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THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM.

¶. 17. CALVIN'S ENEMIES.

Immense efforts have been made, to rob the name of John Calvin of its just reputation. In proportion as he has been admired and extolled, (often extravagantly no doubt,) by his friends in one direction, it has been attempted acter infamous and black. While he lived, reproaches came from various quarters, thick and heavy, upon his head; and his memory has been pursued in the same way since, with the greatest bitterness, down to the present time. This itself goes far to show the greatness and power, which belonged to the man. His spirit must have taken a deep and mighty hold upon the age in which he lived, and exercised a vast sway in the world of thought since, to call forth so much zeal in this way, through so wide a tract of time. It does not belong to common men, to be made the subjects of such wide spread censure, transmitting itself from one generation to another.

The greatness of Calvin has indeed seldom been called in question, even by his enemies. They have been constrained to admit, that his intellect was of the first order, and his learning very great; that he was possessed of unlived, of taking the lead among his fellow men that, like Brutus of old, whatever he willed, was willed mightily. The assaults of his had place in his heart, which gave a perverse complexion to his views, and a false and oftentimes hateful direction to his life.

Here again however there is something which presents itself at once, between these censures and the general light, in which Cal- Germany. vin seems at least to stand, both in his history and in his writings. The picture is too strong, made its subject. Were it drawn in softer It is characteristic of slander, that where it nuous mind, only generally acquainted with way, that the uncommon zeal which has been I have been examining the diabolical calum-

his character, by the party opposed to him for created, banished from this territory also. He so many years in Geneva! They cherished returned to France, and eventually made his bored with unslumbering zeal to break down his authority. Nothing would have been more Life, Manners, Doings, &c. of John Calvin, welcome to them, than some ground to go up-on, in exhibiting him to the people as a bad 1582, a similar work on Theodore Beza, who and dangerous man. But their accusations filled Calvin's place, at the time, in the same descated themselves; and it was plain all along, city. Both of these works abounded with misthat his influence in maintaining order, and representation and slander. One of the main asserting the the authority of religion and law, lies in the first work, is made to embrace the formed the grand reason of the opposition he credit of Bertelier, along with that of Bolsec. THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN THE CHURCH & BAPTISM. party stood Perrin. He was not perhaps actuated directly by hostility to religion, so much monk. as by ambition. His wife, who belonged to one of the highest families, and possessed ted to us first, as holding a petty clerkship in more than ordinary strength of character, en- Geneva, and allowing himself, with great imcouraged and animated him in his efforts, to

were with an authority which caused them to of so many years. But he showed himself be selt far and wide, raised him up enemies in quickly to be the same man, he had been un- I will bless thee, and make thy name great, every direction. The papists, of course, hated him with a perfect hatred, as an enemy of all him with a perfect ha righteousness. When the word went out on on the abuse of the sacrament, he raised his seth thee. And in thee shall all the families one occasion that he was dead, a solemn provoice with his hand, and declared, after the of the earth be blessed." Gen. xii. 1, 2, 3. stipulation. Hence they have been dispossesright and title inalienable, to be sealed with cession was held at Noyon, his native place, example of Chrysostom, that he would allow "Look now toward heaven and tell the sed for a season. But, this spiritual coverage of faith." in the way of a public thanksgiving, for an himself to be slain, before his hand should be stars: so shall thy seed be. And Abram nant being nothing less than the covenant of the seal of the righteousness of faith;" and, are the world of the covenant of the seal of the righteousness of faith; and the righteou event, which relieved the world of the curse employed to reach the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him grace, is strictly Event at the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and the sacred elements to the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and the sacred elements to those believed in the Lord, and the sacred elements to th inflicted upon it here by his birth. Vain ex- who had been pronounced unworthy. This for righteousness." xv. 5-6. Then follows ultation, even if the rumor on which it rested fell like thunder, on the disorderly party. had been based on fact! They did not con- Perrin advised Bertelier not to come forward: sider that the man had already lived too long, and the solemnity passed off with unusual to become extinguished for the world by death. silence, and indeed with a sort of general awe

feruntur.")

abettors of this heresy, (who are always nu- nounced against him accordingly. merous,) not only in the Church of Rome, but also as enlisted in the cause of the Reforma-

* "Eine grosse Gelehrsamkeit, ein ungemeines Gedaechtniss, eine bewundernswerthe Kratf der Rede und unerschuetterliche Standhaftigkeit, gestehen ihm selbst Feinde zu." F. von Raumer.

many, and led to endless prejudices and re-into branding with a hot iron on the back. ed in question by many, who sheltered them- half a century after the time when this crying selves under the protestant name, stirred up | scandal in the life of Calvin was supposed to much wrath and bitterness against his person. have occurred, in the famous History of Those who wished to bring in new doctrines, Jerome Bolsec. He had seen the act, he says, subversive of the Christian faith, found Calvin in Bertelier's possession, and so brings it formore in their way than any other man. He ward, after the man's death, as his authority by his enemies, in another, to make his char- had an uncommon faculty of seeing through for this foul slander. It is hard to conceive of men, and bringing their errors into the broad a case of calumny, more palpably undeserving not go into that book until the Apostle Paul annihilate the membership of infants in the ed, or changed by grafting. In grafting no light of day; and then his position in the of respect. The witnesses are worth nothing, Church enabled him to lay his hand mightily and the story is belied by all the circumstances

his colleagues were publicly charged, by a We may well look with distrust on the workcommon resolution and indomitable will; that the trinity; on the ground mainly that the reformer is in question, when we see how it he had the power, beyond most men that have terms Trinity and Person, were not found in has heretofore blinded and stultefied even the and making them bow to his authority.* It the Genevan Church. A synod was called at stance, in the face of all common sense as well has been said, that at the age of twenty two. Berne, at which more than a hundred minis- as charity, to take the gross lies of such a he was the most learned man in Europe; and ters were present, to consider the case. Calvin man as Bolsec for veritable history! Even a enemies, have been turned mainly towards the three early creeds, the Apostles', the Athamade it their object to show, that he was not ed to do; not wishing to establish, by their a good man; that some deep-seated obliquity example, a precedent, which might so easily in spirits of a lower order. become tyrannical in the Church. The Synod strangely striking, in the want of proportion, Church. His calumnies were not without their a monk, turned protestant physician and then

colors, it might be taken with less suspicion. in the most perfect obscurity. Bolsec was finds least to fasten upon in the actual char-ing aside his cowl, he sought an asylum first acter of its victim, it is apt to become most with the duchess of Fenara. Here he marfoul in its representations. The calumnies ried; but was required soon after, for some which were circulated against the early Christoffence, to leave the country. He now came tians, by the monstrousness of their character to Geneva, and settled himself there in the may be taken as an argument, for the general character of a physician. But as he did not purity of the calumniated. And every inge- rise in this profession, he chose soon to try his hand at theology. He began to broach Pelathe history of Calvin, must feel in the same gian views, on the subject of predestination. Calvin called on him, and tried to convince manifested against him, and the great lengths him of his error; but without effect. Soon to which his enemies have gone in trying to after he ventured at a meeting of the congreblacken his name, do indeed give ground for gation, to rail out against Calvin's view, in a entertaining a judgment in his favor. Such way which was considered seditious as well as slanders overshoot the mark, and convict insulting. Calvin however happened to be in themselves of complete falsehood; especially the house, having come in late and taken a when the very mouth from which they pro- seat different from the one he generally occuceed, is forced perhaps to join some tribute of pied. At once he rose, and overwhelmed him "Never has with such an answer, that all except himself the life of Calvin appeared to me purer or felt his disgrace. A magistrate, to whom such more innocent," says Drelincourt, "than while power belonged, happening to be present, had him, as soon as the meeting was dismissed, nies, by means of which it has been attempted handed over to prison. The result was, that to defame him, and have considered the praises he was convicted of pelagianism and sedition, which have been extorted from his greatest and banished from the Republic. He withdrew into the canton of Bern; but was, not How little room for reproach was found in long after, on account of the disturbances he towards him the most hearty hatred, and la- peace again with the Romish Church. In the was called to encounter. At the head of this But his life carries as bad a face, to say the least, as the biography of this Carmelite Of Bertelier little is known. He is presen-

pudence, in many irregularities; which led to change the order of the State. Calvin calls his being forbidden, to come to the Lord's her in one place a "prodigious fury." For Table. He appealed to the Council, to have years, this man exerted himself to the utmost, the censure removed. Calvin, in the name of sometimes openly and again more covertly, as the consistory, contended earnestly for the the case might seem to require, to bring Calvin into discredit, & to get the reins of govern- authority in her own jurisdiction. The cla- church of God, in the covenant made by the ment into his own hands. But the character mors however of Perrin and his friends, who of the reformer, stood like a rock in his way. of course espoused the cause of Bertelier, at And being members, they were admitted into In one case, an individual, a member of the this time prevailed. The Council finally gave into the church by the the seal of the cove-Council of Two Hundred, was engaged to him letters of absolution, under the seal of the nant. And their membership has never been bring an accusation against him, as a preach- Republic, in virtue of which he was to have revoked by the Lord. Hence, they have the er of false doctrine and a bad man. But Cal- his place again at the Lord's Table. It was same right now to the New Testament seal of cused, besides being fined, was required to do administered, that Calvin saw himself con- existing seal thereof. penance for his offence publicly in the streets. fronted with this formidable decree, which Calvin's religious views, supported as they threatened to subvert at one stroke the work His opposition to the Lutheran dogma on Beza remarks, as if in the immediate presence the subject of the sacrament, in its gross form, of God. In the afternoon, he lectured on perfect. And I will make my covenant bedrew upon him from this quarter also the most | Paul's valedictory to the Ephesian elders, as | virulent animosity. To the jaundiced eye of though he expected to leave them in like man-ceedingly." "Thy name shall be Abraham; such a man as Westphal, the reformer of ner, charging them to be faithful to the doc-Geneva was an object altogether loathesome; trine they had received. The impression thee." "And I will establish my covenant and scarcely anything could be too bad in his which this made on the ungodly as well as between me and thee, and thy seed after thee estimation, to be believed or reported against others, was very great. No attempt was made in their generations, for an EVERLASTING

tained, that Calvin had been convicted of a covenant." "The uncircumcised man child FAITH." Rom. iv. 11.

divine decrees proved particularly offensive to cession of the bishop, this had been commuted 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. proaches, both while he lived and after his He boasted that he had a copy of this act, leath. His zeal also for the doctrine of the signed in due form by the public notary. All trinity, which was rashly and impiously call- this comes out, only in the year 1577, nearly tion to a New Testament ordinance? We per, can take away a believer's membership, branches be broken off, and thou, being a wild upon their movements, in the way of restraint, of the case. And yet this miserable tale, ini. 17, Paul expressly calls the Abrahamic change of the seal of the Passover into the only some of the branches, namely, the unbewhen they were considered to be wrong. In proceeding from these miserable men, was such circumstances of course, he was held re- caught up eagerly by the enemies of Calvin, FIRMED BEFORE, of GOD IN CHRIST." And bership of believers, & thence their right to a to whom the apostle addresses himself, are sponsible by all persons of this description, and circulated for a long time after in every for whatever opposition or hard dealing they direction. Even such a man as the Cardinal found themselves subjected to in their reform- Richelieu, could build upon it as authentic ing views and designs. That they should testimony, in writing against Calvin! It is nant, to his carnal posterity; but as a spiritu. may have been the changes in the seals, there- can more clearly indicate the unbroken UNITY have endeavoured to place him in as bad a hardly necessary to say that Bolsec's book, al seal of the covenant, in which we are just of and its external administration. light as possible, before the world, is not strange.

Yet he was charged himself with Arianism!

All seal of the covenant, in which we are justoff that the covenant and ministration.

But, lastly, the infant offspring of the fathleges of of the Gentiles. And, on the contraction of the Church, and the sameness of the privitive by faith."

The promise that Abraham be judges, even among the Romanists them should be the heir (not of Canaan, but) of the covenant, in which we are justoff that Abraham be judges, even among the Romanists them should be the heir (not of Canaan, but) of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the covenant, in which we are justoff the Church, and the sameness of the privitive field by faith."

The promise that Abraham but of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within this every last of the faithful were placed within the faithful

Other heresies were ascribed to him also very knowing, as it serves to illustrate the extreme through the law, but through the RIGHTEOUS- God said to Abraham—"I AM THY GOD."— the Jewish believers, with all their infant freely. He was even represented at times, as sympathising with Mohammed. In the first been persecuted, by those who have disliked 198.

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The first been persecuted, by those who have disliked 198. year of his ministry at Geneva, both he and his doctrines and his influence in the Church certain Caroli, with heresy on the subject of ings of this spirit, where the good name of the the Confession which they had drawn up for strongest minds, leading a Richelieu for inpronounced an able defence. Caroli insisted, Grotius is found to lose his balance however, or church of God. And this church included that the Genevan ministers should subscribe and the vision of a Mosheim grows sensibly green, when Calvin's character is the theme moral side of his constitution. They have nasian, and the Nicene. But this they refus- of contemplation. No wonder, that the same of these covenants, Abraham is the father of disease should utter itself with rabid venom,

"What must not man be naturally," says declared the Confession to be sound. Caroli Bayle, in his notice of Bolsec's work, under was afterwards deposed and banished. In the the article Bertelier, "and what may he not end, he returned to the bosom of the Romish become by a blind and furious bigotry, when effect, for some time, both in Switzerland and again papist physician, driven away two or again papist physician, driven away two or "For," says God, "in thee, shall all the fam- who should have the faith of Abraham, and Messiah's kingdom, their former high privilthree times with the brand of infamy from the Bolsec and Bertelier are names which have places where he had settled, no sooner prohad a very considerable celebrity, by being duces an accusation, on the credit of a fugito bear any serious application to him who is arrayed against the reputation of Calvin, tive sentenced to death for contumacy—an though they must otherwise have been buried accusation, the worst constructed and the worst Baptist brethren on this point, is their consupported in the world-than, lo! it is acceporiginally a carmelite monk in Paris. Throw- ted, it passes from book to book, a thousand should say, they overlook the spiritual coveversion of heretics; and all this, propter majo-

rem Dei gloriam!" Among the enemies of Calvin however, no 'rejoicing in the iniquity," which it has affecstroke, in the mouths of such persons, when argument-has ever been drawn from the to say nothing else, and who could give no inintelligible account whatever of the transaction itself, have still been able in their own imagination to transfix Calvinism under the fifth rib. by the simple formula, Calvin burned Servetus. Let us review the melancholy story.

Doctrinal.

From the Christian Intelligencer. A Defence of Infants' Rights ;

J. W. N.

"Repent ye, and be baptized every one of you; for the promise is to you, and your children. [38--39.

LETTER IV.

My young friends:-I shall now proceed to redeem my promise to offer you my direct defence of the rights of infants to be baptized as members of the Church of God.

I. We take this strong position. Infants have been made and declared members of the Lord with Abraham, the father of the faithful.

Here let me request your attention to these Abram, I will make of thee a great nation, and ENANT. The other covenant made with A. say, that it would be extremely difficult to a statement of the covenant made with him by God, to give him the land of Canaan for his nation's inheritance. Again,—"the Lord appeared unto Abram, and said I am the Almighty God; walk before me and be thou tween me & thee; & I will multiply thee exfor a lather of many nations have I made the character of one who was counted so vile. afterwards to call him to account, for his con- COVENANT, to be a God unto thee, and to thy This party had as little tenderness for him, as duct; and the case resulted ultimately in the seed after thee. And I will give unto thee, the transubstantiationists themselves. They complete triumph of the Church, with respect the land wherein thou art a stranger; all the came upon me, he says, with more than hostile to the question which it involved. This took land of Canaan for an everlasting possession, violence. ("Plusquam hostili impetu in me place in 1552. In the year 1555, Bertelier, and I will be their God. And God said to being accused of sedition and conspiracy, fled Abraham, thou shalt keep my covenant, thereand the ceremonial law to the New Testament they had forfeited their privileges; that the worship God acceptably must do it in spirit The firm stand he took against Pelagianism, from the place. He was tried notwithstanding, fore; and thy seed after thee in their generabrought him of course into collision with the and convicted, and had sentence of death pro- tions. And this is my covenant which ye This man afterwards pretended, that he had after thee; every man child among you shall est sense, a seal of the covenant of grace. | not to be abolished, nor altered in any one of brother's prayer, to express an opinion which

Here, my young friends, you perceive two of a great nation; to whom and to his posterity the earthly possession of Canaan was pledged in it. Gen. xvii. 6, 7, 8.

