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### Original.

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

¶. 15. CALVIN'S CHARACTER AND DEATH. The character of Calvin is entitled to our separate and special contemplation. The world has produced few men, who may be considered in all respects as great. A large part of the character and history of the age to which he belonged, may be said to have been comprehended in his person. His spirit wrought mightily upon nations while he lived. and has been felt through all generations since. The entire "Reformed Church" in particular, has been subjected so deeply to its action, as to include necessarily in the very idea of its constitution, a constant reference to this plastic power. To understand the history of the Church, we must look into the soul of Calvin, as well as to the outward facts connected with its origin. His character is not to be regarded as an accidental appendage simply to this history. It enters into the core and marrow of the subject itself. In this respect the relation of Calvin to the Church is peculiar, and such as belongs to no other man. No one in sixteenth century stood in the same intimate and vital connection with its constitution.— Zuingle's relation must be looked upon, as altogether more outward and accidental. Calvin placed the whole interest on a new and higher footing, gave to it consistency and form, clothed it with life and strength, and extended vastly the sphere of its authority.\* He is the Moses, properly speaking, not of Geneva simply, but of the entire Reformed Church.

He was a man of middle size, lean, and darkly pallid in his complexion. On his countenance sat the clear light of thought, combined with deep moral earnestness; severe yet not repulsive; full of energy and resolution,—and yet at the same time placid and serene. His long visage, aquiline nose, and dark beard, comported well with the authority and weight which belonged to his spirit; especially as illuminated, and set off with full expression, by an uncommonvery soul of those on whom it fell.

His physical organization was from the beginning rather weak. By severe studies, it the most painful form. He was a man, as he his head. Some times, he would go without food, on this account, as much as thirty six hours. Yet one of the calumnies reported against him, was that he lived too sumptuously! For years, he was a sufferer from asthma. vertigo, gout, and stone, besides other maladies of a less serious nature.

He describes himself as naturally of a retiring disposition. It was not of his own seeking, that he came into public view. His taste would have led him from the first, to keep self drawn into notice, and constrained to act a prominent part. He shrunk from contact have counted it a particular privilege, only to be allowed to bury himself in some obscure retreat, and pursue his studies without distraction. He charges himself with a measure of pusillanimity even in his natural temperament. (" Natura, timido, molli, et pusillo animo me esse fateor.") Constitutionally, he found himself ready always to quail before the presence ble all direct and open conflict with those who might stand in his way. One of his strongest temptations was, to turn aside from the way in which he was called to walk, when it be- War shut up the direct route for him, and he the flood and wrestle with the angry storm.

view, in forming an estimate of his life and character. What he accomplished, was the result wholly of moral strength, rising superior to all obstructions in his own organization, And tho, says he, I did not succumb to their respect, Luther may be said to have been less that I felt an unbecoming joy, in being turbuseverely tried. He too was emphatically a lently cast out. Again, he proposed to rest. man of faith. Not by might and by power, But Bucer, at Strasburg, terrified him with the under any fleshly view, did he subdue kingdoms, work righteousness, stop the mouths of lions, and quench the violence of fire; but by the Spirit of the living God, in which his soul might be said habitually to live, and move, and have its being. But still his physical conformation might be viewed as favorable, in many again to her bosom; and a sense of duty engage of Jonah, and compelled him to preach to attend councils, and to take a prominent part in the leading ecclesiastical transactions of the time, so that he became known far and wide. At length Geneva invited him back again to her bosom; and a sense of duty engage of Jonah, and compelled him to preach to attend councils, and to take a prominent part in the leading ecclesiastical transactions of the time, so that he became known far and wide. At length Geneva invited him back again to her bosom; and a sense of duty engage. respects, to the activity which he was thus led again to her bosom; and a sense of duty ento maintain. He was naturally framed to be an iron pillar and a wall of brass, where it of all his misgivings and fears. He went back, an iron pillar and a wall of brass, where it bound in spirit, to that stormy field. ("Quanto Calvin, most of which have never been printThere is something unspeakably great, an acatellar majority it may be called in the Chris-"Thou art Peter," it might have been said to quanta anxietate, Dominus mihi optimus testis him from the very start, in view of his constitutional temperament simply, "and upon this rock will I build my Church." Luther was not ambitious at all to appear he formula. not ambitious at all to appear before the world, and he had no pleasure in strife for its own the Church, it had gone so far that he had been himself forward, under any circumstances, when the case seemed to call for it. With Calvin, on the contrary, this always required a vigorous exercise of the will, to surmount in the first place his own internal repugnancy to place from year to year. It had required a action. It cost Calvin far more than it cost constant struggle to keep up discipline. Wick-Luther, to bear up successfully against a given amount of opposition, in the work and conflict of the gospel. As compared with Zuingle, still more must be allowed to him, under this Christian order. Slanders of every sort had to bring himself into action, where the sense of duty demanded it, but his temperament, apart from religion altogether, might he said for himself; with making himself a sort of to carry him strongly in this direction. He prince or pope. Yet he would ask none, not was constitutionally a hero; just as Calvin exhibits himself in the character of a constitutional coward. The spirit of William Tell glowed in his veins. He was formed to look pear at his death at least, if not believed sooner. all danger boldly in the face, and could meet And I wish, he says, they might themselves all danger boldly in the face, and could meet the enemy, without shrinking, under the most of their envy and reproach; they judge of my formidable aspect. How much easier must it kingdom, by the mass of labors with which I not have been for such a man—thus power-fully moved and upheld from a lower sphere, fell upon him, without intermission, at home. in his own psychological conformation—to To all which, however, was to be added the called by religion, so soon as its requisitions came to be felt and understood; than it was intemperate violence, by a certain class in the for the timid, shrinking nature of Calvin, withprotestant Church itself, because he would not

\* "Durch seine Schriften, Rathschlaege, Dienstleistungen, und durch die Theologen, die er bildete, verbreitete sich sein Einfluss im siegreichen Gegensatze gegen Zwingli's Richtung ueber die ganze Reformirte Kirche, deren Mittelpunkt Genf durch ihn geworden ist." geworden ist." Hase.

set off with full expression, by an uncommonly lucid eye, which seemed to look into the
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ly lucid eye, which became in the end deranged and shattered, to a distressing degree. During the most active large measure to the fact of his having passed His soul might be said to dwell there, in the a distressing degree. During the most active through so many trials himself, and being thus midst of lions. Writing to Farel on one octation of the Lord's Support was the subject of constant disease, often under by personal experience prepared to sympathise casion, in expectation of the Lord's Supper, with the depth of feeling, in which most of the he says, "If it could be solemnized without says himself, of almost no sleep. For at least psalms have been composed. He then insti- me, I would be willing to creep to you on my ten years, he took but one meal a day. This tutes a general comparison between his own hands and knees." abstinence was found necessary, as a remed history and the circumstances of David glanc- In the midst of all this commotion and disabstinence was found necessary, as a remed, ing rapidly over his whole past life. As the traction, his pastoral & pulpit labors were kept and science, than to genuine, unconditional effectually to turn his life in a different directual state of every inmate (the servants not in certain points, under this view, as compared tion. Out of the mire of popery, he was excepted,) all belonged to his pastoral system. with Luther, it was possessed by Calvin in a would have led him from the first, to keep himself in the shade. ("Umbram et otium semper amavi.") It was always with a sort of violence done to his feelings that he found himself accountable for violence done to his feelings that he found himself accountable for violence done to his feelings that he found himself accountable for violence done to his feelings that he found himself accountable for days and severe a cast.—

Intrough a clearer medium, than that through which they appeared often to Luther. This appeared, not only in the case of the Lord's which they appeared often to Luther. This appeared, not only in the case of the Lord's was, for religious instruction. While he court-trials he had met in his office, as every good. ed the shade, his places of retreat became still | ments. like public schools. God never suffered him and collision with the busy world, and would to rest but carried him about by various turns. He withdrew to Basil. The sufferings of his performed in this latter way is so great, that or ritually, by the great apostacy. No one countrymen, called to die for their faith, and in view of it we find it difficult to realize again rose more fully above the manifold superstithe foul calumnies which were circulated through Europe, by the artifice of the French persuade ourselves that one who wrote so wrote against astrology, when even the accourt, to excuse and justify the persecution, took hold of his soul. I felt he says, that my of his fellow men, and to shun as far as possifully, would be inexcusable perfidy. This feeling gave birth to the Institutes. After this, troubles, at home. His time seems to have been apparitions, sometimes in one form and somehe still sought retirement and rest. Bent on this object, he set his face towards Strasburg. must needs go through Savoy. He stopped to spend one night at Geneva. There the All this must be understood and kept in "formidable obtestation" of Farel held him fast, and forced him into the stormy sea of public life. Trials rolled, wave after wave, and difficulty of all sorts. While Satan bent forced even, ("ego, qui imbellis sum ac meticulosus,") to throw himself personally into the midst of a deadly fray, to stop its progress. Error and corruption had been rampant in the ed men had tried every device which the ingenuity of Satan could furnish, to turn all things been heaped upon his head. He was charged with luxurious living; with laying up treasures even the most common persons, to be more frugal than himself in dress or diet. As to his having much money, the contrary would apmany fierce assualts that came upon him from abroad. On one side, he was set upon with

> † "Dum hoc mihi unum in animo est, ignoble otium nusquam tamen quiescere permitteret, donec repugnante ingenio, in lucem pertractus sum."
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> large. We may be reminded of the case of Richard Baxter, who in the midst of continu-‡ Even Bayle has to say here, "Ce fut une direction particulière de la providence.

ment is superficial and false. What compari- region. My readers will acknowledge, if I gathered together."

connected with his name. How small the very great; and for years it seemed doubtful, inner man. In Calvin, the intellectual and mers, greatness of Charles V., in comparison! What whether they would not, in the end, acquire moral, the speculative and the practical, were He manifested great seriousness, and nothan inward energy that must have been, which the ascendancy, and carry all things accord- blended together in the most happy combinating of the boisterous jovial manner, which overthrow, forgetful of his own difficulties, his could enable a man so unfavorably circum- ing to their own pleasure. The deadly fray tion. Memory, imagination, judgment, real sometimes prevailed with Luther. And yet soul, as Beza informs us, was filled with the stanced in the flesh, to burst through all ob- referred to in the preceding outline, took place son, faith, were all vigorous, each working in he was by no means harsh or sour in his disstructions, and sustain such immense labors, in the year 1547. For some time, a tunult due measure in its own proper sphere, without so as to make himself felt, by the simple force was apprehended. On the 16th of September, trenching on the prerogatives of the rest. The been generally pleased to imagine. He was proposed, since even in times of peace, the weight of all the Churches seemed to come upof his spirit, from one side of Europe to the the Council of Two Hundred was summoned. play of the affections too, was for the most of a cheerful spirit, and on proper occasions on his shoulders. of his spirit, from one side of Europe to the other!

In the midst of all this shrinking from observation and notoriety, God by his provisers after the late the midst of all this spirit, from one side of Europe to the called the council of two fundaments and free. It is not to be imagined of course, that no sort of obligation has greatly and on proper occasions part healthful, harmonious and free. It is not to be imagined of course, that no sort of obligation has feelings. His history abounds the greatest patience. His watchword was with proofs that he was kind affectionate and the council of two fundaments.

Of a cheerium spirit, and on proper occasions part healthful, harmonious and free. It is not to be imagined of course, that no sort of obligation has feelings. His history abounds the greatest patience. His watchword was with proofs that he was kind affectionate and the council of two fundaments.

Of a cheerium spirit, and on proper occasions of a cheerium spirit, and on proper occasions part healthful, harmonious and free. It is not to be imagined of course, that no sort of obligation his feelings. His history abounds the greatest patience. His watchword was with proofs that he was kind affectionate and the council of the most of t dence and Spirit forced him continually more and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors and more into view, and laid upon him labors are larger than the upon this more larger than the upon this more into view, and laid upon him labors are larger to the upon this more and misurection. The might was been found to mentate an insurrection, quity nad place in the structure of his mind; stoical in his respect with proofs, that he was kind, affectionate and the greatest patience. His watchword was still, How long, O Lord, uttered with uplifted eyes, expressive at once of his hope and his suband more into view, and and upon find labors which only at last humanity finds its proper Mr. Henry, "written at the most distant perimission; though even this was oftener in his as a powerful discipline, to draw out and the throng. Though much excited, all hastenform; and infirmities reveal themselves in ods of his life, and amidst the greatest suffermouth, in view of the sufferings of his brethren, strengthen the powers of his soul, in the way ed to me, and tried to bear me hither and thith-Calvin, which are amply sufficient, if considings, I find carnestness and excitement, (somethan on account of his own. In February, of counterpoise to the constitutional tendencies er, to save me from harm. I called God and ered, to hold our veneration for his person in times even zeal and indignation,) trust in God, 1564, his asthma became so bad, that he was which have been mentioned. Few cases are man to witness, that I came to offer my body due bounds. There have been few however, and a mild and friendly temper. Moreover no longer able to preach. Occasionally after to be found, in which a man's life can be more to their swords, and besought them, if blood it is believed, who with the same amount of all the letters addressed to him, are written this, he was carried to the congregational conclearly seen, to have been ordered, in all its must be shed, to begin with me." "At length, strength and cultivation, have been less one- with the openness of the most child-like confi- ference, and spoke a few words. On the 27th leading points, by divine direction. Without I was forced into the meeting of the Council. sided in their spiritual conformation. plan or calculation of any sort, on his own Here was a new conflict, into the midst of part, he was led, often against his wishes, step by step, forward to the sphere in which he became at last so great; so that all the world ble carnage." Farel and Viret came twice to might see, as clearly almost as in the case of Geneva, to assist in composing this quarrel. Moses or Jeremiah, that he had been raised By all who hated religion, or wished for mysticism, found no place whatever in his up and designated for his work by God him- change on any account, Calvin was hated most to his Commentary on the Psalms, in a very interesting way. If he has succeeded to any interesting way. It was notified and of the whole service.

psalmist was raised from sheep folds to\_the up, as we have already seen, with the most faith. Zuingle, characteristically distinguishhighest dignity in the State, so, says he, hath God brought me up from obscure and small lectured or preached. He always took part than feeling in religion, fell after all far honorable distinction, that I should be a preach- tion, and the popular conference. Catecheti- tiocination, lucid and deep at the same time, er and minister of the gospel. When destin- cal instruction, visitation of the sick, and family applied to divine as well as human things. brought by a sudden conversion to taste the He often speaks of a solicitude for the salva- far higher degree. His mind saw objects,

> To look at these labors, one would suppose acter. And yet the amount of labor which he which had been introduced into it, dectrinally the other side of the picture; we can hardly tions of the age to which he belonged. He much, and entered so deeply into the affairs of complished spirit of Melancthon was as yet recently gone so thoroughly into the biography knowledge like the broad light of day. of Calvin, informs us, that a large body of his The number of such letters, in the library of constitutionally rationalistic Zuingle, it was Geneva alone, amounts to 554, of which 436 possessed also by the reformer of Geneva. are written in Latin, and the rest in French. It is not easy of course to estimate the com-The libraries at Gotha and Zurich are richly parative strength of the religious principle, in supplied in the same way. Altogether, his two men, whose minds were in many respects writings as preserved at Zurich make 150 folio so differently constructed; nor will it be atvolumes. In the library of Geneva there are tempted in this place. It is enough to say, preserved, besides other productions, in forty that both stood in the innermost circle of discied. These however were not written out by postolic majesty it may be called, in the Chrisscribes. There was a man at Geneva, who enough to him to understand, and feel the ac-

