on Post Offices und Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of adopting

Mr. Clay spoke at length on the Pre-emption bill, without concluding. In the House of Representatives the Treasury Note Bill was discussed.

Mr. WHITE presented the resolution of the Legis-

lature of Indiana in favor of a National Bank. Mr. Clay resumed his remarks on the Pre-emption Bill. At he close of his remarks, Mr. TAPPAN of Ohio, made some personal remarks against Mr. CLAY charging him with a desire to dictate to the new administration which, however was denied by Mr. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 25 In the House of Representatives little was done, except delivering some speeches having reference to the Treasury Note Bill.

Nothing of importance transacted since the 25th.

#### Hymeniala

Married, On the 21st uit, by the Rev. M. Kieffer, Mr. TOBIAS FOREMAN to Miss MARY KELLER, all of Huntingdon co. Pa

At Elizabethtown, N J. on the 18th ult., at the resideno: of Reuben Van Pell, Eso by the Rev N. Murray, the REV. JONATHAN P. ALWARD to CATHARINE V. daugh, ter of the late Rev. John S. Viedenburg, of Somerville. Mr. and Mrs. Alward sail on the coming week as Missionaries of the Prestyterian Foreign Missionary Society, for the Western Coast of Africa.

— On Thursday the 18th ult., by the Rev. Albert Heisenstein, Mr. DENTON LEVIS of Fred. co., to Miss AMELIA MIDDLEKAUF of Hagerstown, Md.

— On the 5th ult. by the Rev. John M'Kinney, Mr. JOHN HATFIELD, to Miss CAROLINE BUCHER, all of Abermain P.

— On the 14th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Glessner, Mr. JACOB MYERS to Miss FANNY KLINE, both of Lancaster co, Pa.
— On the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN CONRAD to Miss MARTHA MEHAFFY, of Conestogo, Lancas. — On the 27th ult. Mr. SAMUEL BAUSMAN to Miss ELIZABETH DONER, of Lancaster county.

— On the same day by the same, Mr. DAVID REAM to Miss CAROLINE RUDY, both of Lancaster co. On the same day, by the same. Mr ABRAHAM REE-SER of Lebanon county, to Miss MARY NISSLY, of Lancas-

### Obituary.

Died, In New Holland, on the 19th ult. PHEBE ANN GLAUSER, second daughter of Isaac and Lydia Glauser. — Ou the 21st ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs ELIZA. BETH DILLER, in the 93rd year of her age. In Reading, Pa., on the 22nd ult., Mrs. REBECCA MUHLENBERG, wife of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, and daughter of the late Governor Hiester, aged about 60 years. In this place, on Monday morning last, Mrs. CATHA-RINE BYERS, consort of Mr. Eby Byers, in the 26th year of her age. Mrs. B. resided in Pittsburg since her marriage until within the last year.—She was a subject of a gracious work that prevailed in the churches in that city, a few years ago, and there made a public profession of that religion which has been her hope and solace during a protracted season of bodily affiction & enabled her to endure the pains and trials ncident thereto, with Christian fortitude and resignation

To applicants to the Board of Education for

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

1. Every applicant for aid must have been a mem-But we are civilly told this is the french mode, and of ber of the Church in good standing for at least six months, before the application can be sustained. 2. Every such applicant shall present to the Board

certificates from the pastor and consistory of the church

with which he has been connected, certifying as to his

piety, general character, pecuniary circumstances, &c. and shall sustain a satisfactory examination before the examining committee, as to experimental religion, metives in seeking the ministry &c. &c. 3. In addition to the above certificates, every applicant shall present a recommendation from the Classsis within those bounds he resides, and place himself under the care and direction of that Classis during the

continuance of his studies. 4. In all cases in which applicants have been for some time engaged in study, they shall produce a certificate from their teacher, certifying as to their talents and progress, and in all cases in which the applicant shall not have been previously engaged to study, he shall be required to be at least three months on trial, before he can be fully recognized as a beneficiary and

