New Series. Vol. 6, No. 27.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841.

Whole Number 287

### Original.

#### For the Weekly Messenger. THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM.

¶ 14. CALVIN IN GENEVA. Early in the year 1536, after he had pub-

tions of childhood; sold his small partrimony; assailed.

scholars of the age, is found to give way like

sight," says Beza, "to see and hear those work of religion. Farel excelled in a certain might be a preacher combining the qualities he has promised." of these three, he would deserve to be counted Lausanne. In the year 1558, he was con- ference held at Zurich, Farel and Calvin point, the case was attended with great con- afterwards in our own New England, the prinstrained to leave the place, on account of op- frankly admitted that they had perhaps gone flict and distress in his soul. He had flattered ciple was held that the Church must extend her position excited by his strict views on the subject of church discipline. After a short stay ed the essential points of their case, however, through the fiery furnace, by sending him using the State as her servant, so far as necesin Geneva again, he withdrew for his health to the South of France. His death took place, and the exercise of discipline, they could yield view of the negotiations which were so indus- gion might seem to require. In other words, A. D. 1571, about seven years after the removal of his illustrious friend Calvin.

To the people of Geneva, Calvin's settlement in the place was attended with the high-

\*" Genevae non tem consilio vel hortatu quam formidabili Farelli obtestatione retentus sum, acsi Deus violentam mihi è coelo manum injiceret." Thus

† The same view of the admiral triumvirate is given

Gallica mirata est Calvinum ecclesia nuper Quo nemo docuit doctius:

Et miratur adhuc fundentem mellea Viretum,

Aut interibis Gallia

Quo nemo tonuit fortius

Est quoque te nuper mirata, Farelle, tonantem, Quo nemo fatur dulcius: Scilicet aut tribus his servabere testibus olim.

est satisfaction. After his first sermon par- work. Here he was received with open arms. place with apprehension. Next to God, you tioned. The elements of disorder, were un- he has been faithful to his word. There are ticularly, the feeling in his favor appeared to Bucer had before this corresponded with him, can best witness, that I was retained there commonly powerful and active, in the place, passages in it however where we should debe almost enthusiastic. Many came to him at and entertained the most exalted opinion of only by the yoke of my vocation, which, as and must have created immense trouble under sire rather more precision and perspically. his lodgings, to express their gratification, his character. Calvin would have been glad imposed by God himself, I durst not shake off. any system, which aimed at order and right In aiming to attain too much refinement and and to engage him to preach again on the now to refire, at least for a time, from public So long as I was bound fast, I was willing to teousness as its end. False ideas with regard elegance in his style, Leo Juda has sometimes following day. But, alas, this popularity was life; but Bucer adjured him again in the name endure everything, rather than entertain the to liberty and grace, running themselves out wandered too far from the proper signification: destined soon to experience a most formidable of God, as Farel had done before, not to give thought of change, which was often suggested. into all imaginable forms of antinomian practive significances. lished his Institutes in Latin as well as French, shock. The principles of the reformation itself way to this feeling. "He adduced the case But now being by God's grace liberated, who tice, had connected themselves more or less doctrines of the Reformation, and professing." Calvin went for a short time into Italy; either invited there by Renata, the accomplishinvited there by Renata, the a ed and liberal-minded duchess of Ferrara, or measure. And it was soon found besides, that the office of a teacher." After this he found such injury? I have, moreover, forgotten the they seem to have wrought more extensively preserved some expressions consecrated by the attracted simply by the prospect of being usethe men who now presided over the work, ed a French church in Strasburg, which he art of ruling great masses of people. Here I or deeply, than at Geneva. Here, Libertin- usage of the Church. Genebrard has critiful in that quarter. This lady, a daughter of were disposed to carry it forward in a much continued to serve while there as pastor. He have to do for the most part with persons who ism, as it was called, formed iself into an original description with too much severity. Louis XII, of France, and educated in the best style at the French court, had been led to Manual to Serve with the long. He either preached or lectured even this is burdensome—how much more the and blasphemy. Corrupt opinion and impure has judged it somewhat too favorably. He favor the protestant views; and it seemed for Many accordingly who were well enough pleased every day. Here he began his exceptical other!—Nevertheless these are not hindrane practice, went hand in hand together, defying adds however, "although the Latin version of the least protestant views; and it seemed for Many accordingly who were well enough pleased every day. Here he began his exceptical other!—Nevertheless these are not hindrane practice, went hand in hand together, defying adds however, "although the Latin version of the least protestant views." a time, that a door was likely to be opened ed with the idea of being free from the yoke works, and continued to improve his Institutes. ces which can withhold me from obeying my as it were at times the very heavens, and ma-Italy. Calvin's visit had the effect of bring. it was proposed to subject them to ecclesiasti-

Ferrara, one article of which required him to leges free and open to all who might choose however, of Olivetan's translation, than an subterfuge; for as I desire the good of the sesare not without their analogy. Is it strange, theological forms and scholastic distinctions, exclude all Frenchmen from his court; and to consider inemseives in ner communion.—
thus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, When they found themselves vigorously resistthus, with the dispersion of its principal friends, when they found themselves in ner community.

There is the principal friends is the principal friends when the principal friend the incipient reformation was crushed.

From Italy Calvin returned once more this native France. It was however only to his native France. It was however only to how the pastors. There are then, in the pastors. There hosannas passed over precisely adapted to here, they were filled with all bitterness and unitary them."—In such a frame of mind, we be surprised, to hear him denounced as harsh, tyrannical and severe? Is it any wonder that he should have been stigmatized as him because the place. The mass was re-estable to course but one conclusion to which Calvin and Farel saw themselves. his native France. It was nowever only to quickly mio blood-timisty executations, and in bid her a final farewell; for he could find no a little while, Calvin and Farel saw themselves, lished, and women were no longer allowed to course but one conclusion to which Calvin the pope of Geneva, by all who felt his hand the larger of these works, "has carefully write could come when the whole Church was been sugmanded as the larger of these works, "has carefully write."

ing to stay there but a single night; for all spirit of licentiousness and factious disorder in ready to seek their return. Calvin however, not very inventive, I should have been at no was more or less chaotic there still, with re- the place, which soon found occasion to show had no wish to go back. He cherished no un- loss for evasions, but I knew that I was deal- unflinching firmness, in the work of reform. gard to religion, and he found but little to at- itself in strong opposition to the action of the christian sentiment towards the place; but ing with God, who penetrates all such dis- He became the life and soul of the little retract him to the place. He had his eye main. new system; and this the more successfully, showed on the contrary a lively interest all guises. Therefore I subdue my spirit, public, in its civil regulations, as well as in ly, it would seem, on Strasburg; where he hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies and hoped to be at liberty to pursue his studies make himself useful. God however intended extreme. All amusements and indulgences, quarrelled with their new ministers, he immediately of the 13th of September, 1541, Calvin re- no less than offences against men. Laws differently. Farel was at this moment anxi- which were supposed to have an irreligious diately wrote to them, exhorting them in strong turned to Geneva. He was received with a were enacted accordingly against all prevaously looking round for a suitable man to as- tendency, were prohibited by the government. terms to honor those who were over them in sort of triumph by magistrates and people.— lent vices, and a vigilant supervision exercissist in carrying forward and completing the A milliner, for having fitted out a bride in too the Lord. And when cardinal Sadolet, in the A herald, sent out for the purpose, escorted ed over the manners of the whole city. The work, which he had been happily instrumen- luxuriant style, was put under arrest for three year 1539, addressed a letter to the city, de- him into the city. He had prepared himself people were required to attend public worship, tal in commencing at Geneva; and when he days; and the mother and two female friends, signed to make an impression in favor of po- to pronounce a discourse, in vindication of his at stated times during the week. All profane learned that Calvin was in the place, it seem. who had accompanied the wedding party to pery, which no one in the place was able former conduct. This however was rendered and abusive language was forbidden. So also, ed to be revealed to him from the Spirit, that church, were also punished. A gambler was properly to answer, Calvin at once came for unnecessary, as the people of their own ac- all games of chance and boisterous amuse-God had here brought within his reach the very person who was needed for this great hung about his neck. Cases like these gave the declared that he could never themselves.

| All the declared that he could never themselves. and important field. He called upon him ac- some show of reason to the hue, and cry cease to love the people of Geneva as his own cordingly, and urged him to become his help- which now began to be raised against the pas- soul, and that nothing less than death could rendered memorable to himself, among other breaking through all barriers. Calvin however here, in the work of the Lord. Calvin ex- tors, on the part of those who in their hearts dissolve the relation in which he felt himself

studies, which he was not likely to have in certain church usages, which were still re- of what he must expect to encounter again, in match with a young lady superior to himself were untiring.

Three days in the week, he Geneva; he was not one of those, who could tained in other places. Bern particularly incase he should return. Besides he was now in rank and possessed of some wealth, who lectured on the close; and every other week, Geneva; he was not one of those, who could be always giving out, and never taking in.—
On this Farel, in the spirit of one of the ancient prophets, said to him with awful solemnic cient prophets, with respect to rites; requiring the prophets of the arm of the cient prophets of the cient prophets

church power as such, to which alone belong- Viret joined with Farel in urging Calvin to re- proach, that he had no issue, to perpetuate his Calvin consented to remain at Geneva; but ed the right of excluding or admitting, as the turn. The opportunity for propagating the name. Referring to this, he says, "God was not willing at first to take any fixed charge. case might seem to require. On this ground, gospel in France, was supposed to be at this gave me a little son; he took him away.— He was soon constrained however to become he was not willing to administer the sacrament, time particularly favorable; and Geneva fur-Baudoin counts it a reproach, that I have no both teacher of theology and preacher. Thus both teacher of theology and preacher. Thus was he settled finally on the field, for which who manifested nothing like a religious spirit, ence to this field. This consideration had throughout the Christian world." God evidently had intended him, in all his and who could be expected therefore only to such an effect in the end on Bucer and his Calvin's fears, with regard to his return to previous training. Besides Farel, he had for his associate in the work of the ministry, at coming forward. To the requisition of the and joined with the Swiss in recommending edge of the place, connected with his own this time, Peter Viret, whose name has been magistracy therefore, enjoining the administration. The call from Geneva was firm purpose not to recede from the ground already mentioned. Differing from one and tration in the usual way, without regard to the most earnest and pressing. Jacob Bernhard, he had already taken there in relation to disother in the most striking manner, these three views of the pastors, in the midst especially of one of the preachers in the place, wrote to cipline and church power. He knew that his men formed the most happy union, both as it so much passion and uproar as had now come him, informing him how the people had first principles vigorously carried forward must regarded their public labors and their relations to prevail, neither he nor Farel could think of committed this cause to God, with tears, in excite fresh commotion; and yet he could not in private. "It was truly a most pleasant giving place by subjection, even for an hour. their public prayers, beseeching him to send admit the thought of the smallest compromise, three men who were so great in the Church of Easter Sunday at all. This order they refus- ded; how when the Council of two hundred own conscience. He came back accordingly God, distinguished as they were with different ed to obey. Calvin preached in the cathedral, met the next day, all demanded Calvin; and with the full purpose, to carry out his own many weighty thoughts, as he uttered words. great loser; but it is well that I have served watchman of the house of Israel." Whence I have often thought, that if there | him, who always bestows on his servants what |

Efforts were not wanting, on the part of which he was so anxious if it were possible, to ways infringing, more or less, on the proper too far, in some of their views. As it regard- himself that God would not call him to pass superintendence over the whole community, nothing. The government of Bern finally triously urged to secure his return, this hope government must have always more or less of pastors, to secure their restoration. On reach- his bosom, with the wish for rest. "It is on a later period to the "blue laws" of Connecticut,

entrance! not knowing in what direction to turn. In suffered at Geneva, I inwardly tremble at the not necessary that the ecclesiastical power lished it at Paris with the vulgate two years he remained concealed for several decountries. necessary for them sorrowfully to separate. common, while laboring together. I am well the whole matter have been devolved upon the Bible of Vatablus. Farel received an invitation to Neuschatel, aware that sufferings await me, and that if I care of the civil authority, as such. which he felt himself constrained to accept. live for Christ my life must be a conflict.— At the same time, however, it is clear that those which are too literal, and consequently ces of its honorable members.

Italy. Calvin's visit had the effect of bring- in was proposed to subject them to concended any other form. Their of Germany, and had the field of his influence me, therefore, to abstract myself from the con- aspired to an open ascendency in the officers by of Leo's works were his two Catechisms Church. He scon found however, that the liberty must be licentiousness and freedom in this way greatly enlarged. While here, he sultation; beg our friends not to consult my of the State, was Calvin called to stand, year way was not yet open for the work of Christ, from all restraint. They would brook no diswas drawn into various negotiations, relating opinion;—and that they may be more unbiafter year, as the main bulwark of truth and offorts of their class in the Reformed Church, in this region. The inquisition fixed its eye cipline. The Church must be as catholic, in to the sacramentarian question, in all of which assed and conscientious in their deliberation, religion. Farel compared him, in these cirupon him; and he saw himself constrained her outward constitution, as she had been in he sustained a prominent part. In the year I conceal from them a great part of my feelcumstances, to Moses, bearing for so long a rely on the judgment of the Swiss writers of almost immediately to retire. The pope about her popish form, taking sinners of every destable which was rather a revision of the lings. I protest, however, that I am not dealalmost immediately to retire. The pope about ner popisin form, taking sinners of every uesserver, that I am not uear this time formed a treaty with the duke of cription into her arms, and making her privi- whole bible; which was rather a revision, ing craftily with God, nor am I seeking any derness; and it must be allowed, that the ca- chaste and lively in their style, free from all convergence to the good of the convergence without their analysis. It is the convergence without their analysis and the convergence of Olivetan's translation.

cused himself; he was not willing, he said, to hated all discipline. These formed in a little to stand towards them still as their minister. this business he proceeded with great deliber- er new strength from day to day. His hands make himself useful in a more general way;
he needed opportunity too for pursuing his he stand taken at Geneva on the subject of place, and shrunk in his soul from the thought liverance, that he was not drawn into a every quarter. His pastoral and pulpit labors

a pretext, that unless you address yourself at Geneva. The pastors were not disposed to that if he went back it must be in company farther deliberation. Thus the matter fell He became soon the acknowledged centre espewith us to this work, the curse of God will yield to this absurd demand. The magistrates with Farel. The people of Neufchatel, how- through; for he seems to have been afraid cially, of the entire "Reformed Church." In grant his Spirit to the children, that they may rest upon you, for seeking your own honor rather than that of Christ." Calvin felt him- on discussion and agitation.