> the asthma, this was not difficult. letter-writing of modern times; especially in divine life in Calvin a more full and finished the case of those who stood at the head of af- organization. Nothing can well be more fairs, in the world of science and religion. It beautiful than the general symmetry of his rehad to do often with the most weighty and ligious character, when we consider the inteldifficult points. In many cases, to write a lectual strength of the man, and the circumletter was much the same thing as penning an stances with which he was surrounded. Here article in our days for a magazine or review. we have perhaps the first mind of the age, not also and Melancthon, all manner of questions lation, like Grotius, Bacon or Locke, but surof casuistry and the most weighty topics of rendering itself with child-like homage to its doctrine, were to be met and discussed under authority. The authority of God was more this form; not as they might originate in a to him, than all other considerations; not single corner of the Church only, but as they only bringing him to renounce all outsprung out of its varying circumstances wardly for the sake of the gospel, but enthroughout the whole protestant world. On gaging him also to do violence to his love of

When we look at the man, and his situation, we may well be astonished at the amount and all his bodily infirmities, while all around him was rocking like the ocean lashed by angry Life of Baxter. winds, he could still so abstract his thoughts and feelings, as to be always carrying forward his

out any such ground of strength in itself, to go forward in the same way. Here however ing Christ's flesh. On the other, he was ex
"homunculus" of Geneva moved in a higher sacred cause. His conscientiousness was un
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"hom and be spent sacred cause. His conscientiousness was un-

In the sphere of mere understanding, his could well be more logical, or less at the mercy of prejudices, conceits or baseless phansoul Guerike, (who in his zeal for Lutheranit may be added, with a certain class of mystical "Oxfordists" in Germany, who still stickle for the idea of consubstantiation in the speculation, an objection to the religious character of the author. His spirit, in its inmost ground, he says, looked more to speculation No one among the reformers had the same he could have found neither time nor strength its internal relations and connections, as dis-should have given itself so fully to this faith-

the Church at large, could have been so cir- enthralled by the authority of that false scicumstanced, as we have just seen him to have ence. We hear nothing from him, miserable been, in point of infirmities and toils and valetudinarian as he was, of those diabolical always restlessly employed; not in writing times in another which were so familiar to the sermons, for he preached without written pre- brain of honest Luther. His views on the paration; but in writing letters and books, troublesome question of rites and ceremonies, Without undertaking to be more particular, it on the constitution of the Church as distinmay be sufficient to say here, with regard to guished from the State, and on the subject of this point, that his works published make in ecclesiastical government and discipline genone edition 12 folio volumes. In the Amster- erally, carried him at once for ahead of his ildam edition, they are compressed into nine. lustrious cotemporaries. His mind moved But this exhibits only a partial view of what pre-eminently in an atmosphere of common he wrote. Mr. Henry, of Berlin, who has sense and sound judgment, pervaded with But Calvin was a man of faith as well as autograph epistles, extant in Germany and understanding. Whatever advantage Luther Switzerland, have never yet been published. might have had in this respect again, over the

at one time made his living by reporting his tual spirit of the man. The piety of Calvin, uneration and respect. If Luther's faith seem The correspondence of the 16th century to possess at times the attribute of inspiration was a more serious business by far, than the in the greatest degree, we must allow to the With Calvin, in particular, as with Luther simply honoring Christianity as a divine reve-

§ His writings, it is said, printed in a uniform edi-

formirten Kirche, die Frucht seines tief speculativen wissenschaftlichen Geistes—dem es nun freilich auch Commentary on the Scriptures, or executing wissenschaftlichen Geistes—dem es nun freilich auch erty was found to be two hundred crowns. † "Dum hoc mihi unum in animo est, ignoble otium some other work for the benefit of the Church at colere, Deus ita per varios flexus me circumegit, ut large. We may be reminded of the case of Glauben, ankam—mit grosser klarheit, kraft und his character. No man could well live less

go forward in the same way. Here however precisely appears the immense superiority of Calvin's character. His greatness was emphatically that of the soul. The world may admire more other forms of character, in which admire more other forms of character, in which admire more other forms of character, in which and opposition from without. "And this expectation in the midst of contradiction from his own people, and opposition from without. "And this expectation in the midst of contradiction from his own people, and opposition from without. "And this expectation in the midst of contradiction from his own people, and opposition from without. "And this expectation in the midst of contradiction from his own people, and opposition from without. "And this expectation in the midst of contradiction from his own people, and opposition from without. "And this expectation in the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his own people, and most persons shrunk from all the midst of contradiction from his ow greater scope is given for the play of natural perience," he concludes, "has assisted me no Europe. He reigned, with the spiritual scep- particularly and opposing error, his zoal at sidering his life too valuable to be put to reater scope is given for the play of natural periodic, no constitute, he constitute, he constitute, he constitute, he constitute in understanding the psalms, so that I tre, as a "king in Jeshurun, when the heads times became a sort of absolute indignation. such hazard. The service devolved according. pure, deep element of the Spirit. But the judg. have not been as one wandering over a strange of the people and the tribes of Israel were It must be remembered however, that he was ly on another, who ten months afterwards fell a exposed in this way to provocations of the victim to the disease. Care for the souls of his son can there be, in point of grandeur, between mistake not, that when I expound the work- The man who could perform so much, most stirring kind. For his irritability, there people especially rested on Calvin's spirit, with Paul, glorying in his own infirmities, and Julius ings of the psalmist's soul, I do it as treating and exert an influence so wide and deep, must existed a deep ground also in the morbid con. a constant and heavy weight. Then his sym. noise of his exploits? So undoubtedly one of It is not easy to form an adequate conception his spirit. Seldom indeed has the world man was more sensible than himself of his the whole Church, at a distance as well as near have been possessed of extraordinary powers dition of his body. At the same time, no pathies extended besides, like those of Paul to the grandest spectacles presented to us in the tion, of the nature and extent of the trials, to beheld a case, in which mind appeared to own infirmity in this respect, or more ready at hand. In every direction he was ready to history of the sixteenth century, is the soul of which Calvin was subjected, year after year, greater advantage, in its whole constitution to condemn it, when it appeared. He was assist, as he could, with his counsels, his exhor-John Calvin, touched with fire from heaven, in Geneva. His history during this period, and development. This eminence does not distinguished for his humility, and for the tations, and his prayers. Especially did he enstanding forth giant-like, under conditions of as given by Beza, exhibits him, buffeting appear so much, in the shining aspect of simplicity of his character in general. His terwith lively feeling, into the sufferings of those standing forth grant-like, under conditions of such extreme disadvantage in his own person, and accomplishing, in the face of all imaginable opposition, the great work which stands be opposition. The malice and violence of his enemies, were wall opposition to the standard proportion of the standard proport

> But it speaks for Calvin full as much, that thing of the sort more beautiful, than the refmerly sustained to Paul. "I do not think," "Fare thee well, my best and dearest brother! painfully awaiting every moment my last unto Christ who in life and in death bestows gain upon his people. Farewell once more to you and all the brethren!" Farel, now die in his stead!" he cried; "God grant that we may end our course like him!" In the course of the next year, the weather-beaten veteran was himself dismissed, to rejoin his friend in heaven. Calvin's piety was eminently practical.

It did not spend itself in lazy contemplations, or in mere exhibitions of feeling. gave rise to action and sacrifice, not fitfully, in rickety and distorted forms, but on principle and with method, as the free natural expression of its own life. He was temperate and frugal in all things. His manner of life was not only simple, but absolutely poor; and he seems to have been sermons. As he spoke slowly, by reason of der a different form, is entitled to similar venself, one quality required in the case was, in the plainest garb! And yet, as we have The night which followed, carried sorrow and ""Das classische dogmatische Lehrbuch der Re- seen, his enemies charged him with amas- lamentation over the whole city.

Germany, and all the interests of the gospel seemed to be in danger of suffering a bloody

dence. One does not thus address a sour and of March he had himself taken to the Council ill-natured man, whom it is irksome to ap- chamber, which he entered on his feet, supvision was uncommonly clear. No mind proach. It was so even in the last period of ported by two friends. There, with uncoverhis life, when he was reverenced by all as a ed head, he returned thanks to the body, for father and a patriarch. There was in him all the favors he had received from it in times nothing stiff, formal, or constrained. Even past, and particularly for the regard manifeswomen were not afraid of him, but were in ted towards him since his sickness. His voice spiritual concerns admitted to manifold and intimate correspondence. And still farther, his ing assembly farewell. On the 2nd of April, to his wife, both while she lived and after her "He took the sacrament from my hand," says death, are full of tenderness. "Knowing as Beza, "and as he joined with tremulous voice you do," he writes to Viret, on the occasion of in the general hymn, the countenance of the eucharist;) Guerike, I say, while he awards the highest praise to the *Institutes*, makes the very depth which belongs to it in the way of save me from sinking." Seven years later, him for his mercies, and declaring his faith to we hear him thus expressing himself in a let- be the same in dying that he had preached ter to a brother in the ministry, who had been visited with a like affliction: "I feel in my full. This finished, he proposed to meet the own case how painful and agonizing must be syndics and senators once more, in the Counthe wound, which you have suffered in the cil hall. They however would not allow him death of your excellent wife—remembering to be carried thither, in his weak state, but beginnings, and clothed me with this most in the consistorial affairs, the clerical associa-short of Calvin in the power of rigorous ra- my own grief seven years ago. I call to came in a body to his house. After salutamind how hard it was for me, to gain the mas- tions exchanged, he asked them to bear with tery of my sorrow." We have a fine illustra- him in putting them to this trouble. He had ed to the law, a secret providence wrought by visitation, with strict inquiry into the spirit Whatever advantage Zuingle might have had the might ship which existed so happily through life be- put it off till he might know certainly that his tween him and his early colleagues Farel and end was at hand. He thanked them now Viret. It speaks much for Farel's character, most hearfily, that they had, notwithstanding liberty of the blessed gospel. Now before a tion of his flock, that filled him even with through a clearer medium, than that through in the action of Occalement of Occale trials he had met in his office, as every good man must, he acknowledged to have been withclear insight into the evangelical system, in with all his intellectual superiority his heart out any fault of theirs. And where he had till at length in spite of all his desires after for action of a more general and public chartinguished from all the spurious elements ful servant of God. Where shall we find any to his capacity and not to his heart; for he himself failed, he begged it might be charged had the testimony of his conscience, that he erence he himself makes to this friendship, in had studied in all things the good of the State. the preface to his Commentary on Titus, He would not affect to think, that his efforts where he puts himself in the same relation to had been of no worth, in the Lord's hand.— Farel and Viret, that this young disciple for- But this I beg of you again and again, he said, that I may find indulgence with you for havhe says "there has ever been a pair of friends, ing done so little altogether, in public or priwho have been so truly united in ordinary vate, in comparison with what I ought to have life, as we have been in our ministry." As done. I freely own myself moreover to be Calvin drew near his end, he wrote to Farel greatly under debt to you on this account, that ye have borne so patiently with the vehem-As it is the will of God, that you should surence of my spirit, carried at times to excess. vive me, be mindful of our friendip, which as it These my sins are pardoned also, as I trust, has been serviceable to the Church of God, by God. But as to the doctrine he had will bring forth fruit for us in heaven. I am preached, it had not been his own; it was drawn from the divine word; and they must breath. My consolation is to live and to die be on their guard against false and corrupt men, whom Satan would certainly raise up to turn it into a new form. He reminded them then of the immense benefits they had recieveighty years old, hastened to Geneva, on foot, ed from the Lord, and exhorted them to set to embrace his dying friend. "O that I could his presence always before them, whether in prosperity or adversity; all studying in their several places and relations, to do right and promote the general good. In conclusion, he again asked them to pardon his infirmities; which, says he, I own and confess before God and angels, as also, venerable masters, in your presence. With this he prayed, beseeching God to bless them more and more and to guide than by his Spirit, for the public good; and then taking each of them by the hand, he suffered them to depart. They went away in tears, as from the presence of their common father.-On the day following all the ministers of the republic, at his request, came to him in like manner. He exhorted them, conscientiously concerned, to remain always not to be discouraged by his death, but to go forward firmly in their work; referring them, for their encouragement, to the trials through that she should be parca, frugal. At Stras- which the Church had happily been brought burg, his circumstances must have been ex- in that republic since he had been called to tremely narrow. In one case we find him labor there; and charging them to see to it, transferring to Farel a claim which he had that what had been already gained should not in another quarter for a single crown, with be lost in any manner again by their want of the remark: "Retain it as so much towards faithfulness. He had lived in the most affecwhat I owe you; the remainder I will pay tionate union with them, he said, and parted when I can; at present, I have not a sin- from them now in the same spirit. His faults gle farthing." Presents from his friends, he they must forgive, and for their kindness they declined receiving. His salary in Geneva, had his warmest thanks. Having finished,he was fifty crowns, about eighty bushels of offered each his right hand. We left him, corn, two barrels of wine, and his lodging. says Beza, with hearts full of sadness, and -When it was proposed in certain cases, eyes anything but dry. Shortly after this, the to add something to his income he would good old Farel made his visit. The two not suffer it to be done; and in the end he friends communed together, for the last time required the council to make a very con- on earth, and on the next day parted. Calvin siderable reduction in the amount, as not now spent his time, almost constantly in throughout the whole protestant world. On gaging min ago to do visite to mother throughout the whole protestant world. On gaging min ago to do visite to mother throughout the whole protestant world. On gaging min ago to do visite to mother throughout the whole protestant world. On gaging min ago to do visite to mother throughout the whole protestant world. On gaging min ago to do visite to mother throughout the whole protestant world. On gaging min ago to do visite to mother throughout the whole protestant world. On gaging min ago to do visite to mother throughout the whole protestant world. On gaging min ago to do visite to mother throughout throughout the whole protestant world. On gaging min ago to do visite to mother throughout throug Geneva incognitio, he felt a wish to see his whole countenance expressive of the most Calvin who had written against him with so earnest devotion. On the 27th day of May, we may well be astonished at the amount and variety of his labors; marvelling, as Beza tion would make sixty ordinary octavo volumes, containing from thirty to forty thousand closely printed ded with a measure at least of outward emaciated as to be little more than spirit, withsays, that so much should have been accomplished by one so diminutive, as it might seem, in the flesh; ("tot tantisque laboribus unicum homunculum sufficere notuisse.") In the midst of his fingers and bent them often raw and had knocked, the door was onened, not with the cetting support of his fingers and bent them often raw and had knocked, the door was onened, not with the cetting support of his fingers and bent them often raw and had knocked, the door was onened, not with the cetting support of his fingers and bent them often raw and had knocked, the door was onened, not with the cetting support of his fingers and bent them often raw and had knocked, the door was onened, not with the cetting support of his fingers and bent them often raw and had knocked, the door was onened, not with the cetting support of his fingers and bent them often raw and had knocked, the door was onened, not with the cetting support of his fingers and bent them often raw and had knocked, the door was onened. his blood so thin and acrid that it oozed out from the points of his fingers, and kept them often raw and bloody; his legs swelled and dropsical, &c."—Grme's by a servant, but by Calvin himself, clad as if Geneva had been shorn of her glory.—

J. W. N.

large. We may be reminded of the case of Richard Baxter, who in the midst of continual revolution, himself a mere complication of diseases, wrote and worked at such a prodicition of diseases, wrote and worked at such a prodicition of diseases." Kirchengesch. Sect. 210.

Glauben, ankam—mit grosser klarheit, kratt und Schoenheit der Darstellung geschrieben, einfach in der Anlage, reich und vielfach gruendlich in der Anlage,

#### -Original.

Church, Baltimore, Wel.