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

FLOUR,	Wheat,	per barrel.	\$4 a 4	93	
	Rye,	do.	. 2	80	
CORN MEAL,	,,	do.	3	08	
GRAIN,	Wkeat,	per bushel.		28	
	Rve.	do.		58	
	Corn,	do.		54	
	Oats,	do.		25	
BACON,		per cwt.	87 a 12	00	
PLASTER.		per ton.	· . 3	00	٠
FLAXSEED.		- per bushel,	1	10	
CLOVER SEED.		do	- 5	15	

STREET AT THE THE CHARTER TACE

BALT	LINOISE	HARREST NO.		
FLOUR.	Wheat.	per barrel,	\$4	371
	Rye,	do.	. 2	75
CORN MEAL,	• •	do.	3	00
GRAIN.	Wheat,	per bushel.	1.7.5	$\Omega$ ?
	Rye.	do.		50
	Corn.	do.	45 a	47
	Oats.	GD C		33
BACON,		per cwt.	10 a 11	60
PLASTÉR,	5	per ton,	4	37
FLAXSEED.		per bushel.	1	14
CLOVER SEED,		do:	5	12

## Acknowledgments.

LETTERS RECEIVAD. John Killinger, Esq., attended to; John Hoover (1 sub.) Michael Recd, Esq., (1 sub.) Rev. C. Gates; Rev. Samuel Helifenstein, sen.; Rev. D, Hertz (1 sub.) Abraham Clapp: will send it when ready—but doubt whether it can be sent by mail. Rev. D. Zacharias (38 subs.) Peter Newhard; Rev. John Cares (1 sub.) R. L. W. Belly, John C. Cres (1 sub.) R. L. W. Belly, John C. Cres (1 sub.) sub.) R. J. W. Polk; John T. Cookus, Esq., (1 sub.) Rev. Moses Kieffer (4 subs.) Rev. Adam Stump (1 sub.) J. Van Nest; John P. Achey; Charles H. Locher; F. W. Hoover; Benjamin Hill; W. P. Bell; Charles F. Hoffmeier; Rev. Henry Sonnendecker (3 subs.) David Speaker; Rev. B. C. Wolff, too late. S. A.

### MONIES RECEIVED.

Weekly Messenger. Jno. Killinger (Senate) 6, and A. Raiguel 4; By Rev. Mr. Zacharias, from Mrs. A. Markell, Mrs. C. Gebhart, H. Houck, G. Trissler, and Mrs. Bergman Decatur) each 2; William Berry (Chamb.) 2; By Mr. Cookus, from Mrs. M. Miller (Sheph.) 2, John Miller 1, Miss Willis (Middl.) 2, and Mrs. Haslett 2. C. H. Locher (Balt.) 2; F. W. Hoover (Pleastv.) 2; Benj. Hill 1; Abr. Yost 2. By Rev. H. Sonnendecker, from And. Brinker 2.50, Peter Heck 2.50, Dan. Heck 1.50, Peter Dehuff 2, Rev. H. Sonnendecker .50, W. Greenmayer (Columb.) 2, and Jno. Keener Unity) 2; David Speaker (Bl. Run) 2. By Rev. C. P. Wack, from Miss Hoyer (Har.) 2, J. J. Cantine P. Miss Goldman 2, Mrs. Ellen J. Busher 2, John ost (Mechanicsb.) 2, Miss Campbell (Germ.) 3.

BOOKS FORWARDED. 1 Bill. Rev. W. Conrad, Berlin, Pa.—per A. T. 1 Bill. Rev. J. Gerhart, Millersburg, Pa., per R. Road.

PARENT BOARD OF EDUCATION. Received of Mrs. Barnard Wolff \$5.00, and Mrs. Mary Wolff \$5.00, being their first annual payment on the Five Dollar plan, per B. S. S. \$10.90.

J. Helffenstoin, Freesurer plan for securing to the Farent Board of Education, a regular income of at least \$500 per annum for five years.

Received this week, from Mrs. Mary Wolff, (Chambersburg,) - - - - (paid) \$5.00

### Advertisements.

OCTOR WM. E. GRIER respectfully tenders his Profes-Store, where he may be consulted at all times (day or night) when not professionally engaged.