The second is a covenant made with him as the the SPIRITUAL HEAD of the true Israel, all that should be called out of the Gentile the Hebrew nation, who enjoyed the promise thereof in the actual possession of Canaan.condition, that his posterity should be faithful BE IMPUTED TO THEM ALSO." to God in their generations.—See Deut. xxvii. In the second covenant, Abraham is the fath-

Now, the first and leading error of our founding these two covenants. Or, rather I consequences are deduced from it, and authors nant, and merge the whole transaction in a of the first order, the great cardinal Richlieu temporal and temporary covenant. Hence they even, employ it as an argument for the con- deny circumcision to be a seal of the covenant of grace. It is with them, a token of national descent; a pledge of the certain possession of Canaan. But, this is an error .wonderful, how much has been made of this enjoy that inheritance. Besides, the spiritual case, on the part of all who have felt an inte- covenant is here most manifestly set forth. ment. never had possession of Canaan!

iv. 11, 12.

all the spiritual seed of Abraham as certainly abolishing infant membership, and refusing as it was confirmed to himself. "They which them the seal of the covenant. You may rest be of faith, are blessed with faithful Abraham." assured, my young friends, that if the apos-Gal. iii. 7, 8, 9. Acts ii. 38, 39. Hence all thes had the faith and practice of modern Bapvin was unanimously acquitted, and the aconly two days before the supper was to be the covenant, which infants had of old, to the and are equally blessed with faithful Abra-

3d. That this Abrahamic covenant is in the strictest sense, an EVERLASTING COVbraham, as the father and head of the Hebrew name any other point of the fact more clearly nation, was everlasting on the condition of a established than that of infant membership in with our federal head Christ, the mediator .-He has fulfilled the condition thereof perfectly God, taken the place of abolished circumby his obedience and death. Hence all its cision. "promises are in Christ YEA, and AMEN."-Hence it extends its blessings to all believers, and, we trust, fully strengthen, before we unto the end of the church on earth. It will proceed to another point in our argument. never cease to convey its privileges, and blessings, while there exists "a family on the earth to be blessed with faithful Abraham. It must continue in all its spiritual mercies, until "all nations shall be blessed in Abraham, the father of all who believe." Acts iii. 25. Gal. iii. 8:

4th. That although this covenant cannot pass away, nor be altered, its seals and outward form may be changed by the God of the covenant. The Passover gave way to the Lord's Supper, and circumcision to baptism,

horrible crime, which exposed him properly shall be cut off from his people. He hath 6th. Hence, that the change of the exter- in its spiritual peculiarities Hence, the mem- tary.

Here, let me remind you, that the Baptist membership, or our spiritual rights and privi- undiminished, to the New Testament Church. brethren will say, "why should we look into leges, derived from the covenant, than the Second. Allow me to lead you to another the book of Genesis for instruction in rela- change of the Passover into the Lord's Sup- strong proof, Rom. xi, 17-"If some of the cannot feel the force of any arguments drawn and his right to the Holy Communion, because olive tree, wert grafted in among them," &c. from the Abrahamic covenant, and the rite of it has come in the place of the Pasover. Let "For, if thou a Gentile wert cut out of the circumcision." To this I reply in the words me impress this deeply on your minds. For olive tree, which is wild by nature, and wert of one whom I love to quote; "my dear friends, it is impossible to assign any reason in behalf graffted contrary to nature, into a good olive I can give you in one sentence an apology for of the one, which is not assignable in behalf going into the book of Genesis, which I am of the other. If the abolishing of the seal of sure, you will admit to be irresistible. I did circumcision does, in reality, take away, or The TRUNK is ever the same. It is not altersent me. . Surely, then, you will go also with Church of God, and thence exclude them one roots up the tree, and plants another in its me into it." In the epistle to the Galatians from baptism, then most assuredly, does the place. No: the trunk is THE SAME. And covenant, "THE COVENANT THAT WAS CON- seal of the Lord's Supper take away the mem- lieving Jews, are cut off. And the Gentiles." more fully in his epistle to the Romans iv. 11, seat at the Communion table. But this can-grafted in among them "that are spared:" and 12, 13, he discourses of the seal of circum. not be. Hence this Abrahamic covenant is "with them" that are spared, they partake of cision, not in reference to any national cove- perpetuated to the end of the world, whatever the root and the fatness of the olive. Nothing

world was not of Abraham, or to his seed lasting covenant as he was himself. For, one side of the fair engrafted tree would be brought Abraham into this spiritual covenant lievers, with their children cast out, disfrancovenants specified. First,—one that was with God. And as a seal of the covenant was chised, and deprived of the seal of the covemade with Abraham as the PATERNAL HEAD necessary to confirm it, Abraham must be cir- nant! cumcised, and he was circumcised according. Third-Rom. xi. 23-" And they [Jews]

This was "the promise to the children" to of God of the Old and the New Testaments is And this placed the infant children of Abra- been graffed in, and we live and bear fruit! ham in the bond of the covenant with God as The withered branch of the house of Judah family into the Christian church. In the first certainly and as manifestly as it did their fa- and Israel will be graffed in, side by side with And this was an everlasting covenant on the eousness of faith," that "RIGHTEOUSNESS MIGHT infant shoots and buds, and entitled to all their

ed to those only of the Jewish nation. The branch that was cut off! If not, then when er of US ALL WHO BELIEVE. As such, he is covenant was made with Abraham as much Israel and Judah are brought home to the expressed distinctly in the original promise: to them. "In thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed."-Gen. xvi. 3.

For the descendants of Ishmael, the Arabians, Church, they did pass with ALL their own, believing and pious Jews, is represented as bridged, into the Church of the New Testa- sionate Redeemer took away this middle wall

generations." "And Abraham believed God, from the days of faithful Abraham, had our infant children in the spiritual covenant; and "Know ve, therefore, that they which are of covenant. Now, you have abrogated circumtaught—if not the sum and substance of the And the Scriptures, foreseeing that God would you have disfranchised our infants! You privileges and mercies. Spaniard's ashes. Those who have been able to say nothing else, and who could give no in-7, 8, 9. Now, can any thing be more cer- of the Good Shepherd! You take away their occasion to call your attention to the historitainly evident than this, that we can with no priviliges; and deny them to be of the king- cal argument, so strong and decisive in favor propriety whatever, refer this to a temporary dom of heaven, even in the very face of our of infant baptism. covenant, and the possession of Canaan as the divine Lord, who has said, 'suffer the little blessing here bestowed on the spiritual seed of children to come unto me, and forbid them Abraham! These "nations" of the Gentiles, not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven'!"

Had the apostles been of the same faith Here, then, my young friends, we have the with the Baptist brethren in this particular, following points very clearly set before us, by and had they, like them, rejected the memthe apostle, which I thus briefly sum up. 1st. bership of infants in "the kingdom of heaven;" That while Abraham was the natural head, and thence refused them the seal and charter and father of the Hebrew nation; he was in of their rights, namely baptism, in the place a higher sense, the father of "all them that of abolished circumcision—what a fearful settles this great point, which is the main bather Church! And how gladly would this be the father of all them that believe; though | bridgment of spiritual priviliges, have been might be imputed to them also: and the fath- sought every opportunity, and siezed every steps of that faith of our father Abraham, all the New Testament, of any discrepancy in charge against them for abolishing circumother-controversy ever excited by them in the and no cause of it eyer existed.

From all these considerations we venture to shall presently show, has, by the command of

These various positions we shall illustrate,

II. I would bring before you those passages of Holy Writ, which represent the New Testament Church as not a different Church. but as the SAME CHURCH of God, carried forward, out of the Old Testament dispensation, into the New, and ever enduring dispensation; and Gentiles. First-Matt. xxi. 43-"The ination in the sight of heaven. kingdom of heaven shall be taken from you. 5th. That circumcision was a seal of the and which they had lost, was to be taken from sure or hope of applause. How manifestly shall keep between me and you, and thy seed Abrahamic covenant; And was, in the strict-them. It was not to be dissolved. It was wrong it is, then, to sit in judgment upon a been sent by the Republic of Geneva to Noyon, be circumcised; this shall be a token of the The apostle Paul settles this point beyond a its spiritual prerogatives. It was to be lifted will flatter him or his friends in relation to this to make inquiry concerning Calvin's early life covenant betwixt me and you. And my cov- gainsay: "Abraham received the sign of cir- up, as it were, and by the hands of their important duty, or which will deter others from and morals. Here he was said to have ascer- enant shall be in your flesh, for an everlasting cumcision, A SEAL OF THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF Sovereign Lord to be given to another nation engaging freely in it, as their conscience and

tion. The views he held with regard to the to the punishment of death; but on the inter-broken my covenant." Gen. xvii. 1, 2, 4, 7, | n. | seal of circumcision into that of baptism, bership of infants, and their right to the covecan no more alter or take away our Church hant, were transferred unaltered, unabridged,

of the Church, and the sameness of the privi-

ly. See Gen. xvi. 10, 11. But the Lord also, if they abide not in unbelief, will be graffely also said—"I AM THE GOD OF THY SEED."— ed in." Here, again, the unity of the Church which the apostle Peter alludes in Acts ii. 39. strongly declared. We, the Gentiles, have ther Abraham. And hence they had the same us, on the same clive tree. But, that branch rights, and the same privilege of the seal of will be lifted up, just as it was when cut off. circumcision, which was "a seal of the right- It will be lifted up and graffed in, with their former privileges, enjoyed from the days of But this privilege of infants was not confin- Abraham. If not, then it is not the same the father of as many nations as do believe. in the name of all men, in all Gentile nations, happier and more perfect dispensation of the ilies of the earth be blessed." See also Gal. also their infant children; as it was made eges, under THE INFERIOR dispensation, are with him in the name of his natural descend- abridged and rendered far inferior under the ants and their infants. "For," says Peter, best and most perfect dispensation! It follows "the promise is to you and your children, and of necessity, therefore, that the membership to all that are afar off, even as many as the of infants, and their inalienable right to the Lord our God shall call." And this was seal of the covenant, are still infalliby secured

Fourth-Ephes. ii. 14-" Christ is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath Besides, when the Jewish believers passed, broken down the middle wall of partition beas families, with their infants, out of the expi- tween us." Here, by a beautiful and very ring Jewish economy, into the Christian impressive figure, the Church, consisting of name carries so much weight, in the way of are circumcised, and they never entered Carreproach upon his character and history, as that of the Spaniard Servetus. It is indeed only that interior and blessings, unimpaired, unashing that of the Spaniard Servetus. It is indeed only that interior and blessings, unimpaired, unashing that of the Spaniard Servetus. which shut us out, and called us Gentiles into case, on the part of all who have felt an interest in stripping the reformer of his honors, or in bringing into discredit the religious system which goes by his name. Papists, infidels and errorists, have seemed to find a common satiserrorists, have seemed to find a common satisfaction in the thought, that such a vantage ground was afforded them here for assailing the object of their hatred; their zeal literally with him; and also with all his spiritual seed, abridged, and even mutilated. Is this your their inlants were members, and were sealed abridged, and even mutilated. Is this your their inlants were members, and were sealed abridged, and even mutilated. Is this your their inlants were members, and were sealed their hatred in the seal of the covenant. Of course, if with the seal of the covenant. Of course, if which you promised us?"—would they have said to the apostles: "We and our fathers, confidence on their hatred; their zeal literally abridged, and even mutilated. Is this your their inlants were members, and were sealed abridged, and even mutilated. Is this your their inlants were members, and were sealed the possible of the covenant. Of course, if with the seal of the covenant. Of course, if which you promised us?"—would they have said to the apostles: "We and our fathers, unity in privileges, and blessings, our infants must, of course, be members in the Church of ted to deplore and abhor. The finishing on this the apostle Paul thus discourses: with us they were sealed with the seal of the Christ, and be also entitled to the seal of the covenant, as we sit down, side by side, with contending against the truth which Calvin faith, the same are the children of Abraham. cision; and with the abolishing of that seal, them on the footing of a perfect equality of

I am yours truly, &c. W. C. B.

Religious.

GOOD PRAYERS.

We often hear prayers spoken of as good as very good and the like. This as a common expression among many well meaning members of the church, "Br. A. made a believe, in all nations upon the earth." Paul storm of war would have been excited in good prayer."—Admitting that prayers differ in quality, that some are better than others, sis of the following argument: "that he might astounding innovation, and this appalling athey be not circumcised, that righteousness laid hold of by the Judaizing teachers, who nounce some good & consequently some poor. It may be well for christians to think of this er of circumcision, to them who are not of the pretext, to oppose the apostles of the Lord! subject. In my opinion, so solemn and spircircumcision only; but who also walk in the But, we can discover no one insinuation, in itual an exercise as prayer, ought not to be a matter of criticism. We ought not to pass which he had, being yet uncircumcised." Rom. this particular. These teachers bring the judgment on the quality of our brother's devotion .- A moment's reflection will convince 2d. That this covenant was confirmed to cision; but not a word is uttered against their any one of the impropriety of eulogizing a man's prayers. Besides the injury done the the individual by flattering his vanity, which is sometimes very serious, it sets up a standard of goodness in this most solemn duty: a believers out of the Gentile world, are as much tists, there would have been raised against standard which would be a great blemish to within this covenant as the believing Hebrews; them a tempest of opposition greater than any the Christian character. It would lead those who have more pride than piety, (and at times early centuries. But no such thing was done, there are many such,) to ape the manners of others, and thus the spirituality of devotion, which constitutes its excellence, would be in part, if not entirely destroyed. Studied forms would be substituted for the expressions of the heart, and prayer would become an empty sound. On the other hand, those who have less confidence in their own powers, who have no hope emulating their more gifted brethren. would remain in silence. Their voices would not be heard in the social prayer meeting. They would not expose themselves to the imputation of weakness or the censure of pedantry. Thus a part of the church would strive to please the ear with pompous sounds, to obtain the applause of their brethren, while the others would brood in silence over their want of talents to engage in the public worship of God. A state of things, truly, far from being

desirable. The impossibility of knowing whether prayers are good or not, is another reason why we should not pronounce concerning them. "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the lieart." A prayer and composed of all true believers, both Jews that may appear good to us, may be an abom-

The broken, half uttered accents of the igand given to a nation bringing forth the fruits norant may go up like incese on the altar of thereof," Here, you perceive that our Lord God, while the elegant forms of the learned tells the Jews, the children of Abraham, that may be stench in his nostrils. He that would kingdom of heaven, which was amongst them; and in truth, uninfluenced by the fear of ceneven the Gentiles-just as it had ever been understanding sita'l dictate. Chris. Secre-

Original.

For the Weekly Messenger. BIRTH-DAY IN HEALTH. Hopes, that tremble as ye rise Wishes fainting while ye breathe, Why tempt me in such angel-guise To leave the rugged path that lies Your sun-lit course beneath?

Why call up in bright array Visions of the pleasant past -Saddening with your sweet display And making every present day Less golden than the last!

Can ye always light the skies With your rosy morning gleam? Or forbid a cloud to rise, Blending with the purple dyes Of your orient beam?

When my youth and manhood fail 'Mid the shadows of the West, Can ve gild the Evening pale That, thron'd in-ev'ry sombre vale. Holds empire o'er my breast?