The magistates with Tarel. The people of Treatment, now people of Treatment, n self overpowered by the spirit which breathed indulged in some political remarks; which age the overtures which were going forward suit in another direction. His second nego- as a principal stay and prop of the reformation. through these words. They were to his con- called forth an order from the Council, forbid- in relation to himself. But his faithful friend ciation however came to nothing also, in the Against the pope, against the bigotry of intolscience, like the voice which thundered through ding such freedom. All this gave great ad- had quite other thoughts of the case, and ex- end. Finally he found a wife, with whom he erant consubstantiationists, against pelagianthe heart of Saul, on his way to Damascus. vantage to the party of the libertines, as they erted himself with all his might to secure the had every reason to be satisfied, in Idelette de ism, against errors in the Reformed com-It seemed to him, as he himself says long af- were called, who were laboring for the entire very point which was thus deprecated. He Bures; the widow of a man, whom he had munion itself, as well as on Christian doctrine the public catechisings in the Church; which ter the event, as if God had stretched out his overthrow of the new discipline. They care urged Calvin to yield to the wishes of Geneva, been instrumental in rescuing from the errors and pratice generally, he wrote and published were afterwards held, once in four weeks, on hand from the heavens to arrest him, and fix ried the next election of syndics, (chief magis- as a call coming manifestly from God him- of the anabaptists; a dignified, honorable and largely, in the most masterly manner. him in that place.\* What a moment was trates of Geneva, chosen every year,) and self. "God calls you to return," he said, refined woman, according to Beza, worthy to this, not only for Calvin and Geneva, but for were now enabled to manage things accord- "having permitted your expulsion, only that share with such a man the joys and sorrows the whole Reformed Church! What can be ding to their own views. The ministers were more beautiful—may I not add, what can well directed to administer the communion, on the with greater effect." He begged the Swiss years, when she was taken from his side by be more sublime—than the triumph of God's approaching Easter, in the manner practised Churches also to use all their influence for the death. Her latter end was full of light and rential homage, from abroad. Geneva became who preached such sermons every Saturday, Spirit presented to our view in this simple, but at Bern. They replied, that as things now accomplishment of this object; especially in peace. "I am separated," Calvin wrote then exceedingly momentous transaction; where stood, they could not consent to administer the the way of prevailing upon Strasburg, not to Viret, "from the best partner of my life, the understanding of such a man as Calvin, ordinance at all; as it was not to be supposed, oppose the restoration of Calvin to his former who if necessary would gladly have accomwho shrunk not from the presence of kings, it could be done to edification at any rate, in charge. On the first and second application, panied me not merely to exile, but to death. and who was already counted among the first view of the factious spirit which was at work. the brethren at Strasburg did discountenance During her life, she was a true helper in my The ground taken by Calvin from the be- the proposition. Still Geneva renewed her official labors. Never, even in the merest the spirit of a child, and surrender itself pass ginning, was, that the ordinances of the Church suit; supported now by the intercession of Zu- trifle was she opposed to me." They had but osity merely to see and hear a man, who had sively to the dominion of Farel's holy zeal. were to be dispensed, not under the authority rich, Bern, and Basel. Bullinger wrote a one child, a son, which died shortly after its The scene is one, in which both appear truly of the civil magistrate, but by the proper pressing letter to the church at Strasburg.— birth. His enemies made it a matter of re-

gifts, moving together so harmoniously in the and Farel in the church of St. Gervais, mak- how, in the general Council summoned on the views of duty in the face of all opposition, let ing the existing difficulties the subject of dis- day following, every voice was ruised with the consequences be what they might. greatness of spirit; and no one could listen course. Such was the excitement, that drawn without trembling to his thunder, or go along daggers were displayed in church. The er Calvin, that righteous, learned man." All, ject of discipline at this time, might have been with him in his most ardent prayers, without syndics convened the people, and by the in- he told him, were sighing for his return. "God obviated if only a proper distinction had been being carried up almost into heaven itself. fluence of their party secured a decree, requir- grant" he concludes, "that you may not hesi- made between the civil and ecclesiastical sys-Viret had an uncommonly sweet eloquence, ing the pastors to leave the city within three tate to come. Give your aid to our Church; tems. In later times, especially in our own free which caused his hearers to hang enchained days. "If I had served men," Calvin said, else the Lord God will require our blood at and happy land, this distinction has come to be upon his lips. Calvin filled the mind with as on receiving this order, "I should now be a your hands—for you should be with us the generally understood and observed. But in

He hastened to Noyon, the place of his birth, and power, but in danger of sinking complete- vailed greatly. The syndics, who had pro- brought to give its judgment in favor of the the State, as the opposers of righteousness? to be followed with the special judgments of voice of God. When he answered the deputies, to have a formulary of discipline adopted, and struct their children. This work ought to be On his way he stopped at Geneva, intend- appearances did not last long. There was a before the end of one year the Council was and the welfare of the Church. Though I am form.

interesting events, by his own marriage. In er stood firm in his place, and seemed to gath-But he cherished a lively recollection of the ation, in the exercise of becoming seriousness were full of business. The interests of edugan to be spoken of first, he took the ground language, his native tongue, she asked time for ders. His correspondence was immense.—

On this, they were forbidden to preach on them such a pastor as their necessities deman- at the expense of faithfulness to God and his

the sixteenth century, the case was different.-Thus did Calvin find himslf hemmed in on Church and State were every where woven toevery side, and shut up to the very path, gether, as one system; and so the one was al-

now the chief laborers, in the evangelical ed all my peace—forgive me if I regard that ply by the mistake which has now been mening ised in his preface to pursue this course, and visited the mineral waters of Baden during the

vocation; for the more my soul recoils from king fierce war upon all that was good. A- faults." Geneva church, I am ready to suffer a hun- that such a man, in such circumstances, and happy in the selection and illustration of bid her a final farewell; for he could find no a nune wine, Caryin and rarei saw memserves, insied, and women were no longer anowed to could come, when the bible. Contention and wrath precould come, when the whole Church was heavy upon them, in the Church or through the larger of these works, "has carefully written the state as the appropriate who had not a longer anowed to could come, when the whole Church or through the state as the appropriate who had not a longer anowed to could come, when the whole Church or through the state as the appropriate wind grace of the state as the appropriate who had not a longer anowed to could come, when the whole Church or through the state as the appropriate wind grace of the state as the appropriate whole could come, when the whole Church or through the state as the appropriate who had not a longer anowed to could come, when the whole Church was heavy upon them, in the Church or through the state as the appropriate whole could come, when the whole Church was heavy upon them, in the Church or through the state as the appropriate who had not a longer anowed to could come, when the whole Church was heavy upon them, in the Church or through the state as the appropriate whole church was heavy upon them, in the Church or through the state as the appropriate whole church was heavy upon them, in the church or through the state as the appropriate whole church was heavy upon them, in the church or through the state as the appropriate whole church was heavy upon them, in the church or through the state as the appropriate whole church was heavy upon them, in the church or through the state as the appropriate whole church was heavy upon them, in the church or through the state as the appropriate whole church was heavy upon them. endeared and hallowed by the fond recollectly under the violence with which they were cured the banishment of the ministers, seemed call from Geneva. He yielded to it, as to the Immediately on his return, he took measures

arranged all his worldly affairs; and then, in company with a brother and a sister, Antony with a brother and a sister, Antony with a brother and a sister, Antony assailed.

In November, 1536, the Council solemnly heaven. One of thom, having been convicted who brought him the call, it was with the deepest emotion. "There fell from me," he doepest emotion. "There fell from me," he dow in trying to make his escape. Another says "more tours then work ought to be the deepest emotion. "There fell from me," he doepest emotion to the deepest emotion. "There fell from me," he dow in trying to make his escape. Another says "more tours then work ought to be the deepest emotion. "There fell from me," he doepest emotion to the deepest emotion. "There fell from me," he dow in trying to make his escape. Another says "more tours then work ought to be the deepest emotion. "There fell from me," he doepest emotion to the deepest emotion to the deepest emotion. "There fell from me," he doeped the deepest emotion to company with a brother and a sister, Antony and Marie, proceeded through Savoy on his way towards Germany. "I am driven out of the land of my birth"—he writes to a friend. "Every footstep towards the borders costs me tears. But since the truth may not dwell in the since the truth may not dwell in the since the truth may not dwell in the since the truth may not dwell in accented the system of discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the since the truth may not discipline drawn up by the section. "There fell from me," he addition a conspiration of church censures, dow, in trying to make his escape. Another without any dependence upon the State. May, "more tears than words, so that they without any dependence upon the State. May the substitute of the connection." The destination of church censures, and the down in trying to make his escape. Another without any dependence upon the State. May the finally in the down in the Goldent an France, I may not do so either. Its destiny accepted the system of discipline drawn up by able and faithful pastors. Such was the re- have always conjured these friends to forget became a law; to which both clergy and laithe ministers for their use. But these fair action of public sentiment in their favor, that me, and to keep in view only the glory of God ty bound themselves ever afterwards to con-

All this created many enemies. At times The reformer's sojourn at Strasburg was disorder and violence seemed in danger of

> trials, through life. In the end, he rose above and country, illustrated the Catechism in serall opposition, at home; while the eyes of mons addressed to children. At St. Peter's nations were turned towards him, with reve- a preacher was employed for the purpose, through his influence, the metropolis of the and conducted the monthly examinations. In reformed world. Students resorted thither, in Bern, Schaffhausen, St. Gall, Chur, Thurgreat numbers from every Christian land .- gan, and among the Grisons these Catechisms Many persons of rank and fortune were per. were highly valued, and introduced into most suaded, to come from a distance and settle in of the churches and schools.

> > (Concluded.)

and extraordinary deeds. J. W. N. For the Weekly Messenger, LEO JUDA,

The next work of Leo Juda's, which we shall notice, is his Latin Translation of the death," says Bullinger, "he invited us-all the preachers and teachers of Zurich to visit dress to us all, he turned to Bibliander, and plicity of the Gospel in Catechetical instrucconjured him by the name of Christ, whom

Calvin withdrew to Strasburg; where Stur- But in the recollection of my pains of con- the difficulties which Calvin had to meet and barbarous in style, and those which are more Leo Juda's constitution was never strong. mius, Bucer, Capito, Hedio, and Niger, were science, and the agonies which there destroy. surmount in Geneva, were not produced sim- periphrastic and elaborate. The author prom- and began seriously to fail about 1540. He

for children and youth. They were the first God, not for the youth only, but also for paother faithful and learned servants of Christ; for he has not scrupled to transfer the most useful thoughts from them into his work, --practice sanctioned not only by the most learned among the ancient writers, but by the holy prophets themselves."

Of the character and design of the smaller work, the author give the following accounts: "Since I am persuaded from the word of God, that it is a service acceptable to God, to lead the youth to him and train them from childhood in divine knowledge and a holy life, I have been induced to prepare, in addition to my former instructions for youth (Kinderuntericht,) which are perhaps too long & unintelligible for small children, a smaller work. to assist those engaged in the instruction of children, whether pastors, schoolmasters or parents, in this part of their study, and also to enable them to examine the children and ascertain their progress. I have been the more strongly induced to this, by understanding, that not only my superiors, (those in authority,) but also my dear fathers and brethren-my fellow laborers in the word of God; become pious godly people."

These works were received with uncommon eagerness and delight, and introduced into all the schools. The children were required to commit the smaller one to memory. This prepared the way for the introduction of the Sabbath afternnon, and attended by over-Thus he went forward, in the face of all flowing audiences. The pastors both in town

became so famous, far and wide, for his talents ted dialect became unfashionable and their simple form unsatisfactory to the scholastic divines. They were both rejected therefore. and a new one compiled, and introduced, which owed much of its excellencies to Leo Juda, but without acknowledging any obligation. Its polemic and scholastic form however bore no resemblance to his. His object was to teach children the religion of the Bible, not Scriptures from the Hebrew and Greek Origi- scholastic theology; and accordingly his innals. This was his last important work and structions were simple, scriptural and intellihe left it incomplete. "Four days before his gible. It is much to be regretted that his Catechisms should have been thus buried in oblivion; and still more that such a departure him on his death-bed. After an affecting ad- should ever have been made from the sim-

we serve, and by that brotherly love, which After the defeat of the Reformed army & the incorporates us all into one body, that he death of Zuingle, Juda was left at the head of would complete the unfinished part of his the Zurich churches, & consequently became translation-namely, the last eight chapters of the most prominent object of reproach and op-Ezekiel, the whole books of Daniel and Job, position. All the misfortunes of the Canton the last forty-eight Psalms, Ecclesiastes and were ascribed to the clergy, and all the enmithe song of Solomon. These books and pas- ty and bitterness against the Gospel and its sages, he added, I found exceedingly difficult, advocates, which had been concealed during in the language as well as in the subjects; the prosperity of the cause, now stalked bold-for this reason I reserved them to the last. ly into day. For a time law and justice And well I know, my dearest Theodore, that seemed to be forgotten, confusion and disoryou could have translated the whole Bible der every where prevailed. Life itself had from the begining more successfully, more no security, save the ever watchful guardianskillfully, more simply, and more correctly, ship of providence. A distinguished citizen, who than I: but hitherto we have not been able to witnessed the defeat of Cappel, declared that he perfect" Viret was settled afterwards at other states, to heal this breach. In a con- avoid. As matters drew on towards this rights of the other. In Geneva, at this time, as give ear to the voice of your dying brother." soon as he returned from the camp. A police This request was urged by all present: and officer, named Foster, however advocated his Bibliander yielded to the entreaties, and prom- cause, and, when the man of murderous deed the essential points of their case, however, through the fiery furnace, by sending him relating to the proper freedom of the Church and the exercise of discipline, they could yield view of the progeting to the servent, so far as neces. It is described to fulfil the wish at the time, seized his bridle, and demanded peace for Leo and complained that we were impossing a in the name of the Burgermeister; and after burden on him, which required stronger much opposition and profane abuse obtained interposed, and went so far as to send one of was brought necessarily to give way, and the a theocratic character. Hence arose natural. shoulders. The faithful Pellican also promise. At night some women came to their own number, in company with the exiled idea of duty began now to wrestle mightily in ly a system of legislation, such as gave birth at ed the dying man, that it should not fail for his house and begged him to flee from the city want of care and accuracy. Bibliander pro- immediately, disguised in female dress, or he ing the gates of Geneva, they found them more than one account," he writes to Farel, which could not fail to be attended with the ceeded in the work after Juda's death, with would assuredly be assasinated. He dismissguarded by a military force, to prevent their "that I have constantly told you, the thought most serious inconvenience. The state of pub. the assistance of Professor Collin; and the ed them with thanks, put on his armor (panof a return constantly terrifies me." Again lie morals in Geneva, was such as to call for se- whole was revised by Pellican, and published zer and helm.) and retired to the house of a The ministers proceeded together to Basel, he writes, "When I remember the misery I vere discipline, beyond all doubt. But it was at Zurich in 1543. Robert Stephens repubby Beza still more beautifully, in his celebrated the course of a few weeks however they were slightest intimation of a return thither; not to should take upon itself the responsibility of afterwards, but without the name of the Authcalled to labor in new fields; which made it mention the distress we constantly endured in wielding it. With much more safety, might or. This edition is commonly called the a severe rebuke from the Senate on account of preaching the truth too plainly, and apply-"This translation holds a medium between ing the Scriptures too closely to the conscien-

a violent inflamation of the fiver. He lingered in a declining state for two years longer, ing. . Four days before his death, sending for the pasters and professors of Zurich, he made before them a confession of his faith concerning God, the Scriptures, the person and offices of Christ, concluding: "To this hearty thanksgiving to God for all the blessbrethren; and with hearty affections commended to God the Senate and people of Zurich, together with his wife and children, entreating him to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless." His circumstances rendered the last of these petitions peculiarly appropriate; for he left a widow and six children with scarcely any property or means of support. His income had always been small, scarcely sufficient, with the exertions of his wife, "who sat day and night at the loom," to support his family. Two to his wife after his death and provided for the the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging

Thus lived and died the modest Juda, the Christian patriot, and laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. If his career was not as brilliant as a star of the first magnitude, it was not the less efficient in its narrower sphere in diffusing the salutary beams of the sun of righteousness-if he possessed not a master spirit of the first order, capable of swaying nations by its energy; he employed all the power of a vigorous, and well cultivated intellect in promoting the cause of truth. His talents, and personal character, and private conduct were all in happy unison with his public and official course; and no eccentricity, or indiscretion, so far as can now he discovered, operatel as a drawback on his influence and usefulness. He appears to have made no effort to render himself conspicuous; but he always stood firm in the hour of trial, and like a faithful sentinel vigilantly guarded his post when darkness and dangers gathered around His character may be profitably stu-

The pages of history present few individuals of more humble, consistent and exemplary worth; and we have only to regret that we are not favored with the means of developing that character, more fully by exhibiting the workings of the spirit within. The religious experience—the influence of piety on the mind and feelings of such a man would be an N. R. inestimable record. Baltimore, 1841.

> For the Weekly Messenger FEELING IN RELIGION.