The following are the closing paragraphs of our correspondents remarks in reference to the above moveprevious number. We presume that "R. R." did not see that statement before his communication was writed him before that time, and this doubtless will account for his repetition.

that there shall not be room enough to contain next thought was, it." May their faith realize all these, and a thousand similar divine promises, whilst they

are "laying up their treasures in heaven." But what an encouragement is this expresprice, it becomes them to glorify God in their awake." bodies and their spirits which are Christ's 1 Cor: 6; 20. And by thus "letting their liberality abound," they strengthen their pastor's hands, greatly encourage his heart, and urge him to go forward in his work with renewed energy and delight. O! that every evangelical pastor could realize such good fruit from his labours, and such demonstrations of genuine devotedness to the Lord in person and property on the part of his people, as this brother has been permitted to witness. ministry. The Lord's prospering blessing has been there of a truth, and in the recent development of his usefulness, the Lord has givsedulous and energetic efforts for the still "monumental city."

then our centenary year will truly eventuate | wrath of the Lord is upon you.' in the rearing up of a monument of our grati- Some sins are more especially sins against and standards of our ancient German Reform- if not destroy, their happiness. country and in the world, and as our posterity will look upon with mingled gratification and gratitude. And as this is an age of Christian enterprize, and of general and enlarged benevolence in which we live; and as this year especially, is a special year of jubilee speak unto our churches, that they all arise Lord with their substance."

"Thus shall they best proclaim abroad The honors of their Savior, God. While his salvation reigns within, And grace subdues the power of sin."

March 15, 1841.

For the Weekly Messenger LITTLE EMILY'S CONVERSION.

At a meeting one evening, Mr. D. the Reformed minister, requested all who felt anxious for their souls, and were resolved to attend to it as their first concern, to meet him at Mr. B-s, on the following evening, and he would give them such instruction as they severally needed. A large number met him accordingly, and among them was little Emily. She attracted his special attention and he immediately asked her if she felt herself to be a

"I do," said she; "one of the greatest." He then asked her what made her think so. "My Bible tells me so; and I see it in my own heart."

Have you always thought yourself such a

sinner? "No sir, only two or three months. I once

thought I was better than other children; but now I find I am worse."

"What makes you think you are worse? "Because I have a worse heart."

Mr. D. proposed a number of other questions, which she readily answered; and he soon found that a deep work was going on in her heart. He endeavoured to direct her to pray to our Father which is in secret. Where the great Redeemer, and urged her immediately to give up her soul into the hands of gion. Yet there is danger that the cares of Christ, who stood ready to receive and save the world may infringe upon the hours of re-

came much interested in her case, and often And where this is not the case, we are very called to see her, and converse with her. The liable to become hasty, dull, and formal in views which she had of the holy character of our closets. We should have regular, stated God, and of her fown sinfulness, were such, seasons for retirement; and nothing should higher graces of the spiritual life we might have that they had no doubt but the spirit of the prevent our observance of those seasons, expatiated, but we must close our remarks Lord was at work in her heart. So great There must be regularity that there may be without almost one glance on the heights of was her anxiety, and such confidence had she spirituality. We should ever be in the Spirit Christian experience, or those loftier attainin the prayers of Christians that unless they in our closets; and if not so when we enter ments after which we are ever doomed to asoffered to pray before leaving her, she would we should not leave them till we are. But pire, with hardly ever the satisfaction in more gratifying to a lover of the services of God's always ask of them the favour; and when alas, how prone are we to irregularity, and this world of having realized them; and for house, than to witness a whole congregation with full they had done as she desired, she would en- consequently to formality! Our sins keep which it would almost appear indispensable and united voice singing songs of praise to God.

ing and weeping over the depravity of her even with us, sins against the Lord our God. didate for heaven should give himself up to exercise of all the worshippers. As a general thing, heart; she attended an evening meeting, where | Among these sins corrupt imaginations | the discipline of prayer, and constant watch- it is confined to a comparatively small number of the she heard a number of young people give and may be specified. It is one of the blessed fulness. It is indeed most humbling to reflect congregation, and in some instances, even to those account of their religious experience. They designs of the gospel to bring every imagination the paltry ascent that we yet have made who compose the choir. We have often been pained described the views which they had of their tion of the heart into subjection. It is designed along that hidden walk by which it is that the to witness this state of things; and have as often been lost condition as sinners, and how they found to make the heart a temple of the Holy Ghost. pilgrim travels toward Zion; and how short we led to inquire into its cause. The result of this inpardon, and peace, and hope, by believing in But the heart is deceifful. It needs to be are, after years of something like earnestness, quiry, we purpose giving, so far as it has not been the Lord Jesus Christ. She found that they kept with all diligence. How frequently do from those untouched untrodden eminences previously done. related many things which corresponded with our thoughts wander to the ends of the earth! which are so far above us. Where, may most her own feelings. But they had found mercy, Improper feelings tonards ministers or of us ask, is our delight in God? Where is the vation of the science and practice of music, is unwhile she was left to mourn in darkness and members of the church are common sins. triumph of our serene confidence in him, over doubtedly true, and upon the inexcusableness, year

a few days.

"Here Lord, I give myself away,

'Tis all that I can do At this instant, her mind became perfectly and what an epistle and commentary on his and she beheld the lovely character of God, be the epistle of Christ, ministered by us, writ- | felt so grateful to Christ for Eleeding and dyten not with ink, but with the spirit of the living as a Saviour, that she wanted to glorify ing God; not in rables of stone, but in fleshly him with all her strength of body and soul. tables of the heart. And such trust have we Her sins seemed to be all washed away by through Christ to God-ward." 2 Cor. 2; 2. 3. his blood, and when the thought came across Father will not forgive us? Look well at the 4. They evince that they feel they are not her mind, that this might be all a dream, she their own; but that being purchased with a spoke out aloud "It is not a dream, for I am ed Judah; and then ponder the searching

March, 1841.

From the New York Observer.

Religious Selections.

AMELIA.

SINS SEARCHED OUT. But are there not with you, even with you, sins against the Lord your God ?-II Chron. xxviii. 10.

The time had come for God to chastise Judah, and he was pleased to employ Israel for His congregation has greatly increased in this purpose. He permits Israel to prevail number during the last few years, under his over Judah; one hundred and twenty thousand valiant men are slain in one day, because they had forsaken the Lord God of their fathers; and two hundred thousand captives are en him renewed encouragement to humble, taken, women, sons and daughters, and much spoil. These captives they intended to refurther upbuilding of his kingdom in the duce to servitude. They rejoiced in their But what an encouragement does this noble sin. But a prophet of the Lord delivers them example afford to all our churches, to go for- a message from his Master. 'Behold,' he ward and "do likewise." There is scarcely says, behold, because the Lord God of your a pastoral charge in our connection that can- fathers was wroth with Judah, he hath delivnot do likewise, if all its members are actua- ered them into your hands, and ye have slain ted by the same reformed spirit, and a similar them with a rage that reacheth unto heaven. Christian self-dedication. And many there And now ye purpose, to keep under the child- we give and the oftener we give, the more are, which may do much more, and ought to ren of Judah and Jerusalem for bondmen and willing are we usually to give; but the less do much more, being much larger in numbers, bondwomen unto you; but-look at your or, at least, in the aggregate of wealth posses- own hearts and lives-examine yourselvesed, than this congregation. And all that can ye may be more guilty than they—are there money till we love it so well, that we cannot be done, should be done during this centena- not with you, even with you, sins against the be persuaded that we ought to give any of it ry year; and let such examples as the above, | Lord your God? Now hear me, therefore, animate and stimulate all our churches to rise and deliver the captives again, which ye have and act, vigorously, prayerfully, and unitedly; taken captive of your brethren, for the fierce

tude to God for his mercies to our fathers and our fellow men. They injure them in their to us, in perpetuating and sustaining the time- person, property, or good name; wound their honored and hallowed doctrines, principles feelings, conflict their interests, and interrupt, ed Church, such a monument as will con- standing this, all sins are against God, being stitute a new epoch in her history in this violations of his law, abuses of his goodness. and injuries to his creatures. Hence, whenever we sin, no matter how, or where, we sin against the Lord our God. And herein consists the chief evil of sin.

Professing Christians have covenanted to be the Lord's; but they forget that they are and of effort for our Zion, do, Messrs. Editors, not their own. They have taken the Lord for their Father and Guide; and yet, like Isand "go forward,—and that "they honor the ael of old, they depart from him, as a wife treacherously departeth from her husband. Jer. iii. 4. 20. They have taken the Lord Jesus Christ for their Savior; and yet they are too plish the purposes of love which God has toprone to rely upon their own performances. They have received the Spirit as their comforter and sanctifier; and yet they are too unmindful of their dependance upon his gracious influences. They are witnesses for God: Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord. The covenant into which they entered on joining the church of Christ, is the oath they took to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but, alas, how many are perjured witnesses! Their conduct does not tell the truth respecting the religion of Jesus. With their lips they confess Christ; in their practice they deny him. And thus they sin against the Lord their God.

In the neglect of family devotions there may be sin against the Lord. That it is a duty to worship God in our families, I take for granted. And if a duty, then to neglect it is sin. There are very few who are not competent to conduct the exercises of family worship in some form. If you cannot pray, you can read a portion of Scripture, or Jay's why should we not expect to reap fruit from Morning or Evening Exercises, or a prayer, and then sing a verse or two, and spend a few moments in silent devotion. Where prac- of the Church—in the means he has instituted ticable, there should be audible prayer in the -in the spirit he has promised-or we sin family, that all may join in ait. \* Exercises of some kind there should be; and to neglect them is to sin against the Lord our God.

And so of secret devotions. The Savior has taught us to retire to our closets, and to there is no closet devotion, there is no relitirement, and either abridge our private devo- me, even with me, sins against the Lord my Several Christians in the neighbourhood be- tions, or render them interrupted and broken. treat them to remember her in all their prayers, us from our closets; and the desertion of our that the spiritual life should be nourished in This privilege however, is seldom to be enjoyed in that God might have mercy on her soul.

While in this deep distress of mind, deplor- closets leads us farther into sin. Thus our broil, and the tumult of ordinary life, the can- few congregations, in which singing constitutes the

ing for months, while some of these "new the word and doctrine. For the Scripture truth the hourly and familiar habits of the more prolific source of the evil to consist in the fact, Geological Exploration of Pennsylvania"—for which The Centenary movement in the Second Street | converts" had been "under conviction" only saith, Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that tread | soul? Do we count it enough, in the absence | that very frequently tunes are introduced into public | he will please accept our thanks. Often would she exclaim, "My sins, O my of his reward. Again, Obey them that have sunshine of them is withdrawn from the bo- the body of the congregation are unacquainted, and sins are too great to be forgiven; she was at the rule over you, and submit yourselves; for som, that we still live amid bright anticipament. The preceding paragraphs which are omitted length, at a late hour, persuaded to retire, but they watch for your souls, as they that must tions of faith with the protection of heaven contain a statement of the same facts, which were not to sleep. Frightful views of her sinful- give account. 1 Tim. v. 17, 18; Heb. xiii. above us, and the full radiance of eternity be- ed from participating in this part of worship, given by the paster of the congregation himself in a ness and danger kept her constantly agitated 17. In his desire to do right, to arrive at fore us? These are the achievements to and restless. Nothing but destruction appea- wise and safe conclusions, the minister may which we must yet press onwards."red before her. She lelt that she deserved it, have looked at all sides of difficult questions; ten, as the paper containing it could not have reach- and she confessed it to God. She thought he may have read what is advanced by the much of Christ; especially how he suffered advocates of different opinions: and after for sin, and she felt that her own sins had weighing the matter well in all its bearings, After stating the facts referred to, the writer pro- helped to crucify him, and added to his pain. he may have arrived at opposite conclusions She reflected upon the whole story of the to ourselves; should be therefore be persecu-Now, Messrs. Editors, I cannot but think garden, and the judgment hall, and the cross, ted, or hated. or reproached? Or he may that great blessings are awaiting all these libe- until her soul melted within in her, and she have taken but a one-sided view of a subject, ral minded individuals, which will certainly saw and felt that Jesus was just such a Sa- and hence concluded partially and erroneousdistil upon them like the dews of Hermon. viour as she needed. She saw that he was ly; even then he deserves our pity and our For God promises, "They that water others, able and willing to save, and that all the diff- prayers, not our anger, nor reproach nor reshall be watered also themselves." And "I culty existed in herself. She had not come venge. Or the officers of the church may will render seven fold unto them, good mea-sure, pressed down." And again; "I will this she knew was the reason why she had our friends. This was to them a painful dupour out my blessing upon them, insomuch not found relief to her troubled soul. The ty. They went forward with much prayer and ascend to heaven. And shall he ascend and trembling. But we feel aggrieved by their decision. We cherish toward them un- mong all this multitude, reclaimed from the kind feelings. We are scarcely willing to admit that they can be Christians. O how calm. The tears still flowed, but they were unchristian is this! It may be they did wrong; sion of a noble, Christian sentiment, on the part not the tears of anguish. The cloud which for the best men err. Suppose they did; do of this congregation, to their beloved pastor; had long hung over her soul, now rolled away, we do right to cherish such feelings toward them? Is it Christ-like to do so? It may enter the sacred portals, and yet carry with usefulness among them! With Paul, he may as she had never before seen it. Her prayers be, after all, that they are right; and then truly say to them, "Ye are our epistle, writ- of agony were turned into praises; and as how criminal are we! Sometimes misunder- He then, in the most simple, but energetic ten in our hearts, known and read of all men: previously she could not sleep because of standings arise among professors of religion; For as muchas ye are manifestly declared to grief, so now she could not sleep for joy. She their feelings are excited; they get estranged from each other; perhaps will not even speak when they meet. Is this the Spirit of Christ?

> 32 and 5: 1, 2. Another sin against God is withholding our substance from the support of the gospet at home and abroad. The Lord has made it the duty of his people to sustain the gospel and gospel institutions. They are to do this where they live; and none can refuse to do it and yet give good evidence of piety. And not only is the gospel to be supported at home, but it is also enjoined upon the church to preach the gospel to every creature. In this work the whole sacramental host are to enlist labouring according to their talents, and giving according to their ability. When we withhold our contributions, we fail to comply with the injunctions of our Divine Master, and that withholdeth more than is meet-andlonsuccess as if they were themselves free from ger than is meet—but it tendeth to poverty! adequate support.

Has he not taught us to forgive? Has he not

told us that if we forgive not, our heavenly

context. See with what teelings Israel regard-

question of the prophet. Read Eph. iv. 30-

Another sin is worldliness First, it causes us to withhold our substance from benevolent enterprises; and then this withholding tends to increase our worldliness. The more we give and the seldomer we give, the more difficult is it for us to give. We keep our to the Lord. And when we get a little we wish to get more—and to keep getting more -we want to be rich. O how this has 'obscured the light of the Church ! The spirit ple, zealous of good works; but where now is the peculiarity of his followers? Should not our faith give us the victory over the world? How is it then that the world is victorious over us? In this is there not with us, even with us, sins against the Lord our God?

Head of the Church, for the conversion of sinwith the Divine blessing, adequate to accom- impetus to it, if they so determine to do. ward a fallen world. We should make sacrifices, if necessary to sustain them, and be diligent in attending upon them. We should believe in their efficiency, under God, and expect success to attend them. We should expect to receive benefit to our own souls from every sermon, and expect sinners to be converted; and for these things we should pray in faith, believing. But, alas, we go to the sanctuary without expecting to receive benefit ourselves, and without expecting the conversion of sinners; we do not believe the means of grace we enjoy will be blessed to us and others; and according to our faith it is unto us-we expect nothing, and therefore receive nothing. O this unbelief as to the success of the ordinary means of grace! It offends God-it must be repented of-ministers and people are guilty in this thing-and we all need to humble ourselves and repent together. May the Lord forgive us ! God has said his word shall not return void; and every sermon? We must expect it, and pray for it. We must have confidence in the Head against the Lord our God, and expose ourselves to his displeasure!

Such are some of the sins against the Lord, of which professors of religion may be guilty. There are others, pride, envy, vain-glorybut I need not dwell upon them. In another part I may show the consequences of retaining and cherishing these sins. In the mean-W. J. M.