He would also inform the public, that he will continue to perform all operations in Dental Eurgery in the best manner and or very reasonable terms.

Dec. 30, 1840.—6 t.

The subject of making allterations in the postoffice law was debated at length—the end of which was that newspapers sent more than 30 miles from the place.

THE COMPENDIUM: Or Extracts from the Catechism For the Catechism and the compensation of the Catechism I for the catechism and the compensation of the catechism and the catechism in the family and sabbath School. Retail price, 61 cents—rounded large per hundred, or 50 cents per dezen.

### Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Messenger. THE PUBLICAN'S PRAYER. ST. -LUKE XVIII. 13.

O! merciful, within Thy temple kneeling, Let me not bring my vain heart's treasures there Nor as I bend, one taint of earthly feeling Enter to desecrate Thine House of pray'r; But, as I hear Thy word Thy will revealing, Let me be bow'd, as where Thyself hast trod-I look to Thee, each wound, each sorrow healing, -I pray to Thee: Be merciful, O Gon!

I know that many watch, their chains upon me, Sinful and strong, ev'n in Thy courts to fling; I know how often from those courts have won me Some of Earth's vanities, some 'cursed thing ;' Harldy dare I look up,-Thy baptism on me Vanish'd or stained in all its holy flood, And rites that ought to hallow, have undone me--I pray to Thee: Be merciful, O Gop!

Therefore with trembling steps as time is stealing, Still would I hasten to Thine House of pray'r, That as I bend myself, no sin concealing, Soul, body, spirit,-all-be prostrate there; And as I hear Thy word Thy will revealing Let me bow down as where Thyself hast trod--I look to Thee, each wound, each sorrow healing, -I pray to Thee : Be merciful O Gop! DELTA.

### Teachers' Department.

For the Weekly Messenger PRIMARY EDUCATION—READING. No. I.

In preparing a few Essays for the Messenger, on primary, and the elementary branches of an English education, I would state on the very threshold, that the sensitive faculty is considered as fundamental, and as the main instrument by which all the other faculties are gradually and consecutively developed; and, that it is the proper exercise and due culture of the various faculties which constitutes a good education: by which we intend to say no more nor less, than the proper formation of character—the preparation of a human being for usefulness and happiness, which of course, involves the careful development, the judicious cultivation, and proper direction of all the human powers, physical, intellectual and moral. But successfully to accomplish this, there is one leading, among other principles, which must always occupy a prominent place in primary education, in a course of instruction, both in its incipient and progressive stage. Indeed, it should never be lost sight of by parents and teachers-both should adhere firmly to it. It is a principle, which, from its comprehensive nature, and the important consequences flowing from it to our country, where children must be prepared to reverence the majesty of the law, ought to be the first lesson, the first habit—it ought to constitute the vital spirit of every future relation in life. It should pervade the whole character, and form the very atmosphere of the nursery and school room-I mean OBE-DIENCE.

' If children are not governed in the family, they will be restive under wholesome and necessary restraints in the school room; hence parents should fit their children, in this respect, for the school. If they have neglected this, the teacher must interpose; nay, enforce prompt obedience to all his demands. For the child that is disobedient at home; or is not habituated to obedience by the teacher. will not; indeed, cannot, from the very constitution of mind, profit as he ought, by the to walk out by that road any more.' instructions that he receives from the teacher. Obedience with children is, for some time, as Mrs. Parks came in. we all know, the substitute for knowledge and experience. Hence obedience should form the first and the continued lesson, in the primary education of children.

Next to, and connected with obedience, the teacher must engage the young learner, in such a series of exercises as to operate on mind. The sensitive faculty must be first exercised. Great care is necessary on the part of the instructor to make first impressions distinct and accurate, He should, in all his exercises, studiously aim at creating in the inquisitive child, habits of attention, so as to produce activity of mind, and the habit of observation, which cannot be formed and fostered too early, if not pushed beyond the capacity of the tender mind.