There has appeared to me so much sound sense and practical Wisdom II cribe it for insertion in the "Messenger." In rolled down the cheeks of Robert. "Ah, avoiding scylla however, let none fall into thought he, "this is my easily besetting sinunderstood as a child, I thought as a child; ness of death spread over his countenance.nities are always children. They must have put in his mouth; even praises to God.—O milk, and nothing stronger. The writer is il- how changed! lustrating the proposition that the present "is too much of a hearing age, and not proportionately a reading and cogitative one in religion"—He says:

"There is a class of devout religionists among ourselves, who are characterized by their feelings mainly, rather than their intelligence. They want none of your head-religion-none of your prosing doctrinal preaching-none of your preachers that are so learned-none of your discussions in the pulpitnone of your controversies-nothing to make men think. All they want in religion is feeling. Engagedness is all. They test every thing by zeal and feeling. They go for heart religion. This 'suits the age!' There is no who, after he had defeated and scattered the sense in reading and studying so much. They Ephraimites, took possession of the passage would set us all to praying, feeling, acting, of Jordan, resolved that none of the fugitives and converting sinners; but not to thinking, should return alive to their native land. Aapprehending, comprehending, studying what ware, perhaps, of their conqueror's intention, the scripture says and the scripture means, but obliged to cross the river, or perish in the not to reading or meditation, and least of all desert, they approach the ford, and deny that to excel in knowledge unto all riches of the they are Ephraimites. They are put to the full assurance of understanding in the things test, all of them are required to pronounce of God! Theirs is a religion of sensation, the word Shiboleth! but they said Sibeleth: and as unfit to endure affliction, to deserve "for they could not frame to pronounce it confidence, to authorize dependance, and stand | right;' and all were put to the sword. What the test of martrydom, as it is to teach dog- a serious and important truth does this scene matical theology to an amputheatre of philoso- present to us. Before him who holds the ford phers-or, as steam is unfit to control the beyond which lies the Canaan of God, all dehelm of the Great Western, or the British pends upon an apparent trifle. On the exis-Queen, in her mystic way, which science a tence or non-existence of a something within lone can guide across the ocean.

of a friend, we would say, not zeal, but "wis- to pass over, or whether the sword of his indom is profitable to direct." Knowledge is dignation shall descend upon us. The spiritpower, and feeling without it is not good. Our | ual resemblance between the man who is refeelings have an important place in religion; jected, and the one who is accepted, may be as steam has in navigation. Our feelings as great as that between Shiboleth and S.bohowever were not given to govern us, but to leth. Who can detect any material difference? be governed by us; and they are to be our But God is a keen discerner. To him the difservants, not our masters; and never was ference in the characters of the two men may a man good, or useful, or great, who did not | be as decisive, as was to Jeptha that between assert and maintain that noble mastery. Look | Shiboleth and Siboleth, which marked the at Hannibal, look at Paul, look at Edwards, friendly Gileadite from the rebellious Ephraimlook at Washington! and look-instar omni- ite. Behold here two men. Both sinite upon um-at ONE-of his own class alone, who their breast, both weep, both call themselves at Pilate's bar answered him nothing!

hearers, that exemplify the stony ground in incurred such guilt! the complaint of the the parable, are there described, by our Lord, other was: Ah, that I should have caused full of feeling, promptitude, decision, ignorance, thee, Lord Jesus, so much suffering! The one perfect: for every prayer seeks what is not oband spurious affections. "He heareth the lamented the consequences of sin; the other, word and anon with joy receiveth it. Yet he the transgressions themselves. Sin had not would cease with the acquisition.

heat of the summer, and there was taken with hath no root in himself" and therefore it is extorted a tear from the one, had it not renthat his religion soon vanishes. "He endur- dered him miserable, for he thought but of his upon this subject, that the advocates of per- his skirts are clear. oth for awhile-by & by he is offended." And comfort; the other would have abhorred sin, fectionism are sometimes indefinite in their and died at about sixty years of age. His thus is he contra-distinguished from the good though it had exercised no influence over his statements, and obscure in their conceptions and died at about sirty years of age. His conversation before his departure was edifyconversation before his

sixty, some thirty. godly, even if it be agreeable.

For the Weekly Messenger.

THE CHANGED BOY. ment of his embarrassed circumstances to the Senate, and received, in consideration of his vears who was standing in the door of the Jesus, what need I care for heaven!' The faithfulness and piety an increase of his sala-store, of which he was clerk, "I guess you ry. The Senate also granted a small annuity don't hear the news—why they say these fellows accoss the street—I mean Bill Vanderwater and Oscar Gorely-are getting mighty The cry of the one marked the fervour of who overules the hearts and the hands of all religious."—"The other night they were up at the lover; that of the other, the despair of the men, hears the prayers of his servants, and the children's meeting.—Jim, I'll join you and helpless, anxious for salvation, but indifferent provides for the fatherless and the widow go to-night and have a bit of fun; I suppose by whom it is effected: the devil would be as there will be no objection to a body having a welcome as Jesus, provided he could save as among ms people. The King of Islaci is not the only attentive observer of the hand of little sport."—" Indeed," said James, "they effectually from perdition. To our dull senses providence, who could say, "I have been say they have the knack of keeping them as this was not perceptible. But he who sits young, and now am old; yet have I not seen still as mice.—Well Bob I'm off-it's high time for me to be at school."-With an oath, Robert called after him to come back and say whether he would go to the meeting. He and truth can stand before him. made no reply, but turned around and set up

a hearty laugh. Now, James had never in his life been guilty of taking his Maker's name in vain, but heaven. We cannot say it consists in prayers, from frequently associating with such reckless in Christian deportment, or in evangelical boys, he had arrived to that pitch that, with knowledge. Neither does it consist in love but little compunction of conscience, he could countenance and laugh at their profanity, and several times had even caught himself on the Norm an open confession of Christ, and the very eve of uttering an oath. Like many boys ability to testify and speak of him with elowho have the restraining influences of religion quence, edification, and instruction. Breththrown around them, he felt restless to break ren, all this may only constitute a Siboleth loose, and act as manly as those who could and wo be to us, if at the passage of Jordan find it in their hearts to curse the Lord who it should so appear. It may all proceed from

mest distant idea of going, yet an incident occured, which led him almost unconsciously is not the love of Christ. into the place of prayer. A lady had purchased some articles in the store, and being the youngest clerk, it devolved on him to car- seemingly devout sentiments, whether they ry them home. After closing the store in the are the effusions of the Spirit, or the mere evening, he conveyed the tundle to her resi- promptings of the natural man, we have all tion of terms. At first view, it would seem, but there are cases, in which a dence, which was adjoining the school-house ready seen. But there are cases, in which a that the very circumstance of a person's along. where the dear youth were assembled. When difference may be perceived, like that between that the very circumstance of a person's slumabout to turn his face homeward, the sweet Shiboleth and Siboleth, by which we recogcaught his ear, and so attracted his attention, Insermons, hymns, books and prayers, though in the midst of the group. Nor did he for a moment feel any inclination for the fun he had boastingly talked of in the morning. The subject upon which the children were addressed, was the temptations and sins to which youth are particularly exposed—the sin most prominently dwelt on was that of swearing. uilt and danger of taking the name o quotation, that I have been induced to trans- God in vain were portrayed, the big tear-drops charybdis. Discerning the things that differ, O how often have I blasphemed the God of and proving all things, it becomes us to hold heaven!"—Before the meeting closed, he had fast that which is good. "When I was a such a view of the exceeding depravity of his child" says Paul, "I spake as a child, I heart, and became so alarmed, that the palebut when I became a man, I put away child- In a short time his feet were taken from the ish things." But some persons and commu- horrible pit, and miry clay, and a new song

> The tongue that could once sport with its Maker's name, was now employed to speak his praise.—After his conversion, Robert was as much distinguished for his consistent piety, as he had before been noted for profanity.

Chambersburg, March 21, 1841.

Religious Selections.

From the Flying Roll. BY KRUMMACHER.

"Here the well-known event in the history

of Jeptha, the hero of Gilead, occurs to me,

us, irrespective of all other considerations, To such if they would suffer the monition will it depend whether we shall be permitted the chief of sinners, and both are sinners. We Those who have studied character, and un- see their tears, we hear their confessions. Both derstood it, will respond to these sentiments. are afflicted, both complain. To us no differ-We may be only gratifying our own natural in- ence is visible; we deem them both repentant clinations, only serving ourselves, when we sinners; and had we the crown of righteousflame, and rage, and rush on in religion with- ness to bestow, we should invest them with in which the promise will be fulfilled. Take out reverence or consideration, and condemn the same decorations. Both appear at the sobriety and sense in our despised superiors. passage of Jordan, both stand before the Judge; Now, one cure, and a good one, for this holy and behold! one only is crowned, and the obstreperousness is to feed the mind with other is lost. Gracious God! Why should truth-to study the Scriptures-to read ser- this be? The one said Shiboleth, the other mons-and in all, or above all, to think! O | Siboleth. We observed it not; but the Lord | ery believer: and yet it has been fulfilled this neglected function of our existence! this is a nice discerner. Only Si instead of Shi. most dignifying faculty of our nature, when but the difference is sufficient to cause an eterrightly cultivated and proportionately used; nal separation. The one smote upon his breast this most degrading accompaniment, when a from fear, the other from love. Hell made the bused, or neglected, or superceded by the one to weep, the cross the other. The commere animalism of feeling! That class of plaint of the one was: Oh that I should have

bringeth forth, some an hundred fold, some developed, it was apparent that selfishness respects the duty, and the attainableness of nor his arm shortened. Our sins have sepa- active, but the sluggish body checks its elasproduced repentance in the one, and that the perfection, there can be but one opinion, un- rated between us and God. Shall we not, ticity. But few minds attain to great strength Feeling is a kind of half-way house, in tears of the other were those of love. In the less we presume to set aside the authority of then, return unto him, that he may return unto which the sinner loves to loiter, for entercain- one was concealed a repentant Cain; in the both the law and the gospel: for it is our du- us? "It is high time to awake out of sleep." and offices of Unrist, concluding: "To the sold was out of sleep,"

And offices of Unrist, concluding: "To the sold was out of sleep,"

Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, my hope and ment, between the objects of sense, which af-Lord and Savier Jesus Ontist, my nope and lect animals, and the objects of faith, which ture predominated; in the other, grace. A which is only to do right; and that ceases to bors be charged upon us. "Oh! house of Jaaffect angels. He abjures the grossness of difference less perceptible than that in Shibo- be a duty, which with our best directed efforts and grace &c."—After which he added a external objects as influential of his way; but leth and Siboleth, yet immeasurably great and consenting will, is still beyond attainment. he clings to internal affections as their substi- and lasting as eternity! Two men sit by the But the admission of all this, is far from meetnearly manksgiving to dod for all time of the perfectionist: he must ings and benefits that he had received from tute; instead of comprehending by faith in way side. Both cry, Jesus thou Son of Daling the exigency of the perfectionist: he must ings and benefits that he had received from the pardon the true sayings of God, the things that are vid, have mercy on me! Neither of them adduce the fact of complete sanctification; he of all his sins; made on exhortation to his unseen and eternal. Internal sensation is no are hypocrites, but both mean what they say. more faith, than external objects that affect We pronounce both blessed; but will the our organs of sense. The appropriate design | Judge confirm our sentence? At the passage | dividuals around us, who have reached this of the ministry is Godly edifying, which is of Jordan it will be decided. Though their in faith. Hence says the apostle to Timothy, acts have been the same, a mighty wind may fection inspiration has accorded its testimony, "so do." And with this design, in all things, there separate them forever; raising the one ought private christians to concur, for its uni- on high, while it precipitates the other into form promotion. Other edifying may not be the abyss. And why should it be so ? To us it seemed, that both had said Shiboleth. Ait. That was his ruin. The one cried to the

Saviour like Bartimeus and the thief on the cross; the other like the devils; Lord do not command us to go down into the deep.' The other, 'Ah, it I had but heaven, what need I duty, of perfection; and whose modesty is care for Jesus?\* The one sighed for the not revolted by adducing their own history in love of Christ; the other for his saving hand. the Shilboleth of the Gileadite. His car listens for the voice of the dove. Nothing but spirit "We cannot say, therefore, that true heart-

felt Christianity consists in tears, in penitence, or in an earnest longing after the bliss o for the Gospel, in emotions it awakens within us, or in zeal for the spread of divine truth. the natural man, and be the mere workings Although Robert, at the time of making the of a selfish nature. But nothing will stand proposition to attend the meeting, had not the the Divine scrutiny, that is not the work and produce of the Spirit, and the essence of which

. "That it is sometimes impossible for the nicest discernment to distinguish between voices of the children raised in a song of praise, nize at once a Gileadite or an Ephraimite. that almost unawares he found himself scated equally correct and true, devout and evangelical, there is a certain something which we feel but cannot describe, by which we are enabled to say, "Here is the dove, and here some other bird; this is the Spirit, and this nature; this is genuine and this spurious; this is life but this a portrait."

PERFECTIONISM.

It is hardly possible to open a Quarterly, or take up the weekly religious sheet, without encountering a passing notice or a labored consutation of this error. No theological doctrine at the present time awakens so much interest, and calls forth so much discussion. Dr. Pond and Falsom a year or two since treated the subject at length in the Biblical Repository: and the last number of the same periodical contains the commencement of an article from the pen of Dr. Woods of Ando-

In this portion of the discussion, he takes up and disposes of four arguments which have been adduced in support of perfectionism. "Provision is made in the gospel, not only for the forgivenes of sins, but for the complete sanctification of the people of God." This is readily conceded; it has been the doctrine of the Church from the time of Au- course in life. Their influence is not confingustine down to the present day; it was taught by Calvin, Flavel, Owen, Bunyan, and will be felt, in the sensations of indescri-Watts, Doddridge, President Davies, and oth- bably anguish forever. O reflect upon it. ers, without number and of the highest char- The tendency of your slumbering is to help to acter for learning and piety. But the fact, that provision is made for complete sanctification, is far from proving that all are thus sanctified. God has made full provision in this land of plenty, for the comfortable support of all the inhabitants-such provision, hat all, who enjoy health, and strength, and ertions may obtain such a support. But do Christ shall give the light." all obtain it? Will all obtain it? Provision is made in the gospel for the salvation of all sinners of our race: are all saved? Do all men believe and obey the gospel! Provision then may be made for the complete sanctification of christians in the present life, at the such sanctification.

" The attainableness of perfection in the the present life." This again is readily containableness of a thing, does not mean the lose much that is within our reach, by inatmands and the provisions of the gospel evince the duty and the attainableness of perfection, they are no proof that the christian will in fact secure what lies within his reach Salvation is attainable by all sinners who enjoy the opportunity of hearing the gospel; but

who will assert, that all such are saved? " The divine promises." God will fulfil all his promises, taken in their true meaning. There are two errors of the Perfectionists: the one respects the degree to which any blessing is promised; and the other the time one promise. "I will sprinkle clean water you. No one will maintain, that this has been completely fulfilled in the case of evin part, and will be altogether in a future state. It was predicted of Jesus, that he his name." "should save his people from their sins;" but the prediction does not assert, that this shall be perfectly accomplished in the present life. "Prayers for perfect sanctification." The

It is obvious, in reading the discussions version of sinners, he may, at least, feel that he must adduce the subjects who have experienced it: he must be able to point to the inhappy state, or refer to others to whose perbefore the doctrine he advocates will be pla ced beyond dispute. They are also in conflict with one another.

[Rev. Edw. N. Kirk's sermons—Introduction by las! the one had only Si; we did not observe sufficiency of the means of grace to reach a it. That was his ruin. The one gried to the Some understand by the doctrine, only the state of perfection; and the duty of believers to aspire to a state so elevated, and yet attainable: while they are eareful to avoid any intimations that this doctrine has been verified in themselves or in others. But there is another class, who affirm the fact, as well as the not revolted by adducing their own history in preof of the doctrine. We may hope the first class though their speculations may embrace something of extravagance and error, will lead the people of God to higher attainments in plety, by displaying, in new lights, the ample provisions of the gospel, and by pressing with new arguments the duty of christian obedience: while from the second class nothing can be expected but fanaticism and disorganization, furnishing the strongest confutation of their doctrine in the licentiousness of their conduct. A recent occurence at Oberlin, the seat of this error, where lynching was practised upon a student, with the mockery of prayer, and the approbation of a Professor, and which to this day remains without rebuke from the Faculty, is a striking illustration of the power of error in blinding the understanding and perverting the judgement. - Congregationalist.