## THE DIVINE LIFE.

"On the means for the attainment of these sorrow. Why was this? She feared that it God requires us to respect, and love, and o- all the anxieties of the world? Where is that rather, the criminality of this negligence, we have

WHITEFIELD'S PREACHING, -An intimate riend of the infidel Hume, asked what he thought of Mr. Whitefield's Preaching; for he had listened to the latter part of one of his sermons at Edinburg, "He is, sir," said Mr. Hume, the most ingenious preacher I ever heard. "It is worth while to go twenty miles to hear him." He then repeated a passage towards the close of that discourse which he heard. "After a sclemn pause, he thus addressed a numerous audience :- 'The attendant angel is just about to leave the threshold, and bear with him the news of one sinner a-

errors of his way?" "To give the greater effect to this exclamation, he stamped his foot lifted up his eyes and hands to heaven and, with gushing tears, cried aloud, 'Stop Gabriel! Stop ere you you the news of one sinner converted to God.' language, described what he called a Saviour's dying love to sinful men; so that almost the whole assembly melted into tears. This address was accompanied with so much animated yet natural action, that it surpassed all I ever saw or heard in any other." Happy for the church would it be if all the ministers were so heartily engaged in their work as to feel for souls as Whitefield did.

### THE WEEKLY MESSENGER

CHAMBERSBURG, MARCH 31, 1841.

The Profits of this Paper are devoted to th 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. .

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

To Correspondents. An article may be suffi ciently good to ensure its insertion in our columns: but unless it is legibly written, it may be postponed from week to week, and at length find its way under we cannot expect his approbation. There is the table. We have several communications of this description now on hand. We are too much engressed with various duties, to spend an hour or more The gospel requires a punctual as well as an in reading over what may, perchance, prove to be nothing more than "a sheet of paper with some words written on it."

> Those of our Town subscribers who expect to change their residences on the first of April, will thing about the Church in the Msssenger, they please inform the Carrier, or else leave a notice of will doubtless hand in their names at once." the change at the Printing Office.

CENTENARY DEPARTMENT. We have opened a pecial Department for this subject in our columns to day, and intend in future, to continue it.

### To Agents and Subscribers.

We have repeatedly requested our agents, and others, in forwarding new subscribers for our periodicals, always to state with what number the subscribers wish you are one of them, dear reader, will you recollect, of the world has rolled in upon the Church of to commence. This has not been generally attended that we are paying interest on this money? And Christ, marred her beauty and sullied her gar- to of late. In those cases in which no number is spe- 3. That if each of you, who thus owe us, were Jesus die that he might redeem us from all in- able to do so. In some instances, this may perhaps, iquity and purify unto himself a peculiar peo- not be desired by the subscribers, and we should not pay into the Missionary treasury. do so, if we knew their wishes in this respect. Will our | In view of these facts, will you please to think of agents and subscribers be kind enough to attend to this it, and so think of it, as to "not owe us anything?" matter hereafter?

### MEETINGS OF CLASSES.

The time for the annual meeting of the several Another sin is placing a low estimate on Classes, is fast approaching. We hope every mem. by individuals of moral worth and of Christian chathe regular, stated, ordinary means of grace. ber will endeavor, by all means, to be in his place. These means were instituted by the great Much, very much of the success of the Centenary in small debts, and fail in punctuality to discharge ners and the edification of saints. They are, will take upon the subject They can give a new those to whom these debts are due. If such persons

\*\_\* Brethren in the ministry and others, who have not yet settled their accounts for Inaugural Addresof the neighboring Classes. \*The profits arising from the sale of these, is to be applied

to the cause of Beneficiary Education; and therefore an additional argument, why payment should be made without de-

INTEMPERANCE IN HIGH PLACES. The habitual use of ardent spirits, as it is the highbad to intemperance, is censurable in any one; but more especially so, in those who fill offices of public trust. It is of the utmost importance to the community, that the duties of such officers should be faithfully discharged, and whatever tends to disqualify them for this, as is the case with the habitual use of ardent spirits, should be sufficient to close against them the door of access to such places. Thomas Jefferson entertained this sentiment; and it would be well were it to be carried out, by all officers of government entrusted with the appointing power; and especially by the people in selecting men for such offices. He expressed himself in the following forcible manner after he had been President of the United States:

"The habit of using ardent spirits, by men in public offices, has occasioned more injury to the public. service, and more trouble to me than any other circumstances which occurred in the internal concerns of the country, during my administration. And the knowledge which from experience I have acquired, the first question which I would ask, with regard to every candidate for office, should be, "Is he addicted to the use of ardent spirits?"

### SINGING IN PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Some eight or ten months ago, we wrote an article on this subject; and feel induced at this time to add a few more remarks.

That singing is an important as well as a delightful part of public worship, in which the whole congregation should participate, is a sentiment the truth of which but few will deny. And nothing can be

That there is too little attention given to the cultiwas an indication that God did not intend to bey the officers of the church. He says, Let love of Christ and that rejoicing in him, which in previously dwelt. But this is certainly, not the sole thirty seven cents per dozen.

eth out the corn; and, The laborer is worthy of this world's smiles, and when the whole worship by those who lead in this exercise, with which from whom an acquaintance with which cannot be expected. Such persons are thus necessarily precludand it is often with no little pain to themselves that this takes place. The manner in which many of our choirs are conducted, it must be admitted, has had no little agency in bringing about this evil. We have no more objection to choirs, when they are properly onducted, than we can have to simply employing a elerk to lead in singing. But when they proceed to such lengths in the introduction of strange tunes, as virtually to menopolize this part of public worship, they become an evil which requires correction. And if it cannot be remedied, except by abolishing the choir system, (which however we do not think to be necessary.) it is better that this should take place, than that it should continue to exist.

> ersons perhaps, will at first admit. So great an importance does that intelligent and pious body of people, commonly designated as Scotch Presbyterians, attach to it, that in many of their churches in this country, they still are as unwilling to permit any one to lead their singing in public worship, as they are to permit him to serve as an officer in the church, without first being chosen for that purpose by the people; and they often go so far as to prescribe the very tunes which are to be used, and will not permit the introduction of new ones, without permission from the church council, and in some instances, even from the congregation itself. The consequence is, that in their churches the singing is performed by the whole congregation, thus constituting in themselves a full choir. We do not wish to intimate, that the same cours of procedure should be introduced into our churches but certainly something that would give rise to similar results with respect to the subject referred to, seems to be imperiously ealled for by the peculiarity of the present times.

This is a subject of greater moment, than many

#### NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The Second Dozen. The brother from whose leter we make the following extract, has been in the habit of sending us one or more subscribers every few weeks. Of late however he has found out, that by a little extra exertion, he could send on a dozen at a time as easily as not-especially, when he found that others had done it before him. The consequence of this has been, that we have already received the Second dozen of "good and responsible subscribers". le says :

"I now send you 12 more subscribers for he Weekly Messenger-subscribers who will both read and pay for it. I will try and raise mother dozen by the time our Classis meets. However, as I shall be very much engaged rom this time forward until then, it is possible may not succeed until a short time after my return from Classis: for then I am quite certain of obtaining the number mentioned, because I know that all my members will wish o know how matters went at Classis, and how all things are going on in the Church. And then by just hinting that they could read every

Will our Delinquent Subscribers pléase rember. 1. That every dollar which is due at this office, is

due to the cause of Domestic Missions, inasmuch as the profits arising from this paper are devoted to that object. 2. That we have about 800 subscribers who owe from two to eight, and even ten dollars each-and if

ments! And where is the difference now be- cified, we have been in the habit of sending the back to pay up, we would be not only enabled to pay off tween the Church and the world? Did not numbers of the volume commenced, as far as we were the debt on our Printing Establishment, but we would also have upwards of one THOUSAND DOLLARS to

From the Congregationalist PUNCTUALITY IN SMALL THINGS.

Punctuality is often viewed as of little importance racter.—They seem to overlook obligations of duty effort depends on the action which the different Classis them, which failure is exceedingly detrimental to owe at the Bank, they will make punctual payment, but for a weekly newspaper, they will withold payment without thinking that they are defrauding the ses,\* or Books from the Printing Establishment generally, will have an opportunity afforded them at jure, when in fact it is injuring, greatly injuring the these meetings to settle up their accounts. One of the publishers. They depend on the good faith and Editors will attend the meetings of at least several punctual payment of their patrons to enable them to sustain their press. Their own expenses must be paid from week to week, and they are relying on the small sums due from subscribers to enable them to fulfil their contracts. Small debts are just-they ought to be paid, and punctually paid; and in some connexions it is more important that they should be runctually paid, than if they were of large amount. Thus the small debts for a weekly, religious or political newspaper, require a punctual payment. If they are expected to be paid in advance, and if on that account the price of the paper is reduced to subscribers, the payment should be made promptly in the commencement of the year. If three or six months pass away, and payment not be made, injury is occasioned by this delay to the conductors of the paper, and in such cases it cannot properly be considered as an advance payment, and the reduction for such payment ought not in justice to be expected by the subscriber. The slackness of subscribers to make punctual payment is a great evil—it is an evil to the publishers, and it may easily be corrected by a little attention. There is no good reason why we should be slack in paying debts, because they are of small amount. Every man who subscribes for a religious paper, and receives it regularly from week to week, is bound in good faith, as a man and as a Christian to pay for it punctually. It is a debt which, were I to commence my administration again, with more than one class of small debts, calls for a punctual payment. A SUBSCRIBER WHO PAYS ?

IN ADVANCE.

CHURCH AND STATE.

In the Kirk of Scotland the novel and disgraceful spectacle lately occurred, of a minister's installation and settlement over a congregation, by the officers of the government, and in opposition to the wishes of the people!! The description of this farce is truly pititul -a minister without a congregation, and that minister installed by the hands of the law!

May God save our country from governmental interference in the affairs of religion.

### CENTENRAY HYMN AND MUSIC,

A stereotype plate has been procured, containing Mrs. Peirson's Centenary hymn, with an original piece of music. Also-an original hymn in the German language by the Rev. R. Duenger, with the same music.

To be had by the dozen or hundred at the Publica tion Office; and at the following places:

PHILADELPHIA-of D. Schneck, corner of 2nd and Race streets. Of D. Weidner, 62 North 4th St. FREDERICK CITY-of Rev. D. Zacharias. HAGERSTOWN-of Mr. M. Rickenbaugh. MILLERSBURG-of Rev. I Gerhart.

PRICES: On Letter paper—three dollars per hundred, or fifty cents per dozen. On Colored paper-two dollars per hundred, or

save her. And she thought too that it was the elders that rule well, be counted worthy the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the the days of primitive Christianity were so often cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence of so many voices during the cause of the silence

Pictorial Geography .- We are pleased to find that Mr. Alden the agent is succeeding so well in his efforts to circulate the Pictorial Geography. He expects to visit through the county during this week, and we have no doubt will find many who will be glad of the opportunity of procuring such an interesting work. The more we examine, the better we like it.

#### TAVERN LICENSES.

From a paragraph found amongst our summary, it will be perceived, that a bill regulating the Tavernlicenses, has passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law. The principal provisions of the bill are the following:

1. It raises the price of license considerably.

2. It requires all who purpose applying for license, o give public notice to that effect for three successive weeks, the last of which shall be given at least ten days before the application is made. The names of the twelve respectable citizens required to his petition, are also to appear in the above notice.

3. It legalizes houses of public entertainment without license, in which spirituous or vinous liquors

This bill will doubtless, if carried into effect, accomplish much towards advancing the temperance refornation. We hope, that there will be no hesitation on the part of the Governor, to give it his signature.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Postmasters.-John C. Montgomery at Philadelphia, in the place of Jamer Page, removed.

James Rees, at Geneva, New York, in the place of G. J. Grosvener, removed.

to make payment accordingly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO MARSHALL COLLEGE. We are requested by the Rev. B. C. Wolff, Agent for Marshall College, to state that D. H Doll Esq. of Martinsburg, Va., is authorised to receive payment for subscriptions to Marshall College, in the above

### CENTENARY DEPARTMENT.

place and vicinity, and the subscribers are requested

Reading, Pa. The Rev. Jacob Mayer has just returned from this place. He inform us, that a very favorable feeling is manifested towards the centenary enterprize. The subject has not yet been brought publicly before the congregation. Preparatory measures are however being taken, and some effort has been made in a private way. About two thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and the agent \* is confident that the centenary contribution of this place will amount to at least between five and six thousand dollars.

On his return, he passed through Chester and Lancaster counties, and found the brethren in this region preparing for a general and vigorous effort.

Second District Synod of Ohio .- From a letter received from a member of this body, we learn, that an effort was made some time ago, to convene this Synod for the purpose of acting upon the Centenary question. The impassable state of the roads at the time and the inclemency of the weather, prevented such an attendance as was thought necessary to move efficiently in so great a work. He states however, that a general interest is manifested in the enterprize, and that he has no doubt, but that in May next, the Synod will give it full attention, and will not be behind any of its neigh bors in pushing it forward.

For the Weekly Messenger. The Customs and Usages of the Church.

In several numbers of the Messenger and Zeitschrift, fears have been expressed, of a tendency to deviate from the established customs and usages of the Church. To the writer, such apprehensions appear entirely ungrounded, and the reflections which they imply, extremely uncharitable and censorious. As he has no knowledge of the evil adverted to, he can see no propriety in cautioning the churches against it. Changes, indeed, have in some places been introduced—changes, in perfect accordance with our Catechism and Constituion-changes, which every friend of Zion should hail with joy, and which have no doubt occasioned songs of praise among the Angels

The writer can remember the time, when, in most of our churches, such a thing as a prayer-meeting was unknown, and would scarcely have been tolerated. Now meetings of this description have become common, and are regarded as indespensable to the prosperi-

ty of the Church. He can refer to a period, when, in the election of Elders, their spiritual qualifications were hardly taken into account—when, external morality and cold orthodoxy, where considered the highest requisite for that responsible office. Now the same churches in which this evil prevailed, would no more think of choosing an Elder of questionable piety than of calling a Minister of this cast.

We could point out churches in which Protracted Meetings, or any special efforts for the salvation of sinners, would have been opposed as extravagance and wild fire-when such a thing as conversion was hardly dreamed of, and was associated with every thing strange and visionary. Now, those churches are laboring efficiently, by means new and old, both for their own spiritual advancement, and the salvation of the community around them.

In some instances, most happy changes have been effected with regard to discipline. Offenders, instead of being retained in the communion of the Church, have been dealt with as the constitution directs, and the honor of religion demands.

But a few years ago, the practice of receiving unregenerate sinners to Church-membership was almost universal. The candidate was not even examined in respect to experimental piety, and such piety was not deemed essential to a public profession. Now, we are happy to say, many of our brethren in the Ministry view the Lord's Supper not as a converting ordinance, but as the means of grace to the believer; and though they pretend not infallibly to determine the character of any, they feel warranted to require of all, who wish to come within the pale of the visible church, 'a reason of the hope within them." Is there any apprehension that our excellent

Catechism is to be laid aside; and the religious instruction of the rising generation to be neglected? Such an apprehension we consider without foundation. Perhaps there never was a time when the doctrines of the German Ref. Church were better understood, and more ardently loved than the present. We are not aware, that there is in our connection a single Minister, who does not cordially approve of catechetical instruction, and by whom it is not in some form observed. Some of our brethren, it is true, instead of calling the youth together, as was formerly the case, a few weeks before the communion, and hastily going over a small portion of the Catechism, are in the practice of having regular instruction through the year, or, at least, for several successive months. Will any censure them for this ?-Is it not after all very questionable, whether the custom of instructing our youth, a short time before the administration of the Lord's Supper, with special reference to their admission to the ordinance, is not calculated to encourage false hopes and thus deceive and ruin the soul? A number of youth collected toexcitement for the workings of piety—the god- | mission to the ordinances of the Church, as soon as they ly sorrow of repentance?

if any of our Ministers regard it as of divine of admission into the Church, and in this light can be objected to by none. And if some of our ried out, as required by the Constitution, cannot fail brethren do not go through all the ceremonies to be attended with the most happy results. Instead which others choose to connect with this form, of being "calculated to encourage false hopes, and are they on that account to be charged with thus deceive and ruin the soul," it has the double ada departure from ancient customs, or with attempting to establish a new order of things? Even among the Fathers of our Church there Gospel, whilst it effectually brings home the truth to in the practice of imposing hands at Confirm- thorough Christians. ation—others simply raised their hands in the attitude of prayer. Some adopted one set of by means of it "the sympathies are liable to become be charged with removing ancient land-marks that excitement for the workings of piety-the godly because they exercise the same liberty? The Ger. Ref. Church has always been distinguished for its liberality of sentiment. Its members united in the fundamental truths of the Bible, in reference to non-essentials have agreed to differ; and while we would deprecate a laxity which has no regard for truth or order, we would equally deprecate the day when brethren must be charged with heresy and fanatacism, because they have independence enough to think and act for themselves.