Having made these preliminary observations, which I deem necessary for the present. I shall now present some remarks and direc-

ON TEACHING TO READ.

teach a child to read well and soon. The mode usually pursued, is implicitly to follow the spelling book, in teaching the child the alphabet, as introductory to reading, to have him repeat the whole alphabet at once! What child, it is asked, can at once, retain any distinct idea of twenty-five different characters, with their doubtful and various sounds? This mode of procedure has done much to retard the progress of the child's reading, much more than many, who have little or no experience in teaching, are ready to admit.

From many year's teaching, I have found as the result of experience, that to teach a child well and soon, entire words, instead of the whole alphabet, should be presented .-These words, however, should be of a familiar kind; as: ox, box, fox, in, pin, tin, cow, is, his, a, an, man. As soon as the child can read these at sight, other words of one syllable, should be presented in connection with the preceding, in the form of a sentence, or part of a sentence. The lesson may be arranged according to the following specimen-

An ox eats The ox eats grass

The cow eats green grass The ox loves to eat green grass

The fox is in the tin box

The man has a fox in the red box.

The ox, the cow, the fox, and the man can

The lesson should by all means, be so the habit of carrying the sense along with the vine life. He who has never seen the Sun

The importance of the subject demands it, that the reading exercises be performed slowly, and words very distinctly pronounced ing, gets as it were, the mouth in tune; give er's life had taught them to live, so had his beside its doctrinal, we may obtain a view of dy

teach reading.

the proper standard which they are to aim at, speak louder, and to enunciate distinctly.

cal reading, I repeat it, the teacher should never lose sight of an important and paramount which earth and hell could not force from the be made to recognize, in the adaptation which exercise, namely, to teach the child to think right course. Thus they were fitted for all obtains between unaided nature below and ed to. in the incipient and progressive stage has a temper so exquisite, it can trim a feath- plation from above, that we indeed have of reading. Mind is the subject upon which | er and cleave iron bars. the instructor has to operate in teaching. We fear this is too much neglected by our school masters. Every child may be taught to compare, discriminate, and reason. For that purpose, every reading lesson should be acthese and illustrations by the teacher, few children receive a love of knowledge while young, and as is too often the case, have very little taste in boy- or manhood, for reading.

In another number, the subject shall be resumed, in which I purpose to suggest several methods to teach reading, and at the same time make it both a profitable and interesting ex-1. D. R. ercise.

#### Children's Department.

MARY MILLER AND HELEN PARKS. OR THE FOLLY OF DISCONTENT.

Many years ago I read a story which forcibly illustrated the folly of discontent. It was in poetry, but here is the substance of it, in a dress of plain prose.

A farmer's daughter, I will call her Mary Miller, was permitted to take a walk in the fields one Saturday afternoon. She had been to school all the week, and this privilege deighted her very much. She soon left the dusty road, and rambled from hillock to hilock, gathering the flowers which pleased her fancy. Sometimes she watched the glassy brook, and listened to the merry birds. Sometimes she bounded after the gay butterfly, and then ran to pick some flowers whose gaudy colors attracted her eye. In short, wherever her light heart prompted, her nimble feet car-

ried her. She was near the road side when she saw glittering coach pass slowly by. There was no one in it but a little girl about Mary's nge. A driver sat in front, guiding the sleek orses, which trotted in their rich harness. When the girl wished to stop, he instantly checked them; when she wished them to go forward, they started at his word. A footman was on his 'stand' behind. If the little girl saw a flower in the field, or by the road side, she had only to speak, and the carriage stopped while the footman ran to fetch it. In short, she seemed to have no wish ungratified. As Mary looked at the coach her heart sunk, her feet lost their lightness, her spirits their gaiety, and her face its smiles. walked gloomily along, and with sour looks

humble dwelling. 'Have you had a delightful walk, my child?'

aid she. 'O no,' said Mary pettishly, 'I should have njoyed it pretty well, but Helen Parks came long in her carriage, and when I saw how nappy she appeared, with her coachman and ootman to wait upon her, and remembered that I was a poor girl, and must always go a foot, and wait upon myself, I could hardly help crying, If she wanted any thing she had only to speak, or point to it, and the footman instantly ran and brought it to her. But off, I must go and get it myself. I don't mean

Her fretful voice was scarcely hushed, when 'How did your daughter emoy her ride this

afternoon?' said Mrs. Miller, when her wealthy guest had thrown herself languidly upon an uncushioned chair.