THE SLUMBERING CHRISTIAN. What, will a Christian slumber? He for whom the Saviour bled and died, whose heart has been renewed by the Holy Spirit, who has enjoyed the divine presence, who has united with the people of God, who comes to the communion table, and who has solemnly promised to be entirely devoted to God, who s divinely commanded to grow in grace, and let his light shine before the world; will such a person indulge in spiritual slumber?—Yes. even such an one will slumber. And yet, it seems hardly possible. The phrase, "slumevening, he conveyed the bundle to her resi- promptings of the natural man, we have al- bering Christian," is apparently a contradicbering is satisfactory proof, that he is not a Christian; and the circumstance that he is a Christian, is conclusive proof that he will not slumber. But observation impels us to believe that some who profess to be followers of Christ, do, a large partion of their time, indulge in spiritual sleep. How inconsistent! How directly contrary to the requirements of the gospel, and to the promises involved in a Christain profession! How destructive to his usefulness and religious enjoyment must \*This is according to Luther's translation of Ps. spiritual slumber be to a Christian, and how letrimental to the cause of Christ. A slumbering Christian will be to a church, what a millstone would be to a person swimming in the water. His influence upon the other members, will be of a deadening nature, and it will ripen the impenitent for destruction. A slumbering Christain is worth no more, in promoting the cause of Christ, than a man who is literally asleep, would be in accomplishing

some secular object. Reader, are you a slumbering Christian? After uniting with the followers of Christ, have you allowed your zeal for God to abate, and yourself to sink down into a state of spiritual declension? If so, you are in an awfully dangerous state. The responsibility which you have assumed is immensely great. The consequences which result from your slumbering are deeply interesting and appalling. They affect not simply yourself, but the whole church to which you belong, and all the impenitent with whom you have intered to time. They take fast hold of eternity, prepare souls for everlasting woe! Will you then protract your slumbers? "What meanest thou, O sleeper?" When your own growth in grace is to be promoted, when the cause of Christ is languishing, and souls a-

A REVIVAL.

agitated. Yes, "there is joy in the presence ceded; that is attainable, which in the proper thousand such worlds as ours—a soul that after this world shall be burned with fire—a same thing as its being actually attained; we soul that shall eternally stand as a monument of God's infinite grace, and proclaim to wontention and neglect: and though the com- dering intelligences the glory of the Redeemer. What a thrill of delight must pass through the heavenly ranks, when it is announced by some ministering spirit from earth, that God is reviving his work, and that not one sinner, but sit down content and cheerful and rejoice in hundreds are pressing into his kingdom.

the truth, that Christians have an agency in Leighton. such a work. God works by means. Prayer is one of his appointed means. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth Christian EXAMPLE is another. "Let see your good works, and glorify your Fathyour filthiness and all your idols will I cleanse is a third means. "Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the that feared the Lord, and that thought upon said-

The preached word and the public or- day, brother? dinances of God's house are another means. Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together." Let every professed disciple of very fact, that the early saints prayed for per-Christuse diligently all God's appointed means, go with me.' and he may humbly claim all those promises fect sanctification, is proof that they were not "exceeding great and precious," which can never fail. Then if he does not witness the troubled about his dinner .- Protestant and tained: and prayer for perfect sanctification outpourings of the spirit of God, and the con- Visitor.

grace, and for the conversion of sinners, are ulties, which are susceptible of improvement. cob, come ye and let us walk in the light of the Lord.'

From the Southern Churchman. THE STRANGER'S LAMENT. Alone! he sighed. Alone In a strange land. My youthful visions gone! The kindred band Whose love, tho' humble love My heart could cheer, Are happy now above, And I-am here. Yes, here, where every eye Looks calm and cold, And as alone I sigh The days of old Return. The warm embrace Transports me home, Each well remembered face Comes from the tomb. And could I mourn, and shed Tears like the rain, For them, the lost, the dead Tho' it were vain, But that, 'tis not so sore, Their parting breath, As life, when love is o'er, Oh, this is death. This heart, oh gracious God,

Oh give it rest, SUPERFICIAL INFIDELS.

Like Noah's dove

One leaf of love;

Baffled, it now would fly

To some kind breast,

It seeks an ark on high,

Has sought amidst a flood,

Sir Isaac Newton set out in life a clamorous infidel, but, on a nice examination of the evidences of Christianity, he found reason to change his opinion. When the celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley was talking infidelity before him, Sir Isaac Newton addressed him in these or the like words:-'Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronoinv. or other parts of the mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied, and well understand: but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it. I have, and am certain that you know nothing of the matter." This was a just reproof, and one that would be very suitable to be given to half the infidels of the present day, for they often speak of what they have never studied, and what, in fact, they are entirely ignorant of. "no honest man could be a Deist, for no man could be so after a fair examination of the proofs of Christianity." On the name of Hume being mentioned to him, "No, sir," said he, "Hume owned to a clergyman in the bishopric of Durham, that he had never read the New Testament with attention."

The duty of Christians towards a fallen. Brother.—1. Reprove him:—suffer not sin unreproved upon him:-not in a spirit, of pride, as a hauguty tyrant hectors his but as an affectionate brother, parent, or friend would meption a fault to those they tenderly ful you have been. Let others talk of your faithfulness. Some persons can be impertinent to their superiors, and then weak enough to add impudence, by the name of faithfulness. 2. Reproof should be regulated by age, relation, friendship, and circumstances. Private public sins, may be publickly rebuked. But that way in which it probably will do most good, ane give least offence, should be adopted. If we reprove those older than ourselves or above us in rank, superiors in office, in talents or usefulness, we should respectfully entreat them. 3. Ministers should reprove and ness; vet with faithfulness and force proportioned to the sin, the sinner's character, and the circumstances which diminish or aggravate the crime. It shocks every virtuous prinwhose eve has a beam in it, reproving the other claim to such an office, than what is derived from his pride, conceit, or imperti-

COOKE.

The Best is Left.

"I am fallen," cried Jeremy Taylor, "into round you are going down to eternal death, the hands of publicans and sequestrators, and will you continue to slumber? "Awake, they have taken all from me. What now? the common blessings of life, by suitable ex- thou that sleepest, arise from the dead, and Let me look about me! They have left me sun and moon, fire and water, a loving wife, and many friends to pity me, and some to relieve; and I can still discourse; and unless I It is an event in which all the holy inhabi- list, they have not taken away my merry tants of heaven are interested, far more than countenance, and my cheerful spirits, and a in all the political strife by which the world is good conscience; they have still left me the providence of God, and all the promises of same time they do not and will not attain to of the angels of God over one sinner that re- the Gospel, and my religion, and my hopes of penteth." There is reason in this joy; for heaven, and my charity to them, too. And the repentance of a sinner secures the salva- still I sleep, and eat, and digest, and drink; I tion of a soul which, in value outweighs ten | read and meditate; I can walk in my neighbor's pleasant fields and see the varieties of use of means, may be secured. But the at- will shine as a star in the firmament long ages | natural beauties, and delight in all which God delights; that is, in virtue and wisdom, in the whole creation, and in God himself."

> On let me find the love of God, no matter what I have, or what I want in poverty, or a ny distressed forsaken condition, one good work or look from him makes me up. I can that, though all the world frown on me, and How incalculably desirable, then, is a revi- all things look dark and comfortless about me, val of religion, and how solemnly interesting that is the peace of heaven within my soul.-

POLITENESS.

Rev. Mr. had travelled far to preach to a congregation at \_\_\_\_. After the seryour light so shine before men that they may | mon, he waited very patiently, expecting some one of the brethren to invite him home to dinupon you, and ye shall be clean; from all er which is in heaven." Christian conversation ner. In this he was disappointed. One and another departed, until the house was almost as empty as the minister's stomach. Sum-Lord hearkened and heard it; and a book of moning resolution, however, he walked up to remembrance was written before him for them an elderly-looking gentleman, and gravely

Will you go home to dinner with me to-

Where do you live? 'About twenty miles from this, sir.' 'No,' said the man, coloring, 'but you must

'Thank you-I will cheerfully.' After that time, the minister was no more

From the Boston Recorder. NO SUCCESS WITHOUT EFFORT. God's appointed means for our growth in The Creator has endowed us with mental fac-

-most lie all but dormant; what an amount of intellect slumbers!

The means of securing mental discipline and of acquiring useful knowledge, are various; to some they are rich to some meagre. We find, however, not unfrequently, that the least favors become the most distinguished. In an important sense, man must be the framer of his own greatness. He that would win the prize, must run the race; he that would 'pass through the triumphal arch must first conquer in battle. Hannibal must cross the towering Alps, before he can thunder with his military force, at the gate of Rome. The American boy who aspires to tread the streets of the holy city; to stand where the cross of the Redeemer was erected; to argue successfully with learned Rabbi's; to confute also the errors of the Mussulman, and silence the sophistry of the Jesuit; must be content to spend many a year in close study. There is no royal road to fame—no easy assent to the top of the pyramid. It will avail nothing, that the richest opportunities for intellectual improvement are enjoyed from lisping infancy to the decrepitude of age, if individual efforts are not made. On the other hand, where there is a settled purpose to acquire knowledge honorable acquisitions will be made, though the means be meagre and circumstances unfavorable. Labor vincit omnia.

Cast your eye over the catalogue of names which adorn the literary and scientific galaxy. Search out those which are most distinguished. Who are the persons that bore these names? -Were they possessed of disciplined minds, ere their infants lips had learnt to speak? Did Heaven impart to them angelic powers? No! rare minds they undoubtedly had-but these would have lain like the diamond in the sand, or the pearl in the sea, had not special. well-directed and persevering efforts been made to become learned and useful. The elements of greatness were in the mind of the infant Franklin, but he had never become the prince of modern philosophers, had not the efforts which gained for him that distinction been un-

remitting. Some do indeed flash upon the world, like the meteor, who do not, like that, shine only for a moment; in some respects they are meteor-like-but, in another quite dissimilar. Their apaearance was sudden, because, like the Sun veiled in clouds, till mid-day, their rising glory had been concealed. Thus, Patrick Henry seemed to burst all at once upon the world, by the first exhibitions of his eloquence, thousands were aroused to seek for freedom; but his power to persuade was not of momentary growth-he was preparing, when strolling with his hunting gun and angling-rod; to be what he finally became. Great minds are formed by little and little, like islands of coral that adorn the ocean.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER. CHAMBERSBURG, MARCH 24, 1841.

The Profits of this Paper are devoted to the

cause of Home Missions.

TERMS: \ \\$2 50, if payment is delayed beyond 3 months. \\$2 00, if paid in advance, or within 3 months. FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Remittance by Mail.—"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspapor, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

An acknowledgment of the receipt of \$27 for Domestic Missionary purposes, from the Sabbath School love. Not after informing others how faith- of the German Reformed church in Lancaster, Pa. will be found in its place. We advert to this fact merely, for the purpose of reminding our readers what can be done by gathering up small contributions. The above amount, the pastor informs us, was made up within the last six months principally by the cent contributions of the scholars. It is sins, should be privately reproved; and often thought that in this way they will be able to raise from \$50 to \$60 annually for Home Missionary purposes. Now, how many Sabbath Schools are there. that might as easily do the same, and what important aid would thus be afforded the Missionary cause? We should be glad to see all our Sabbath Schools doing good in a similar way. And if our congregations were to adopt a system of contribution of the same rebuke with authority, with wisdom and meek- kind for the different objects of benevolence, how much more might be done than is now done and that without missing the contribution in the end? Yea, if the matter were to become general, how easy would it be to make up annually for the different obciple, to hear a vain young man, or a man jects of benevolence, even as large an amount as is contemplated to be raised during the Centenary year? mote in the eye of another, when he has no We recommend this subject to the serious attention of all our brethren and friends

BOOKS FOR OUR LOCAL AGENTS. We have had a small number of books prepared for the use of our local Agents, and purpose forwarding one to each neighborhood in which the size of our subscription list will require it, as soon as we can find time to transfer into them the accounts from our books. By adopting this plan, we think we will be able to further the interests of the establishment, by securing uniformity and regularity in the keeping of our accounts and in the remitting of monies, and at the same time, furnish important facilities to the Agents themselves. Should any to whom books may not be forwarded, desire to have them, they will please to give us information to that effect.

"To Correspondents."-"Tau" we respectfully decline. Were even his (or her?) verses passable, we should transgress our rule 'not to publish any article without knowing the real author's name' did we publish his article.

"R. R." was received too late for this week. "Lydia Jane" is received. Her requests shall be cheerfully complied with.

"Catalogue of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio."-Some unknown Friend has forwarded us a Catalogue of this Institution, from which we learn that there are 103 Students in the different departments. Appended to the Catalogue is an address by the newly elected President, the Rev. Edwin H. Nevin .-The faculty are-

REV. E. H. NEVIN, A. M. Presd't. and Prof. of Moral Science. GEO. K. JENKINS, A. B. Prof. of Mathematics, and Nat. Science. A. M. BLACK, A. B. Prof. of Languages. D. TAGGERT. S. STERRITT. Tutors.

HARTWICK SEMINARY. This institution, under the care of the Lutheran Synod of New York, has been re-opened, as we learn from the Luth. Observer, under the supervision of the Rev. W. D. Strobel, as Principal of the Classical department and Professor of Theo-

Common Schools in Pennsylvania. We are indebted to Mr. Killinger, of the Senate, for a copy of the Superintendent's Report on Common Schools in this State. From it we learn, that out of 1150 School districts, 887 have accepted of the system. The number of schools (in June, 1840) was 5650. The average length of time during the year that instruction was given, is a little more than 5

months. The average salary of male teachers, was a

fraction less than \$19.50, and of female-teachers, a fraction over \$12,00 per month. The total number of scholars was 254,908. The average cost of a scholar was \$1,361. Number of scholars who were instruc-

ted in the German language, 3,644. Number of Colleges 7; amount paid to these, \$6,268; to 57 Academies, \$21,237; to 33 Female Academies, \$9,997,00. Number of students in Colleges, 1,639; in Academies 2, 465; in female Academies 1,430.

Thus it appears, that the Common School system hold upon the popular mind—and that too, amid all the imperfections which still cleave to it, as might have been expected from any similar enterprize which is yet in its beginnings. One grand defect, and one which we hear complained of in every section of the State where we have yet been, is the want of good teachers. The Report before us alludes to this fact

"We have provided school houses and raised money for organizing schools and employing teachers, but no effective measures have been taken to procure the best teachers and provide for the best mode of communicating physical, moral and intellectual instruction. The complaint comes from all quarters that it is difficult and often impracticable to secure the services of a sufficient number of competent

To remedy this matter, the establishment of a Seminary for the express purpose of preparing Teachers is recommended by the Superintendent.

> From the Mother's Assistant. THE MOTHER.

BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN. A Mother's love-how great that love! No crime or folly makes it less; The world may scorn, and God may frown; She only knows her child to bless.

A Mother's care-how great that care! Increasing with the flight of years; Watchful in youth; in riper age, Still following with its prayers and tears.

God, thou this burden laid'st ;-O God, Thou only know'st its depth of woe, Or gladness. Shall she, all alone, Bear it unhelped, unnoticed? NO! Boston, January 9th, 1841.

THE AMISTAD PRISONERS. This case cmae up before the Supreme Court by way of an appeal from the District Court of Connecticut. The decision of the lower Court was confirmed in every particular, except their being sent back to Africa.

Hence they are discharged as free-men.

The Bible in the language of the Sandwich

Our readers were informed in our paper of last week, that a Bible in the Language of these Islanders was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts by S. F. Armstrong Esq., late Governor of that state. The following is Mr. Armstrong's letter and the action of the Legislature on it.