If not-trembling hopes, adieu-Fainting wishes, die away :----Rather let a calmer hue Meet the test of Memory true And deck the present Day !

DELTA.

For the Weekly Mess I want to tell the dear children something

old-the son of a Minister. I once had the pleasure of spending a few weeks in his father's family. He had a sister younger than himself, whom he very dearly loved: so strong was his attachment, that he could scarcely bear to have her out of his sight—and seldom appeared so happy, as when engaged in some act of kindness and

about a sweet interesting little boy six years

One day he came in from school, leading her by the hand, as usual; and his sweet silver voice I heard saying, "stop, dear sister, 'till brother takes off her bonnet, then Ma will give us the fine harvest apples she promised" -off they both ran, skipping and jumping into the adjoining room, where they received the expected fruit.

I saw nothing of either, until nearly school time in the afternoon, when, I discovered the little boy sitting at the front door. I observed he had been weeping, and inquired whether he got hurt whilst playing. "No ma'am," he replied.-His dejected countenance was so unnatural to him, that I insisted on knowing the cause of his trouble. With reluctance he told me, that while he was fixing his little wagon, sister eat her own apple, and then eat his. Says he, "I can't take Sis to school this afternoon—she served me such a trick." "My dear" said I, "what if you go pray for Elizabeth-ask the Lord to forgive her, and probably you will feel better." Here, a tender cord was touched, and the tears gathered in his eyes. Just at this moment I was called away to attend to something, and found on take the single "step" which is between them returning that he had retired for prayer. another part of the house, but heard him call commence their everlasting employments out." come dear little sister, let brother tie on her bonnet-Pa says it's school time."

Now, this dear boy was in the practice of daily, after dinner, go into his sleeping-room, in to study his lessons, but was soon convincion dying bed was too much for him. When tainly a trait of character which has not been ed it was for the purpose of prayer. I was questioned in relation to his feelings, his reply, assigned to the Turks.—Fellows. ular seasons for secret devotion.

In the evening, when the children returned from school, I was invited to accompany them cffort to express the hopelessness of his misery, to the garden, to view a beautiful flower just in bloom; perceiving their faces look like hand quivering in death, the same significant crimson, and the perspiration pouring off, I word, "remorse-remorse." asked how they became so over-heated. "O," said the little boy; "we ran so fast from school that sister fell down-John Stewart, the boy who says such bad words, was close by us, and Pa and Ma don't allow us to keep his company-but say we must always try to shun him, because he's such a dreadful swear-The sparkling of his dark blue eyes, evinced the satisfaction he felt, in having thus

escaped the breath of the profane. A few months after my return home, I resoived a visit from this same little boy and his mother. There being such a variety of objects in the place where I resided, calculated to divert his attention from the subject of religion, many of which were new and curious to him, I concluded his mind would certainly be drawn so far from God, that if he observed prayer morning and evening, his regular season through the day would be likely to be forgotten; but in this apprehension I was mistaken and joyfully disappointed-to my knowledge he missed not a single day. On one occasion when his time for prayer arrived, he was engaged in play with two little girls. I was sitting in a room adjoining that in which they were amusing themselves; and heard him say to his little companions; "I must go up stairs now, but I'll come back again:" when he returned, he seemed reluctant to join in the same boisterous plays, and proposed that they should all sit down and look at the pictures in a Sunday School book

If any little boys and girls should read this account, and admire the character of the child whose history has been given, let them like him, first give their hearts to the Saviour who has said, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Then you can carry your little grievances to him who is the hearer of prayer; and having become like your dear Redeemer, meek and lowly of heart; instead of revenging any wrongs you may receive, you will be prepared to exercise the same forgiving spirit, that this little boy manifested towards his sister, whose selfishness in-

duced her to rob him of his apple. "Lord teach a sinful child to pray, And then accept my prayer; For thou canst hear the words I say, For thou art every where.

Whatever trouble I am in, To thee for help I'll call: But keep me, more than all, from sin, For that's the worst of all." Chambersburg, March 29th.

ANN. CONVERTS TO ROMANISM .- "Prince Gallitzin and Count Von Stacklesberg, both belonging to the Russian Legation at Rome, have embraced the Roman Catholic religion. Besides being deprived of their titles of nobility, they are threatened with confiscation. Prince Gallitzin has great estates in Russia."—All-

gemeine Zeitung, January 26. If this intelligence be true, and the Prince Gallitzin mentioned be the one who, at one time so much favoured the circulation of the Bible in Russia, his change of relation is to be lamented. It is not probably the same in number, also! it will come hard upon us person; but there is but little substantial dif- to maintain them." And the mother sighed. ference between the Greek and Latin church- for there was a famine in the land. es, and changes back and forth, are made with much facility, and without much alteration of views.—Presbyt.

Religious Selections.

MISERY OF THE LOST.

No suffering, even in this life, is so dreadful as that occasioned by the stingings of an insulted and enraged conscience, when roused by the recollections of past guilt. How many fore it expites, gives a brighter blaze," starts | she wept. up and flashes conviction upon the stupid soul, which even here, kindles the fires that never infidel companions, "you tell me there is no to quell memory, the never-dying worm that

feeds on my heart!" in this life. But oh, who can estimate her our daily course, with joyous countenances! power beyond the tomb! where the mind is untrammelled-where a whole life of sin and flection! All that can be felt here, is only a slight foretaste of what lies beyond. There, unlike the taper, whose expiring blaze soon goes out in darkness, conscience burns on with ever increasing and more insufferable brightness forever. There the sinner must submit to her fearful sovereignty. There he must forever think, and every thought will be light-

This appears from the imperishable nature of thought. When we commence our moral existence, we commence a record, which is to be perused and re-perused forever. The characters which we trace, may now be invisible, but, like those in sympathetic ink, the future will bring them all to view. Memory, memory is "eternity's text-book."

But the fearfulness of such a possession does not appear in the immortality of thought alone. be as perfectly restored as that of the others, The mind, even here, may contain the elements of its own future misery.

You need do nothing more to render multitudes miserable, in this life, than to confine their thoughts upon death, eternity and kindred subjects. To them, silent and unceasing reflection, is only another name for wretchedness. A shuddering of spirit, deep, dark and indescribable, is the certain result of a review of the past in its bearings upon the future. Hence it is, that men seek to silence the cries of conscience. The pleasures of the world, the refuges of error, the intoxicating bowl, and a nameless variety of means, are employed to interrupt the startling process of thought.

Now this indescribable state of feeling is only an earnest of what is to come. It is the secrect stirring of the elements of future miserv. It is an immortal mind, struggling with the consciousness of guilt on the silent shore of

Need it then be added that impenitent men are already prepared for destruction? Only sever the slender thread of life, and thought can be prevented no longer. Let them only and death, and they are where memory and When he came out of the bed-room, I was in conscience will summon all their energies, and where the last glimmerings of hope give place

to the blackness of despair. Sometimes, the elements of future wo bepraying three times a day. I observed him, come, in this life, too wild for the control even from the first of my visit at his father's house, of the strongest minds. An eminent statesman has furnished us with a striking example. which was next to the one I occupied; for Though possessed of uncommon intellectual several days my impression was that he went strength, a review of a life of sin from his informed that for about a year he had his reg- | in tones of agony, was simply, "remorseremorse." And when his voice was silenced,

and his limbs were stiffening, he made another

"So withers the mind remorse hath riven, Unfit for earth, undoomed for heaven, Darkness above, despair beneath. Around it flame, within it death." Thompson's Sermon.

Effects of one sermon. The Rev. Mr. East of Birmingham, preach ing in the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Jay, at Bath, on the fiftieth anniversary of his pastoral connexion, said in substance, (as reported in the N. Y. Evangelist,)-"Many years ago, in the early part of Mr. Jay's ministry, he preached a sermon in London, which was the means of bringing to repentance a thoughtless and dissolute young man, who afterwards entered the ministry and became quite eminent in his calling. Thirty-nine years ago, this latter individual was preaching in my native Almighty, and brought me to repentance. I was preaching in London. A careless, gay young man, who had engaged to spend the evening in dissipation, at a tavern in Islington, was persuaded to enter the place of worship, and there he heard a sermon which led to his conversion. The preacher of that sermon was the speaker, and that young man was mon of your pastor. Its full relative influence will be known only in eternity."

> Translated from the German. THE SEVEN CHILDREN.

In the early morning, as the twilight dawned. a pious father and his wife arose from their nightly couch, and thanked God for a new day, and for the refreshment of sleep. But the

morning sun beamed into the chamber, seven children there lay in their beds and slept. Then saw they the children lying in a row, and the mother spoke: "They are seven

He who causes this morning dawn, and sendeth sleep, is true, and without change.'

And now, as they went forth from the have pined away and died under her tortures! | chamber, there stood beside the door fourteen Sometimes you may hear the commencement shoes in a row, always smaller, a pair for of those wailings which are never to end .- every child. Again was the mother remin-Conscience, "like the dying taper, which be- ded, that there were so many of them, and

But the father spoke, and said: "Mother, wherefore do you weep! Alf the seven have die. "You tell me," said a dying man to his alike received those round and nimble feet; why then should we be so concerned about the hell! I feel it in my bosom already." "Oh," covering of them? Have our children confisaid another, "Oh for insanity-for any thing | dence in us? why then should not we have confidence in Him, who is powerful, far beyond comprehension? Behold! his sun is Such, sometimes, is the influence of memory now rising! Come, let us also, like it, begin

Thus conversed they, and went to their toil: and God blessed their labors, so that they impenitence becomes the subject of solemn re- had enough, together with the children; for faith brings fortitude and endurance, and love renews the strength.-Krummacher.

CHRISTIANS DISSIMILAR--We must not expect that all persons will see the truths of religion with equal distinctness, or feel an equal degree of joy, on being first brought from darkness into God's marvellous light. While some pass in a moment from the deep-An immortal mind is a fearful possession. est anguish, to the most rapturous emptions of joy and gratitude, others are introduced so gradually into the kingdom, that they are hardly able to tell when they entered it. The subject may be illustrated by the different views and emotions which would be excited in three blind persons, of whom one should be restored to sight at midnight, another at dawn, and the third amid the splendors of the meredian sun. The first, although his sight might would yet doubt, for some time, whether any change had been effected in him, and tremble lest the faint outlines of the objects around him, which he so distinctly discovered, should prove to be the creations of his own fancy. The second, although he might, at first, fee almost assured of the change which had been wronght upon him, would yet experience a gradually increasing confidence and hope. as the light brightened around him while the third, upon whose surprized and dazzled vision burst at once the refulgence of mid-day, would be transported, bewildered, and almost overwhelmed, with the excesses of surprise, and joy, and gratitude.-Dr. Payson.

About three miles from the town (of Adalia) my servant found that his great coat had falen from his horse; riding back for two miles. he saw a poor man bringing wood and charcoal from the hills upon asses. On asking him, if he had seen the coat, he said that he had found it, and had taken it to a water-mill on the road-side, having shown it to all the persons he met, that they might assist in finding its owner. On offering him money, he refused it, saying, with great simplicity, that with the miller. My servant then rode to the house of the miller, who immediately gave it up, he also refusing to receive any reward, and saying, that he should have hung it up

EXCELLENT REPLY.

At a village not many miles from London, a by motioning for a card, and tracing, with his ed trash, which, she said, contained a prophecy that on the approaching Whit-Monday stances. The whole number is 327, of whom remember what the word of God says 'Of that | in judging of the case. day and hour knoweth no man-no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only."

EDITORIAL HARDSHIPS.

An editor in New York, says he would as soon attempt to plug up a maelstrom as to town, and I was there on a visit to my father, please every body; and the editor of the and had determined the following week to London Recorder, a paper devoted to the esleave my native country for ever, without let- tablished Church, say he has many adversating any one know my purpose. One Sabbath ries who vigorously attempt to destroy his morning I arose, and with an oath which I journal. These are, besides the Dissenters, dare not repeat, I swore I was going to be a the Oxford Tractarians, and all with Pusey-Methodist, though nothing was then further ite leanings; the dancing clergyman of the from my thoughts and intentions. I went to establishment, who want no obstacle in the Church, with no hope of profiting by the ser- way of their favourite indulgences in the huntvices; but the sermon was the arrow of the ing field, the race course, and the ball room; I came here soon after, and staid for some time | Puseyites, but a fittle too much conformed to with your pastor, by whom I was established this world; those Evangelical clergy of the spiritual grandsire. Twenty-seven years ago | worldly conformity, by attending fetes, concerts, &c., and finally, the ladies who do not judgments still longer in suspense. like to be lectured on immodest apparel. The editor surely has reason to dread such an "alliance offensive."—Presbut.

THE SABBATH

The Greenock Railway Company (Scot-John Williams, the late missionary to the South (land) has taken its stand, and avowed its pur-Seas. In the providence of God, I some years pose to have nothing to do with the desecrasince made the acquaintance of a man of pro- ition of the Sabbath-day. This is done in opperty and intelligence, and his conversion re-position to the Post Office authorities. I sulted from my labours with him. One day, may be compelled to carry the mail, but will as we were walking together, said he, I will carry no passengers: and the Government give you an estate, if you will tell me what to are not likely to incur the expenses of carrydo with it.' The thought struck meat that mo- | ing the mail without passengers. This is ment, and I told him. He soon gave me five noble. Would to God that the same spirit estates, and £20,000 in money as the founda- were evinced in our own country, and the same tion of a Dissenter's College, near Birmingham, firm stand taken against that profligate course which bids fair to be one of the most impor- our government seems determined to pursue ant in the kingdom. Now, all this train of in reference to Sabbath mails, and in which events may be traced directly to the one ser- they readily secure the co-operation of most of the Railway and Steam Companies. There is not a darker cloud hanging over our national prospects, than that arising from the fens and marshes, filled with the puridities, of Sabbath desecration.

> DISHONESTY IN SMALL THINNS .- "He that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much." Luke xvi, 10.

We often find individuals manifesting a great want of principle in regard to the payment of small debts while they are extremely careful and punctual in the payment of notes in the bank, and in all their commercial transactions.

For instance, there is a man that takes a newspaper; this is only a small sum, and the they do it of their own accord; and this year it were of little importance. slumber sweetly, and have they not all rosy scription lie along perhaps for years, and per- once supply every land with the word of life: ned during the year, as is done by some brethren. for various reasons pursued a neutral course in re-

cheeks? The bright morning also dawns up- haps never pays it. The same individual, if THE WEEKLY MESSENGER. This gives but an imperfect representation of the on them anew, so that they seem more beau- it had been a note at the bank, would have been tiful in our eyes then seven blooming po- punctual enough; and no pains would have sies. Mother, let this ever remind us, that been spared, rather than let the note run beyond the day. Why? Because if he does not pay his note in the bank, it will be protested, and his credit will be injured; but the little debt of 20 shillings or \$5 will not be protested, and he knows it, and so he lets it go by, and the publisher has to be at the trouble and expense of sending for it, or go without his money. How manifest it is that this man does not pay his notes at the bank from honesty of principle, but purely from a regard to his own credit and interests .- Finney's Lectures.

> "Speak to a child-any child-in a calm, positive, clear voice; and he will be sure to obey you, if you speak once and only once."-Mrs. Sigourney.

This is true: and if it were observed in

family government, there would be few disobedient children. Every parent has one particular tone—one peculiar voice, which every child, if it be not entirely spoilt, will obey. Let any child cry for the moon, to any parent. He will be refused always with that voice. What is the consequence? The child stops glass-or a tea-pot, full of boiling water. He translation is now going forward. will generally be refused, in such a voice, with such a peremptory look, that he will not what is impossible—as they do refuse the moon, the mirror and the hot water—in the same way, and they will have little or no

"He who soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he who soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifull. And God loveth a cheerful giver."

Foreign Missions.

CHURCHES IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. In these Islands, there are nineteen churches, gathered from the heathen by the missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. We subjoin from the Recorder, the following account of these churches, given by Dr. Anderson, at the late monthly concert in Boston.