Here the reader should know that Helen was lame, so that she had not walked in several years.

'She would have enjoyed it very well,' said the lady in a tone of condescension, but just as she came where she had the finest prospects, she saw a little girl skipping about the fields. She watched her happy movements as she ran, wherever her fancy led her, and when she recollected that she could never enjoy herself thus, she said she could scarcely restrain her tears.' 'You cannot think,' said she, 'how sad it was to feel that I must be lifted into the carriage whenever I wish to take the air; and when I see a pretty flower, I can never pick it myself, but must wait till some it to me. I watched the happy girl said she she laid her face upon my lap, and wept pro- day; their religion and their life were the fusely. 'Mother,' said she, 'I will never same.-The Dial. ride out by those fields again,

### Religious.

THE EARLY CHRISTIANS. AN ELOQUENT EULOGY.

Before our Saviour had seen five and thirty summers, he was put to death by such. men as thought old things were new enough, and false things sufficiently true, and like owls and bats, shriek fearfully when morning comes, because their day is in the night, and their power, like the spectres of fable, vanishishes as the cock-crowing ushers the morning in. But his doctrine was ripe, though he was young. The trnth he received at first hand from God, required no age to render it

ing the muscles of the throat and chest full death taught them to die to the body, that the its evperimental evidence also, we must look play, impresses afresh upon the ears of all, soul might live greater and more. In their to one side of the disruption, as well as to the hearts burned a living consciousness of God; other-and if by the eye of conscience we are and gives the diffident sufficient confidence to a living love of man. They became rare men made to see ourselves, while by the eye of a such as the world seldom sees. Some of simple perusal we see the word of Him who While the child is acquiring the art of vo- them had all of woman's tenderness, and hath spoken to us from heaven. Then, as if more than man's willand strength of endurance by the light of immediate revelation, may we -this cannot be too early and strictly attend- work. So the Damascus steel, we are told, that doctrine which is offered to our contem-

Christianity of Christ, desiring to scatter this conviction is imparted by what we see of the precious seed in every land of the wide world. | celestial part unfolded in the Bible, so tallying The Priest, the Philosopher, the Poet, and | with what we know of the terrestial part that companied by oral remarks; for the want of the King-all who had love for the past, or lies in the recesses of our own conscience. an interest in the present delusions, -join | This is a conviction which does not wait on forces to cast down and tread into dust these the tardy processes of human criticism-and Jewish fishermen and tentmakers.—They fet- while the laborious commentator has gazed ter the limbs; they murder they body; but for years upon the record, and never felt the the word of God is not bound, and the soul force of its personal application, the simple goes free. The seed, sown broadcast with peasant who knows himself a sinner, has faith and prayers, springs up and grows night | found out the adjustments of Scripture, with and day, while men wake, and while they all the moral and spiritual necessities under sleep. Well it might, beneath the hot sun of which he labors; and so, without one ray of persecution, and moistened by the dew that guidance from the literature of the schools, martyrs shed. 'The mailed Roman, hard as of Christian flesh, and beginning to worship that, saw with changed heart, the heroism of the Christian soul; the spear dropped from his hand, and the man, new-born, prayed greater and stronger than before. Hard-hearted most ingenuous and well-sustained demonstra-Roman men, and barbarians from the fabulous Hydaspis, stood round in the Forum, while acceptation, when simply expounded among or flame that never says enough. They whispered to one another—those heard-hearted been moved, and all whose reasoning faculties men-in the rude speech of common life, more persuasive than eloquence. That young man has a dependant and feeble father, a wife and a little babe, newly born, but a day old. He leaves them all to uncertain trouble, worse to keep them awake. The insipidity of a perhaps than his own, yet neither the love of a young and blissful life, nor the care of parent, and wife, and child, can make him swerve an inch from the truth. Is there not tered wide the eloquent ashes of the uncomsymbolical dust, which Moses cast towards Heaven, was less prolific and less powerful than his.