MANY.

The above communication was furnished by a worthy brother in the ministry, and as it refers to a subject of great importance to the vital interests of the German Reformed Church, and involves our own course as editors, as well as that of some of our corfull and faithful exhibition of the subject to which it prosecuted. refers.

That "fears have been expressed of a tendency" in some instances, "to deviate from the established customs and usages of the Church," is undoubtedly true; and these fears have been entertained by some of the "fathers" and other members of the Church, whose forts for the true welfare and prosperity of the Church, have been unsurpassed by those of any others. These fears moreover, are not "entirely ungrounded;" nor does the expression of them which has been given. in any wise "imply reflections, that are extremely uncharitable and censorious!" "Many" professes to have to," but still proceeds to comment upon certain things, in which, he doubtless presumes, it is supposed to exist. He has however, to some extent, mistaken the particular points to which reference is had.

Important "changes, in perfect accordance with the Catechism and Constitution," have indeed taken place, in many sections of the Church, and no one, not even himself, can be more rejoiced at these, than we and the brethren whose conduct he comments upon, are. The introduction of prayer-meetings, of a strict regard to spiritual qualifications in the choice of Churchofficers, of protracted meetings and special efforts for the salvation of souls, of the strict enforcement of discipline, and of requiring of candidates for Churchmembership, an experimental as well as an intellectual acquaintance with the doctrines of the Christian religion, are improvements in our spiritual condition as a Church, which we hail with special delight, and those very men who entertain the "fears of a tendency to deviate from the established customs and usages of the Church," have been among the most active in employing their influence to bring them about, and fears, then, which have been expressed, we are prepared to say, have no reference to these improveis such, as to render a longer continued silence highly

The particulars, in reference to which, principally, fears are indulged of a tendency to deviate from the established customs and usages of the Church, are catechetical instruction and the reception of members into the Church by the rite of confirmation, as distinguishing characteristics, of the German Reformed Church. These appear to have been, in some measure, anticipated by "Many," and hence he has taken special pains, to show that the fears in reference to these, are without foundation. His efforts to establish his point, are however, very lame, and evidence that he had a difficulty here to grapple with not so easily to be overcome. We rejoice in view of the fact, that the doctrines of the Church are now better understood and appreciated, than they ever were before; and charity requires us to put the best construction upon and "the observance of it in some form" or other, professed in behalf of every minister in our connection. But we feel constrained to say, that the practical results, in the history of those for whose course our correspondent is apologising, so far as they have and consequent expediency of any particular measure. vails, and is so greatly lamented by all who have the ganization in itself independent of all other ecclesiastitoo great a prominence to other favorite systems of is far from being a distinguishing characteristic .now weeps over the ruinous consequences, that have congregation upon which it is attempted to be palmfollowed this discontinuance, and would gladly em- ed, would only be proving themselves true to the ploy his remaining strength in endeavoring to restore | Church of their fathers, by steadfastly resisting every the endeared and prevailing custom of his earlier years, such encroachment in a proper way. were it probable that this would be available. And it is certainly not anticipating too much, to indulge

speedily checked. We do not wish to be understood as pleading for

shall evidence an experimental acquaintance with the appointment. It is viewed simply as a form of the German Reformed Church, (see Constitution as above) and whenever faithfully and carefully carvantage of enlightening the understanding and thoroughly indoctrinating the youth in the religion of the

It constitutes no valid objection to this system, that words-some another. And are their sons to more or less excited, and that it is easy to mistake sorrow of repentance." This objection will apply with much greater force to all the technically so termed "special efforts" for the salvation of souls, than to it. As it operates principally through the understanding by enlightening it, it is less hable to mere sympathy, than the species of efforts just adverted to; and it is certainly as easy, it not more easy, to mistake the excitement produced by the latter for "the workings of piety-the godly sorrow of repentance," than it is to mistake that produced by the former. We are confident, that, in this respect, the system of catechetical instruction we are advocating, wherever it is faithfully pursued, will not suffer by a comparison of the tested results of the two systems. These remarks however, are not intended to imply any disapproval of "special efforts" for the respondents, we feel ourselves called upon to give a salvation of souls, appropriately and judiciously

The other particular specified, with respect to which fears are entertained of a tendency to depart from the established customs and usages of the Church, is the rite of confirmation. It is true, that none "of our ministers regard it as of divine appointment; but simply as a form of admission into the piety is unquestionable, and whose anxiety and ef- | Church," The "laying on of hands and the extending of the right hand of fellowship" are the only things which distinguish this mode of admission into the Church, from that practised in many of the Presbyterian and other churches; and as this is a distinguishing feature of the rite as characteristic of our Church, [see Constitution Part III., Sec. 1, Art. 2..] "no knowledge of the existence of the evil adverted and has become sacred by its antiquity alone, it is highly improper, to say the least, to endeavor to remove it, and thus rob the Church of one of its pemove it, and thus rob the Church of one of its pecularities, and trample upon the requirements of its constitution. There certainly cannot be any thing objectionable, "in the laying on of hands and extend- days. ing the right hand of fellowship" in connection with the act of receiving members into the Church; and gation in a few days. one should think, that those who can conscientiously pass through the other part of the ceremony usually observed on such occasions apart from this, cannot onsistently object to passing through this also. At cently fallen, has caused an extraordinary rise in all levents if there should after all be conscientious our water courses—the greatest it is said, since 1794. all events, if there should after all be conscientious scruples against conforming to this peculiarity, Christian honesty at least, should constrain such not to seek a connection with the Church, or if already connected with it, to seek a connection elsewhere more congenial to their feelings, rather than by thus improperly meddling with one of the established usages of the Church, to introduce confusion and distraction amongst its members.

There has been amongst the fathers of the Church. it is true, no perfect uniformity so far as the mere will doubtless continue their efforts to the same effect. form of words used in the rite of confirmation is conuntil these changes shall have become general. The cerned; but with respect to the distinguishing features of the rite, "the laying on of hands, and the extending the right hand of fellowship," there has been. ments. They relate to objects entirely different, and so far as our knowledge extends, but one uniform fidelity to our trust as the conductors of the periodi- practice. The idea "that some simply raised their cals of the Church, requires us to point them out hands in the attitude of prayer," is entirely new to specifically and fearlessly. The crisis, to which the us; and if this were done in a few solitary instances, certainly was not the rite of confirmation, as characteristic of the German Reformed Church, (see Constitution as above,) and hence furnishes no prop-

erly authorized precedent for imitation. In this connection, it seems necessary to observe, that in addition to the particulars specified, fears have also been entertained of a "tendency to deviate from the established usages and customs of the Church" with respect to the reception of members from other churches on certificate. It is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, if we understand that instrument, (see Part III., Sec. 1, Art. 5.,) and has been customary for years, to receive members from other churches solely upon the ground of their certificate of dismission. On such occasions, it has been customary to ask no further questions of the applicant than such as relate to the certificate presented, nor does the constitution authorize more; (see Constitution as above.) And if the certificate were the "cordial approbation of catechetical instruction," regular, they were admitted simply by having their names announced to the congregation from the pulpit. Some of our brethren however, no doubt from motives satisfactory to themselves, have seen proper to deviate from this established custom. With them, even a regular certificate of dismission constitutes no sufficome to our knowledge, are not so favorable as is to cient passport from one church to another. The be wished, and these must certainly be regarded as applicant must pass through the same routine of exthe best criterion, by which to judge of the tendency amination to which applicants for the first time are subjected. If the examination is not sustained, the What have such in reality accomplished, in the way applicant is rejected irrespective of his former recepof communicating catechetical instruction to the tion. If however, it is sustained, he must then pass young? Their most successful efforts have been but through precisely the same ordeal in the presence of sickly at best. Though they may have succeeded in the whole congregation, through which applicants getting together a considerable class, and in keeping for the first time have to pass; and thus be confirmthe members of it in regular attendance for a short ed over again, so far as the particular form observed time, yet has not this attendance generally slackened on such occasions, deserves to be regarded as a rite of by degrees until, in the end, the discontinuance of confirmation. The inconsistency, impropriety, and the class became a matter of necessity, and left but evil tendency of such a course, in a Church like the little visible fruit behind! Are there then no fears to German Reformed, where the acts of the different be indulged in reference to the final results of such a ministers and congregations are mutually respected course? Must not catechetica! instruction eventual- and regarded as valid, and the rite of confirmation is ly come into disuse, by means of its continuance, viewed as a ceremony not to be repeated in the case and all the happy consequences secured to immortal of the same individual, must be manifest to every souls and to the Church by such instruction, be en candid and unbiassed mind. It certainly betrays a tirely lost? What has brought about that great dis- great want of confidence in the acts of other ministers continuance of the system of catechetical instruction and consistories; and is only befitting such organizaonce generally pursued in the Presbyterian Church tions as the Congregational Church, in which it is with the greatest fidelity and success, which now pre- common, and in which every congregation is an orvital interests of religion at heart, but the giving of cal connection, and of which the rite of confirmation operation, to the improper exclusion of the excellent | This unauthorized invasion of the established customs system of catechetically instructing both the young and Constitution of the German Reformed Church and the old? Many a pious father in that Church ought not to be tolerated, and the consistory of every

The German Reformed Church has indeed "always been distinguished for its liberality of sentiment," fears, that our situation may become similar to that of and we hope it may ever retain this noble feature.those just adverted to, provided the prevailing tenden- We claim to be amongst the number of those who are cy to bring catechetical instruction into disuse, is not | willing to agree to differ with regard to the non-essentials in religion within proper limits, provided the fundamental truths of the Bible be firmly adhered to. the custom which too generally prevailed some years | But whilst we are willing to allow all this liberality ago in our churches, of catechising the youth for a of sentiment, we must fearlessly raise our voices short time before communion, and then admitting against every improper encroachment upon the esthem indiscriminately into the Church, without any tablished usages and Constitution of the Church, and reference to their religious experience and spiritual for ever deprecate as dangerous in the highest degree, qualifications. Such a course of procedure must the language and sentiment contained in the last prove ruinous to the soul, and cannot be too carefully clause of "Many's" closing sentence. To speak of guarded against; and is at best but a gross perver- "having independence enough to think and act for of the petition presented.-Philad. Ledger. sion and abuse of the system of catechetical instruc- onesself," when used in a connection like the pretion as adopted by our fathers and characteristic of sent sounds exceedingly bad, by whomsoever it may us as a Church. The custom we are advocating and be uttered, but more especially is this the case, of the Navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commiswhich is expressly required by the Constitution, when it proceeds from the lips of such as occupy the (see Part III. Sec. 1, Art. 4,) consists, in frequently most important stations in society. It is the language in bnilding and equipping war steamers of the medi-

gether under such circumstances, it might be at least for some months previous to each communion would shrink with indignation from the very idea of Loss of the Schooner Col. Crockett.—The Newexpected would have their sympathies more or season, for the purpose of receiving catechetical in- possessing any sympathy. We trust therefore, that he burgh (N. Y.) Journal of Saturday gives an interest-

It sounds very strange moreover, to hear him speak. of catechetical instruction as properly characteristic aticism." Who, we ask, has ever preferred any such charge? Has there ever been any thing even implied in what has been said in expressing fears of a tenusages of the Church," which can at all be construed sel unfortunately grounded on a bar at the mouth of in that way? We are ignorant of the existence of any thing of the kind. And when the established usages and the constitution of the Church are assailed, or any thing of a dangerous tendency is becoming prevalent, must those who love her peculiarities and labor and was far from being uniformity. Some were the heart, and thus makes them both intelligent and pray for her welfare, and especially those whose specific duty it is to guard her interests, forhear to sound the alarm, lest peradventure it might wear the appearance of preferring the charge of heresy and fanaticism! "Many" himself, according to his own principles, would not submit to such dictation, and much less can it be expected of us, whatever he or others may say to the contrary.

We have presented our sentiments on the several points involved, with great freedom and plainness .-Fidelity to the Church and to the important trust comproduce that animal excitement which is the result of mitted to us, has demanded this course at our hands. The discussion is not one of our own choosing, but has been forced upon us by the circumstances in which our correspondent has placed us. We hope that our motives will be properly appreciated; and that if any upon whose conduct we have been obliged to comment, should feel themselves aggrieved by what has been written, they will attribute it to our zeal in defending the cause whose interests are entrusted to us and to a sense of duty, and not to any improper motive or design on our part.

### Domestic Intelligence.

How to save them .- A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger says, that in case of stables catching fire when there are horses therein, if any part of their harness is the boat was swamped, and all on board perished. put on, they will suffer themselves to be led out without the least resistance. The publishing of this may be useful. The Editor of that paper, however, says that success will depend much upon the manner of the person attempting the experiment. If he be frightened and exhibit evidence of the fact by a hurried and confused or otherwise very unusual mode of procedure, it will be readily noticed by the horse, and instead of allaying his fears will but increase them, and add to the difficulty of removing him.

Pennsylvania Canals.—The Philadelphia North American states that the water has been let into the line of the State Canals, and that the whole route between that city and Pittsburg is now in navigable

The Tide Water Canal will be ready for navi-

Great Flood.—The Raleigh N. C. Register of the 19th instant says-

The unprecedented quantity of Rain, which has re-At Smithfield, the River has overflowed its Western bank to the distance of nearly half a mile, while Waynesboro' is perfectly inundated. We understand that the inhabitants there, as at Venice visit each other in their Gondolas, (alias Canoes) the streets and lower parts of the houses being entirely submerged.

The "Fayettville Observer" says, that the River at that place, rose 55 feet above low water mark, reaching within 11 feet of Clarendon Bridge, and backing water up Cross Creek, over four mill-dams, to the very heart of the Town.

The most intense artificial cold that has ever been produced is from a mixture of diluted sulphuric acid and snow; the temperature of which, has been known to sink to 91 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, one hundred and twenty-three below the freezing point.

Governor Page, of New Hampshire, has appointed the 15th of April, to be observed throughout the state as a day of Humiliation, fasting and Prayer,

Serious accident.—The New York Journal of comnear the ship, the boat filled with water. Mr. Beatty 2d officer, and J. Beard, seaman, both belonging to the ship, and two steerage passengers were drowned. The passengers were Frederick Hans of Cincinnati, Ohio, his family reside; and Valentine Zigeler of Louisville, Ky. who left a wife. Each of these men had about \$300 in gold and silver about their persons The second mate has left a wife in New York. Charles Davis, and Charles Thomas, and two seamen, were rescued, very much exhausted, by a boat from the

Appointments by the President .- Capt. Thomas Hayes has been appointed Navy Agent at Philadelph WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, Attorney U. S. for the Eastera District of Pennsylvania. WALTER FORWARD, Attorney U. S. for the Western

District of Pennsylvania. Associate Judges .- The Governor sent to the Senate the following nominations for Associate Judges: Joseph Engle, Delaware county.