The whole number added to them since the commencement of the mission, is 21,379. The number added last year, is 4.179. The number now belonging to the churches, and in good standing, is 18,451.

This is a larger number than is contain-

ed in the Congregational churches of Maine or New Hampshire, and nearly as great as in Vermont.-It is two-thirds as large as the whole number of members in the Congregational churches in Connecticut, and more than one-third as large as that of Massachuseits. although the population belonging to the Congregational societies in this State is much larger than that of the Sandwich Islands .- There the coat was not his, and that it was quite safe are enough church members to make 100 churches of 180 members, or 180 of 100 members. Some of these churches are very large. On Hawaii, there are two which are very large. The one at Hilo, the station at the door, had he not been about to go down, occupied by Rev. Titus Coan, numbers more to the town. The honesty, perhaps, may not than 7000; that at Waimea, 3,400. On Oabe suprising, but the refusal of money is cer- bu, the 1st church at Honolulu, numbers al- Mehemet Ali to the terms of the Allied Powers. Baltimore delegates, was never before exhibit most 1000, and the 2d, a little more. On at Labaina more than 400. Our churches. in this city, are small, as to numbers, compared with the churches in the Sandwich Iswoman was endeavouring to sell some print- lends. The excommunications may be regarded as small, considering all the circumthe world would come to an end. On hear- 136 have been restored on evidence of repenting this, a girl about seven years of age, stand- ance. The excommunications, in some ining at the door of her father's house, ran in stances, are for offences which would not be somewhat alarmed, and telling her mother considered as deserving of excommunication what the woman had been saying, asked her here. Whether the reasons were sufficient, whether she believed it. A sister of the lit- Dr. A. said he was unable to judge. But, it tle girl, between nine and ten years of age, is obvious that certain offences which are conwho had been educated in a Sabbath school, sidered trivial, might there, by reason of cirhappening to be present, could not refrain cumstances and various aggravations, be propfrom speaking. "Anne," said she, "you erly regarded and treated as of a criminal namust not mind what that woman has been ture. He threw out this remark, he said, saying; she, I am sure, cannot know when that, when the details are laid before the comthe world is to be at an end; for don't you munity, they may take it into consideration

So also, the number of suspensions, with the exception of one church, may be regarded as small. The whole number, except those at Waimea, on the Island of Hawaii, is 418, of whom 105 were restored. Concerning the church at Waimea, the Board at its last meeting, instructed the committee to procure further information, the document not being such as to warrant them in passing judgment upon the case. The number of members in this church in June 1839, was 4,474. There were no excommunications, but 2,016 suspensions, the year following that date. Of these, 1,127 remained suspended at the close of the year. We have not yet the means of forming a decisive opinion respecting this the members of the High Church who are not case; but the missionary who has charge of this station is certainly alaborious man. The suspensions appear to have been as summary in the faith. I claim him, therefore, as my establishment who are slipping too far into and no more really decisive of character, than were the admission. We need to keep our

BAPTIST MISSIONS. .

Glad Tidings .- Mr. Kincaid writes, that in Bassein province, (Burmah,) a wonderful work of grace commenced among the Karens in the latter part of 1837; and continues to the present time.-They have no ordained missionary among them, in consequence of the violence of persecution. By a long and peribe in communication with Mr. Abbott, at Sandoway, and he has fifty or more promising meetings, should be punctual in their attendance, and young men in school. More than two thouthe gospel; and the visitors to Mr. A. repre- count, be permitted to interfere with this duty. sent the work as still going on, spreading from rens in the Bassein province, and to the ntence into the work of publishing the know- prompt attendance and efficient action. ledge of God among his countrymen. The As it is highly desirable, in connection with our Cenfull extent of the revival is not known-but en- tenary celebration, to ascertain the relative strength upon the slaves, and rendered their condition more ough is known to give assurance that one and of our Church, and the precise situation of the con- hopeless, than it was before abolition societies the same spirit is at work in Oahu, Krishua- gregations in its connection, we wish to direct the gur, and Bassein.

Kapin, Mr. Ingalls writes that the natives are 1. Be sure to make out a statistical report for Clas-

CHAMBERSBURG, APRIL 7, 1841. The Profits of this Paper are devoted to the cause of Home Missions

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FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. TO THE TOWNS THE GENERAL.

APPROXIMATION OF A MAIL.—"A POSTMASTER GENERAL.

In a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

To Correspondents .- "S.," "R." and several others, are deferred until next week.

MIEW PUBLICATION. "Letters on Baptism by Rev. Dr, Brownlee," to which is appended "A Letter on Feet-Washing (as a

religious ordinance) by a Minister of the German Reformed Church." Publication Office, Chambersburg, 1841, pp. 115. This little work has just left the press, and will be

ready for delivery in a few days. Of its merits we need not speak, at least so far as the "Letters on Baptism" are concerned, in a smuch as our readers have them in the columns of the Messenger. They are penned by an able hand-clear, forcible and direct, and will doubtless become exceedingly popular. An Edition crying. A child cries for a razor—a looking- in the German Language has been called for, and the

The "Letter on Feet-Washing" was furnished at the request of some brethren, who were anxious to venture to ask again. It is a pity parents do see something published on a subject which is agitanot observe this and profit by it. Let them ted in some portions of the Christian Church by cerrefuse any thing precisely as they do refuse tain zealots, who, in their proselyting efforts, wish to lay stumbling-blocks in the way of the uninformed yet serious inquirer after truth. The author of this Letter is the Rev. J. C. Guldin. It is well written. trouble with a child. Nature is full of these The subject is candidly and fairly discussed, and we delicate, sweet imitations for the heart of a pa- think that none can read his arguments and illustrations, without being convinced, that feet-washing, as a religious ordinance, deserves the name of aping but not of imitating the founder of the Christian religion.

> PRESIDENT HARRISON. We learn from the latest Baltimore papers, that the President has been seriously ill for some days. A rumour is current in this place this morning, (Monday) that he died at a late bour on Saturday night last. We hope however, that the report may prove unfounded. [Has since been confirmed.]

The License Law .- We stated in our last, that an act regulating Tavern Licenses, had passed both houses of the Legislature and needed only the signature of the Governor to become a law. Since that time of confirmed drunkards had been reclaimed in Baltiit has become a law without his signature, having been more, who have, by their example and exertions, been retained over ten days. We give the act entire a- instrumental in leading many others to abandon their that its provisions will be strictly carried out, and in series of temperance meetings in the city of New that event, it cannot fail to exert a powerful and hap- | York, of which the "Commercial Advertiser" gives py influence in favor of temperance amongst our com- the following incident:munity.

THE AMERICAN ECLECTIC.

We have received the second number of this work, which is the first that has come to this office. It has him, declaring his readiness to bind himself been spoken of in the highest terms by the leading from that hour to drink no more. He was periodicals of the day, and from the specimen now invited to come down and sign the pledge. before us, we have no hesitation in saying, that it is which he did forthwith in the presence of the well worthy of the meed of praise which has been audience, under deep emotion, which seemed awarded it. That our readers may form some idea to be contagious, for others followed, and duof its character, we subjoin the table of contents of ring each of the speeches, they continued to the present number.

ART. I. MEHEMET ALI, AND EGYPT.--Introductory Note.—From the Colonial Magazine. portion of which were from intemperate per-ART. II. "THE EASTERN QUESTION:"-THE POLICY OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUS-SIA, IN RELATION TO MEHEMET ALI AND THE retary's table while they were signing, the TURKISH EMPIRE. Introductory Note. -From the Monthly Review .- Submission of the cordial greeting of the recruits by the

ART. III. RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE POPES ted in New York. the islands at Maui, that at Wailuku. 700, and of Rome.—Introductory Note.—From the London Eclectic Review.—Explanatory Not by the Editor .- From the Edinburgh Review. -Strictures by the Editor.—Explanatory Note by the Editor.—From the Foreign Quarterly

Review. ART. IV. BELGIAN LITERATURE: REV-NARD THE Fox.-Introductory Note.-From the British and Foreign Review.

ART. V. KANT AND HIS PHILOSOPHY, BY M. Coustn. · Translated from " La Revue des Deux Mondes." By the Junior Editor .-- Introductory Note.

ART. VI. THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH CHINA-THE OPIUM QUESTION. (Concluded.)—From the British and Foreign Review.

ART. VII. THE WAR WITH CHINA: THE OPIUM QUESTION. --- Introductory Note. --From the Asiatic Journal.

ART. VIII. SWEDISH LITERATURE: THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE PAINTER HORBERG. Translated from the Skandinaviske Litteraturselskabs Skritter. By GeorgeP. Marsh Esq. ART. IX. THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE F THE COSSACKS—SONGS OF THE UKRAINE.

-From the Foreign Quarterly Review. ART. X. ANCIENT AND MODERN LIBRA-RIES Translated from the "Journal des Travaux de la Societe Française de Statisteque Univer-By the Junior Editor.—Introductory selle." Note. - Ancient Libraries. - Modern Libraries.

ART. XI. CONDENSED REVIEWS: REVIEW of Reviews.--Introductory Note.--The Foreign Quarterly Review, January, 1841 .-The Westminster Review, January, 1841.-The British Critic and Quarterly Theological Review, January 7, 1841.

ART. XII. RECENT DISCOVERIES AND IM-PROVEMENTS IN SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.— Geology.-New Volcanic Islands.-Fossil Organic Remains.--Fossil Trees.---Rock Crystal Spun.

ART. XIII. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES .--Great Britain. Germany.—Prussia.—France. ART. XIV. SELECT LIST OF PUBLICATIONS. -GreatBritain.—Germany.-Russia.-France. –Belgium. $^\circ$

The approaching meetings of the Classes. The Annual meetings of our Classes are seasons of special importance to the interests of our Church. The transactions which take place at them, exert a | Southern slaveholders themselves, feel it to be an inpowerful influence upon its prosperity and upon the cubus, brooding with omens for evil over the enlous journey over the hills, they are able to progress of vital godliness, in general. Every minister and lay-delegate whose duty it is to attend such prepared to perform the portion of labor assigned sand are rejoicing in the glorious liberty of them. No trivial circumstance should, on any ac-

The approaching meetings, in view of the Centenvillage to village in every direction. It is so ary enterprize, possess a highly increased interest and ordered in the Providence of God, that a bap- importance. It is proposed in connection with this tized convert, Moung Shway Moung was sent enterprize, to elevate the standard of piety, and proin 1837, from Ava, as Governor of all the Ka- mote an increase of vital godliness, as well as to make prominent the characteristic features of the Church most of his power, he has shielded from Bur- and permanently to establish its institutions. The man oppression and persecution. A celebrated nature and success of the efforts that shall be put young chief was converted about the same | forth in behalf of these objects, will depend very time—a young man of great energy and pow- much upon the action that shall take place at these erful intellect, who has thrown all his influ-meetings. There are then additional motives for a

attention of our brethren to the following particulars LIBERALITY OF CONVERTED KARENS .- At | in relation to their statistical reports:

But the father smiled, and said, "See do newspaper publisher cannot send a collector they have also built their meeting house. The 2. In reporting the number of communicants, do views now, that we did when we were first called to they not lie, all seven of them, together, and to every individual; so this man lets his sub- same liberality among all Christians would at not report the number of those only who have commu- our editorial duties and responsibilities, yet we have,

strength of your congregations. Let your report on this subject, embrace the number of all those who are in connection with the Church, and entitled to its priv-

3. In your report, give the appropriate name of

each congregation 4. Acquaint yourself as far as possible, with the situation of the vacant congregations in your neighborhood, and report every thing of interest relating o them to Classis.

Without attending to the above particulars, as well as to the others included in our statistical reports, it is impossible to arrive at any thing like a correct estimate of our strength as a denomination. We hope that our brethren will be particular in attending to these things, and especially, that the officers of the several Classes, will be strict in exacting this duty from them.

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.

The April number of this publication has been received. It is characterized by its usual variety .-The following is a condensed view of its table of con-

ART. I. The Studies of an Orator. By

Prof. Samuel Gilman Brown. ART. II. The A Priori Argument for the Being of a God. By Prof. L. P. Hickok. ART. III. The Agony in Gethsemane. By

Rev. L. Mayer, D. D. ART. IV. Preachers and Preaching. By

Prof. Henry P. Tappan. ART. V. The Bible and its Literature. By Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D.

ART. VI. Remarks on the Literary and cclesiastical condition of Scotland. ART. VII. The principle of Emulation as stimulus to Academical Study. By Rev. N.

Lord, D. D. ART. VIII. Examination of the Doctrine Perfection, as held by Rev. A. Mahan and others. By Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.

ART. IX. Review of Dr. Nordheimer's Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language. By Prof. Tayler Lewis. ART. X. The intermediate place. By

Enoch Pond, D. D. ART. XI. Review of Upham's Mental Phiosophy.

ART. XII. Critical Notices. ART. XIII. Literary Intelligence.

Temperance in New York City. We have already, on several occcasions, informed our readers of the pleasing fact, that quite a number nongst our Domestic Intelligence. It is to be hoped cups. A number of these were lately attending a

"During the first speech, a young man rose in the gallery, and though intoxicated, begged to know whether there was hope for come forward and sign, until more than a hundred pledges were obtained, a large prosons, some of whom were old and grey headed. Such a scene as was beheld at the Secthe unaffected tears that were flowing, and

> From the Presbyterian. CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY

Mr. Editor: The following instance of Christian liberality, it appears to me, deserves to be mention-

ed. Mrs. Sarah Hollenbeck, a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) New York, has recently given in cash and bonds amply secured by mortgages about \$11,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions-\$6,000 toward procuring a house and lot for the use of the Board, and the balance for its general purposes-and about \$5000 towards the endowment of the Professorship of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the Princeton Theological Seminary. Mrs. H., it is understood, is not a lady of large means, but a sense of obligation to her blessed Redeemer, and feelings of sympathy for her perishing fellow men, have prompted her to the above named generous deed. Who will follow her example? How many are there in the Presbyterian Church who might do so without injury to a single earthly interest, nay, with unspeakable benefit to every earthly interest? There is, Mr. Editor, a superintending Providence, and if the writer is not mistaken, those professors of religion, who refuse to meet the fair demands of that Providence upon them, for sustaining religious Institutions, will yet find that their conduct was as impolitic towards: themselves as it was treasonable against heaven.

It deserves notice also, that since the organization of the Foreign Missionary Board of our Church, one nineteenth part of its resources has come from the church to which Mrs. H. belongs. How is this? Is that church so wealthy? Are its members so generous? Doubtless both these causes have had their influence in this matter; but the great cause, it is believed, is, that the pastor takes this business into his own hands. He like many others is known to be opposed to the system of agencies so much complained of, but unlike many others, he substitutes his own agency for that of this system. And it is confidently believed that until this course is taken by Pastors generally, every Institution of our Church must lan-

NOT A MEMBER OF THE SCOTCH PRES. CH

The subject of Slavery-modern Abolitionism. When we say that we are opposed to slavery, and to the system of slavery as it exists in our country, we are but expressing the sentiments of nine tenths of our readers. We believe that the majority of tire territory of slaveholding states.

"Why then," say some of our readers, "have you not sounded the tocsin of alarm in the ears of your readers? Why not denounce this abomination of wickedness with unsparing severity? and why not rally around the Abolition Society—the cause of the poor and the oppressed slave?"