Boston, March 4, 1841. Hon. DANIEL P. KING, Psesident of the Senate: Sir:-In the year 1812, the Legislature of this Commonwealth incorporated William Bartlett, Samuel Spring, Joseph Lyman, Jedediah Morse, Samuel Worcester, William Phillips and John Hooker,, into a body politic, by the name of the American Board of Commissioners in Foreign Missions, for the purpose of propagating the Gospel in heathen lands, by supporting missionaries and diffusing a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. The seventh section of that act provides "one quarter part of the annual income, from the funds of said board, shall be faithfully appropriated to defray the expense of imparting the Holy Scriptures to unevangelized nations in their own languages.' As a member of that board, I have long felt, that there was due, from all the friends of this cause, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a lasting debt of gratitude, for this patronizing act.

By a recent arrival from the Sandwich Islands, I have received one copy of the Bible, translated by the missionaries into the native language, and printed and bound by the native artisans. The object of this note is, respectfully, to ask leave to present this volume, through your, Sir, to the Commonwealth, as an expression, on my part, of duty and gratitude; while it will serve also to evince the sincerity of purpose, and the successful enterprise of our countryman, the American missionaries.

It is not twenty-one years since these men first landed on the shores of Oahu, and now by their labour the language has been reduced to form; the spinning wheel, the loom, the plough, and the printing press are in active operation there. Thirty thousand natives can read, fifteen thousand children are in the schools, ten thousand copies of the New Testament and twenty thousand copies of the entire Bible are printed and in circulation, and, in compliance with the act of incoporation, in their native lan-

If the chief glory of every nation arises from its authors, may we not reasonably rejoice, as Americans, and as fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, that from the bosom of our venerated Commonwealth, have gone forth the men who have waked up the sleeping intellect of the islanders, have unlocked the treasures of wisdom in the word of God, and lifted the banner of Christianity to the view of a whole nation!

With sentiments of high personal consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, your fellow citizen, SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG.

SENATE, MARCH 5, 1841. guage of the Sandwich Islands, respectfully

REPORT: has been placed in the library of the Commonwealth.

(a sure sign that he is not entirely ignorant of the Committee regard it as an interesting evidence the rights, and privileges there to be enjoyed;) of the zeal and ability of American missionaries; as also to take the pains to give us a deleniaand of the determination of the American Board of tion of the person, who officiates in the capa-Commissioners of Foreign Missions, faithfully to ex- city of priest, and how they are initiated into ecute the great purpose of spreading abroad the Holy | that order of Priests, (generally called Land-Scriptures, for which their charter was granted them by the Commonwealth. By order of the committee. THEOPHILUS PARSONS.

Another Missionary Fallen .- A letter just received by a friend in this city, over land, from Rev. S. Hutchings, Ceylon, informs us that the Rev. J. Knight died at Columbo, after a severe and protracted illness, early in October last. Many will recollect the visit of Mr. Knight to this country two years since. He also visited England, being a missionary of the Church Missionary Society. He was ill on his return voyage, and on reaching Columbo was unable to proceed to Nellore in Jaffna, where he labored for twenty years, co-operating with our American missionaries with as much cordiality as if they had been under the care of the same board.

Mr. Hutchings says :- His end was peace. He where he was detained for some time. Br. Poor and wife (a sister of Mr. Knight) arrived at Columbo, in only to die 'among his own people', as he said in his letter to me. A greater loss could not, as far as we know, probably the most accurate Tamul scholar in the country. He was a man of devoted humble piety and sound judgment. As a friend he was beloved by all.—Evangelist.

Something wrong.—The North American states

at various points, most of them in Illinois. We hear that the other banks have had similar notices, and even money remitted to this city is missing. There is something "rotten in Denmark."

Manager Addenda. We have not missed any drafts sent in succession not received their papers, when they were actually sent. There certainly is "something wrong" between this and Littlestown, Pa. Whether has been gradually but successfully gaining a firmer the mail is "robbed" by any "person or persons," we wherein to rest his weary limbs and to get ous men, may often be found engaged in improper cannot say, but the facts are as above stated.

[Eds. Mess.]

TRAVELLING AGENT. Mr. D. Kephart, is authorized to receive new subcounts as we may send to him from time to timeboth for the "Weekly Messenger" and "Christliche

Medical Department of Pennsylvania College in Philadelphia The catalogue of this Institution, (which has been flourishing condition. The faculty is composed of necessity of such Temples; would rejoice to six professors. Forty three young gentlemen are find more of them, as they should be, well resaid to have graduated in 1841.

PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD, by Goodrich. In another column our readers will find an advertisement of the appearance of this elaborate work, and that an agent is now in our vicinity with a view to its circulation among the community. In appearence, it is neat and tasteful; in size, a large octavo, of 1008 pages, comprising something more than one thousand engravings. Considering the exterior, then, every vice might be taken in the same way; both as regards bulk and mechanical execution, we and the innocent denounced with the guilty. think that it is a cheap work—still, cheap books are For instance, the votaries of pride, going to often far from being good books; and hence we must say something that will inform our readers as to our have any.

ecution of such a work is exceedingly difficult. To as unsparingly against the merchants and obtain, for instance, correct statistics of the religious denominations in the different States, cannot but be priests at the altar of Pride. And in the same attended with a great amount of labor, and after all, way, we might expose to public view, a large frequent mistakes will occur. Hence we do not ex- number of the prevailing vices of the day pect to find any work of this description free from er- then indeed, a very small class of persons, i rors. The one before us is not free from them. Thus any, would escape being called priests or their for example, in turning to the religious statistics of assistants, in some one or other of the temples Pennsylvania, it will be found, that the number of of Idolatry—even not excluding the worship-German Reformed ministers is put down at a little pers in the Temple of the living God. For the Episcopalians are said to have 60 preachers, and heaven to serve the devil in. the Methodists are only mentioned as if a fractional

These are however slight blemishes, and the superior excellencies of the work are sufficiently great to outweigh even more important errors, if they existed. We therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the public, as a very interesting and useful work, written in a popular style, & adapted to the capacities even of youth and children to whom it will minister instruction and amusement too.

We learn that Mr. Alden has been very successful in our town, as well as in other places, in procuring till they arrive at their blessed home, the altar purchasers for this work.

The late General Sir Joseph Stanton has bequeathed about £70,000 to the College of Edinburg, being the bulk of his personal property.

The Bible Cause .- We direct attention to the notice in reference to the efforts of the Franklin Bible Society-which will be found in another column. We hope the ministers of the different denominations in the county, and other pious friends, will not suffer another failure to occur in so laudable an effort.

Discontinuance of the Sabbath Mail. From some of our exchange papers, it appears that the Post Master General has discontinued the Sabbath | will refer the reader. the United States. The reason assigned for the disconpetter motive may have aided in producing the result. At all events if the facts really are as they are represented, it is not, we presume, saying too much, that a righteous providence has designedly ordered them so, in order to bring about by necessity, that which ought to have been done by a Christian nation from choice.

# CENTENARY INTELLIGENCE.

Tulpehocken Church, Lebanon Co. Pa .- The Rev Jacob Mayer writes, that on account of the severity and inclemency of the weather, the Centenary operation in bro. Leinbach's charge has been partially retarded. He is encouraged however, in the hope that the ancient congregation of Tulpehocken will raise at least three or four thousand dollars.

Cavetown, Washington Co. Md.-This Church held Centenary meeting on Sabbath the 14th inst.-We understand from a friend that the exercises were highly interesting and that the "centenary offering" of this congregation will exceed One Thousand Dollars.

For the Weekly Messenger. Messrs. Editors :

In reading the Messenger of Wednesday, 17th ult. No. 22., I found an article under the caption, "The Drunkard an Idolator." What could have been the object The Joint Standing Committee on the Library, to of the writer in taking the trouble, to give us whom was referred a letter from the Hon, S. T. a very extensive description of the exterior Armstrong, with a copy of the Bible in the lan- appearance, as well as the ornaments of the interior part of the Temple, its decoration, the Altar, the sanctuary, the chamber of the priest, The Bible in the language of the Sandwich Islands | vessels, and other things belonging thereto. the rights, and privileges there to be enjoyed;) lords,) I do not profess to know. If it was to amuse himself, or to give us a display of his wit, at the expense of the feelings of a large number of respectable persons in every community, loading them with names and epithets, as being the priests of the god of Bacchus; and every one, who may be disposed, either from choice or necessity, to stop at a respectable Hotel, to be considered a worshipper, at the shrine of this Idol-if this was his motive, he ertainly has bought his pleasure at too dear price, wounding the feelings of many individuals, wantonly and without cause. I question very much, whether any individual, but an enthusiast, would say that among that large number of persons therein denounced, either as priests, assistants or worshippers, there is not one to be found, who is indeed and truth a worshipper of the ever-living God; though suffered very much on the voyage and at Bombey, he be the least of all, who are God's children, Now Scripture authorizes us to believe, that a 'Wo' is denounced, (and in the Bible it stands time greatly to aid and comfort him. Br. Knight recorded,) against all such, as wantonly assail longed very much to come to Jaffna, even if it were even one of the least of his little ones.—If his object, had been to instruct his readers and can see, have happened to us. He was, as you all the alarming extent of this vice, and its deadput down the vice of drunkeness, by showing justly claim to be a landlord of unexceptionable charning influence upon the human family at large, ticle to which his strictures are intended to apply, and making the proper distinction between a we presume he will perceive the correctness of our well conducted tavern, and those holes of interpretation. iniquity or tippling shops, in which a decent

unguarded and unqualified,

espied, even at a distance a sign of a temple practice they discover to be wrong. he has so faithfully pourtrayed. And how his scribers for us, and to collect such outstanding ac- heart would leap for joy, to think, that he was so lucky, as to find a place to shelter him from the peltings of the tempest, which commenced to pour down its torrents of rain, intermingled with hail and snow, at the same moment he arrives at the house and dismounts from his horse! If the writer of that article, had often politely forwarded to us,) represents it to be in a been in such a fix, he would have felt the gulated, and furnished with 'meat offerings' as well as 'drink offerings.' It seems, that the Apostle Paul, had not such scruples, in regard to the propriety of stopping at a house of public entertainment, or he would not have felt so joyful, when he saw his brethren, who had come from home to meet him, as they rushed out of the three taverns, when the cry was heard, now they are coming, Indeed the merchant's shop, could also be styled idolators, worshipping at the Temple of the opinion of the real merits of the book, if indeed it god of pride, sacrificing their all to satisfy their insatiable thirst for finery, comfort and And here it may be proper to remark, that the ex- show. The same epithets might be dealt out their clerks, en masse, as being the officiating more than one half the actual number: in Maryland says Pollock, "Man may steal the livery of As to the question, the writer asks, "what

part; whereas the former are not as many by one half | will become of the chief priest and his assisand the latter very numerous; and the Lutheran tants?" If the priest, (or in other words the Church also, which has at least as many churches as | Landlord) whose business it is, to attend to the the German Reformed, is noticed only in a passing duties of the altar, and furnish the worshippers, (as they are styled by the writer) with all the necessary articles of provision, rendering his guests comfortable and happy in a Christian manner, that they can partake of meat offerings," as well as drink offerings; and that having enjoyed sweet repose, by the coming morning, they may be refreshed and strengthened, both in body and spirit, so as to enable them to pursue their journey, to another temple; and thus going from place to place, of peace and happiness-I say if the priest, faithfully, conscientiously, and in the fear of God, discharges all his duties, he shall certainly receive a blessed reward. He will have an approving conscience for having done his duty to his fellow travellers to eternity. And there will be frequent opportunities for doing good, like the occasion improved by the good Samaritan, who brought a wrechedly mangled creature, to the Inn and placed him under the care of the host or landlord, for which he was so highly commended, I say, if he will in true faith perform, all the duties of his calling, Christ has mentioned his reward to which (See Math. 24, 35. Mail on several important routes. It is to be hoped 36.) On the other hand, if he he a selfish priest, that the reformation will go forward until there shall that will only look to the fleece of the worshipbe no Sabbath Mail within the whole jurisdiction of per, and only try to strip him thereof; and if he has nothing to offer him, though he be tinuance, is the want of funds; and although this is worthy, will pass him by or send him off in the ostensible one, yet it is to be wished that some his distress, like the priest and levite of old, the balance of the chapter will give the full

> $\hat{\ }$   $\hat{\ }$   $\hat{\ }$  am  $\hat{\ }$  subscriber, and faithful reader of the Messenger; and have often received much benefit therefrom. Its prosperity lies near my heart. And having heard sundry remarks made, in relation to the article of O. P. Q., that it was too unqualified, taking the persons referred to in a mass without respect of character, loading them with improper epithets; I hence considered it my duty, as well as my privilege, being one among the many implicated, to pen this article, and forward it to you, with the fond hope, that it will find a favourable reception. The Messenger has had many readers in my Bar and Reading Rooms; and who can tell, how many lasting impressions, it may have left on the mind of the readers. There are many landlords, that feel much concerned for the welfare of the Church of Christ: and some with whom I am particularly acquainted, feel a special interest in the prosperity of the German Reformed Church, of which the Messenger is the organ.

explanation as to what he shall receive.

I would therefore advise my friend, O. P. Q. hereafter to be more careful and confine himself more particulary to the vice and persons who commit them; and not apply his remarks to the whole in a mass without exception. A LANDLORD IN THE WEST.

March 5th, 1841,

REMARKS.—The above communication has been sent to us by a subscriber in the West, and distinguished friend of the German Reformed Church. We entertain sentiments of the highest respect for the writer, and trust, that we fully appreciate the motives, which prompted him to pen this article. We cannot however, forbear expressing our surprise that our friend should have been led to take the view he has done, of the subject discussed, and trust he will kindly receive the remarks we feel ourselves obliged to make in this connection, being assured that they proceed from the best of feelings. "O. P. Q." certainly did not intend to condemn

indiscriminately all persons who are engaged in keeping houses of public entertainment, and we think his language sufficiently guarded on this point. The very caption of his article itself ("The drunkard an Idolator.") shows what kind of Landlords those are, to whom he has reference, and if this should not be deemed sufficiently expressive of his design, we refer our friend to the description given of the "drunkard's temple," and of the character of his priest.-The former is descriptive of any thing else than a well conducted tavern. The picture corresponds only to those dens of iniquity, by whatever other name they may be known, in which "the making of drunkards" is evidently a distinctive part of the employment of their occupants. And the closing clause of the latter, viz. "Night and day he (the priest) officiates, permitting the most mean and contemptible to have free access to the altar, and willing to serve the for those who cannot and will not, heartily engage in most abandoned, provided they come with an offering | the Centenary affair. I have not included in the afor him," is certainly not applicable to one, who can bove calculations, any thing, (and we may even exacter. If our friend will carefully read again the ar-

Every one who takes a deliberate and enlightened

upon it from the West, which were regularly mailed them, as priests of the God of Bacchus, is too keeping houses of public entertainment, and this sen- most ashamed to give so little, since she has read in If, O. P. Q. had ever travelled in the far by any other. But then, it is a question of some im- the Lord has put into the hearts of some of her own west, in inclement weather, bad roads, through | portance, and worthy of the most prayerful and care- | sex. Some of the rest of my female members, have mud and slush up to his horses knees, weary ful consideration, whether those good men amongst resolved on \$50 as their Centenary offering. Their to us by our patrons, but our subscribers on one of and exhausted, night coming on, and perhaps this class of persons, would not be led to abandon the mail-routes have for the second and third time a heavy storm gathering in the west, and their employment so far as the traffic in ardent spirits straining his eyes as he ascended every eleva- is concerned, if they were to examine the subject tion, not knowing whether he should be so thoroughly, availing themselves of all the light that fortunate as to find a shelter for the night, is thrown upon it at the present day. Good and pisome refreshment for himself and faithful ani- practices; but they should always be willing to trymal, he would have known something of the their conduct by appropriate tests, and will cheerfulfeelings of a traveller, when he unexpectedly by and immediately abandon at any sacrifice, every

Houses of public entertainment in our cities, in our towns, & in the country are indispensably necessary. No one we presume, will venture to deny this. But it must be admitted that, to constitute such houses, it is by no means indispensable, that ardent spirits should be retailed in them. These are not necessary either to the comfort, health, or entertainment of the traveller, and the peace and quiet of the house is not made greater by their presence. Were our public houses all to be kept upon "temperance principles," it would add very much to the pleasure & comfort of most travellers, who often now find themselves obliged, from the want of such houses, to stop at places, from which they would gladly retire if they could: and at the same time, it would furnish one of the most powerful auxiliaries in freeing our race from the blighting influence of drunkenness,

The "inns" to which the writer refers, and all the houses of public entertainment in the time of the apostles, were not characterized by the traffic in ardent spirits. Distilled liquors belong only to the few last centuries : and hence could not have been distributed n those places.