ABRAHAM GOODWIN, Bradford county. GILMAN MERRILL, Warren county. GEORGE CHORPFINING and JOHN M'CARTY, Somerset

JOHN THOMAS and THOMAS TAGGART Lycoming county. MATTHIAS S. RICHARDS, Berks county. James Winslow, Jefferson county.
John Patton, Clearfield county.

of applications for tavern licenses in newspapers, has passed both Houses of the Legislature and will be preented to the Governor for his signature. County Treasurers .- In the Senate a bill was passed

Tavern Licenses .- The bill requiring public notice

through committee of the whole, authorizing the election of county treasurers in several of the counties of

It is stated that the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company have issued twenty thousand dollars worth of small notes.

Another Bank Bill.—Synopsis of a bill reported in Senate on the 17th inst. by Mr. Spackman, from the committee on Banks: § 1. All provisions for the forfeiture of charters in

cases of suspension repealed.
§ 2. Laws prohibiting the issue of small notes repealed, for five years.
§ 3. Prohibits all loans to cashiers, clerks, tellers or

other persons in the employment of the banks respectively.
§ 4. All directors, officers, &c. to be sworn before an alderman or justice of the peace, before enterring upon their duties.

5. Dividends allowed during suspensions. 6. Quarterly statements of the condition of the anks, required to be made under oath. § 7. Penalties provided against officers who neglect

§ 8. False entries, issues, &c., to punished by fine and imprisonment. The above bill passed its final reading in both louses, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to make it a Law.

Among the numerous on dits of the day, it is rumored that Nicholas Biddle, Esq., is about to put forth a publication upon the concerns of the United States Bank, with an especial reference to its condition at the time he resigned the Presidency.

Voted Down .- The prayer of the petitioners asking for a repeal of the laws prohibiting blasphemy and Sabbath breaking, was decided by the Legislature to be disrespectful to that body and not to be entertained. It received but one vote in its favor, and that on account of the right of petition, and not of the doctrines

The Navy. - The Navy Appropriation bill appropriates for the increase, repair, armament and equipment sion, \$2,000,000, of which \$400,000 is to be expended assembling the children and youth of the Church together throughout the whole year if practicable or description in common with whom you are supported in the common with whom you are supported in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with whom you are supported in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with whom you are supported in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with whom you are supported in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with whom you are supported in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with the whole year if practicable or description in common with the whole year in the common with the co gether throughout the whole year, if practicable, or description, in common with whom our correspondent with the Navy, \$1,000,737. Total, \$5,835,737.

less excited, and how easy is it to mistake that struction, and that with a special reference to their ad- has used it without due reflection as to its real ing narrative of the loss of this schooner. It seems that the vessel sailed from Newburgh on the 29th of and the neighboring Islands. In May last she entered to be completed. In respect to the rite of Confirmation, few doctrines and truths of religion. This is the system ing of "brethren being charged with heresy and fan- Delago river and sailed up that stream nearly 100 miles, where Captain Austin orened a trade with the natives, and having succeeded in completing a valuable cargo of ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, shells, ebony wood, &c., was returning to the Bay with the dency to "depart from the established customs and intention of coming immediately home, when the ves-

> On her way down the river, most of the crew were taken sick with the fever of the country, and the remainder were unable to haul off the vessel. The Captain and a part of the crew then attempted to proceed in a boat for assistance to the Portuguese settlement at English River sixty miles from the place of the disaster, but they could not pass the surf. Mr. Reed, the second mate, then volunteered to accompany the Capfain over land. It was unfortunately determined to go unarmed, so as to afford the natives less temptation for molesting them. At first they were treated kindly. but towards night, after travelling about 35 miles, the savages fell upon them with spears, killed the Captain. and wounded the mate so severely that they supposed him to be also dead.

Mr. Reed states that he presented his side and feceived most of the spears in his arm. One, however struck him near his eye, and he for a time became senseless. On his recovery he observed the negroes cutting up and roasting and making their supper on the body of the captain. He lay still until night when the cannibals fell asleep-then crept into the bush and made his escape to the schooner, which he reached in a miserable condition. A few days after the return of Mr. Reed with the melancholly intelligence of the murder of Captain Austin, Mr. Daniel Wood, of Poughkeepsie, chief mate, Robert McTurks of this village Robert Blainey and John Fowler, a colored seaman of this place, died of fever.

A part of the survivors, burying their dead compan

ions in the sand of the beach, again took the yawl, and making another attempt, succeeded in getting through the surf and reaching the settlement on English River, from whence another boat was sent to the schooner, wich returned with the sick that were left on board. The Governor subsequently despatched a boat to the wreck with a crew of six or seven natives to save a portion of the cargo. It was loaded with some of the most valuable articles, but in returning

Only three of the company survive-Charles Wilson (shipped in a foreign port,) and David Baker, a lad, the only person living of the crew that left this village in 1839, went on board the English Iron Steamer Nemesis, and consequently got on board of a Stonington whale ship, which arrived last week. Baker got back to Newburgh last Thursday. David Reed the second mate, not having sufficiently recovered from his wounds and the fever, was left at Delago Bay. Capt. Austin and Mr. Wood, were highly esteemed by the citizens of Newburgh. They made several voyages in the ships Portland and Illinois, in the cm-

of the Newburgh Whaling Company. On their return home from the last cruize of these ships, they projected the voyage, the melancholy results of which are above recorded, and which until the schooner grounded at the bar of the river on her return, had been very sussessful; her cargo at the time being worth twenty or thirty thousand dollars. They had experienced no sickness on the coast until a few days previous to that unfortunate occurence. There was no insurance on the vessel or cargo, which was owned by the captain and Mr. Wood and two or three citizens of Newburgh.

The Legislature of Gaudaloupe and Martinique (French Islands,) is opposed to the emancipation of the slaves of those Islands, but the Governor has told them that it will be done nolens volens.

The bill in the Virginia Legislature to prevent citizens of N. York from carrying slaves out of that Commonwealth, and to prevent the escape of persons charged with the commission of any crime, has become

An Unprofitable Business .- The Paymaster General of the Missouri militia has made a report, in which it appears, that what he calls the Mormon War, cost he state of Missouri one hundred and fifty thousand

The Hon. Charles B. Penrose has resigned the office af Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. John H. Ewing, of Washington County, has been elected Speaker in his place.

Texas.-The ates from Gavelston, received at New Orleans, are to the 28th ult. According to the Bulletin, entire tranquillity seems to prevail on the Texan proving rapidly. Agriculture is the order of the day.

Great preparations are making for the cultivation of cotton. The recent establishment at Galveston and merce states that on Thursday morning, about 7 o'clock, a small boat containing 8 persons, left pier

Cotton. The recent establishment at Galveston and No. 2 North River, for the ship Francois 1st, bound to Havre, lying in the North River, ready to sail. When culture of that great staple.

The Galveston papers state that Col. Dangerfield has been appointed charge d'Aflaires to France, Judge Webb, Minister to Mexico; and General Green, Charge to England. A gentleman from Austin assures us that General Green has not been appointed to England and that General Hamilton will continue to act as Minister at the Court of St. James. The new tariff is to take effect on the 1st. of April. The

equal to 8 per cent, for money on the invoice price of The receipts of the American Colonization Society.

ca's Luminary, published at Monrovie, to the beginning of January, brought by the the bark Hobart, which arrived out, with colored emigrants, on the 24th of November. The News of the breaking up of sundry slave-factories on the coast, by British cruisers, is confirmed .- Jour. of Commerce.

Laneaster co. Bank .- The bill incorporating a Bank with this title, has passed both houses of Penn. Legis-

VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK .- Another step in the controversy.—It appears from an official publication in the Richmond Whig of Saturday, that a man named Cur-Ry, charged with forgery under the laws of New York, has been arrested in the State of Virginia; and furthe that the Executive of the former State has in the usual, manner demanded his surrender. The answer of Gov. GILMER is that "the demand for the prisoner is in prop. er form and will be complied with whenever a similar demand for the surrender of Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey, heretofore charged with felony under the laws of Virginia, shall be complied with the governor and other authorities of the State of

It is further ordered to be certified to the Governor of New York that measures will be taken for the detention of said Curry for six months from the time of his arrest-a period which is believed to be long enough to enable the authorities of the state of N. York to determine upon their course.—Balt. Am.

Additional .- A few days later, the Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions disapproving of the course of the Governor, which caused him immediately to resign his office. In the debate which took place on the subject, it is added that great unanimity prevailed, and that while the highest respect was evinced for Goy. GILMER and a full appreciation of his patriotic motives, it was conceded on all hands to be due to the very principles contended for by Virginia in her controversy with New York, that the fugitive now claimed by the latter State should be surrendered. It is probable some resolution recommending the giving up of the prison or was passed by the House on Saturday.

Robinson the murderer of Suydam has been pro ounced guilty.

Presbyterian Law Suit .- This was not reached at he late session of the Supreme Court.

### Foreign News.

Twenty-two days later from Europe. The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston at elc-

ven o'clock A. M. on Saturday, having left Liverpool on the 4th instant. It brings news as late as the 3d inst. from which we cull the following as of general interest: In London the excitement was intense, when the news respecting the arrest and imprisonment of McLe-

The bills on Messrs. Morrison drawn by the U. S.

sequently discounted by the Bank of England.

od was promulgated, and the funds slightly declined in consequence. It was rumoured in Paris at the latest dates that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer their mediation to arrange the McLeod dispute with the United States. As the news of the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks had just reached Liverpool, and is announced without comment in the papers of that city, it is impossible to judge of the effect it has produced.

as Governor of New Brunswick, who has been recalled. The Thames Tunnel is now 1138 feet 8 inches in length, and the excavation for the shafts has been made June, 1839, on a trading voyage to the coast of Africa to the depth of 23 feet, leaving only about 50 feet more

> From China there is nothing of much consequence. The over-land mail had not arrived when the steamer left. From Syria, Egypt and Turkey, the news still wears a pacific aspect. Mehemit Ali, unable to resist the Allied Powers, appears disposed to put the best face upon affairs, and to submit with the best possible grace to an unpleasant necessity.
>
> The news, so far as it goes, is pacific. There is

certainly, nothing that would seem at all to threaten the present amicable relations of the European Powers. In the house of commons, on Monday, Lord Palmerston, said that he saw nothing which, in his apprehension, was likely to lead to the disturbance of the pacific relations between France and England.

The Emperor of Russia has decreed that the importation of grain duty free, which was permitted by the ukase dated June 21, 1840, shall be authorized on same basis during the year 1841. GERMANY still continues her warlike preparations,

and without any apparent cause.

The Circassians are stated to have gained several important successes over their oppressors. One of the strongest forts of the Russians had fallen into their hands. The contest is said to have been sanguinary; after a desperate resistance, the whole of the Russian garrison was put to the sword. The Subtime Porte announced, on the 4th in a pro-

clamation, the conclusion of the Egyptian question. The Sultan expressed to Masloum Bey his satisfacion at the manner in which he had conducted the ne gotiations with Mehemit Ali.

The whole Ottoman fleet had reached the Bay Marmorice, and on the 15th a portion of it set sail for Constantinople. The rest was to have followed in a day or two. Loss of the Governor Fenner .- One of the most aw-

ful collisions that ever took place at sea, happened on the morning of Saturday, 20th ult., about two o'clock. The American ship Governor Fenner, Capt. Andrews, left Liverpool the preceeding day, about noon, with a crew of seventeen men, and one hundred and six steer. age passages, consisting of men, women and children; and when off Holyhead, she came in collision with the steamer Nottingham, striking her amid-ship, and reducing her to a complete wreck. Contrary, however, to what might be expected, the vessel striking sustained greater injury than the one struck .- The Notting. ham, though greatly injured continued to float, and ultimately arrived in port; but the Governor Fenner was so dreadfully shattered, that she began to sink immediately, and in less than five minutes went to the bottom, engulphing in the waves not less than one hundred and twenty-two souls! The only persons saved belonging to the ship, were Capt. Andrews and the mate, who were both on deck when the vessels struck. The mate saved his life by jumping from the fore-vard-arm on the deck of the Nottingham, and the Captain after failing to jump on the steamer, caught a rope that was hanging from her side, just as his own vessel was going down. The shrieks of the unhappy passengers, who were roused from their beds by the shock, were most appauling; but in less than five min-utes the vessel went down, carrying with it every soul

#### Hymenial.

Married, On the 7th inst, by the Rev. A. P. Freeze, Mr. GOTLIEB SIGMUND, to Miss MARY ELIZEBETH FIROR. — On the 18th, by the same, Mr. LEVI FIROR, to Mis AMANDA CRABBS, all of Frederick county, Md. --- On Thursday the 16th inst. in Green Castle Pa. by the KINDIG, all of this County.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM ANGLE to Miss SUSAN BOWMASTER, of Peters township Frank-

#### Obituary.

Departed this life, on the 16th ult., Mr. SAMUEL BAKER one of the eldest members of the German Reformed Church o the Loudon Congregation. (Va.) to which he was attached for pany years. As a Christian he was devoted and con many years. As a Christian ne was devoted and consistent As a citizen, neighbour, husband, parent and friend, he endeared himself to all who sustained to him those interesting relations. After such a life, it was not too much to expect that his end should be peaceful and happy—and such was the case. Fall of years and Christian honors, he went down to case. Full of years and Christian honors, he went down to his grave with many blassings upon his head.
Departed this life in Green Castle, Franklin Co. Pa. on Sanday morning the 14th inst. of apoplexy. Mrs. SUSAN HERR, consert of John P. Herr. formerly of Hagerstown, Md., in the 75th year of her age; leaving a disconsolate husband to mourn her loss. On the following day her remains were interred in the cemetry of the German Reformed Church. Of the deceased, it may truly be said, that as a parent she was tender and affectionate, beloved and respected by all: as a christian her constant care was to be in readiness to meet her Saviour. For her, deathlad no terrors. Baying sought and found an interest in her redeemer, she was thus prepared through grace, to enter into the joy of her Lord.

——In New Holland, on the 13th inst., Mr. MARTIN

### 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 neigh-The new tariff is to take effect on the 1st. of April. The borhood, township or village in the county, as well highest rate of duty is 45 per cent, in promissory notes as to obtain members and contributions in behalf of the cause, and to report their success on or before

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 for the month ending February 20th, were \$3,254 56f thing further, until these reports are received, the undersigned would again earnestly and affectionately

Late from Liberia.—We have received a file of Afria's Luminary, published at Monrovie, to the beginThe 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

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

Close of the Winter Session of Marshall College. In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Trustees of Marshall College, the present "Winter Session" in the different departments of this Institution, will terminate on Wednesday the 7th day of April next.

P. W. LITTLE,

### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Winter Term of the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, will close on Tuesday the 6th of April, at which time the usual examination, of the students will take place. JOHN. W. NEVIN.

### THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

Secretary.

The semi-annual meeting of this Board will take place at the Theological Seminary, on the above day, at 10 o'clock A. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

SAMUEL R. FISHER. Secretary

Meeting of the Trustees of Marshall College. A meeting of the Trustees of Marshall College A meeting of the trustees of massing will be held in Mercersburg, on Tuesday the 6th day of April pext, at 11 o'clock A. M. As business of special importance to the Institution will command the attention of the Board, a general attendance of the members is confidently expected.

P. W. LITTLE,

Secretary.

133- In compliance with the wishes of the Board, the Rev. Dr. Nevin will deliver an Eulogium on the character of the late President Rauch, on the same day of above meeting.

### Acknowledgements. LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. Cares; Henry Lady; James Wells; Jonathan Wenner; Theod. C. Boggs; Rev. J. C. Becker (2 subs.) Wm. Shriver; David Weidner; Rev. A. P. Freeze; Peter Printz; M. Gilfillan (1 sub.) Rev. Moses Kieffer (12 subs.) Abraham Clapp; E. Conner; J. W. Stoner; D. S. Tobias; were sent; S. H. Wilson; Rev. John Rebaugh (1 sub.) George Schlosser; Rev. J. Geiger; C. Miller; D. Weidner; R. Lamberton; G. Weber, jr. Rev. William C. Bennet (1 sub.) William Duden; Rev. B. C Wolff (1 sub.)