Ten years ago, dear reader, we would have gone with you in sentiment, and would have been ready to fall in with your measures for putting down slavery. But ten years of candid and serious investigation and somewhat careful observation; have convinced us-not that slavery is good, or desirable (for on this subject we are as decided and if possible, more so, than we ever were) but, that modern abolitionism. especially in the shape of abolition societies, is not the means by which any good has been or can be effected. On the contrary, that the reckless schemes of its leaders, have only inflicted additional wounds

were organized. We think that we have some claim upon our readers for being considered candid: and that we are not likely to make up our minds hastily on any subbuilding a house for Mrs. Ingalls, and that sis. This duty is but too often neglected, as though ject. We have not done so on the subject now in question; and although we hold precisely the same inization. Indeed, we do not now wish to open our our love was sin in the sight of God." columns to discuss the comparative merits of either the other, our readers may justly demand of us

A REASON FOR OUR PREFERENCE. modern Abolitionists contend, that it is the duty of They must be wrong." all slaveholders, to emancipate their slaves, and let them run at large. The friends of Colonization, on the other hand, desire to send the liberated slave to Liberia, in Africa, the fatherland of the colored man. Now in our opinion, Colonizationists have this to recommend their cause, at least in the estimation of the gospel is introduced among the poor benighted pagans in Africa. Whilst on the other hand, modern Abolitionists—at least its principal leaders and agents -are mainly opposed to religion. Garrison, Wright and other leaders, have denounced the Sabbath, the ministry, and have even dared to lift the arm of opposition against the BIBLE! And yet until recently, these wretched men have been looked up to and obeyed by hundreds of religious men and women. They have lately become "split in two"-one portion of whom may be termed the semi-infidel-ultraists; the other the radicals. Now whilst Colinization is at least doing something in the way of planting Colonies in Liberia, and to send the gospel thither, Abolitionism has done neither—nay the old stock of their with a deadly hostility the men and the measures, by Ethiopia.

The colonies established in Africa have already produced, and will produce still greater checks on the Slavetrade. The very spot where colonies are now planted, was formerly the scat of slave factories: but now for nearly 300 miles along the coast, the slaver does not dare to deal in the barbarous traffic. And these efforts made in Africa to suppress this wicked business, operates on slavery there and here. The natives begin to think of the enormity of the traffic, and after awhile they will oppose it. And the slaveholder in this country hears of it, and his conscience tells him that it is decidely wrong to deal thus in human flesh.

And then, too, is the influence of the emigrants sent out from here. There they are looked upon as free-men and treated as such at once. The station which is denied them here they can there occupy. And as soon as the slaveholder sees what has been accomplished, he feels that not only should this be done, but a great deal more-he feels, that he himself because he is a man, and has a conscience that will lecturers were to rise up and call them "thieves, robtified against these attacks; but against the other he has no shield.

It is not denied, but that the colored man may rise to some degree of respectability here; but then he has mountains of difficulties to overcome. There he has none. We may talk as we please about prejudice against color, and ever so ardently desire to see case. The obstacles in the way, will not be removed for a long time.

Here, then, is one principal reason for our preference. We might mention others-but what we have said may suffice.

2. Another reason, and the only one we shall mention is, that modern abolitionism in its nature and tendency, and indeed in the avowed sentiments of the original society, is subversive of all family and be expected from men who have made one particular subject their hobby, abolitionists (we speak of their them to have no reference at all to "circumstances, conditions or relations." And hence, as "all men are free and equal" none must rule others-and consequently in order to carry out this equality, the whole organization of families and of society must be broken up! To these men it matters not, that the gospel addresses men as members of civil or domestic Society, and even enjoins duties upon them in these relations: it matters not, that the Savior himself set the example of "giving to Cæsar the things that belong unto Cæsar", and that he gave instructions to men in the relations in which he found them-with them all this has no weight, so long as they can reiterate the words: "all men are free and equal."

In order to show, that we are not misrepresenting our abolition brethren in their opposition to human governments &c., we will quote from their own paper, the "Liberator." It is the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Wright himself and some authorized agents of the Abolition Society :---

"We came to the unanimous conclusion-that God never did give man dominion over man-that men, women, or children never should be subjected, in any kind or degree, to the will of man-that when one man in any way or to any extent, subjects another man to his will, he invades the prerogative of God."

"An inquiry was started-What institutions among men necessarily tend to subject man to the will of man? Whatever they might be, it was concluded unanimously that they were malum in se-wrong in themselves. Our school system, from the infant school down to the University, as now constituted and managed, it was thought tended to enslave the mind of man to man, to alienate the soul from God, and bind it in chains of human servitude. [All civil governments are designed to subject man to the dominion of man, and of necessity tend to this result .- Therefore all human governments are usurpations-necessarily wrong; and no one who has entered into the kingdom of Christ should have any thing to do with them. This was a startling doctrine to some of our precious little circle, and efforts were made to show that such were not the design and necessary tendency of human governments."

We have purposely italicised that portion of the above extract which is in brackets, for the purpose of directing the readers attention to the sentiments therein avowed-sentiments plainly subversive of all government, and too deeply dangerous, corrupting and revolutionary to be propogated under the sanction of any society which professes to do any good to mankind.

We know full well, that a portion of the members of those societies do not entertain such sentimentsbut we do know, that those who have hitherto been and the country friends, with many other of the memthe leaders of them, have not only avowed these, but bers were necessarily absent, yet upon adding up the other, and equally abhorrent doctrines. But we stop | contributions and pledges they were found to amount short in our remarks. Perhaps our readers are satisfied without our bringing forward other reasons for our preference of Colonization to Abolitionism. We will all have presented their offering and "all the tithes only yet append another extract from the same paper, and from the same author:

"The church and ministry were canvassed. Some of our circle thought these institutions, as now constituted, necessarily tend to subject man to the will ry of the former Pastor the lamented Henry L. Rice. of man, to take man out from God's dominion, and subject him to man's. It was thought that many ministers preached themselves rather than Christ, and ship, for its use, to be entitled the "Helffenstein Scholwere more anxious to establish their own than Christ's arship," as a token of affectionate regard for their or election purposes, will be regarded by him as cause influence over men. The domestic institution, though | present minister the Rev. Jacob Helffenstein and a designed by God to establish his authority over the world, and peculiarly adapted to this end, yet as now truth. managed, it was an engine to crush the soul and subiect it to man. At least, it does little towards con-

"Thus we settle the question, that God alone has of them. This would neither be profitable to, nor right of dominion over man—that he has never authorcalled for by our readers. But as we shall hereafter | ized man to exercise dominion over man in any formgive statistical and other information respecting the | not even parents over their children, for their duty is to efforts of Colonization, and thus employ a portion of subject their children, not to their own will but to trations of the gospel among themselves, this "little our columns in favor of this cause in preference to God's. Nor man over woman. Thus did we conclude, that no institution, designed or necessarily tending, like human governments and slavery, to subject 1. And here we might begin with stating. that man to the dominion of man, can be approved of God.

PASTORS AND CHILDREN.

Our readers will find an excellent article under this head in the Minister's Department. No one can read it with an unbiassed mind, without being sensibly impressed with the importance of pastoral atten- this flourishing institution on Thursday and Friday all the friends of Religion, viz: That by this means | tion to the children of the Church, in view of its influence both upon the children themselves and upon their parents. We commend it to the particular attention of all, and especially of those who sustain the

relation of pastor. It has often appeared to us that too little attention in the way of special pastoral efforts, is paid by many to the children and youth of the Church, and we have witnessed this want of attention with no little regret. Whilst familiar catechetical instruction secures the affections of the children for the pastor, and prepares them for profiting by his pulpit labors, it at the same time opens the most direct avenue to the heart, and brings the truth to bear upon it with power. Our Fathers, by whom the constitution of the Church was framed, were fully impresed with these truths, and society is, in fact, opposing the gospel, and opposing hence the special provision made in that instrument for the catechetical instruction of the young. Piety to be which that gospel is sent among the sable sons of genuine, permanent, and effective must be intelligent, and nothing is better calculated with the blessing of God, to produce such piety, than the system of instruction we are advocating. Those ministers who have given special attention to it, unanimously bear their testimony to its power in this respect, and have often been privileged to witness its glorious effects in the consistent and efficient piety of those who have been brought into the Church through its instrumentality. In view of these facts, it is difficult to conceive, how those pastors, who fail to attend to this part of their labor with a proper spirit as well as in form, or neglect it entirely, can reconcile their conductwith their consciences and a sense of duty; and it is our ardent wish, that all such may be led seriously to examine this subject, and to change their course of action with respect to it.

Feast of Languages at Rome. The Constitutionnel publishes a letter from Rome, which states that the feast of languages was celebrated on the 12th ult., at the college of the Propaganda. The festival commenced by a prologue in Latin, deshould do something. He cannot feel otherwise; livered by an Illyrian. A young man from New York | congregation after an effort of several days, about ten then recited a poem in Hebrew. Two Chaldeans speakout, especially at such a time: and the effect | a dialogue in the idiom of the Rabbis. Abd-Allahwill be ten times greater, than if a thousand abolition Assemani, a native of Lebanon, declaimed in Syrian the Lord had blessed their souls. One of this number, verse; and a young man from Bethlehem delivered bers, murderers," and such like; because he is for- a discourse in Samaritan. A Persian spoke in Chaldean. Two turks, one from Aleppo, another from Constantinople, declaimed in the Turkish poetry. Two young Indians of Pegus poke in Birman. Some Armenians read a Latin elegy, a discourse in ancient Greek, and verses in modern Greek. A Curd read verses in that language, remarkable for the hardness of the sound. An American of New Scotland, an him free in this land-it will not soon be the lidyl in Celtic. Afterwards followed Illyrian, Bulgarian, Polish, German, Dutch, English, and French. A negro from Godsciand spoke in Ammarien. An inhabitant of California sung a song in the barbarian dialect of his nation, accompanying himself with castagnettes. Joachim Kuso from the province of Ho-nan, spoke the language of his country composed entirely of monosyllables; a second speaking the Chinese of Canton. In fine, two other Chinese of Scian presented themselves in their national costume governmental relations as they now exist. As might and read verses in the idiom of their province, termiminating those academic exercises by a most harmonious Chinese song. The greater part of the auditors leaders) have made sad work with every institution understood but one word "alleluia," which occurred which seemed to stand in the way of their favorite | frequently. The loud applause bestowed by the vischeme. Thus, for instance, the sentiment that "all sitors, Catholic and Protestant, proved to those men are created free and equal," is stretched by young men how much their performance was admired. N. Y. Observer.

> JERUSALEM. The Jewish Intelligencer, for February, 184I, gives the following account of M. Guizot's proposal of the freedom of Jerusalem, under the equal protection of all the Powers, without supremacy of any one in particular, with liberty of religion.—"This idea was, for the first time, expressed at a public dinner, at which Mr. Eynard and M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were present; and it seemed even as if the latter was the first to start it. Mr. Eynard has since been extremely active in pursuing the matter. He has requested the editor of L'Esperance to write he has mentioned it in the highest quarter; and he ly interest, public opinion has the most happy influwould be a beautiful result, if Jerusalem was made free, and liberty restored to Zion."-ib.

CENTENARY DEPARTMENT.

Lebanon, Pa .-- In this congregation, including also a part of the Mount. Church, six Scholarships have been taken—several of them were taken by farmers an evidence, that this class of the community are erature and Religion-\$4300 are already subscribed.

The Ladies of the Lebanon congregation have nate as the "Hiester Scholarship," in remembrance of that pious, truly devoted and venerable servant of God, the Rev. William Hiester, for many years the pastor of that charge. We love to recall his memory. His sincerity—his meekness—his godly conver- sand, eight hundred and thirty-four as is supplied by sation and his holy life, are traits which were conspicuous in him. We have no doubt, but that his many fervent prayers, as well as his consistent life, are exerting their influence to this very day. "The memory of the just is blessed."

For the Weekly Messenger Church at Chambersburg.

This congregation held a Centenary meeting on Sabbath last, services were had in the morning in English and in the afternoon in the German language. Although the weather was exceedingly unfavorable, to Three Thousand two hundred & thirty-two Dollars. This amount will doubtless be greatly increased when are brought into the storehouse." The Ladies with their usual zeal, united in the subscription of a Scholarship in "Marshall College," for the use of the congregation to be named the "Rice Scholarship," in memo-The young men of the congregation with a like commendable spirit have subscribed a second Scholartestimonial of his zeal and devotedness in the cause of

The Centenary offering of this church may be viewed as small when placed aside of those of some quering the world to Christ. We concluded that when ever our love for any fellow being, whatever the congregation itself is comparatively weak, being officious part in attempts to influence the minds or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or have happened heretofore on the banks of the Ohio.

The Government, and paid for their services out of the Government, and paid for their services out of the Government, and paid for their services out of the Government, and paid for their services out of the Government, and paid for their services out of the Government, and paid for their services out of the Government, and paid for their services out of the Government, and paid for their services out of the Government, and paid for their services out of the Government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or have happened heretofore on the banks of the Ohio.

I Bdle. to Rev. Tho. Pomp, care of Mr. weigner, have happened heretofore on the banks of the Ohio.

I Bdle. to Rev. A. H. Kremer, Shippensburg, Pa.

Church is taken into account, it will be conceded that the Church at Chambersburg has not done bad, and that besides mantaining the regular stated minisflock" is ever ready to come up to the help when a demand is made to promote the interests of Zion.

N. H. * * This congregation sustains a minister alone. _ [Eds.

For the Weekly Messenger. CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

We had the pleasure of being among the number of hose who witnessed the Examination of the pupils of last, and cannot forhear expressing our heartfelt satisfaction with these exercises. We were aware that the valued principals, the Misses Pinneo, were indefatigable in their efforts to advance their pupils in the best of all earthly pursuits-knowledge: But we did not expect to find so elevated and thorough a course of instruction pursued, as we were convinced was the case, on this occasion. We do not wish to particularizebut would merely say, that in the higher branches, such as Algebra, History, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Composition, &c., the young Ladies acquitted hemselves in a remarkably satisfactory manner .-And indeed the same may be said of all the classes so far as the writer had an opportunity of judging, Upon the whole, we can truly say, that it is an honor to any place to have such a valuable nursery of all that adorns and ennobles the human mind in our midst. It is to be hoped that the Misses Pinneo, will continue to receive such a degree of encouragement in their laudable endeavors, as will satisfy them, that their arduous labors are properly appreciated by an enlightened community. We were pleased to learn that so large a number of pupils had been in attendance during the last session (about 60) and that some of these were from Somerset, Stoystown, Bedford, and other places at a distance. A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

Editorial Correspondence.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE. Bethlehem, (Ohio) March 19th, 1841. DEAR REFTHREN!

It always rejoices my soul and raises my drooping spirit to hear good tidings of Zion. Such tidings it is now my privilege to impart to the readers of the Messenger. I have had refreshing seasons in several of my congregations, since my return. In one souls could rise and by happy experience, add their testimony to the many thousands of christians, that an aged father, who had lived careless and unconcern. ed about his soul, was induced by a neighbour of his (a christian of course) to attend worship, and at that meeting it pleased the Lord to open his heart to attend to the concern of his soul. In a few days after. O what a delightful scene! he could hardly express his feeling of gratitude; he exclaimed again and again, "Oh Lord, how I do thank thee, that thou hast ever led me. to put a foot in this house."

At another protracted effort at which brother S Leiter, of Mansfield assisted me, about 60 anxious souls were led to enquire the way of salvation; quite a num ber of which professed and gave satisfactory evidence of their conversion. Such a blessed season I may truly say, I have never witnessed, not on account of the number that came forward, but on account of the feeling of love and union which pervaded the meeting. If the adage ever was applied with truth, it could be applied on this occasion; " How these christians love one another." The Lord was in our midst and has done marvelously. There is a promising prospect before us; the harvest I trust has only began. The ingathering will yet, by the blessing of God, be great. At the other meeting, which was in the village of Os naburg, where hitherto every effort has failed, thank God, the walls have been scaled; the enemy thrown into consternation and confusion, and about forty have taken sides with the Lord of hosts.

Your brother in the bonds of christian love, GEO. SCHLOSSER.

Domestic Intelligence.