We agree with our friend, that God will richly reward in time and eternity those who are given to hospitality, and "entertain strangers" in a right manner. & also freely admit, that a "Woe" is denounced against all such as wantonly assail the character of their fellow-men, of which charge however, our correspondent "O. P. Q." is far from being guilty. But at the same time, we presume it will not offend him, if we remind him of the fact, that a "Woe" is pronounced upon all such as "give their neighbor drink, that put their bottle to him, and make him drunk." Habbakkuk ii. 15. The sin of drunkenness is pointedly denounced in the word of God, and those who knowngly in any way, make themselves auxiliary to it, are no less involved in the consequences than the drunkard himself. Our friend professes to be a Landlord by occupation. We have reason to believe, that he is none of those who keep a disorderly house. No drunkards are allowed to pollute his dwelling,-In view of this fact we are rejoiced. But we would be still more rejoiced, were we to learn, that ardent spirits are not kept for the entertainment of his customers, if such be not the case already. Shall we soon be greeted with this cheering intelligence?

Ecclesiastical.—The newly formed charge, omposed of Grindstonehill, Fayetteville, Marion and Funkstown, in Franklin co., Pa., have unanimously called the Rev. John C. Guldin, of Trappe, Montgomery co., to becom their pastor, and it affords us pleasure to state, that Mr. G. has accepted the call, and will enter upon his duties in his new field of labor in six or eight weeks.

FIRE.—The fire on Wednesday evening last, and which we learn, was seen many miles west of us, originated in a stable of Mr. Joseph Chambers, occupied however as a carpenter shop. The progress of the flames were so rapid, that it had communicated to two

adjoining stables before our Engines were ready for The new stable of Mr. Armstrong and the one in

## which the fire originated, were consumed. Editorial Correspondence.

MESSES. EDITORS: According to promise, I now take

up my pen to furnish you with a table of calculation, which will present to the view of your numerous readers in a tangible form, the possibility of our District Synod, raising the contemplated \$20,000 as a Centenary offering. There are, according to our statistics, something more than four thousand communicating members belonging to Synod; besides the scores who annually are in the habit of absenting themselves from the communion table. These later unfortunately, have all been excluded, or left out of the account in computing our numerical strength.-That this is the fact, is evident from the consideration. that some of the brethren have reported to Synod their number of members as being considerably less in a subsequent, than in the preseeding year. Now, according to the plan suggested by our worthy Elder at Synod; on an average calculation, we may confidently expect from each member for the space of five years, one dollar annually, which will make the round sum of \$20,000. True, there are many whose circumstances are so limited, that it would be uncharitable to ask, or unreasonable to expect, any thing from them; and others who may be in the possession of ample means, yet will refuse to contribute of their abundance, for reasons which to themselves may seem satisfactory. This deficiency however, we are authorized to believe, will more than be made up by the liberality of our wealthy members, and others further, we are sure that we are not transcending the bounds of Christian charity when we affirm, that we anticipate a friendly and hearty co-operation from brethren in connexion with sister denominations and from others, who have not, as yet, identified themselves with any branch of the Christian Church.

By viewing the subject in another form, we can easily see, that we have not over-rated our strength, and that the undertaking, which by divine aid, we purpose accomplishing, is not so incredible, as at first sight, it might appear to many. May we not reasonably expect, that out of the 4000 members, 50 will contribute one hundred dollars each, (not four, on an average, to each ministerial charge,) and that 75 will give \$50 each; one hundred and twenty five \$25 each; two hundred \$15 each; six hundred or even one thousand \$10 each; fifteen hundred \$5 each. This would make upwards of \$30,000; ten thousand over and above the sum to be aimed at in our centenary enterprize. Where is the individual, who has the osperity of the Redeemer's kingdom at heart, and is sensible of the fact, (as we sing in one of our hymns on charity,) that "the gold and silver are the Lord's," who can satisfy his conscience, by giving to benevolent purposes, less than ten dollars annually, if the Lord has, to an ordinary extent prospered him in the good things of this world? I am not now speaking of the wealthy, who of course, will give in proportion as the Lord has prospered them, their twenties and fifties. Let each individual, now determine ties shall be applied; and then, instead of being a Centenary Work, we may almost regard it as, we are wont to say, an every day undertaking.

According to this latter plan, there will be a halance of upwards of one thousand members, who are not included in the calculation, being an allowance pect much,) from those out of our own ecclesiastical connexion, in endeavoring to show the feasibility of raising the \$20,000 for Centenary purposes.

It is my candid impression, that the brethren in the ministry, who are to take the lead in this matter. will for the most part, be among the highest contribperson would blush to be found, then per- view of the subject, is prepared to admit that there utors, on the plan last laid down, besides what may that one of the banks in this city has received a notice | Chance his article would have done some good. | are many good men and even Christians too, amongst | be given, by the rest of their families. My wife had from different persons of about fifty missing drafts But to take them as a mass, and denounce the numerous class of persons, who are engaged in thought of giving \$25; but now says, that she is al-

timent, we believe, is held as firmly by "O. P. Q." as the Messenger some of those noble resolutions, which minds. I have discovered, are actively engaged in devising ways and means to raise their contemplated sums. This is as it should be.

> Besides, may we not fondly hope, that there are yet those among us, like our noble minded Riedy, who have their thousands, and five hundreds, in their will, intended as legacies to the Church. Now is a suitatable time for these bequests to be given. And I have been credibly informed that our lamented to the first Tuesday in March.
>
> But up to this time NO REPORTS have been received; and in as much as the Society cannot do any I have been credibly informed that our lamented Conrad Riedy, had the sum of one thousand dollars written in his will in legal characters as the amount of his donation towards the Seminary; but was induced to reduce it to \$500, because, as we were so slow in laying our hands to the work and in pulling together, he feared that the enterprize might still fall through at last. I think I can safely say, that I am personally acquainted with some individuals, who have seriously revolved these thoughts, again and again in their own minds. It is my deliberate conviction, (and more so now than ever,) that if we do fail in raising the contemplated \$20,000, it will not be, because we have over-rated our strength, but rather the unwillingness of our hearts. March 7, 1841.

### Domestia Intelligence.

Florida .- On the 2d inst, the Indians again attack ed the whites near Fort Russel, under command of Lieut. Albertis. Having only 24 men at his service, he was compelled to retreat, taking with him five of his men wounded, he again made his way with only 17 men through the Indians, in order to communicate with Capt. Barnum, the Com. of Fort Russel.

At Orange Creek they met the Indians, emerging from the hammock and offering battle to Albertis. The Indians kept up a constant fire upon the white men, but killed only 1 whilst running through their

The Steam Boat Creole.—This Boat was burnt on ler passage from Natchitoches to New Orleans, and it is supposed 12 or 15 lives were lost. The rest saved themselves on bales of cotton, or escaped on shore, lemman Mile, 12; Wm. J. Hewett 2; Danl. Huyett form Edward Ingram (Cavet, Md.) 2; Wm. J. Hewett 2; Danl. Huyett 62½ cents ballance, John Winters 2. her passage from Natchitoches to New Orleans, and it where the boat touched momentarily, during the fire.

The Case of McLeod.—It is currently reported, and we presume upon good authority, that Mr. Fox has demanded from our Government the delivery of Mc-LEOD. The question at issue now lies between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain. The demand of the British minister is placed we presume, upon the ground that the destruction of the Caroline was authorized by the Queen's Government. The chief point of difficulty seems to be whether or not the General Government can or ought to interfere with the course of proceedings now going on in the case under the authority of the State of New

The Produce of the Gold Region in the United States is estimated at two millions of dollars per an-num. Within the last three years there have been minted from these mines, \$4,337,550.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed OGDEN HOFFMAN to be District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the place of B. F. Butler resigned.
WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq. has also been appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore.

KING OF BAVARIA.—It is rumored thatthis sovreign designs to imitate the example of Charles

5th, and pass the remainder of his days in a monas-

Hymenial!

Grove, of Washington Co., Md. —By the same, on the 16th near Bakersville, Dr. RQBERT trees, plants, fruits, &c.; with a copious Index, answering F. KENNEDY of Sharpsburg, to MISS SUSAN, daughter of Christian Hershey deceased, both of Washington Co. Md.

- By the same, on the 18th near Boonsboro, Mr. DAVID GREEBER, to MISS SUSAN, ollest daughter of Mr. John Bomberger, both of Washington County, Mi —By the same, on the evening of the same day in Boonsboro, Mr JOHN COST, to MISS SARAH, day, her of Mr. Mordecai Boon, both of Washington Co., Md.

— In Uniontown Ohio, by the Rev. A. Kuhn, the Rev. J. W. HAMM, of the German Referraed Church, to MISS JULIA ANN WEIMER, of that place.

— Near Middletown, Frederick Co., Md. on the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Bucher, Mr. FREDERICK UGER, to MISS CAROLINE CORICK, all of Middletown Valley. — At Gettysburg . Pa. on the £th inst. the Rev Mr. M. Jones, of the Baltimore Conference, to MISS SOPHIA WALTER, daughter of Mr. George Walter, of Adam's county, Pa. — Also, on the same day, JOHN WILLARD, of Jefferson Frederick county, Md, to MISS LOUISA ANN WASMUS, of

— Also, ou the 10th inst. GRAFTON GRIMES to MISS ANN REBECCA GISSON, both of Maryland. — On Thursday evening, 18th inst. at the German Reformed Church, Second street, by the Rev. Mr. Heiner, Mr. JOHN B. MATHIOT to Miss ADELINE GLASSGOW, all

— At West Chester, Pa. on the 11th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. HENRY S. EVANS, Esq. editor of the Village Record, to Miss JANE, daughter of Dr. William Darlington, all of the Above place. all of the above place.

# Obituary.

COMMUNICATED. Departed this life on the 7th ingt, in Dayton, Ohio, aged years, 4 months and three days, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. WHIT MORE, consort of John W. Whitmore and daughter of H. & H.

S. Crawford, of Franklin County, Pa. Three years ago, she entered upon a married life with a glow of health and looked forward with pleasing prospects of seeing every event of her life crowned with happiness and pleasure. She left her home, and bid adieu to dear relatives and kind friends, and sought a home among strangers. But a who have the prosperity of the Church at heart. And few months had elapsed, after reaching the destined place before it pleased her heavenly Father to lay upon her the rod of affliction; since which time she has been greatly and fearfully afflicted, which fin ally terminated in pulmonary consump-

> About fifteen months before her decease, she became the subject of converting grace, and attached herself to the Church of which she continued a consistent member, until transmit ted to the Church triumphant above. Her unaffected piet and devotion to God, and her amiable disposition; endeared ner to all with whom she became acquainted; and in whose affectionate remembrance she lives imperishably, "Who sor

row not as those who have no hope. For months previous to her death, while wasting away un der the influence of a disease that bid defiance to human skill she was uniformly resigned to the Divine will. She kissed the rod, and said by her lamb-like submission, "Not my wil but thine he done. O God." And as she drew near the swelling flood, all was peace and tranquility. The gracious pre sence of her Redeemer banished her fears. Death had loss his sting. And it may be said of her, that the "her peace flowed as a river." She looked with ardent desire for the noment to arrive, when she would be released, and expressed great willingness to depart and be at rest, and could say to

the last, I have sweet heavenly peace. She was never heard to utter the slightest complaint, but endured her sufferings with patience, as seeing him who is invisible. When asked, if her confidence was still unshaken, and if she felt a peace within; she invariably answered in the affirmative. On Sabbath morning (the day of her death) she sked her husband if he thought she would die on that day, he told her he thought that she would. She then prayed that God would grant her an easy death. The last twenty-four hours of life, she frequently thought she was dying, and from appearances life was almost extinct. For some hours before, she breathed with much difficulty, and for short intervals not at all. Several times she clasped her arms round the neck of prospectively, how and to what purposes, his chari- her husband, and exclaimed. "Is this death? O tell me is this death? If this is death, let me go." The last words she was heard to say, were, "Jesus, hear my prayer, and take me." About two minutes after this, she calmly fell asleep in the embrace of her Saviour.

No struggle, no groan, no distortion of features, but a glow of heavenly rapture impressed its corresponding smile on her

An afflicted husband and a large connection of relatives nd friends are left to mourn their irrepairable loss. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end l like hers "

'''Mid heaven's pand, Thou art far from the noisy strife of earth; Yet in the fount of memory thy gentle worth Will ever stand.

We may not sadly bow,

We would not call thee from thy starry home

Again lifes varied path to roam, For thou grt happy.' [Repos. & Whig. please copy.] Notice.

### TO THE FRIENDS OF BIBLE DISTRIBUTION IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

Several months ago, the undersigned were requested to address a Circular to the different Ministers of the Gospel and other friends of the Bible cause, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of each neighborhood, township or village in the county, as well as to obtain memoers and contributions in behalf of the cause, and to report their success on or before

hing further, until these reports are received, the indersigned would again earnestly and affectionately The next meeting of the Managers will be held at the office of Geo. Chambers, Esq., on the third Thursday of April next, at 7 o'clock. P. M.—It is desirable that the reports be received before, or at east on that day.

In behalf of the Franklin Bible Society. JNO. HOFFMAN, BENJ. S. SCHNECK FREDK. SMITH.

### Acknowledgements.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. D. Schultz; D. F. Bowersox, John McIlvair e-are sent, S. A. Davidson; D. Gebhart (3 subs.) J. U. Giesy; J. H. Smith; Rev. G. W, Glessner; Jacob Snider—was credited; Rev. A. H. Kremer; (1 sub.) Geo. Weber, jr; Rev. J. C. Becker (2 subs.) James Potter; Rev. J. C. Guildin (2 subs.) Rev. Jacob Mayer; Rev. T. H. Leinbach (2 subs.) George C. Welker (1 sub.) Jacob Brubacher; Rev. H. Williard (2 subs) Rev. Daniel Gring: Rev. A. Kuhn; R. J. W. Polk Rev. Daniel Gring; Rev. A. Kuhn, R. J. W. Polk (1 sub.) Rev. J. C. Bucer; J. W. Whitmore; A. Horn; Rev. A. Helffenstein (1 sub.) Rev. D. Hertz (1 sub.)
Rev. J. C. Guldin; R. Sears; C. Hillegas; S. Steltz—
certainly you have the right; "R. R." Rev. H. Wagner; C. Karch; Rev. William Lennert; "N. R;" Rev.

#### MONIES BECEIVED. WeeklyMessenger.

Jno. N. Smith (Ind.) 12; Cath. Bickley (Chester co.) 2; 1. and D. Schultz (Montg. co.) 2; John Snyder (Bath.) 2; and Jacob Snyder (do.) 2; Peter Kirlin (Sunb.) 2; Philip Follmer (Milt.) 2; and James

DOMESTIC MISSIONS. Received from the Sabbath School of the German Reformed congregation Lancaster, by Rev. G. W.

Glessner pastor

Lewis Denig, Treasurer.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. eccived from Rev. D. Gring, Milton, his subscription, \$5 00 From the estate of Jacob Huyett, Cave-

town, by Daniel Huyett, \$10 124 Barnard Wolff, Treas'r. Print. Estab. G. R. C. BOOKS FORWARDED: . 1 Box, Rev. D. Zacharias, Rail Road and Stage,

Box, Rev. Isaac Gerhart, per Rail Road, care of J. Buffington, Harrisburg.