beareth away the victory.' CHRISTIANITY OF CHRIST; the true ideal of engine of Christian proselytism. It is not a divine life; such its history for three hun- by weilding the arguments of subtle controdred years. It is true that, soon as it was versy, or by plying the analogies of skilful organized into a church, there were divisions and varied illustration, that any effectual contherein, and fierce controversies, Paul with- viction is carried. It is by simply promulgastanding fickle Peter to the face. It is true ting the doctrine and confiding the acceptance hirelings came from time to time to live upon the flock; indolent men wished to place their one with the knowledge that a man has of his one, who works for money, can go and fetch arm-chair in the church and sleep undisturb- own heart, and the sense by which he is Much skill and patience are requisite to for a few minutes, as she danced so gaily addevour. But in spite of all this, there was but award his confidence to a statement, ed; ambitious men sought whom they might touched of his own necessities. He cannot mong the birds and flowers, and then order- still a religious life. Christianity was someed the footgran to bring me a few daisies which | thing men felt, and felt at home, and in the | grew by the road side; but I soon threw them market place, by fire-side and field-side, no of his own bosom-and thus Christianity away, she added, for I could not bear to look less than in the temple. It was something commends itself to the acceptance of its disat them. She directed the coachman to drive they would make sacrafice for, leaving father ciples, not through the medium of lengthenhome, that her feelings might no longer be and mother and child and wife, if needful; ed argument or lofty erudition; but simply aggravated by the sight of pleasure which she something they would die for, thanking God through the Word brought nigh unto them, could not share. When the footman brought they were worthy of so great an end. Still her in, and placed her carefully upon the sofa | more, it was something they lived for every | conscience.

> From the Christian Intelligencer. FORCE OF TRUTH.

STUDENT. ADAPTATION OF THE GOSPEL TO THE HUMAN

CHARACTER. There are many high and heavenly things announced to us in the New Testament. And mature. So he perished. But, as the oak there are earthly things, too, such as the hidthe woodman fells in Autumn on the mounden things of the heart, for the full disclosure I were as in months past, when the candle of tain side scatters ripe acorns over many a of which the eye of conscience must be openrood, some falling perchance into the bosom ed, that we may perceive how truly it is that simple, that while the child, in being taught of a stream, to be cast up on distant fertile the Bible tells us of our wayward and wilful his letters and to read, may understand, with- shores, so his word sprung up a host of men alienation from God-and how righteously out too much effort, what he reads. This is | -living men, quickened by his words, elec- therefore He may hold us in the light of everall-important. It will create in the learner, trified by his love, and enchanted by his di- lasting outcasts from the place where his honor dwelleth. It tells us of a great disrupsound, which will arm him with two forces, can learn nothing of it from all our words; tion that took place between earth and heaven, instead of one, according to the usual method, but he who has once looked thereon, can never and points out the way in which a connection to grapple with the difficulties he has to en- forget its burning brilliance. Thus these again may be established between them. We of denominations, or in any theological diccounter, in his first attempt—the one, the men, "who had been with Jesus," were lit may look to those lofty announcements with tionary; which, although it has neither disknowledge of words, the other, a knowledge up by him. His spirit passed into them, as the eye of scholarship—we may survey in all tinct creed nor separate temples, still it is enof what he reads. These conspire to regulate the Sun into the air, with light and heat. They its parts and varieties that doctrine which has titled to a specific notification: this sect I shall and direct, and accelerate each other, that by were possessed and over-mastered by the new been brought forward to our view from heaven denominate Curiosi. Their identifying trait their joint aid and impetus, he learns in less spirit they had drunken in. They cared only above; and even delight ourselves with the is a love of novelty. They may belong to than one half the time, usually spent accord- for the truth, and the welfare of their brother symmetry and the firm connection of all its any preacher, who, for a time, can interest ing to the method now generally spursued to men. Pleasure and ease, the endearments of articles—we may weigh the import of every them by somethingnew, and they attach them quiet life and the dalliance of home, were but | verse by the lexicon; and looking on the face | selves to every congregation that has some a bubble to them, as they sought the priceless of the record, be the most skilled of all theolo- thing going on out of the common way. Thus that great care betaken at the very beginning, pearls of divine life. Their heart's blood- gians, in the system of truth which it unfolds they are carried along the stream of profeswhat was it to these men? They poured it to us. But that our Christianity should be- sion, like ships and twigs that are floating joyfully as festal wine was spent at the mar- come a matter of home and practical exersise, near the edge of a river, they are intercepted