Tavern Licenses in Pennsylvania .- The following is the act which lately passed the Legislature of this state, and by not being returned from the Governor within ten days, became a law without his signature. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylan article on the subject. He has seen several influ- vania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby cnacential persons who have partaken in the same desire; ted by the authority of the same.—That every person intending to apply for a tavern license in any city or doubts not but that France, if otherwise satisfied with | county of this commonwealth, from and after the first day of April next, shall give public notices of the same the Eastern question, will strongly and successfully support the project. He particularly desires that public opinion should be elucidated on the subject; where the application is made in any of the counties he still recollects how, when the question was of of this commonwealth, (if so many there be in said Greece, in which he then took and still takes a livetownship in six of the most public places, of which ence upon the governments. And certainly that fact an affidivit, together with a copy of the printed notice which shall be attached to the application (which publication shall be made nearest the place where such tavern is intended to be kept, and shall embrace the certificate required by the fourth section of the act passed the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, entitled an act relating to inns and taverns and so forth, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the first day of the term of the court to which the application shall be

Section 2. That the price of a license to keep an neither last nor least in furthering the cause of Lit- inn or tavern shall be as follows, viz: ten dollars for one year in all cases, where the adjusted valuation of pied or to be occupied for that purpose, shall not exrental above one hundred dollars; and so much of the tenth section of the act of March eleventh, one thouthis act, is hereby repealed.

Section 3. No house of entertainment shall be constructed to be an inn or tavern under the provisions of the laws of this commonwealth, except such as retail vinous, spirituous or other strong drinks, and the twelfth section of the act of March eleventh, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four, to which this is supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed. Section 4. If any person shall be convicted under the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, of retailing vinous, spirittous or other strong liquors by less measure than one quart without cense, such persons shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Circular. - Department of State, March 20th, 1841. To the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasu-

Sir.—The Presdent is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Govern-ment into conflict of the freedom of elections; and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your department of the public service that partizan inference in popular elections. hether of State officers or officers of this Government. and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or asessment on salaries or official compensation for party

of removal. It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of tional right of suffrage. But persons employed under

gard to the questions of modern Abolitionism for Col- act with reference to the will and pleasure of that being | subscriptions to the Seminary and college to the a- | tent with the spirit of the Constitution and the duties | mount of from 3 to 4000 and with contributions to all the various other benevolent institutions of the exercise of the elective franchise by the People shall sippi. be free from undue influences of official station and authority, opinion shall also be free among the officers and agents of the Government.

disbursing officers promptitude in rendering accounts. and entire punctuality in paying balances, v orously exacted. In his oninion it is time to-return in this respect, to the early practice of the Government and to hold any degree of delinquency on the part of those entrusted with the public money just cause of immediate removal. He deems the severe observance of this rule to be essential to the public service, as every dollar lost to the Treasury by unfaithfulness in office creates a necessity for a new charge upon the comprises the names of noblemen of various countries.

I have the honor to be, sir, your ob't serv't. DANIEL WEBSTER. [Similar letters have been addressed to other heads of Departments.

Appointments by the President .- John Chambers, to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

Otho H. W. Stull. to be Secretary of said Territo-Thomas B. Johnson, to be Marshall for said Ter-Cornelius Darragh, to be Attorney for the Western

District of Pennsylvania, Walter Forward, who was appointed to said office, having declined its accep-Charles Hopkins to be solicitor of the General Land

Loss of the Steamboat Randolph .- On Tuesday evening the steamboat John Randolph struck a snag during her passage up the river, a little above Carrollton, and vent down shortly after. The Courier states that the destruction of property is estimated of \$150,000—mostly insured. There were 300 hhds. of sugar on board. The boat was insured for 30,000, but cost more. A rumor prevails that a number of persons lost their lives-it does not appear to be confirmed.-New Orleans Bee, March 4.

Delirium Tremens no Apology for crime.—In the Court of Common pleas of this city, a case has juspeen tried which involved the question whether a lut natic can be held liable for his acts, in a civil action. For the evidence adduced, it appeared that on the 8th of July last, the plaintiff was passing by defendant's store, who called him in and accused him of having slandered a female member of his family. The plaintiff depied the accusation, and defendant took up a knife and inflicted so dreadful a wound in the plaintiff's neck and arm that he has not yet recovered from the effects of it, and probably never will. The defence set up was, that the defendant was insane at the time, and was consequently not responsible for his acts. In proof of this defence, several witnesses were called, rom whose evidence it appeared that the defendant was on the occasion in question laboring under delirium tremens. Verdict for plaintiff \$500.

The Governor Fenner .- John C. Carter, the mate of he ill fated Governor Fenner, [referred to in the foreign news in last week's paper,] and who, besides the captain, is the only survivor of the crew and passeners, is a native of Carlisle Pa. He, as well as the captain, escaped by leaping from the rigging of the sinking vessel upon the deck of the steam vessel with which the collision took place.

A magnificent meteor made its appearance off New Haven on Monday evening, the 15th instant. It was five or six times bigger than Venus, and illumined the

Church burned .- The Methodist Church in Akron,

Ohio, was consumed on the morning of Wednesday of last week. The Church cost \$3,300, and was insu-

Appointments by the President .- JAMES WATSON RI-LEY, Rogister of the Land Office at Lima, Ohio.—Nat.

Appointments .- There is reason to believe that the Hon. Philo. C. Fuller, Speaker of the Michigan Legislature, has been offered the appointment of second As sistant Post Master General.

The Amistad captives, with the exception of the three little girls, left here on Thursday, in the railroad cars for Parmington, where, we understand, they are to be placed on the farm of Vr. Williams, until capable of taking care of themselves .- New Haven Herald.

U. S. Bank .- A suit brought some short time ago by a citizen of Philadelphia against the Bank of the undersigned would again earnestly and affectionately United States, to recover payment on some of its notes, was decided in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia on monday. The decision is thus noticed in Thursday of April next, at 7 o'clock. P. M.—It is the Lodger: Decision on the United States Bank Citation Case .-

This morning, in the Court of Common Pleas Judge King read a very long opinion on the exceptions taken by the Bank of the United States to the proceedings prought against it under the "Resumption Resolutions" of 1841. These exceptions, as has been previously stated, were that the resolutions were ex post facto, mpaired the obligation of an existing contract, and were n collision with the constitutions of the State and The opinion of Judge King travelled over all the

oints of the issue, and appeared to be pretty well forified by precedent. In every aspect of the case he naintained that a'l the exceptions were well founded, ind the only remedy that was left the creditor was under the charter of the Bank, which subjects it to the penalty of twelve per cent. interest on every unsatisied demand for specie, and a forfeiture of charter is the refusal to pay continued over 90 days.

Chambersburg Saving Fund .-- A late decision of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia in regard to unincorporated Institutions, created some uneasiness in the minds of some of the friends of this institution. But we are happy in being able to say, that a bill has passed both Houses of our Legislature, which will prevent any losses that might have occurred, otherwise, to this popular Institution.

Encouragement of Temperance.-On Saturday the 26th ult., Lady Elizabeth Mathew entertained upwards of 300 members of the Temperance Society of Thomastown, and the surrounding neighbourhood, at her splendid castle, Thomastown. The dinner was sumptuous, consisting of the choicest meats and delicacies; the supper, served up at 9, was magnificent; the decorations were tastefully arranged, and the party enjoy ed themselves to a very late hour. Lady Mathew. when receiving her guests, addressed them nearly as follows:-"I am very happy to see you all assembled the yearly rental of the house and the property occu- here, having so faithfully kept the pledge you gave to my worthy friend, Father Mathew, who I resubscribed a Scholarship, which they wish to desig- coed one hundred dollars; in all cases exceeding one gret to say has not been able to come. I am sure you hundred dollars and not above two hundred dollars, will feel the good effects of it, and I trust in God that dollars and the additional sum of four per cent on the spend a happy evening. God bless you all."—Tipperary Free Press.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph. HIGH WATER.

The Susquehanna.-The warm weather has melted the snow on the mountains and filled the streams, which take their rise among them, and flow along their borders. In the early part of last week the Susque hanna felt the influence of this mass of water, and be gan to rise. Yesterday it was fifteen feet some inches above low water mark, and still rising.

The engine at the water works is under water; and we learn that the turnpikes along the Susquehanna and Juniata, above this place, where located on the low bank of these rivers, have two or three feet of water over them, and of consequence delaying the mails. The Harrisburg and Lancaster rail road, at three miles be low us, has the river running over it to the depth of a foot, and the stream has entered the canal a short distance above the same point. The Paxton creek has submerged all the ground be-

tween the canal on the eastern borders of the town over to the hill, and every thing that will float is upor the surface. Much damage has been done to the brick yards, shops, fences, &c. in the way of the risc. A part of the stone bridge at the foot of Second str has given way, and houses at the same point have been

vacated. Should the water continue to accumulate much damage will, we fear, be done to our public works. and as it is, much delay has arisen to transporters, or account of the impassable condition of the river at, and the tow path below Clark's Ferry. P.S. We have just learned that the canal has given way three miles below this town, at the Black Bear-

the canal and river being united. The breaches are

The Season in the West .- The Cincinnatti Gazette his opinions respecting public men or public measures of Saturday says :-- We have summer weather here, or in the exercise, to the fullest degree, of the constitution advance of the usual period of spring warmth. Our market is filled with greens, salads, radishes, &c.; gar

supposed to be of serious extent.

The late accounts from Florida give out a well

An Ex-President of a Bank in Trouble.-Alonzo F Weed, ex-President of the Bank of Millington, Mary The President wishes it further to be announced and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and dishursing officers promotively in the collecting and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and dishursing officers promotively in the collecting and di institution to the amount of \$10,000 and upwards.

> A Society has been formed at Rome, for the publica tion of a complete and uniform edition of the Fathers down to the twelth century, under the title of Patrum omnium opera quæ supersunt universa, Rome, 1840 Several learned men of different religious orders have promised their assistance; and the list of guarantees for the fulfilment of the conditions of the undertaking The collection is to be published at Rome, where the greatest facilities for the collection of MSS, and securing the superintendence of men of ability exists. It is to be issued in quarto volumes of 120 sheets each, and containing at least 960 pages; a double index arranged alphabetically, and in the order of the subjects will be appended to each volume, with a double title page-one for the collection, the other for the particular work to which it belongs'; twelve volumes will appear in each year, and twice that number if a large number of subscribers can be obtained; an annual premium of 2,000 Roman crowns is secured in favor of the first 2,700 subscribers; each volume will cost about 14 francs: according to the wish of the subscribers, the copies will be drawn in Latin only or in Greek and Latin. The former series will occupy, it is thought, about 200 volumes, andthe latter about 300.—Philad. Standard.

Norris's Locomotives .- Every one has heard of Norris's Locomotives; but the extent to which they are manufactured, is hardly credible. This gentle man's establishment is at Bush Hill, near Philadelphia, where he can furnish a new locomotive to order in less than a month. In 1839, he built 48, in 1840, 44, and this year has orders for 50. Since the commencement of the business, he has built 139 engines in all, of which 16 were for Gloncester Railway, England; 3 for the Berlin and Potsdam Railroad, Prussia; 3 for the Berlin and Stettion Railroad, Prussia; 10 for the Berlin and Frankfort Railroad, Prussia and Germany; 3 for the Emperor Ferdinand's Railroad, Vienna, Austria; I model, for the Royal Prussian Museum, Berlin; 1 for the Emperor of Russia, and the rest for home use. The yearly receipts of this part of his business, have averaged about \$400,000 for the last

Rohan Potatoes and Chinese Corn .- A writer in the Albany Cultivator gives a sad account of the rapid degeneracy of the Chinese or tree corn and the Rohan potatoe. The first year he gathered from one acre of the tree corn 105 bushels; the second year only 25 bushels. The first year he dug 800 bushels of Rohan potatoes per acre; the second only 30.

A free State. There is not a distillery in the state of Delaware; at least we see it so stated in one of our exchange papers, If this be true, our little neighbor may hold up her head.

The Queen city of the West .- The population of Cin cinnati, is stated at 46,382. With its suburban villages and liberties, the population of the Queen City numbers upwards of 50,000—or as the Chronicle of the City states, just one thousand inhabitants, for each vear of its being.

The Vermont University, at Burlington, has 160 pupils. A donation of \$30,000 has recently been made to it, by Mr. Williams, a citizen of the State. Its Library contains 10.000 volumes.

Altered hills .- Some one dollar bills of the bank o he State of New York, have been altered into tens.

Notices.

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

Several months ago, the undersigned were request ed to address a Circular to the different Ministers of the Gospel and other friends of the Bible cause, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of each neighborhood, township or village in the county, as 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 thing further, until these reports are received, the

desirable that the reports be received before, or at least on that day. In behalf of the Franklin Bible Society.

JNO. HOFFMAN, BENJ. S. SCHNECK, FREDK. SMITH. BROWNLEE ON BAPTISM,

WITH AN APPENDIX, ON FEET-WASHING, BY A MINISTER OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH. This popular work has left the Press, and may b

had in a few days at the Publication Office, and at the following places-Chambersburg, Henry Smith.

Philadelphia, D. Weidner, 62, North 4th street.

Pittsburgh, B. A. Fahnestock, Druggist. Price-in plain binding \$2 75 per dozen-extra binding \$3 per dozen.

*_** As we have publised a limited edition, those who wish to procure the above work had best send in

their orders soon TERMS :- Cash.

Hymenial.

Married, On the 24th ult. by the Rey. J. N. Hoffman, Mr. ALFRED S. SENER, merchant, of Carlisle, to MISS ANN E. daughter of the late Benjamin Ober, of Lancaster Pa.

On Tuesday the 20th ult. By the Rev. William C. Ben net, Mr. CHRISTIAN BOWERMASTER, to MISS CATHA RINE MILLER, all of Newville, Pa. On the 25th ult. by the Rev. J. G. Wolff Mr. HENRY NICHODEMUS merchat, to MRS, WEISEL only daughter of Mr. Solomon Reimund of Bedford Pa.

Acknowledgements.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev J. Sechler (1 sub. J. H. Smith; Christian Hess; Henry Eckert; J. B. Orr; Charles K. Heeb-ner; Rev. E Heiner; Rev. J. H. Bomberger; Geo. A. Achenbach, Philip Kornman; H. Stafford; Edwin A. Achendach, rump Aormman; H. Stafford; Edwin D. Spinner (I sub.) Geo. Kealhofer; John Stever; D. Weyandt, Rev. Peter S. Fisher (2 subs.) John Moore; Rev. D. Tobias (I sub.) J. Brubaker; J. Hipple, Rev. J. G. Wolff—it was credited 285—the German Minutes have been sent. Rev. J. Cares, (1 NG-Our friend in North Carolina who requested us

to send him a copy of the "Church Harmony" is informed, that we cannot send it by mail—and do not know of any opportunity.

MONIES RECEIVED. By Rev. J. Sechler from Christian Wirt (Hanover) Henry Wirt 2, and Rev. J. Sechler 2. From Geo. Kealhofer (Hagerst.) 2;

Acamoier (Hagerst.) 2;
A. Cramer (Middlew.) 1, G. L. Eckert (Williamst.) 5. Jas P. M'Ilvain 2 25 & H. Eckert 2 75.
Mrs. Isab. Reed, (Ad. Co.) 250; Charles Baltzell,
(Balt.) Jacob Smith, M. Eichelberger, J. J. Myer,
and P. Entler, each 2. Jacob Smith (Chamb.) 2. Geo. Dice (Ship.) H. Miller, jr. (Waynesb.) 2 John Darby, (Fayettv.) 3; Henry Welsh, Philad. 2...

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION. Received of Mrs. Ann Sechler in redemption of her pledge to the \$500 Mrs. Elizabeth Heyser for do 5 00

J. Helffenstein. Treasurer. PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Received from Rev. P. S. Fisher, the balance his subscription of \$50 00 Barnard Wolff, Treas'r. Print. Estab. G. R. C.

Received from the Sabbath School Missionary Society of the German Reformed Church, Harrisburg, Pa. Rev. John F. Mesick, pastor, per Geo. Z. Kunkie. Lowis Denig, Treasurer.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

BOOKS FORWARDED.