1 Pakge. to do. for Rev. D. Gring (please inform Mr. G. where you wish him to send it,) per R. R. to arrisburg.

## Advertisements.

#### PICTORIAL CEOGRAPHY. BY S. G. GOODRICH.

[Known to the public more familiarly as Peter Parley.] A PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD; COMPRIS.
ING A SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY. POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC; Including a Physical, Political, and Statistical account of the Earth and its various Divis-Married, By the Rev. J. W. Hoffmeier, on the 9th inst. ions, with numerous sketches from recent travels; and must near Sharpsburg, Mr. CHRISTIAN REINHART of Virginia, trated by more than 1600. Engravings of manners, customs, to MISS ANN CATHARINE youngest daughter of Mr Philip curiosities, critics, edifices, ruins, beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles,

To be had of the Agent, Mr. Alpen, who will remain at Mr. Culbertson's Hotel a few days. The public are respect fally invited to call and examine the work .- Price, \$6

# PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, Winchester, Va.

Winchester, Va.

DROPOSALS will be received until the leth day of April, for building a BRICK CHURCH 40 feet by 0.0, the walls to be 18 inches thick. The undertaker to give bone and security for the completion of the mason work by the flist day of September classing. The proposals may include the cost of the brick, or separate proposals will be received.

Also, proposals will be received for the Joiner and Carpenter work of the above Church, (a plan of which can be seen by reference to the Rev. D. G. Bragonier, the basement story to be completed 40 feet square,—by the 10th day of November ensuing; and the Church to be finished by the 16th day of April, 1e42. The undertaker to give bond and security for the completion of the same. All communications must be post paid and addressed to the

Rev. B. G. BRAGONIER.

Winchester, March 17.

ENTENARY HYMNS, For sale at the Book Store of Hanny Smith.
Chambershutg, March 24, 1841.

IDDLETOWN VALLEY LAND FOR SALE, I'd On Wednesday, the 7th of April next, on the premises, the following valuable FARMS. comprising some of the best Lands in Maryland with the largest collection of BLOODED, CATTLE ever offered in this State, the pedigree of which will be furnished from the Herd Book on the day of sale.

COVINGTON.—Containing 4524 Acres of FRET-RATE LAND in a high state of cultivation. About 349 acres are cleared and divided into 10 fields with running water in all but one, in which by removing a division sence of 50 yards it can be thrown. 70 acres are in first rate Timothy, 15 in orchard grass well set and in prime order. A considerable part under Post and Rail locusts and chesquit ence. The rest of the cleared land may at a moderate expense be made into fine timothy meadow. For corn, wheat, oats and clover no land in the Valley is superior, and but little equal. There are now seeded 147 busicls wheat and 20 bushels rye, which will be sold with the farm if desired by the purchaser.

The farm abounds with fine locust—a portion of the wood land is heavily timbered.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a LARGE TWO STORY COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING, faithfully built and in complete order, an OVER.

The IMPROVEMENT'S consist of a LARGE TWO STORY COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING, faithfully built and in complete order, an OVER-SEER'S-HOUSE, a large first rate BARN, SEER'S-HOUSE, a large first rate BARN, SEER'S-HOUSE, a large first rate BARN, THOUSE, ICE-HOUSE (falled with, Ice) a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP with a set of Tools and a great variety of other necessary BU LDINGS, a first rate GARDEN, abounding with Strawberries, Rasberries, &c. &c. A large young apple ORCHARD with the most choice Pippins and other desirable apples; a splendid young PEACH-ORCHARD of the most approved kimits, the most delicious cherries, plums, apricots and almost every description of fruit adapted to the climate. There is a MilLL attached to the Barn worked by hose, untle or ox power, with two pair of Burr-Stones of 3½ and 4½ feet diameter, that can grind from 20 to 25 bushels of corn or rye a day, in short it is considered by all who have been on the premises as one of the most desirby all who have been on the premises as one of the most desirable FARMS in Frederick or Washington County.

It can be conveniently and advantageously divided into two farms—There are 8 or 10 FIRST RATE FARM HANDS that the purchases of the farm can have, with their families if desired, or they will be sold separately, not to go out of the State. One very valuable hand that has about ten years to

State. One very valuable hand that has about ten years to serve, a good wagoner, and first rate manager of Mules—also FIVE LARGE MULES, young and well broke; 12 of 13 first rate FARM HORSES, some MARES and COLTS, (3 by the celebrated horse Felt, one out of a blooded mare) 5 or 6 yoke of large WELL BROKE OXEN—Also a large number of valuable MILCH COWS, part full blooded short horn Durhams and Devons. and a great variety of crosses of the Allerney short horn Durhams, Devons. Holstein, Teegwater, &c. &c.; 2 full blooded short horn Durham MULLS, 1 rising 3 years old; 23 to 25 yearlings, part full tred Levons, the other 2 years; TRHEE DEVON HULLS, 2 and 3 years old; 23 to 25 yearlings, part full tred Levons, the other crost of various crosses. A valuable flock of about 100 SHEEP, various crosses, South Down, Merino, &c.
Covingion is 13 miles south west of Freierick City, 6 miles egst of Harper's Ferry, about 2 miles from the Bajtimore und Ohio Rail Road and the Chesapeake and Chio Canal.

ALSO

OAKLAND MILLS AND FARM on the Catoctin Creek located \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of a mile from the Rail Road and Canal, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ miles west of the Point of Rocks. There are in this Farm 100 acres of land, the greater part cleared. This farm is hilly, but very fertile, and equal to any land in the valley for wheat or clover and perhaps superior.

There is on this property a comfortable 2

fertile, and equal to any land in the valley for wheat or clover and perhaps superior.

There is an this property a comfortable 2 STORY LOG HOUSE, a new LOG BARN, STABLES, &c. &c. The Mill is well located in a fine wheat couptry, and the Saw Mill is kept in constant employment, always well supplied with timber lors. The Grist Mill is at present out of or ier, but grinning corn and useal and chopping rye. The dam is the vist on the Catoctin Creek; the water ample afferding a good sopply when almest all the other Mills on the Creek are deficient. There are 74 bushels of Wheat and 20 bushels Rye gown on this farm, the balance of the cleared land is in fine clover. I consider the property of great value for milling or manufacturing purposes, and the most desirable water power property on the Catoctin Stream, or perhaps in the country.

Any information in Plation to the above property will be given by James Howard, Esq. Presi lent of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, or the subscriber on the premises.

Terms of sale for the real estate, one third cash, the balance I and 2 years credits, with interest from the day of sale, with approved security. For the Stock, Farming Utensils Honse hold Furniture, &c. all sums un 'er \$30, cash, above that amount 6 months credit, with approved endorsed notes, bearing interest.

W. R. STUART, Agent,

March 18.-6. t.

W. R. STUART, Agent. Near Petersville, Frederick County.

# Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Messenger.

Music-thou daughter of the skies-in thee What charms and potency do we behold. Thy power the mightest cong'ror can subdue And lead man captive, when all other means Abortive prove. Thy martial notes can make The fearful fearless-and lead the soldier To the cannon's mouth; thy soothing tones The mourner joyful and the maniac calm. In thee the servant of his Godmay find A way to raise in notes accentable The aspirations of sincerest praise Thy tones refine the feelings of our hearts And fit them to obey the law of love.

Thou art the chosen favorite of Heaven; When earth was first created—thou wast there, And when salvation was proclaimed to man Shall pass away—thou wilt be there to lead The happy throng of the redeemed away From the last judgment—and bid them welcome To their new abode.

When God the almighty Architect-his work Had finished-and gave the earth a place among The spheres that roll in countless myriads Round his eternal throne-which for them all A common center forms-and is the point Of gravitation for the universe-Himself well pleased-with satisfaction viewed His wondrous work—and so pronounced it good: Then in a peal that filled the ether plains, The assembled choirs of Heaven-sent forth a shout Of joy-and all the morning stars in songs Of praise and glory joined with one accord To render homage to the King of Heaven, Whose matchless power had formed another sphere And with delight to hail-the first sabbath That dawned upon the new created world.

So when the Almighty Father did announce His Equal Son—the babe of Bethlehem, Thou cam'st attended with an angel guard. And Heaven employed thee—as the instrument Most meet to introduce to fallen man The newborn Saviour. At the hour of midnight Thy strains melodious-broke upon the ears Of wond'ring shepherds, as they watched their flocks In silence on the plains of Palestine.

Amazed they listened to the angelic host And straight obey'd the heavenly mandate. With haste they sped to David's city Where they found all things as it was told them; The infant Saviour wrapt in swaddling clothes And in a manger laid, which when they saw They spread abroad the glorious tidings Thus graciously revealed to them from Heaven

So after final judgment, shall have been Pronounced on all, and we shall leave the scene, Music and sacred song shall lead the way; And the vast multitude, countless by man, Shall sweep their golden harps with sainted hands And strike the anthem of eternal praise. Their song shall peal through every arch of Heaven And its remotest bounds shall echo praises To the Most High. 'Tis this will constitute The happiness of the redeemed in Heaven.

Harrisburg, Pa. March 13. 1841.

### Parent's Department.

A Mother's Dving Love.

The plague broke out in a little Italian vil-

at the sight of her hapless babes. At length | mother to the church. she turned from them. The children continsent a thrill of anguish to her heart; but she at length obliged to enter her pew alone, her husband and children to their care, with him. Just as the minister rose to pray, Alher dying breath.

part the worse contagion of sin to their child-

# Ladies' Department.

BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG FEMALES. Beware of detraction, especially where your own sex is concerned. You are generally ac- | minister began by speaking of the first Sabcused of being particularly addicted to this bath, hallowed by God, after the creation of vice, perhaps unjustly; men are full as guilty the world. "And God blessed the seventh of it where their interests interfere. But as day and sanctified it"-of the renewal of the your interests frequently clash, and as your command to keep it holy, to Moses on Mount feelings are quicker, your temptations to it | Sinai, of the change from the seventh to the are more frequent. For this reason be parti- the first day of the week, (our present Chriscularly tender of the reputation of your own tian Sabbath,) in commemoration of our blessex. Consider every species of indelicacy in sed Lord's resurrection on that day; he spoke conversation as shameful in itself, and highly of its duties, its ordinances, its privileges, its disgusting to modest men as well as to you. mercies to the souls of believers, preparing The dissoluteness of some men's education them to enjoy an eternal Sabbath in heaven; all was set to rights. may allow them to be diverted with a kind of for "Without holiness, no man shall see the wit, which, yet, they have delicacy enough Lord," and without preparation of heart, no to be shocked at when it comes from the sinner can desire or enjoy the purity and homonth of a female. Christian purity is of liness which reigns in the presence of Jehothat delicate nature that it cannot even hear vah. "How wretched," said he, "how degracertain things without contamination. It is ded is the condition of those nations who always in the power of a woman to avoid know not, who keep not the Sabbath-day hothose; no man but a brute or a fool will in- ly; one day passes with them like another. sult a woman with conversation which he and fathers and children live like the beasts sees gives her pain; nor will he dare to do it, of the field, having no knowledge of God, and if she resent the indignity with becoming descend to their graves, stained with every spirit. There is a dignity in conscious virtue vice, from whence they must rise to stand bewhich is able to awe the most abandoned of fore him as their judge, and give an account and a room to be appropriated for astronomi- a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and men. You will be reproached, perhaps, with of the deeds done in the body. In our land, an affection of delicacy; but at any rate, it is where wickedness and impiety abound, though better to run the risk of being thought ridicu- the gospel is unceasingly preached, the most cess to an institution in a central, airy & conve- shall weep in secret places for your pride. lous than disgusting. The men will complain profligate characters, the most hardened vil- nient position, which, with the school for girls in It was this same desire for the salvation of of your reserve; they will assure you that a lians, when expressing their crimes, date their James street, under the same supervision, will immortal souls that moved the heart of Jesus more frank behavior would make you more commencement from the violation of the Sab- be a near approximation to the beautiful sys- Christ: "And when he was come near, he admirable; but they are not sincere when they bath. I have been induced," he continued, tem reported to the yearly meeting some beheld the city and wept over it, saying, O tell you so. It might, on some occasions, "to make these remarke very earnestly to you sixty years since, by the benevolent Benezet, that thou hadst known, even thou at least in render you more agreeable as companions, my friends; for I was summoned, a few days and his worthy coadjutors, will afford ample this day, the things which belong to thy peace! but it would make you less amiable as women | since to attend the funeral of a youth who has | means, it is hoped, to secure to our offspring | But now they are hid from thine eyes." -an important distinction, of which many of been suddenly called to render up his account the benefits of a select, guarded religious edu- Jerusalem! Jerusalem! thou that killest the the sex are not aware.

### Children's Department.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

THE SABBATH-BREAKER. "Oh! what a beautiful butterfly-I must catch it," exclaimed little Alfred; and throwing his book upon the grass, he started from his mother's side, in eager pursuit of the glittering insect. Mrs. Effingham sighed as she looked after her boy-and, raising his book from the ground, she entered her cottage, to prepare for church. It was a delightful Sabbath morning, near the close of summer : the bells of the village church had just commenced ringing, and the solemn sound borne on the winds, seemed to invite all within hearing to assemble and worship God. Whilst Alfred, forgetful of the Sabbath, of his lessons and of every thing but the beautiful butterfly, is climbing and bounding over meadows in the chase, and his mother anxiously waiting Thou wast present. So when the Heavens and earth his return, I shall introduce them to my read-

family, of whom four children remained; of his brothers and sisters, I shall say little,-as my story relates chiefly to an incident in Alfred's life. They were all several years older than himself; his brothers were completing their education at college, and his sister was then on a visit to her aunt. Mrs. Effingham, had been a widow six years; Alfred had never known his father, being but a few months old at the time of his decease. Mrs. E. was a pious lady; -she had been for many years a professor of the gospel of Christ, and had endeavoured to train up her children in "the way in which they should go," praying that when they were old, "they might not depart from it;" her eldest children repaid her cares, and she loved them very dearly; but the best affections of her heart were placed on her little son Alfred. For some time after Mr. Effingham's death, his wife could not look upon her fatherless infant; and being subsequentlvobliged to travel, on account of the delicate state of her health, he was given up to the care of his maternal grandmother; with her, Alfred remained until his sixth year, when it pleased God to remove her from this world to the mansion above, which her ascended Saviour had prepared for her; she was a sincere and humble Christain, but enfeebled by age and doating on her infant grandson, he was indulged in every whim and desire, nevto his mother, he became the source of much anxiety and grief to her heart. His education had not indeed been neglected; for being naturally fond of books, he had never refused to attend the village day school; but of his Bible, he knew little: the servant to whose of those ignorant superstitious people, who, believing all stories, however ridiculous, of fill the minds of children with them, until they become so corrupted that they will not listen to the instructions of their wiser and more pious friends. Alfred dearly loved these marvellous tales, and instead of complying with his grandmother's wishes, and going regularly to church and to Sabbath-school, he would idle away many hours every Sabbath. listening to his nurse. When he returned to to his mother, this nurse was dismissed, but the evil effects of her conduct long remained. Mrs. Effingham would often relate to him the histories of Moses, Samuel, Joseph, and othlage. In one house the children were taken | er holy persons, from the Bible; but he was first. The parents watched over them, but not pleased with the simple truths of Scriponly caught the disease they could not cure. | ture, so true it is "that the carnal mind is en-The whole family died. On the opposite side | mity against God." The village in which of the way, lived the family of a poor laborer Mrs. Effingham resided, contained but few who was absent the whole week; only com- inhabitents, the greater part of whom were ing homeon Saturday night, to bring his scan- very poor and ignorant. Some pious and bety earnings. His wife felt herself attacked nevolent individuals had succeeded in erecting by the fever in the night. In the morning a church, in which the pastor had been instalshe was much worse, and before night the led a year previous to the commencement of plague spot showed itself. She thought of our narrative: he was a true preacher of the the terrible fate of her neighbors. She knew gospel, mild and gentle in manner, but deshe must die, but as she looked upon the fate | claring the whole word of God to his little of her dear boys, she resolved not to commu- | flock, being determined to know nought among nicate death to them. She therefore locked them, but "Jesus Christ and him crucified." the children into the room, and snatched her He had not yet been enabled to establish a bed clothes, lest they should keep the conta- Sabbath-School, for the predjudices of ignorgion behind her, and left the house. She e- ant persons are sometimes very strong; and ven denied herself the sad pleasure of a last they thought because their forefathers had embrace. O think of the heroism which ena- never known the blessings of religious inbled her to conquer her feelings, and leave struction, neither themselves nor their chilhome and all she loved-to die. Her oldest dren could be benefited by it. Mrs. Effingham child saw her from the window. 'Good bye gave her boy much instruction from the Scripmother,' said he, with the tenderest tone, for tures, particularly on the Sabbath; and findhe wondered why his mother left them so ing that he did not know the commandments, she was very earnest in impressing them on

bury her. In two days she died recommending commencement of the service, in prayer for fred softly entered. He looked very much quietly in a corner of the pew. The service proceeded, and Mrs. Effingham soon became absorbed in worshipping her God, and listening to the truths contained in the sacred volume. The text was from the 56th chapter of Isaiah, 2d verse-" Blessed is the man that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it, and keepeth his hand from doing any evil." The

to his Maker, even while breaking his com- cation .- The Friend.

mandments, and profaning his Sabbath. My ful example. May God bless it unto each of sity at Cambridge. your souls! This unfortunate young man early taught him to pray, to read the Bible, his blindness, but is able to grapple with and his Bible, never entered the sanctuary; in ing of the last Sabbath, he rose early, went to cultivate their intellect. to his mother, and asked her for some monev, saying he 'would have a frolic that day.' Alfred was the youngest child of a large His mother at first refused, rearinding him of past Sabbaths desecrated, earnestly entreating him to perform his neglected duties, and accompany her once more to the house of God. He angrily refused; and finally by persuasions and even threats, extorted a sum of money from his wretched parent, and left her in high spirits. She could not rest after his departure; a vague feeling of dread was on her mind, a fear of impending evil. She prayed for her disobedient child; and at length, being unable to remain alone, she went to converse with a pious neighbour, who offered her every consolation in her power. After some hours, she returned home very sad; but had scarcely entered her dwelling, when she heard the noise of footsteps and voices at the door; she opened it hastily, but who can describe her feelings, when she saw her only son, borne lifeless in the arms of two men. He had left her, a few hours previous, in perfect health; now he was a breathless corpse.