G. W. Hinkle; D. Schneck; Thomas Mull;

MONIES RECEIVED. By Rev. Jno. Cares from Jacob Dietz (York) 2, Wm. Johnston 2; Martin Austin 25 and Abraham Gartman 2; By Wm. Shriver from Henry Dutrow (Union Mills) 2; By D. H. Doll, from W. A. Cush wa 2., Anth. Rosenberger 2, M. Roush 1 50, Lydia Stephens 2, Geo. Wolff. 2 & M. Seibert 2, : Isaac Baugher 6; Abr. Krise, sen. 2. & Christ. Overholtzer 1.—Barb. H. Clapp (Clapp's) 2., J. G. Clapp 2 & Abr. Clapp 1; By Rev. M. Kieffer, from Jno Hyle Bank, have been accepted, and a portion of them subsequently discounted by the Bank of England.

Anti-Clapp 1, By Rev. Al. Inteller, from Single Supervision Sup

Sir Will Colebroake is to succeed Sir John Harvey, thing for the Centenary Subscription books-hence we give you credit for balance.) From Rev. Geo. Schlosser 2; Dr. Dellerbach (Georget.) 3; P. Spangler (E. Leb.) 3; and W. Filson (dc.) 2; Abr. Bixler (Bachm. mills.) 2; and Abr. Keontz (Un. mills.) 2. lacob Bulger (Martinsh.) 5; Philip Meixsell (Easton)

3; Sam. Hartzel 2; and James H. Stem 2; PARENT ROARD OF EDUCATION.

The undersigned acknowledges having received he following sum:
From the Hagerstown charge, per Rev. Albert Helstenstein, jr., \$11,00.
"Rev. B. C. Wolff, nis pledge at Synod . 10,00 J. Helffenstein, Treasurer.

#### MARKET PRIOES. Baltimore, FLOUR. GRAIN. FLAXSEED. CLOVER SEED. Philadelphia. FLOUR \$4 75 3 69 2 59 90 58 per barrel do. do. per bughel GRAIN. FLAXSEED. CLOVER SEED. BACON. PLASTER. per cwt. per ton

### Advertisements.



"The Church Harmony."

THE PROPRIETOR of the "Church Harmony" would hereby inform the friends and patrons of said work and the lovers of Sacred Music in general, that the new Stereotyped Edition has just left the press and will be ready for delivery in 8 or 10 days, or as soon as it can be bound. The work has been very much improved on the former editions both in point of matter and mechanical execution, and also considerably enlarged beyond the limits contemplated at the commencement, which has in some measure prevented the appearance of the work at an earlier day.

As soon as a sufficient number of copies can be bound, the following places will be supplied, viz:

plowing places will be supplied, viz:
David Weidner,
Geo. W. Mentz & Son, Philadelphia Geo. W. Mentz & Son, Philas Daniel Schneck, John Ritter-Reading. John Bear-Lancagter. E. M. Pollock, Harrisburg. Reily & Voglegong-York. Samuel H. Buchler-Gettysburg. James Loudon Cartish. James Loudon—Carlisle.

Joseph Cort—Greensburg.

H. W. Cauffman—Pittsburg, Pa ublication Rooms Lutheran Book Co. ohn Markel & Sons—Frederick.

Win. Stewart—Hagersfown.

Vin. Stewart—Hagersfown.

Isaac Baugher—Empiishurg, Md.

15 for the work will be attended to at the above places. by the Proprietor. HENRY SMITH

MIEW PUBLICATIONS. UST PUBLISHED and for sale by D. Weidner, No. 62, JUST PUBLISHED and for sale by D. Weidner, No. 62, North 4th street, Philadelphia.

Papism in the 19th Century in the United States, being select contributions to the papal Controversy directions of the papal Controversy directions. Busing 1835 and 40, By R. J. Breekenridge.

Lectures on Romanism, By Rev. J. F. Berg.

Breekenridge's Foreign Travels in France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

Scripture History of Idolatry, By Rev. J. F. Berg.

Auricular Confession, By Rev. J. F. Berg.

Christian Landmarks,

The History of the Inquisition with an Introduction, By Rev. Cytus Mason.

PICTORIAL CEOCRAPHY.

BY S. G. GOODRICH. [Known to the public more familiarly as Peter Parley.] 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 Divisions, with numerous sketches from recent travels; and illustrated by more than 1000 Engravings of manners, customs. curiosities, cities, edifices, ruins, beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles. trees, plants, fruits, &c.; with a copious Index, answering

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

#### PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

DROPOSALS will be received until the 10th day of April, I for building a BRICK CHURCH 46 feet by t0, the walls to be 18 inches thick. The undertaker to give bond and security for the completion of the mason work by the first day of September ensuing. The proposals way 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 10th day of April, 1842. The undertaker to give bond and security for the completion of the same. All communications must be post paid and addressed to the Winchester, Va.

REV. B. G. BRAGONIER

Winchester, March 17. ENTENARY HYMNS, Yor sale at the Book Store of HENRY SMITH. Chambersburg, March 24, 1841.

IDDLETOWN VALLEY LAND FOR SALE.

IDDLETOWN VALLEY LAND FOR SALE.

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 Herl Book on the day of sale.

COVINGTON.—Containing 452½ Acres of FIRST-RATE LAND in a high state of cultivation. About 340 acres are cleared and divided into 10 fields with running water in all but one, in which by removing a division fence of 50 yards it can be thrown. 70 acres are in first rate Timothy, 15 in orchard grass well set and in ppime or, fet. A considerable part under Post and Rail locust and chesnut fence. The rest of the cleared land may at a moderage expense be made into fine timothy meadow. For corp., wheat, eats and clover no land in the Valley is superior, and b. if little equal. There are now seeded 147 bushels 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 bailt and in complete order, an OVER. STABLES, CARRIAGE—HOUSE, CORN—HOUSE, a large first rate BARN, STABLES, CARRIAGE—HOUSE, CORN—HOUSE, a large first rate BARN, STABLES, CARRIAGE—HOUSE, CORN—HOUSE, a large 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 kinds, the most delicious cherries, plums, apricots and almost every description of fruit adapted to the climate. There is a MILL attached to the Barn worked by horse, mule 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 desirable FARMS in Frederick or Washington County.

It can be conve the purchaser of the farm can have, with their families if de sired, or they will be sold separately, not to go out of the State. One very valuable hand that has about ten years to sired, or they will be sold separately, not to go out of the 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 or 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 Alderneys short horn Durhams, Dévôrs, Holstein, Teeswater, &c. &c.; 2 full blooded short horn HURHAM BULLS, 1 rising 3 years old, the other 2 years; TRHEE DEVON RULLS, 2 and 3 years old; 20 to 25 yearlines, part full fixed Devons, the others of various crosses. A valuable flock of about 100 SHEEP, various crosses. South Down, Merino, &c. Covington is 13 miles south west of Frederick City, 6 miles east of Harper's Ferry, about 2 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ALSO OAKLAND MILLS AND FARM on the Catoctin Creek located 3 of a mile from the Rail Road and Canal, 33 miles west of the Point of Rocks. There are in this Farm 100 acres of land, the greater part cleared. This farm is fully, but very fertile and equal to any land in the valley for wheat or clover and perhaps superior.

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

There is on this property a comfortable 2 STORY LOG HOUSE, a new LOG BARN STABLES, &c. &c. The Mill is well located to the state of the sta

most desirable water power property on the Catoctia Stream, or perhaps in the country.

Any information in relation to the above property will be given by James Howard. Esq. President 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 Household Furniture, &c. all sums under \$50, cash, above that amount 6 months credit, with approved endorsed notes, bearing interest. ing interest W. R. STUART, Agent

Covington Farm Near Petersville, Frederick County.

#### Poetry.

[From the German.] GOOD NIGHT Good night, my father dear! Thou comest from thy labor full weary and worn, But peaceful and calm is the cottager's slumber, No care for the morrow thy dreams shall encumber, But till the lark shall arouse thee at morn,

Good, night! Good night, my mother dear! Thy lullaby has oft my sorrows beguiled-Now may our God have thee in his good keeping, Angels watch over thee while thou art sleeping, Soothing to repose by the voice of thy child-Good night!

Good night, brother, mine! Soft be thy rest, as if pillowed on flowers Sleeping or waking, God keep thee from sorrow! Sweet is their parting who meet thee on the morrow-Ever, dear brother, such parting be ours, Good night!

Good night, sister sweet! Thou hast been long with the flowers at play, Hie to thy couch for thy eyelids are winking, And see where the moon, as to rest she is sinking, Smiles on my sister, and seemeth to sav-Good night!

Good night, beloved one! Bright be the visions sleep bringeth to thee-Heaven shield thee from ill till the night hours are over All gentle spirits above thy rest hover, Whispering over, beloved, of me-Good night!"

Good night, dear ones all! No heart feeleth sad that we part for a while, Then, at our last parting, O! let us not sorrow, Since we know, dearest friends, we shall meet on the morrow.

But as life's evening closes, repeat with a smile, Good night!

### Religious.

For the Weekly Messenger. Messrs. Editors :

In your paper of the 10th and 17th inst., is contained a lengthy letter from the Rev. Geo. Whitfield to the Rev. Mr. Wesley on the much controverted subject of Predestination. The publication of that letter in the Messenger has doubtless been as gratifying to your correspondent "W. C. B." as it is painfully unpleasant to many of your readers. We think, for various reasons, that justice to a number of your subscribers requires the insertion of Mr. Wesley's sermon on FREE GRACE in the same paper in which the letter appeared; and, therefore, respectfully request you to publish it accordingly. It will only be necessary to state that this is the sermon which called forth the communication of Mr. Whit-Yours &c.

#### FREE GRACE.

He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" Rom. viii, 32.

FREE GRACE is all in all!

2. The grace or love of God, whence com-

3. First: It is free IN ALL to whom it is given. It does not depend on any power or merit in man; no, not in any degree, neither in whole, nor in part. It does not in any wise depend either on the good works or righteousness of the receiver; not on any thing he has done, or any thing he is. It does not depend on his endeavours. It does not depend on his good tempers, or good desires, or good purposes and intentions: for all these flow from the free grace of God; they are the streams only, not the fountain. They are the fruits of free grace, and not the root. They are not the cause, but the effects of it. Whatsoever good is in man, or is done by man, God is the author or doer of it. Thus is his grace free in all; that is, no way depending on any power or merit in man, but on God alone, who freely gave us his own Son, and "with him freely giveth us all things."

4. But is it free FOR ALL, as well as IN ALL? To this some have answered, "No: it is free only for those whom God hath ordained to life; and they are but a little flock. The greater part of mankind God hath and therefore, before they were born, decreed they should die eternally. And this he absolutely decreed; because so was his good pleasure: because it was his sovereign will. Accordingly they are born for this; to be destroyed body and soul in hell. And they grew up under the irrevocable curse of God, without any possibility of redemption; for what grace God gives, he gives only for this, to increase, not prevent, their damnation.

5. This is the decree of predestination. But methinks I hear one say, "This is not the predestination which I hold: I hold only, the election of grace. What I believe is no more than this: that God before the foundaof men to be justfied, sanctified, and glorified. Now all these will be saved, and none else: for the rest of mankind God leaves to themselves; so they follow the imaginations of their own hearts, which are only evil continually, and, waxing worse and worse, are at length justly punished with everlasting destruction.

6. Is this all the predestination you hold? Consider: perhaps this is not all. Do you thing? If so, you believe the whole dccree; you hold predestination in the full sense, which has been above described. But it may be, you think you do not. Do not you then believe, God hardens the hearts of them that perish? Do not you believe, he (literally) hardened Pharaoh's heart, and that for this end he raised him up, or created him? Why was created for this end, to be damned, you hold all that has been said of predestination. And there is no need you should add, that God seconds his decree, which is supposed unchangeable and irresistable, by hardening the hearts of those vessels of wrath, whom that decree had before fitted for destruction.

7. Well; but it may be you do not believe even this: you do not hold any decree of reman to be danned, or hardens, irresistibly and to others he would not; that consequently, these should be made alive, and those atheir salvation, and those by their destruction."

8. Is not this what you mean by the elec- for the morrow," who "abide in him" by faith | Leighton.

tion of grace? If it be, I would ask one or from hour to hour, or rather from moment to two questions: Are any who are not thus moment,-many of these have enjoyed the elected saved? Or, were any, from the foun- uninterrupted witness of his Spirit, the condation of the world? Is it possible any man | tinual light of his countenance, from the moshould be saved, unless he be thus elected? If ment wherein they first believed for many he say, No; you are but where you was: | months or years, to this day. you are not got one hair's breath farther: you still believe, that in consequence of an unchangeable, irresistable decree of God, the greater part of mankind abide in death, without any possibility of redemption: inasmuch as none can save them but God, and he will same thing: for if you are dead, and altogethers alive, and not you, he hath absolutely delutely consigned to damnation. So then, Christianity. though you use softer words than some, you mean the self same thing; and God's decree conerning the election of grace, according to your own account of it, amounts to neither more nor less than what others call, "God's decree of reprobation."

9. Call it therefore by whatever name you please, election, preterition, predestination, or reprobation, it comes in the end to the same thing. The sense of all is plainly this: by virtue of an eternal, unchangeable, irresistable decree of God, one part of mankind are infallibly saved, and the rest infallibly damned; it being impossible that any of the former should be damned, or that any of the latter should be

10. But if this be so, then is all preaching vain. It is needless to them that are elected; for they, whether with preaching or without. will infallibly be saved. Therefore the end of preaching, to save souls, is void with regard to them. And it is useless to them that are not elected, for they cannot possibly be For what avails it to relieve their temporal tell, will send up its testimony. Our Bible, saved. They, whether with preaching or wants, who are just dropping into eternal fire? our question book, the place of the teachers' without, will be infallibly damned. The end of preaching is therefore void with regard to them out of the fire."—Nay, this you suppose im- monthly concert, will furnish their share of ikewise; so that in either case, our preaching is vain, as your hearing is also vain.

This, then, is a plain proof that the docrine of predestination is not a doctrine of God and God is not divided against himself. A second is, that it directly tends to destroy that holiness, which is the end of all the ordinances of God. I do not say, none who hold it are holy; (for God is of tender mercy to those who are unavoidably entangled in errors of any kind;) but that the doctrine itself,-That every man is either elected or not elected from | will infallibly be saved without it. It is useeternity, and that the one must inevitably be saved, and the other inevitably damned,has a manifest tendency to destroy holiness in general. For it wholly takes away those principles, take any pains about their salva- is now to be pronounced.—Teacher Judged. first motives to follow after it, so fregently proposed in Scripture, the hope of future reward and fear of punishment, the hope of heaven and the fear of hell. That these shall go away into everlasting punishment, and those into life eternal, is no motive to him to struggle for life, who believes his lot is cast 1. How freely does God love the world! already: it is not reasonable for him so to do While we were yet sinners, "Christ died for if he thinks he is unalterably adjudged either the ungodly." While we were "dead in sin," to life or death." You will say, "But he God "spared not his own son, but delivered knows not whether it is life or death." What punishments, say they, is no where taught gradually from the northern end, and terminahim up for us all." And how freely with then ?-this helps not the matter: for if a in the Bible. The judgment is already past. ting abruptly on the south, over against the him does he gives us all things!" Verily, sick man knows that he must unavoidably die, or unavoidably recover, though he knows not eth our salvation, is free in all and free ny physic at all. He might justly say, (and books, in order to ensure the misery of the sixty feet above the said valley; though yet men from ever approaching thereto, or striving

> 12. As directly does this doctrine tend to destroy several particular branches of holiness. Such as meekness and love: love, I mean, of our enemies; of the evil and unthankful. I say not, that none who hold it have meekness and love; (for as is the power of God, so is his mercy;) but that it naturally tends to inspire, or increase, a sharpness or eagerness of temper, which is quite contrary to the meekness of Christ; as then especially appears when they are opposed on this head. And it as naturally inspires contempt or coldness towards those whom we suppose outcasts from God. "Oh but," you say, "I suppose no particular man a reprobate." You mean, you would not if you could help it. But you cannot help sometimes applying your general doctrine to particular persons: the enemy of souls will apply it for you. You know how often he has done so. But you rejected the thought with abhorrence. True: as soon as you could: but how did it sour and sharpen your spirit in the mean time? You well know t was not the spirit of love which you then felt towards that poor sinner, whom you suposed or suspected, whether you would or no an unhappy man even here; not because God point of whose spear was seen over the Parto have been hated of God from eternity.

to enter in thereat.