1 Box to D. Weidner, Bookseller, per R. Road, 1 Bdle. to Rev. Tho. Pomp, care of Mr. Weidner,

MARKET PRICES. Baltimore. Wheat, per barrel \$1 2 50 2 00, 90 50 44 25 \$7 a 12 00 1 25 4 25 Rye, Corn, Wheat, GRAIN Rye. Corn, do. do. do. Oats, BACON. PLASTER. FLAXSEED. CLOVER SEED. per cwt. per ton par bushel

Advertisements:

April 5, 1841.

THE MANAGERS of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of 3 per cent for the last Six Months, on all Weekly deposites, remaining in the Funds, which will be paid to the Depositors, on or after the 24th inst.

By order,

H. CRAWFORD, TREASURER.

Sixth Annual Statement of the CHAMBERSBURG SAVING FUND SOCIETY

April 5th 1841. To Weekly deposites remaining. Special " " Transient " " Small potes out Balance on profit and less

\$107,130 67 By Bills & Notes outstanding \$101,128 \$107,930 67

THE SCHMINARY, MERCERSBUG, PA.
THE SCHMER SESSION, Of Mrs. Young's Select BoardingSchool, will open on Monday, May 2d. As some vacanetes
will occur at the close of the present Session, (April, 7th) a
few new Boarders may then be received into the family.
In Music, Languages, and the higher branches of English education, the same gentlemen who have hitherto taught in this Seminary will continue to give instruction. Latin, German, F. eng or Spanish will be taught by e (perienced teachers The regular studies for the ensuing session will be,

First Class. Legendre's Geometry, Dillaway's Roman Antiquities, Whate

Davies' Algebra, Emerson's Arithmetic, 3d part, Smellie's Phil. Nat. His. Worcester's History and Geogrophy, Composi-tion. Second Class,

"Third Class. Worcester's Geography, Parley's Common School History, Town's Analysis, Parker's Grammar, 21 part, Adams Arith-

Fourth Class,

Parker's Grammar, 1st part, Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d part, Olney's Geography, Parley's first book of History. TERMS: Boarding and Washing,.... Mercersburg, April 7th, 1841.—6t.

Sacred Music. "The Church Harmony."

THE PROPRIETOR of the "Church Harmony" would here by 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.

Bavid Weither,
Geo. W. Mentz & Son,
Daniel Schneck,
John Ritter—Reading,
John Bear—Lancaster.
E. M. Pollock, Harrishnis.

John Bear—Lancaster.
E. M. Pollock, Harrisburg
G. S. Peters, Harrisburg
Reily & Voglesong—York.
Samuel H. Buehler—Gettysburg.
James Loudon—Carfisle.
Joseph Cort—Greensburg.
H. W. Caufman—Pittsburg, Pa.
Publication Rooms Lutheran Book Co.—Baltin

John Markel & Sons-Frederick. Wm. Stewart.—Hagerstown.
Isaac Baugher.—Emmitsburg, Md.
Orders for the work will be attended to at the above places.

HENRY SMITH. March 31, 1241. MIEVY PUBLICATIONS. TUST PUBLISHED and for sale by D. Weidner, No. 62,

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale by D. Weiduer, No. 62,
North 4th street, Philadelphia
Papism in the 19th Century in the United States, Being select contributions to the papal Controversy ourning 1835 and 40, By R. J. Breckensidge.
Lectures on Romanism, By Rev. J. F. Berg.
Breckenridge's Foreign Travels in France, Germany, BRECKENRINGES FOREIGN TRAVELS IN FRANCE, GERMAN, 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 INTRODUCLICON, By Rev. Cyrus Mason.

PICTORIAL CHOCRAPHY.

BY S. G. GOODRICH.

[Known to the public more familiarly as Peter Parley.] A PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY of THE WORLD; compris-ING A SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY. POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC: Including a Physical, Political, and Statistical account of the Earth and its various Divisons, with numerous sketches from recent travels: and illustrated by more than 1000 Engravings of manners, customs, curiosities, cities, edifices, ruins, beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles. rees, plants, fruits, &c.; with a copious Index, answering

the purpose of a Gazetteer. To be had of the Agent, Mr. ALDEN, who will remain Mr. Culbertson's Hotel a few days. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the work .- Price, \$6. March, 24.

ENTENARY HYMNS, For sale at the Book Store of Henry Smith. Chambersburg, March 24, 1841.

WHIDDLETOWN VALLEY LAND FOR SALE. The Industry was a moderate expense be made into fine thrown, at a moderate expense be made into fine the valley is superior, and but bit ledges with the farm abounds with the largest collection of BLOODED CATTLE over offered in this State, the pedigree of which will be furnished from the Herd Book on the day of sale.

COVINGTON.—Containing 4524 Acres of 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 te can be thrown. 70 acres are in first rate Timothy, 15 in orchard grass well set and in prime order. A considerable part under Post and Rail tocust and chesnut fence. The rest of the cleared land may at a moderate expense be made into fine timothy measlow. For corn, wheat, eats and clover no land in the Valley is superior, and but little equal. There are now seeded 147 bushels wheat and 20 bushels rye, whick-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 LMPROVEMENTS consist of a LARGE TWO STORY COMMODIOUS BRIUK DWELLING, faithful the state of the purchaser.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a LARGE TWO STORY COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING, faithfally built and in complete order, an OVER-fally built and in complete order, an OVER-fall of SEER'S-HOUSE, a large first rate BARN, STABLES, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, CORN-and and a great variety of other necessary BUILDINGS, a first rate GARDEN, abounding with Strawberries, Rasberries, &c. &c. A large young apple ORCHARD with the most choice Pippins and other desirable apples; a splendid young PEACH-ORCHARD of the most approved kinds, the most delicious cherries, plams, 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 climater, 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 conveniently and advantageously divided into two fewers. There are 80. 10 FIRST RATE FARM HANDS that

by all who have been on the premises as one of the most desirable FARMS in Frederick or Washington County.

It can be conveniently and advantageously divided into two farms—There are 8 or 10 FIRST RATE FARM HANDS that the purchaser of the farm can thave, with their families if desired, or they will be sold separately, not to go out of the State. One very valuable hand that has about ten years to 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 cross-s of the Allerney short horn Durhams, Devons, Holstein, Tecswater, &c. &c.; 2 full blooded short horn DURHAM BULLS, 1 rising 3 years old; 20 to 25 yearlings, part full blood Devons, the other 3 years of yearious crosses. A valuable flock of about 100 SHEEP, various crosses, South Down, Merino, &c.

Covincton is 13 miles south west of Frederick City, 6 miles east of Harper's Ferry, ahout 2 miles from the Baltimore nn.1 Ohio Rall Roal and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

OAKLAND MILLS AND FARM on the Catactin Creek located \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of a mile from the Rail Road and Canal, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ miles west of the Point of Rocks. There are in this Farm 100 acres of land, the greater part cleared, This farm is hilly, but very fertile, and equal to any land in the valley for wheat or clover road nother symptom.

ALSO

of land, the greater part cleared. This farm is hilly, but very fertile, and equal to any land in the valley for wheat or clover and perhaps superior.

There is on this property a comfortable 2 STORY LOG HOUSE, a new LOG BARN, STORY LOG HOUSE, a new LOG BARN, STABLES, &c. &c. The Mill is well located the superior of the same that the same that the same that it is at present out of order, but grinding carn and meal and chopping rye. The data is the best on the Catoctin Crock; the water ample afforting a good supply when almost all the other Mills on the Creek are deficient. There are 'A bushels of Wheat and 26 bushels Rye sown on this farm, the balance of the cleared land is in fine clover. I consider the preperty of great value for milling or manufacturing purposes, and the most desirable water power property on the Catoctis Stream, or perhaps in the country.

Any information in relation to the above property will be given by James Howard. Est. 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 Slock, Farming Utensile, Honsehold Furniture, &c. all sams under \$50, cash, above that amount 6 months credit, with approved endorsed agotes, bearing interest.

W. R. STUART, Agent

ing interest. W. R. STUART, Agent

Covington Farm, Near Petersville, Frederick County...

Poetry.

From the Boston Recorder COLLOQUY. Thou, who look'st to Cæsar's seat, Claiming to be called a King; Yet for purple, sceptre, ring, Showest coarsest covering, Crownless head and naked feet; Wanderer! for sedition ripe Poverty's true prototype; Monarch! with no lictors, guards; Lauded not by courtly bards; With no symbol, save a scrip; With no herald, save the lip Of these stricken fishermen: Thou! whom stirr'd Jerusalem Sees a prisoner forlorn; Hither dragged in scorn; Houseless, homeless one Thou God's Son? Thou claim the diadem? Hunted by the base, Spit upon the face, Scourged, a very slave. Canst thou save? Prisoned at my palace gates, Where Justice waits The traitor. Thou Of open brow. And all unblushing face, Who canst our temple rase, And in three days, each tower Build again, with devilish power; Art thou, a wretch, undone Whom Jew and Gentile shun. On whom the thief hath trod, Indeed the Blessed Son

Of God? JESUS. I Am! and listen, Priest! Who countest me as least; Who dost the Judge assume : Exulting at my doom; Who seest me thus uncrowned. With malefactors bound: Where at thy palace gates Stern Justice waits The Traitor. Now Listen! for thou Shalt stand When at the high right hand Of Power, I sit, as Son, My rebel kingdom won: What time men leave their shrouds Heaven lost, hell gained; Thyself, a trembling one, Myself the Judge on clouds: The Universe arraigned Before my righteous bar, While every world that seemed a star Shall crisp in flame; Thou shalt behold my Name, And know, indeed, the Lamb, Slain, vainly, for thy sin, Who lost that thou might'st win Is He! Son of the Blessed! Who now the High Priest answerest

Religious.

For the Weekly Messenger. FREE GRACE. CONCLUDED.

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.

19. But fifthly, This doctrine not only tends to destroy Christian holines, happiness, and all ye that are weary and heavy laden." If, ment to abound in all good works, and in all good works, but hath also a direct and mani- then, you say he calls those that cannot holiness; and it is a well spring of joy, of the stay and support of her age. fest tendency to overthrow the whole Chris- come; those whom he knows to be una- happiness also, to our great and endless comtian revelation. The point which the wisest ble to come; those whom he can make able fort. This is worthy of God; it is every ers most industriously labour to prove, is that the Christian revela- describe greater insincerity? You represent nature. It gives us the nobles view both of tion is not neccessary. They well know, him as mocking his helplesss creatures, by his justice, mercy, and truth. To this agrees could they once show this, the conclusion offering what he never intends to give. You the whole scope of Christian revelation, as would be too plain to be denied; "If it be not describe him as saying one thing, and mean-well as all the parts thereof. To this Moses neccessary, it is not true." Now this fundamental point you give up.. For supposing that eternal, unchangeable decree, one part of manking must be saved though the Christian revelation were not in being, and the other part of mankind must be damned, notwithstanding that revelation. And what would an infidel desire more? You allow him all sent unto thee, how often would I have gath- zekiel: (to cite one prophet for all:) "The he asks. In making the gospel thus unnecessary to all sorts of men, you give up the whole | not;" athelasa-kai ouk athelasate. Now | not bear [eternally] the iniquity of the father. christian cause. "O tell it not in Gath! Pub- if you say, they would, but he would not, The righteousness of the rigteous shall be uplish it not in the streets of Askelon! lest the vou represent him (which who could hear?) on him, and the wickedness of the wicked daughters of the uncircumcised rejoice;" lest as weeping crocodile's tears: weeping over shall be upon him," chap. xviii, 20. Thus the sons of unbelief triumph!

20. And as this doctrine manifestly and directly tends to overthrow the whole Christian revelation, so it does the same thing, by plain | think might make the ears of a Christian to | 30, "God commandeth all men every where consequence, in making that revelation con-tingle! But there is yet more behind; for to repent;"-"all men, every where;" every tradict itself. For it is grounded on such an Just as it honours the Son, so doth this doc- man in every place, without any exception, interpretation of some texts (more or fewer it | trine honour the Father. It destroys all his | either of place or person- Thus St. James : matters not) as flatly contradicts all the other attributes at once: it overturns both his jus- "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of texts, and indeed the whole scope and tenor tice, mercy, and truth; yea, it represents the God, who giveth to all men liberally, and up- humble followers of Christ. You will readiof Scripture. For instance: the asserters of most holy God as worse than the devil, as braideth not, and it shall be given him," James this doctrine interpret that text of Scripture, both more false, more cruel, and more unjust. i, 6. Thus St. Peter: 2 Pet. iii, 9, "The "Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated." as implying, that God in a literal sense hated hath never said, "He willeth all men to be but that all should come to repentance." And Esau, and all the reprobated from eternity. saved:" more unjust; because the devil thus St. John: "If any man sin, we have an her peace, should break in blessings on her Now what can possibly be a more flat con- cannot, if he would, be guilty of such injus- advocate with the Father; and he is the pro- head. The vessel was for years on the Medtradiction than this, not only to the whole tice as you ascribe to God, when you say, that pitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, litterranean station, & engaged in some bloody scope and tenor of Scripture, but also to all God condemned millions of souls to everlast- but for the sins of the whole world," 1 John those particular texts which expressly declare, | ing fire, prepared for the devil and his angels, | ii, 1, 2. "God is love?" Again: they infer from that for continuing in sin, which, for want of that text, "I will have mercy on whom I will have | grace he will not give them, they cannot avoid: | Ye cannot charge your death upon him! mercy," Rom. ix, 15, that God is love only and more cruel; because that unhappy spirit Have I any pleasure at all, that the wicked to some men, viz. the elect, and that he hath "seeketh rest and findeth none;" so that his should die, saith the Lord God? Ezekiel mercy for those only; flatly contrary to which own restless misery is a kind of temptation xviii. 23, &c. Repent, and turn from all is the whole tenor of scripture, as is that ex- to him to tempt others. But God resteth in your transgressions: so iniquity shall not be press declaration in particular, "The Lord is his high and holy place; so that to suppose your ruin. Cast away from you all your his works." Psalm exlv, 9. Again: they in- and pleasure, happy as he is, to doom his -for why will ye die, oh house of Israel? fer from that and the like texts, "It is not of creatures, whether they will or no, to endless For I have no pleasure in the death of him him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but | misery, is to impute even to the great enemy | that dieth, saith the Lord God. Wherefore spect from all eternity. Nay, but who re- hear!) as more cruel, false, and unjust than plieth against God now? You now contrathe devil! dict thewhole oracles of God, which declare throughout, "God is no respecter of persons," | ed in the horrible decree of predestination !-Acts x, 34; There is no respect of persons And here I fix my foot. On this I join issue with him," Rom. ii, 11. Again: from that with every asserter of it. You represent text,-"The children being not yet born, nei- God as worse than the devil; more false, ther having done any good or evil, that the more cruel, more unjust. But you say, you purpose of God according to election might will prove by Scripture. Hold! What will stand not of works, but of him that calleth; | you prove by Scripture? That God is worse it was said unto her, [unto Rebecca,] the el- than the devil? It cannot be. Whatever der shall serve the younger;"-you infer, that that Scripture proves, it never can prove this; our being predestinated, or elect, no way de- whatever its true meaning be, this cannot be on the foreknowledge of God: flatly contra- its true meaning. Do you ask, What is its true ry to this are all the Scriptures; and those meaning then? If I say, I know not, you in particular, " Elect according to the fore- have gained nothing; for there are many knowledge of God," 1 Pet. i, 2: "Whom he scriptures, the true sense whereof neither you did foreknow, he also did predestinate," Rom. nor I shall know, till death is swallowed up

4. Flatly contrary to your interpretation of scripture can prove predestination.

tasted death for every man," Heb. ii. 9.

have gathered you together and ye would not," Matt. xxiii, 37.