broken loose from God; but that this is the Forth to the world are sent these willing way in which the old alliance between earth seedsmen of God; bearing in their bosom the and heaven will again be cemented. The does he rejoice in his Bible, and has embraciron from his hundred battles, saw the heroism ed its promises, and most rationally believes in the truth.

Thus, where there is a sense of guilt, bare statement may do immediately what without that sense, cannot be done by the tion. The Gospel thus finds credence and some Christian was burned with many tor- simple hearers, who practically are in earnest, tures for his faith. They saw his gentle which is vainly attempted by a laboring and meekness, far stronger than the insatiate steel ambitious oratory among men whose fancies have been regaled, and whose feelings have have been put on the play of their most congenial exercise, while their consciences are in profoundest dormancy. Such men require a stream of argument, or the flashes of imagery, naked statement has no charms for them .-Were it the statement of their deliverance from that which they actually dreaded, they would feel an interest, but they have no dread, God in this? And so when the winds seat- and therefore they seek not for deliverance. We stand not in need of any literary attracplaining victim to regal or priestly pride, the tion whatever, to secure a welcome admittance for the offer of a discharge from the debt which oppresses us, or of an unfailing cure for the disease under which we labor. But So the world went on for two ages. But take away our personal interest from such a in less than three centuries the faith of that communication, and that our attention may be lowly man, and so ultimately slain, proclaim- engaged, there must be the exhibition of proofs by the fearless voice of those trusting apostles and principles and processes of reasoning. written in the blood of their hearts, and illu- In the same way the doctrine of the atoneminated by the divine life they lived—this ment may either be argumented in the terms faith goes from its low beginning on the Gal of scholarship, or it may be stated in the terms lilean lake, through Jerusalem, Ephesus, Anti- of a simple affirmation. The argument may och, and Alexandria; ascends the throne of be listened to and liked by men who feel no the Cæsars, and great men, and temples, and personal concern, and therefore make no pertowers, and rich cities, and broad kingdoms, sonal application. The statement may lodge, and pouting lips, she entered her mother's lie at its feet. What wrought this wondrous and with the power of its own inherent evichange so suddenly; in the midst of such dence, in the bosoms of men, who see the deadly peril; against such fearful odds? Was lineaments of truth in a doctrine, which bears it not because his doctrine was felt to be true, upon it so many traces of correspondence with real, divine, satisfying to the soul; proclaimed the needs and the fears and the aspirations of by real men, true men, who felt what they a nature which they know to be undone .said, and liked what they felt? Man was Thus faith standeth not in the wisdom of man. told there was a God still alive, and that God That power of demonstration which might a Father; that man had lost none of that high make us converts to the philosophy that he nature which shone in Moses, Solomon, or expounds will not make us converts to the Isaiah, or Theseus,, or Solon, but was still Gospel which he preaches. Conversion to capable of Virtue, Thought, Religion, to a de- the truth as it is in Jesus, does not lie in the gree, those sages not only never realized, but understanding, being reached by a train of never dreamed of. He was told there were deductions; but it lies in the conscience being when I wanted something, if it was ever so far Laws for his nature,—duties to be done; reached by the assertion of the naked truth. Rights for his nature, rights to be enjoyed; To preach the Gospel is not to argue, but to Hopes for his nature, -hopes to be realized, proclaim it. The bare proclamation of it ofand more than realized, as man goes forward ten has been followed by the immediate belief o his destiny, with perpetual increase of stat- of it, and it may be so still. The mere uture. It needs no miracle, but a man to terance of what the Gospel is, frequently of spread such doctrines. You shall as soon itself has prompted the firm conviction that stay Niagara with a straw; or hold in the the Gospel is true. The moment that it was swelling surges of an Atlantic storm, with the apprehended as to the meaning of it, by the "spider's most attenuated thread," as prevent authority of an evidence that was instantly and the progress of God's truth, with all the Kings, | powerfully felt, it has bidden an acquiescence Poets, Priests, and Philosophers, the world in the truth of it. There may be a somthing has ever seen; and for this plain reason, that without, that so responds to the moral consti-Truth and God are on the same side. Well tution within, and that respondency may be said the Ancient, "Above all things Truth | so close, and so complete in all its adaptations, as to impress most rationally the belief of its Such was the nature, such the origin of the boing a true doctrine. That is the grand of it to the way in which it meets, and is at which, however, unaccompanied it may be with reasoning, reveals to him the intimacies