Immediately after obtaining the money, he had proceeded to join some dissolute companions, with whom he had engaged to spend the Sabbath. They drank very freely together at a tavern, and afterwards entered a boat, intending to pass the morning in sailing. Whilst they were on the water, taking the name of God in vain, and disobeying his express commands, concerning his holy day, a violent er contradicted or punished, and on his return gust of wind arose; and, in their state, not being able to manage the boat properly, it upset, and George, with one of his wicked associates, found a watery grave. Oh! dear children, Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.' God's eye is ever upon us; and though we may think that he does not recare his grandmother entrusted him, was one gard us, because his punishments are often mercifully delayed, yet be assured that "He is a just God; he will punish iniquity, transghosts, witches, hobgoblins, &c., delight to gression and sin, and by no means clear the

### Temperance Department.

TEMPERANCE HYMN. The Pledge! The Pledge! The mighty rock! Whereon the Temp'rance fabric's set, Which has defied the rudest shock That prejudice and hate as yet, With earth and hell combined could bring Against the cause we're furthering!

The Pledge! The Pledge! The glorious ark! Which sheltered anxious multitudes, When dissipation, fierce and dark, Poured on the world its angry floods, Destroying all things bright and fair, And whelming man in black despair.

The Pledge! The Pledge! The only hope Of the reform'd inebriate! Without it can he ever con-With habit's strength and appetite? Ho! Bacchus' blinded devotee, Come to the PLEDGE—once more be free!

The Pledge! The Pledge! The glorious Pledge Oh! let it ne'er forsaken be; Proclaim it loudly to the world, And chaunt its praises gladsomely! Firm to the PLEDGE let's stand, till we, Through Heaven's aid the victors be!

# Miscellaneous.

Oddities of an old Scotch Clergyman.-The late Mr. Sheriff, a dissenting minister in Kirkaldy, was a very worthy man, but ecing many odd things. The story is well Good bye, mother,' repeated the youngest his memory, explaining them to him as the known of his having gone down to the sands child, stretching his little hand out of the win- holy laws of a just God. He was then learn- on the sea shore, to pray that a wind might and reprehend with severity. For the presdow. The mother paused. Her heart was ing the fourth commandment, which should spring up to drive the invading squadron of ent, the communication of them will rest in drawn towards her children and she was on be remembered and repeated on the morning | Paul Jones back from the Frith of Forth to iny own bosom, unless some further agitation of the point of rushing back. She struggled of the Lord's day. We have seen how Al- the ocean, and which wind actually did arise, hard while the tears rolled down her cheeks fred neglected his task—we will follow his and affected the desired purpose. Like other old fashioned clergymen of his day, he occa-She walked slowly forward, looking around sionally rebuked members of his congregation ued to cry, 'Good bye, mother.' The sound for her wandering boy, but in vain. She was by name from the pulpit, and put them to the blush. On one occasion, when a person pressed on to the house of those who were to where she spent the time, previous to the seemed to be somewhat ostentatious in standing up in his pew, in order to show off a new piece of dress, Mr. Sheriff stopped in the midst of his sermon and said, "Ou ay, Johnnie, we O that mothers were as careful not to im- fatigued and ashamed, and seated himself a see that you have got a braw new pair o' breeks; so just sit down, and we'll look at them when the kirk scaills." What Johnnie's feelings were may easily be imagined. As Kirkaldy is a considerable seat of the linen manufacture, many of Mr. Sheriff's hearers were weavers. One of these having a child to be baptized in the church, took a slip of paper on which he had before written the set of a check web, he was going to begin, and put the name of the child on the other side of it, to hand up to the minister. Unluckily Mr. Sheriff turned up the wrong side of the paper, and looked a little at it, he said aloud, Av. av. six threads of blue and four of white; that's the drollest name that I ever heard. We'll pray a little till John recollects himself." John immediately whispered to the minister to give him back the paper, when he showed him the other side with the name upon it, and then, to speak to the impenitent on the sub-

that the capacious and commodious building recently erected by the 'Committee on Friends' Select Schools," for the accommodation of

cal and other scientific apparatus. Our fel- night for the slain of the daughters of my peolow members of this city, may now have ac- ple." "But if ye will not hear it, my soul

"I tell you of his fate as a warning, a dread- of a pupil who has entered Harvard Univer- would not."

monition of his too kind parent. She had been excused from no studies on account of Love. and to frequent the church; but associating master all of them. He is likewise organist himself with evil companions, he, by degrees, | in the chapel. His age is 17; and, as withthrew off all respect for her authority, and, out any extraordinary natural ability, he has ceasing to honor his mother, he soon forgot been enabled to acquire the attainments nethe Lord. He left off praying and reading cessary for entering College, and an acquaintance with many collateral subjects besides, short he became a profane swearer, a profil- his case may serve as an encouragement to gate, and a Sabbath breaker. On the morn- any young blind persons who may desire to

He gets his lessons by the help of his chum who reads them over to him carefully, and seeks out in the lexicon the meaning of those words which he does not understand. Smith carries his grammar in his head, and applies the rules in analyzing the sentences; and when once he has learned their meaning and structure he does not easily forget it. So in mathematics; his chum reads the demonstrations aloud, and fixes his eye upon the figure, in order to understand it: but Smith has his figure before his mind's eye, and by strong effort fixes it there until the demonstration is perfectly clear.

VALUE OF GOOD BOOKS .- I deny not, but that it is of the greatest concernment to have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as well as men; and thereafter to confine, imprison, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors; for books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potence of life in them to be as active as that soul was whose progeny they are; nay, they do preserve as in a vial, the purest efficacy and extraction of that living inellect that bred them. I know they are as lively and vigorously productive as those fabulous dragon's teeth; and being sown up and down, may chance to spring up armed men. And yet on the other hand, unless wariness be used, as good almost kill a good man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to live beyond life. 'Tis true, no age can restore a life, whereof perhaps there is no great loss; and revolutions of ages, do not oft recover the loss of a rejected truth, for want of which whole nations fare the worse. We should be wary, therefore, what persecution we raise against the living labors of public men, how we spill that ransomed life of man preserved and stored up in books; since we see a kind of homicide may be thus committed, sometimes a martyrdom, and if it extend to the whole impression, a kind of massacre, whereof the execution ends not in slaying of an elemental life, but strikes at that ethereal and fit essence, the breath of reason itself; slays an immortality rather than a life. - Milton.

REPUBLICAN VIRTUE OF WASHINGTON. It may not be generally known that at the close of the Revolutionary War, certain officers of the American army tendered the royal crown to Washington. The popularity of Washington at the time might have enabled him to accept the tender with comparative safety. The quarrel with Great Britain had in the first instance been against oppression, rather than against the principle of monarchy, and multitudes at the period referred to, be- him's fore the advantages of republican institutions had been tested, might have been induced to believe that a limited monarchy, at the head of which Washington should be placed, would fully secure all the rights for which they had been contending. The noble and virtuous chieftain, whom no crown could have dignified, indignantly rejected the offer. His reply, as we learn from the National Gazette, has lately been brought to light by Mr. Sparks, a portion of which is subjoined.—Presbyterian.

"Sir with a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensacentric, and took the liberty of saying and do tion than your information of there being such ideas existing is the army, as you have exbressed which I must view with abhorrence, the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

"I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me, seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable.

"Let me conjure you, then, if you have any egard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as from yourself, or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature. I am, &c. "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

#### Religious. Desire for the Conversion of Sinners.

Remember how the love of God constrain-

ed you, when it was first shed abroad in your

heart. When warm in that love, your first inquiry was after unconverted sinners, and you felt such an intense desire for their salva. tion, that you could not rest till you had persuaded all with whom you came in contact to come to Christ and be saved. It was no cross ject of religion; it was no cross, then, to be counted a fool for Christ. Your soul was Schools of the Society of Friends in Phil- bent upon this work, and you marvelled that MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES-Neatly executed adelphia.—We learn with much gratification all the world did not feel as you did. This is the feeling which should continue and increase in every Christian's heart! It is the feeling which lived and burned in the hearts of the our Boys' School, is now so far completed, apostles; "My heart's desire and prayer to as to have determined the committee to re- God for Israel is that they may be saved." Damove that seminary from its present loca- vid and the prophets were actuated by this concern for souls: "Rivers of water run down It has two spacious apartments, lecture room | my eves, because they keep not thy law."

and general school room, four class rooms, I "O that my head were waters, and mine eyes prophets and stonest them which are sent un-

A BLIND BOY IN COLLEGE.—The last an- to thee! How often would I have gathered dear children," he added, affectionately ad- hual report of the Massachsetts Asylum for thy children together, even as a hen gatherdressing the youthful part of his congregation, the Blind, at Boston, has the following notice eth her chickens under her wings, and ye

And such is the concern which every Chris-One of the pupils, Joseph B. Smith, blind tian feels, whose heart is filled with love to was the only child of a widowed mother. He from his cradle, was presented last Commence- God. And you may set it down as an indiswas naturally an obstinate and wicked boy; ment for admission at Cambridge University, putable fact, that where you see but little or and having been much indulged in infancy, as he advanced in years he grew more hardened in sin, and more regardless of the gentle administration of his too kind parent. She had been excused from no studies on account of monition of his too kind parent. She had been excused from no studies on account of Love.

### Agricultural.

VARITIES OF FRUIT.—Some idea may be ormed of the progress of cultivation in increasing the varieties of fruit, from the followng numeration of those in the gardens of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, which amount to 2165, of which there are 910 apples, 610 pears, 160 plums, 60 cherries, 30 peaches, 20 nectarines, 14 apricots, 115 grapes, 50 figs, 24 nuts, 220 gooseberries, 10 currants, 8 raspberries, & 24 strawberries. - Eng. paper.

Sore Backs, or Galls in Horses.—Rub white lead in sweet oil until a good paint is made, and apply a coating of this to the injured place. Milk will do, where the oil is not to be had. It is one of the most effective applications. Some for the same difficulties use a solution of vitriol in water, for a wash; but in most cases, the white lead is to be preferred.

#### Advertisements.

MARSHALL COLLEGE. ner Session of this Institution closes on Wedne of September, the day of annual commencement Session will commence November [1th, and continued to the continue thue 22 weeks. It is desirable that applicants for week before commencement day or at the beginning of th Winter Session, the Professors being for the most part absen in vacations in vacations.

The Students of Marshall College are carefully instructed in all the branches of 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 Philosoph 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.

Tutor in Languages. It is expected that the Professorship of Natural Science The greatest care is taken to guard the morals of the Studenty all of whom reside in the Coffege Edifice, unless satisfactors l of whom reside in the College Edifice, unless satisfactors, asons are rendered for the indulgence of boarding in town hey are assembled for prayer every morning and evening nd are required to attend public worship in the Prayer Hall n Sabbath, But those whose parents desire it, may obtain ermission to attend any of the other churches in town.

Andrew Young A. B.,

EXPENSES. SUMMER SESSION. WINTER SESSI Tuition. Room rent. Contingent Expenses, Board at \$1.75, 18 weeks, Washing, (done in town) 1 50 1 50 1 50 31 50 22 weeks 38 50 3 50 51 00 65 00

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

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

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

weeks. The Instructors are Rev. William A. Good A. M. RECTOR. E. V. Gerhart A. B. ASSISTANTS
G. H. Martin A. B.

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

EXPENSES. Winter Session. Tuition-full course, \$13 50 English Studies & mathematics, 11 00 English Studies only, 8 00

English Studies only, 8 00 7 00 Contingent Expenses, 1 00 1-00
These bills should always be paid in advance or within the first four weeks of the Session.

At present all the Students of this department board in town, but the Trustees are now erecting a large and convenient building which will soon be completed & then the youn ger Students from a distance will all be boarded with one of the Teachers and his family in the edifice. The price of boarding in town varies from \$162\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$2 25\$ per week.

Sept. 30, 1840.

CRAIG, BELLAS & Co., COMMISSON AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, N. W. COR. NER OF CHERRY AND BROAD ST. BELOW RACE, PHILADELPHIA. Will receive and effect Sales of any Proice consigned to them. duce consigned to them. Liberal advances will be mad when required, on receipt of consignment. All goods to b forwarded by Rail Road or Canal, destined west, shall receiv Liberal advan

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

MAHOGONY TOILET AND PIER FRAMES.—E. S. Fay-Ber, Carver and Gilder, No. 2. North Gay Street, Balti more, is constantly manufacturing every variety of Mahogony work in his line, which for cheapness, durability, and beauty of patterns and finish cannot be surpassed by any other es-tablishment in this country. The trade, and Southern and Western Merchants are invited to examine his assortment, as above, before making their nurchases. above, before making Dec. 39, 1840.—1 y. fore making their purchases.

TO THE LOVERS OF SACRED MUSIC.—The Proprietor To THE LOVERS OF SACKED MUSIC,—The Proprietor of the Church Harmony, (a Pocket Volume of Sacred Music.) would herewith inform the friends and patron of sand work, and the lovers of Sacred Music in general, that a new Edition of the Church Harmony is now stereotyping, and will leave the press in a few weeks, very much improved in point of Matter and Mechanical execution and published on the patent notes, with the rudiments arranged in both the Eng-lish and Italian systems of notation. He would therefore suggest to those desiring to purchase, to await its forthcom-Thankful for the encouragement heretofore extended to

Thankul for the encouragement neteriors accessed in in his humble efforts to promote the cultivation of Sacred fusic, he flatters himself, that the new Edition will not dispoint any of its patrons into whose hands it may fall. Chambersburg, ( HENRY SMITH.

RAUCH'S PSYCHOLOGY. For sale at LANCASTER, OHIO, by REV. H. WILLIARD.

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