13. Thirdly, This doctrine tends to destroy the comfort of religion, the happiness of Chris- | science. anity. This is evident as to all those who believe themselves reprobated; or who only suspect or fear it. All the great or precious sure his misery, as he who violated the laws promises are lost to them; they afford them no ray of comfort: for they are not the elect pleasure in his destruction. He has endowed place, than is the whole of this masterly adtion of the world, did elect a certain number of God; therefore they have neither lot nor him with a mind free and immortal, and left portion in them. This is an effectual bar to him to fill up his own book of remembrance. heir finding any comfort or happiness, even And, at last after hearing his account of him- felt, only when one has stood upon the spot. in that religion whose ways are designed to self, he will say, "Out of thine own mouth be "ways of pleasantness, and all her paths will I judge thee, thou wicked servant."

the elect of God, what is your happiness? I happy influence of these laws? But why in full view of the place thus consecrated by hope not a notion; a speculative belief; a does not his benevolence counteract it in this the labors of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, bare opinion of any kind; but a feeling pos- life? Why cannot the guilty here be as pea- is another spot still more distinctly marked, session of God in your heart, wrought in you | ceful and as happy as the innocent? Is it be- | and hardly less interesting, as being the unbelieve, God ordained them to this very by the Holy Ghost, or the witness of God's cause God loves some better than others? doubted scene of the patriotic exertions of the God. This otherwise termed "the full assu- | yesterday, to day, and forever-always in- | of the longer hill, which runs parallel to the rance of faith," is the true ground of a Chris- | finitely and unchangeably benevolent. And | Areopagus in the west, lies the Pnyx, the tian's happiness. And it does indeed imply yet the guilty man is often so wreched that place where the assemblies of the Athenian a full assurance that all your past sins are for- he even seeks death with the vain hope that people were held in the open air. It is a given, and that you are now a child of God. annihilation will follow. But it does not necesarily imply a full assurance of our future perseverance. I do not say this amounts to just the same thing. If you this is never joined to it, but that it is not their operations. But the assertion, if true, places built up in a straight line, with cyclobelieve, Pharaoh, or any one man upon earth necessarily implied therein; for many have the proves too much. It robs heaven of its joy. pean walls. At the highest point, in the midone and not the other.

ing themselves reprobated, by this belief it its peculiar sweetness, and renders it ever when he addressed the Athenian people in thrust it far from them, but even in them that have tasted of that good gift, who yet have soon lost it again, and fallen back into doubts, hell would also sweep away a heaven. That and fears, and darkness,-horrible darkness, probation: you do not think God decrees any | that might be felt! And I appeal to any of you who hold this doctrine, to say, between fits him for damnation: you only say, "God | God and your own hearts, whether you have eternally decreed, that all being dead in sin, not often a return of doubts and fears concern- what I have, or what I want in poverty, or ahe would say to some of the dry bones, Live, ing your election or perseverance? If you ny distressed forsaken condition, one good ask, who has not? I answer, very few of those work or look from him makes me up. I can that hold this doctrine, -but many, very ma- sit down content and cheerful and rejoice in bide in death,—these should glorify God by ny of those that hold it not, in all parts of the that, though all the world frown on me, and earth, many of those who know and feel they all things look dark and comfortless about me, are in Christ to day, and "take no thought that is the peace of heaven within my soul.-

16. That assurance of faith, which these enjoy, excludes all doubt and fear. It excludes all kinds of doubt and fear concerning may be our judgment day, lays hold on our their future perseverance; though it is not properly, as was said before, an assurance of what is future, but only of what now is. And class on the Sabbath expects to see them not save them. You believe he hath abso- this needs not for its support a speculative belutely decreed not to save them; and what is lief that whoever is once ordained to life must this, but decreeing to damn them? It is, in live: for it is wrought from hour to hour, by effect, neither more nor less: it comes to the the mighty power of God, "by the Holy Ghost which is given unto them." And er unable to make yourself alive; then, if God therefore that doctrine is not of God, because has absolutely decreed he will make only oth- it tends to obstruct, if not destroy, this great work of the Holy Ghost, whence flows the ble department of his stewardship, is closed creed your everlasting death; you are absolute chief comfort of religion, the happiness of and sealed; and that his next meeting with

17. Again: how uncomfortable a thought is this, that thousands and millions of men, without any preceding offence or fault of theirs, were unchangeably doomed to everlasting burnings! How peculiarly uncomfortable must it be to those who have put on Christ! even "wish themselves accursed for their are departing from our purpose. brethren's sake.

18. Fourthly: This uncomfortable doctrine tends to destroy our zeal for good works. as we do not sufficiently recognize in our And this it does, first, as it naturally tends present low and sinful state of being. The (according to what was observed before) to kind, namely, the evil and unthankful. For did you labor in the Sunday school? and this whatever lessens our love, must so far desire inquiry will be propounded by the soul to itto do them good. This it does, secondly, as self. Our Sabbaths will come back to us one it cuts off one of the strongest motives to all | by one in fearful succession; and though they acts of bodily mercy, such as feeding the hun- will flit by us like a vision, there will be power gry, clothing the naked, and the like; viz. in the soul to examine each with perfect disthe hope of saving their souls from death. tinctness. The closet neglected or frequen-"Well: but run and snatch them as brands meeting, and the place of the Sunday school possible. They were appointed thereunto, the evidence. A voice will come from the of God they should die. And "who hath re- | pupil who witnessed our manner of life and because it makes void the ordinance of God: sisted his will?" But you say you do not conversion. And, most fearful of all, there know whether these are elected or not. What will come up that little circle of children and then? If you know they are the one or the youth who constituted our particular charge, other, that they are either elected, or not elect- and with whose forms and features, and voices ed. all your labour is void and vain. In eith- we were so long familiar. They come, as we er case, your advice, reproof, or exaltation, is do, to receive according to the deeds done in as needless and useless as our preaching. It the body, whether they be good or bad; and is needless to them that are elected; for they the influence of our connection with them, less to them that are not elected; for with or without it they will infallibly be damned: tion. Consequently those principles directly tend to destroy your zeal for good works; for all good works; but particularly far the greatest of all, the saving of souls from death.

# (Concluded in our next.)

OBJECTIONS TO FUTURE MISERY. Some ground objections in erroneous views in regard to the judgment. The doctrine of

correct, the objector gains nothing. There which, it is unreasonable for him to take a lis no need of a formal judgment, nor of literal so I have heard some speak both in bodily finally impenitent sinner. The law of his much lower than the Acropolis. On its top

I need not trouble myself about it." So di- Others object to the doctrine of future mis- S. W. is a descent by a flight of steps, also rectly does this doctrine tend to shut the very ery, because they are unable to determine the cut in the rock, into the valley below. gate of holiness in general, to hinder unholy particular locality of the world of wo. the west of the ridge, in the valley between scholars.

> there is no place of future punishment, question of mere locality.

"The mind is its own place and in itself, Can make a hell."—

The sinner carries, in his own bosom the elements of we. Heaven itself, if a place, would be no refuge.

"Which way he flies is hell, Himself is hell."

But perhaps the most common objection | all things that are within,-He being Lord of to future misery is grounded in erroneous heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples views of God's benevolence. "God is too made with hands!" On the Acropolis, too. benevolent to make men miserable hereafter." correct or not, the objector gains nothing. The laws of mind are fixed. The guilty is and the colossal statue in the open air, the takes delight in his unhappiness, but because he has violated the established laws of con-

So with the mam who dies in his sins. He has violated laws which just as certainly en- graven by art and man's device."-Indeed it which govern fire, is burned. God takes no adapted to the circumstances of time and

Is it said here that, in the future life, the 14. And as to you who believe yourselves benevolence of God will counteract the un-Spirit with your spirit that you are a child of Certainly not. He is towards all, the same, great Athenian orator. On the eastern slope

tion, that, at death, the laws of memory cease | ten feet; and the lower part being in some 15. Now this witness of the Spirit, expe- of what is past. The constant recollection of left projecting into the area, with steps to asrience shows to be much obstructed by this the mercy of God, in providing a Saviour, and cend it on the sides. Here was the spot, the doctrine; and not only in those who, believ- leading to timely repentance and faith, gives "new.

Thus the objection which sweeps away a which annihilates future misery, annihilates future bless.—Thompson's Sermon.

OH let me find the love of God, no matter

### Sunday School Department.

School Teacher.

It is surprising how little the prospect of such a judgment to come affects the mind. How seldom the conviction that to-morrow. careless thoughts and worldly habits! But it is verily so. The teacher who leaves his again. He expects another meeting, and hopes to improve it more faithfully than ever before. It scarcely passes his mind that his last word of rebuke, persuasion, warning and entreaty may be spoken; that his last work as a Sunday school teacher is done; that his account, as to this most sacred and responsithose who have been for months or years under his care, will be in the presence of God, and for the final judgment both of himself and his pupils.

It is wisely ordered, that the season of our probation is concealed from us, though it is passing strange that our minds and plans are To those who, being filled with bowels of so slightly affected by the uncertainty which mercy, tenderness, and compassion, could attends every step and every breath. But we time in getting, and afford a short pleasure in

The points on which the last judgment of the Sunday school teacher will turn, are such inquiry there will be with what motives, in lestroy our love to the greater part of man- what spirit, for what end, and for whose sake you say, from eternity, before they had done form we occupied, from the spot where we either good or evil; You believe it is the will kneeled, and from every teacher and every whether for evil or for good, is to be drawn out and defined, with all the results and consequences to our souls and theirs; and the therefore you cannot, consistently with your final irreversible doom of their souls and ours

### Historical.

TRAVELS. From a recent work by Dr. Robinson and Rev. E. Snith.

ATHENS. My first visit in Athens was to the Areopagus, where Paul preached. This is a nar-Now on the supposition that these views are west end of the Acropolis, from which it bears about north; being separated from it by an elevated valley. This southern end is fifty or sickness and in spiritual,) "If I am ordained to life, I shall live; if to death, I shall die; so membrance" equally do be dieaded. Where is hell?" is a question, frequently it and the Pnyx, was the ancient market; urged with an air of as much triumph, as if it and on the S. E. side, the later or new marwas, itself, a demonstration that it had no ket. In which of these it was, that Paul "disputed daily," it is of course impossible It is easy to see that this objection might to tell; but from either, it was only a short be urged upon the same ground, and with distance to the foot of "Mars Hill," up which equal force, against the doctrine of future hap- Paul was probably conducted by the flight of piness. But admitting, for a moment that steps just mentioned. Standing on this elevated platform, surrounded by the learned and nothing is gained to the objector. The doc- the wise of Athens, the multitude perhaps trine of future misery does not turn upon the being on the steps and in the vale below, Paul had directly before him the far-famed Aeropolis with its wonders of Grecian art: and beneath him, on his left, the majestic

Theseium, the earliest and still most perfect of the Athenian structures; while all around, other temples and altars filled the whole city. Yet here, amid all these objects of which the Athenians were so proud, Paul hesitated not to exclaim: "God, who made the world and were the three celebrated statues of Minerva: Now whether this view of benevolence be one of olive-wood; another of gold and ivory in the Parthenon, the master-piece of Phidias thenon by those sailing along the gulf. To these Paul probably referred and pointed, when he went on to affirm, that "the Godhead is not like unto gold, or silver, or stone, is impossible to conceive of any thing more dress; but the full force and energy and boldness of the Apostle's language, can be duly The course of the argument too is masterly, -so entirely adapted to the acute and susceptible minds of his Athenian audience.

Directly over against the Areopagus, and semi-circular area; the rock on the upper There is then no resort, except to the asser- part being cut away to the depth of eight or The whole song of the redeemed is but a recital dle of the arch, a square mass of the rock is very Bema, on which Demosthenes stood, those strains of fervid eloquence, which

> "Shook th' arsenal, and fulmin'd over Greece, To Macedon, and Artaxerxes' throne."

The exactness of this locality cannot well be drawn in question. It is true, that the Bema stood originally on the summit of the ridge. some yards above the present spot, whence the orator could see the Piræus and its fleets; but its position had been changed long before the days of Demosthenes.

One afternoon we rode with Mr. Hill to the supposed site of the Academy, where Plato taught his "words of wisdom." There is nothing to mark the site definitely. It lies

N. E. of the city in the plain, beyond the Cephisus, which is here a brawling brook, much used for irrigating the adjacent fields and gardens. The whole tract is covered with olive-groves. We returned by the hill of Kolonos, the scene of the Oedipus Coloneus of Sophocles; where once stood a tem-ple of Neptune. This hill affords a noble view of Athens and its environs. It was a splendid afternoon; and the atmosphere had all that perfect clearness and transparency for which the climate of Attica is remarkable; far surpassing in this respect the sky of Italy or of any other country known to me. Remote objects were seen with the utmost distinctness; the island of Hydra seemed to be hardly ten miles off; though its real distance is more than forty English miles. The sun went down while we were yet upon the hill. pouring a flood of transparent glory over the andscape; and as the reflection of his last beams lingered upon the Parthenon and slowly ascended the dark sides of Mount Hymettus beyond, they were followed by hues of brilliant purple, which also climbed the heights of Hymettus, and spread themselves abroad upon the sky.

I find that all worldly things require a long enjoying them. I will not care much for what I have, nothing for what I have not.

### Advertisements.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this Institution closes on Wedne day30th of September, the day of annual commencement he Winter Session will commence November 11th, and con nue 22 weeks. It is desirable that applicants for admission ntto College, should present themselves sometime during the veek before commencement day or at the beginning of the Vinter Session, the Professors being for the most part absen vacations.

in vacations.

The Students of Marshall College are carefully instructed in all the branches of a liberal education, and frequent public examinations are held during the course to ascertain their advancement. 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 capartments:

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

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

Professor of Natural Science.

Andrew Young A. B. Tutor in Languages.

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

EXPENSES. SUMMER SESSION. \$12 00 \$18 00 2 50 \$3 50 1 50 \$1 50 3 50 \$3 50 Tuition, Room rent,

These who board in College eat in commons and the above is the steward's charge. Some who board in town pay a little less per week. The Students furnish the fuel and lights required in their rooms. Those who furnish their own rooms pay twelve and a half cents per week less. It is generally recommended to Students to furnish their own rooms. It prevents disappointment in the quality of the furnitue and when a Student leaves College he can move his furniture or dispose of it to his successor at a trifling loss.

The College dues are in all cases to be paid in advance, of The College dues are in all cases to be paid in advance, on 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.

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Tuition—full course. \$13 50 \$11 50
English Studies & mathematics, 11 00 9 00
English Studies only, 8 00 7 00
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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 EXPENSES.

town, but the Trustees are now erecting a large and convenient building which will soon be completed & then the younger Students from a distance will all be boarded with one of the leachers and his family in the edifice. The price of boarding n town varies from \$1 62\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$2 25 per week.

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