> and the manifestation of its truth unto their "I will look for Him."-This is peculiar language. It is the language of none in heaven. There, all have found him, and are forever near with the Lord. It is the lan-Perceiving in the Christian Intelligencer | guage of none in hell. There they are only two extracts from the works of Dr. Chambers, | concerned to escape from his hand, and to eand supposing, therefore, that they were ac- lude his eye. It is not the language of any in ceptable, I have sent, for your columns, the the world. There they are active and eager thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sections of the enough, but they rise up early and sit up late, chapter on the "Experimental Evidence of eat the bread of sorrow, to gain some tempothe Truth of Christianity"-the insertion of rai advantage, honor or pleasure, but none which will probably be as edifying to others saith, "Where is God my Maker, who givas they have been interesting to eth songs in the night." It is not the language of all in the church. There are some happy souls who know the joyful sound, and walk in the light of God's countenance; in his name they rejoice all the day and in his righteousness they are exalted. But there are others, whose desire is to his name, and to the remembrance of him, whose wish is, "O that the Lord shined npon my soul and the Almighty was yet with me." These are the persons saying, and they cannot do better than say, "I will look for him!"—Jay.

### THE CURIOSI.

There is one sect in the religious world, which, although not mentioned in any book plainly enunciated. Slow and distinct read- riage in Cana of Gallilee; for, as their teach- instead of distant speculation; or rather, that by every weed, and whirled in every little ed-[ Rev. J. A. James.

### Advertisements.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this Institution closes on Wednes day30th of September, the day of annual commencement e November 11th, and con The Winter Session will comp tinue 22 weeks. It is desirable that applicants for admissi nto College, should present themselves sometime during the week before commencement day or at the beginning of the Winter Session, the Professors being for the most part absent in vácations.

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

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

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

Professor of Natural Science. Andrew Young A. B.

Tutor in Languages.

It is expected that the Professorship of Natural Scienc will very shortly be filled. will very shortly be filled.

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

EXPENSES.

SCMMER SESSION. WINTER SESSION \$12,00 \$18,00 2,50 3,50 1,50 1,50 31 50 22 weeks 38 50 3 50 3 50 51 00 65 00

Those who board in College eat in commons and the abov Those who board in College eat in commons and the above is the steward's charge. Some who board in town pay a little less per week. The Students furnish the fuel and lights required in their rooms. Those who furnish their own rooms pay twelve and a half cents per week less. It is generally recommended to Students to furnish their own rooms. It prevents disappointment in the quality of the 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 within the first four weeks of the Session. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. This department is chiefly designed to fit Students for Col

but young men who wish to pursue only English studies partial course, are not excluded from its advantages. a partial course, are not exclu ere are two vacations of four weeks, in April and Octobe d continues 24 weeks. The Summer Session consists of 2

The Instructors are Rev. William A. Good A. M. RECTOR. E. V. Gerhart A. B. ASSISTANTS.

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

Winter Session. Summer Session.
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Sept. 30, 1840.

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Thankful for the encouragement heretofore extended to him in his humble efforts to promote the cultivation of Sacred Music, he flatters himself, that the new Edition will not disappoint any of its patrons into whose hands it may Chambersburg, ( Dec. 30, 1840.

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