23. Thus manifestly does this doctrine tend to overthrow the whole Christian revelation, by making it contradict itself : by giving such an interpretation of some texts, as flatly contradicts all the other texts, and indeed the God or ye shall utterly perish! But whither whole scope and tenor of Scripture; -an abundant proof that it is not of God. But neither | Down to hell? He is there also. Ye cannot is this all: for, seventhly, it is a doctrine full flee from an omnipresent, almighty tyrant. of blasphemy; of such blasphemy as I should And whether ye flee or stay, I call heaven dread to mention, but that the honor of our his throne and earth his footstool, to witness gracious God, and the cause of his truth will against you, ye shall perish, ye shall die not suffer me to be silent. In the cause of eternally. Sing, oh hell, and rejoice, ye that God, then, and from a sincere concern for the are under the earth! for God, even the mighglory of his great name. I will mention a few tv God, hath spoken, and devoted to death horrible doctrine. But first, I must warn ev- unto the going down thereof! Here, oh tion the blaspemy of others. And the more yet unborn, before ever they had done good or you are grieved with them that do thus blaswhat they do. 24. This premised, let it be observed, that

as if he was willing that all men should be did foreknow, he did predestinate," was insaved. Therefore, to say he was not willing | deed from everlasting; this, whereby all who cannot be denied that the gracious words standeth fast, even as the moon, and as the him as a gross deceiver of the people. You eternal, as is the being of God that gave it. cannot deny that he says, "Come unto me, This decree yields the strongest encourageto come; but will not; how is it possible to way consistent with all the perfections of his ing another; as pretending the love which he and all the prophets bear witness, and our had not. Him, in "whose mouth was no blessee Lord and all his apostles. Thus Moguile," you make full of deceit, void of com- ses, in the name of his Lord, "I call heaven mon sincerity; -- then especially, when, and earth to record against you this day, drawing nigh the city, he wept over it, and that I have set before you life and death, said, "Oh Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that blessing and cursing; therefore choose life, killest the prophets, and stonest them that are that thou and thy seed may live." Thus Eered thy children together,—and ye would soul that sinneth, it shall die: the son shall the prey which himself had doomed to des- our blessed Lord: "If any man thirst let him truction!

25. Such blasphemy this, as one would Thus his great apostle, St. Paul, Acts. xvii, More false; because the devil, liar as he is, Lord is not willing that any should perish, loving to every man, and his mercy is over all him, of his own mere motion, of his pure will transgressions whereby we have transgressed, of God that showeth mercy," He that show- of God and man. It is to represent the Most turn yourselves, and live ye." "As I live, of for some time- It is of an old, practical,

26. This is the blasphemy clearly contain-

John ii, 2; "He [the living God] is the Sa- hath taken thy work out of thine hands; and great reason why many young people receive viour of all men," I Tim. iv. 10; "He gave that he doeth it much more effectually? Thou, so little profit from the pulpit discourse of their 22. If you ask, why then are not all men be can irresisistably destroy both body and to prepare the soil for the seed; to prepossess saved ? The whole law and the testimony an- soul in hell! Thou canst only entice; but his them in favour of the substance and mode of swer, first, not because of any decree of God; unchangeable decree, to leave thousands of his teaching. That minister who desires not because it is his pleasure they should die; souls in death, compels them to continue in that his preaching may make the deepest and for, "as I live, saith the Lord God," "I have sin, till they drop into everlasting burnings. most favourable impression on the minds of no pleasure in the death of him that dieth," Thou temptest; he forceth us to be damned; the children and young people of his charge, Ezek. xviii. 32. Whatever be the cause of for we cannot resist his will. Thou fool, is an infatuated man, regardless of all the their perishing, it cannot be his will if the or | why goest thou about any longer, seeking | dictates of reason, experience, and the word acles of God are true; for they declare, "He whom thou mayest doyour? Hearest thou is not willing that any should perish, but that not that God is the devouring lion, the desall should come to repentance," 2 Pet. iii. 9; troyer of souls, the murderer of men? Mo-"He willeth that all men should be saved." loch caused only children to pass through the And they, secondly, declare what is the cause fire; and that fire was soon quenched: or, why all men are not saved, namely, that they the corruptible body being consumed, its torwill not be saved: so our Lord expressly; ment was at an end; but God, thou art told, "Ye will not come to me that ye may have by his eternal decree, fixed before they had life," John v. 40. "The power of God is done good or evil, causes not only children of present to heal" them, but they will not be a span long, but the parents also, to pass healed. "They reject the counsel," the mer- through the fire of hell, the fire which never ciful counsel of God "against themselves," as shall be quenched; and the body which is did their stiff necked forefathers. And there- cast thereinto, being now incorruptible and fore they are without excuse; because God immortal, will be ever consuming and never would save them but they would not be saved: | consumed, but 'the smoke of their torment,' this is the condemnation, "How often would I because it is God's good pleasure, ascendeth up for ever and ever.' '

28. Oh how would the enemy of God and man rejoice to hear these things were so! How would he cry aloud and spare not! How would he lift up his voice and say, "To your tents, oh Israel! Flee from the face of this will ye flee? Into heaven? He is there. of the horrible blasphemies, contained in this thousands of souls, from the rising of the sun ery one of you that hears, as ye will answer death, is thy sting! They shall not, cannot it at the great day, not to charge me (as some) escape, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken

have done) with blaspheming, because I men- it. Here, oh grave, is thy victory! Nations evil, are doomed never to see the light of life, pheme, see that ye "confirm your love to- but thou shalt gnaw upon them for ever and wards them" the more, and that your hearts ever: Let all those morning stars sing togethdesire, and continual prayer to God, be, er, who fell with Lucifer, son of the morning! "Father, forgive them, for they know not Let all the sons of hell shout for joy! For

the decree is past, and who can disannul it?' 29. Yea, the deccree is past: and so it was this doctrine represents our blessed Lord, before the foundation of the world. But what "Jesus Christ, the righteous," "the only be- | decree? Even this; "I will set before the gotten Son of the Father, full of grace and sons of men, life and death, blessing and curtruth," as a hypocrite, a deceiver of the peo-sing.' And the soul that chooseth life and ple, a man void of common sincerity. For it shall live, as the soul that chooseth death shall cannot be denied, that he every where speaks die." This decree, whereby "whom God that all men should be saved, is to represent suffer Christ to make them alive are "elect, him as a mere hypocrite and dissembler. It according to the foreknowledge of God," now which came from his mouth. are full of invi- faithful witnesses in heaven; and when heatations to all sinners. To say then, he did ven and earth shall pass away, yet this shall not intend to save all sinners, is to represent not pass away, for it is as unchangeable and

come unto me and drink," John vli, 37.

30. Oh hear ye this, ye that forget God! death of the wicked .- Turn ye, turn ye, from house of Israel ?" Ezekil xxxiii. 11.

Minister's Department.

PASTORS AND CHIDREN.

The pastor who neglects the religious trainin victory. But this I know, better it were to catechise them: to render them familiar tation, to which he has implicitly adhered 21. And, "the same Lord over all is rich to say it had no sense at all, than to say it with his person, his modes of thinking and from that time to the present, which is forty in mercy to all that call upon him," Rom. x. had such a sense as this. It cannot mean, speaking, and to imbue their minds with those | years, and his success is the best comment 12: But you say, no; he is such only to whatever it mean besides, that the God of elementary principles of divine knowledge, on the worth of the experiment. His mode those for whom Christ died. And those are truth is a liar. Let it mean what it will, it which will prepare them to hear him in the was as follows: having divided his farm into not all, but only a few, whom God hatli cho- cannot mean that the Judge of the world is pulpit with intelligence, with respect and with eight fields of an equal size, as near as possisen out of the world; for he died not for all, unjust. No scripture can mean that God is profit. If a preacher wished for the most fa- ble, three of those fields were sowed with but only for those who were "chosen in him not love, or that his mercy is not over all his vourable opportunity conceivable for prepar- wheat each year, one with rye, one planbefore the foundation of the world," Eph. i. works: that is, whatever it mean besides, no ing the youth of his charge to listen to his ted with corn, two in clover, and one an

the New Testament; as are in particular ever I love the persons who assert it) I abhor ted to his purpose, than to meet them by them- fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasthose texts; - Destroy not him with thy the doctrine of predestination; a doctrine, selves, once every week, in a paternal and ture, both of which are ploughed as soon after meat, for whom Christ died," Rom. xiv, 15; upon the supposition of which, if one could affectionate manner, to teach them the elementhe harvest as possible, and prepared for a clear proof that Christ died, not only for possibly suppose it for a moment, (call it e- tary principles of that system which his dis- wheat in the fall. All the manure which is those that are saved, but also for them that lection, reprobation or what you please, for courses from the pulpit are intended to ex- made on the farm for one year is hauled in the perish;] he is "The Saviour of the world," all comes to the same thing,) one might say plain and inculcate; thus to accustom them to spring on the field intended for open fallow, John iv, 42; he is "The Lamb of God that to our adversary the devil, "Thou fool, why his topics, his phraseology, his manner, his which is then ploughed, and after one or two taketh away the sins of the world, 'John i. 29; dost thou roar about any longer? Thy lying whole course of instruction, and prepare them cross ploughings through the summer, is also "He is the propitiation, not for our sins only, in wait for souls is as needless and useless as to receive the richest benefit from his public sown with wheat in the fall. The field on but also for the sins of the whole world," I our preaching Hearest thou not, that God discourses.—There can be no doubt that one which the rye is sown is that from which a himself a ransom for all," 1 Tim. ii, 6; "He with all thy principalities and powers, canst ministers is, that he has taken so little pains on the field from which rye had been taken the only so assault that we may resist thee; but to open their minds by previous instruction; year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughof God, if he does not employ himself diligently in labouring to pave the way for their reception of his more moral and public instruction. Young people thus prepared to attend on his preaching, will, of course, understand it better; receive it more readily and respectfully; and be more likely, by the grace of God, to lay it up in their hearts, and practise t in their lives. The pastor who neglects the religious in-

struction of the children of his flock, neglects one of the most direct and powerful means of winning the parents themselves to the knowledge and love of the Gospel. It cannot have escaped the notice of any attentive observer of human affairs, that there is no avenue to the diligent and affectionate attention to their I they could often bear to be themselves neglected, if their beloved children be followed with manifestations of interest and good will. And, on the other hand, if they see their childthing in their view can atone for this negligence. Instances of the most striking character have occured, in which parents appeared to receive the strongest impressions in favour of particular ministers, and in favour of he cause in which they were engaged, chiefly ecause those ministers had given their children affectionate parental counsel and instruction, and appeared to manifest a peculiar interest in their temporal and eternal welfare. Nor is this all. It is undoubtedly a fact, that, in some cases, one of the best methods of addressng parents on the great subject of religion, through the medium of their children.

The catechising, inctructing, and exhorting of children in the presence of their parents, have frequently proved the means of the conversion of those parents. And it has often happened that the manifest improvement, and specially the hopeful conversion of children in catechetical and Bible classes, have been signally biessed to the spiritual benefit of their parents, and, indeed, of the whole families to which they belonged.—What must be thought, then, of the indolence or blindness of that pastor who can willingly forego all these lessings, and incur all the opposite evils, by habitually neglecting the children of the flock committed to his care ?-Miller on Christian

Youth's Department.

THE SAILOR BOY. "Fifteen years ago," said a pious sea cap-

tain, "I commanded a ship in the merchant service. It fell to my lot to lodge under the roof of the pious widow, who had one son,

This lad conducted with great propriety in his situation; but all in a moment, like a clap of thunder, the report came to his mother's ears, that he had committed an offence, which though morally speaking, was not of the most heinous nature, it was nevertheless sufficient to touch his life. The poor mother, by the advice of some friends, was induced to send her son on board a man-of-war; and who would have thought, that in sending him there he was to be brought to know and love the truth? But God has his way in the deen. He soon became acquainted with a corporal of Marines, the only man on board who knew, and loved the truth- He began to speak to him of the love of Christ for poor sinners. This was the very conversation suited to his heart, whose crime was vet on his conscience; and the pious man was glad to make known to him the way of life and comfort, as exhibited in the holy word. This conversation was blessed to him, and he soon became a decided Christian. Thus these two sparks came in contact, and here they met, under the scoffs and sneers of a licentious crew. These two became three, and then four, and five, and so on, till in time fifty of their shipmates, among whom were some of the officers, became the ly believe how glad the heart of the poor widow was, when she received the first letter from her son, to find that the storm which battles, in which the poor despised Christians gave the strongest proofs of their valor. And when this vessel was paid off, and every one rolled in money, they gave the noblest testimony that the word of God was on them real. and divine."- Youth's Monitor.

Agricultural.

SUCCESS IN FARMING.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance

of the most successful farming we have heard eth mercy only to those to whom he had re- High God (he that hath ears to hear, let him saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the hard-working farmer in the neighbourhood of Amherst, N. H. who commenced in the world your evil ways: for why will ye die, oh as a day laborer, and who notwithstanding he has at several times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least, one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet:

"This man, when thirty years of age, by ing of the young people of his charge, will the avails of his industry added to a small legfind them altogether unprepared to profit by acy, was enabled to purchase, and pay, in his public ministry. If a pastor desires to part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty arender his discourses from the pulpit as profi. | cres of land, one hundred of which was under table as possible to the youth of his flock, he cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm cannot take a more direct course for the attain. is altogether upland, with a soil composed of ment of his object, than to attend to them loam, clay and sand, in the chief of which with parental diligence and affection; to the latter preponderates, the former being become personally acquainted with them; to least considerable. When he commenced meet them frequently in private as a body; farming, he adopted a particular system of rosermons to the greatest advantage, it would open fallow, on which corn had been raised these Scriptures, also, is the whole tenor of 27. This is the blasphemy for which (how- not be easy to devise one more admirably sui- the year previous.—One of the two clover

crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted ed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields. those which have been most recently manured .- By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rve and one of corn, every eight years. Each field in the mean time, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels-all of which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved."

STIFLE.—I will here give you a recipe for curing a stifle, which I consider invaluable; and as for its being infallible, I think no man can gainsay it. At any rate I have cured mahearts of parents more direct and certain than ny horses, and sold the recipe for many dollars. Thus :-- "A handful of sumae bark and children. On the one hand it would seem as a handful of white oak bark, boiled in a gallon of water down to two quarts; bathe the stifle with this lotion twice a day for three days: then put on a salve made of the white of an egg and rosin, and bathe the same in ren overlooked and neglected, scarcely any- with a hot shovel two or three times, and the W. KILBURN. horse is cured.

Advertisements.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this institution closes on Wednesday 30th of September, the aay of annual commencement. The Winter Session will commence November 11th, and continue 22 weeks. It is desirable that applicants for admission into College, should present themselves sometime during the week before, commencement day or at the beginning of the Winter Session, the Professors being for the most part absent in 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 4nto College as irregular Students who may attend any recitations they are prepared for. The following are the Instructors in the several departments:

Dr. F. A. Rauch Dr. F. A. Rauch

resident, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and of the German Language. Hon. Judge Thompson L. L. D., Samuel W. Budd, jr., A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical P.
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

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

EXPENSES.
 Summer Session
 Winter Session

 \$12 00
 \$18 00

 2 50
 3 50

 1 50
 1 50

 2 3 50
 3 50

 3 50
 3 50
 51 00 65 00

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

> Rev. William A. Good A. M. RECTOR E. V. Gerhart A. B. ASSISTANTS G. H. Martin A. B.

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

EXPENSES. ' Winter Session. Summer Session
Tuition—full course, \$13 50 \$11 50
English Studies & mathematics, 11 00 9 00
English Studies only, 8 00 7 00
Contingent Expenses, 1 00 1 00
These bills should always be paid in advance or within the first four weeks of the Session.

At present all the Students of this department board in town, but the Trustees are now erecting a large and convenient building which will soon be completed & then the youn ger Students from a distance will all be boarded with one of the Teachers and his family in the edifice. The price of boarding in town varies from \$1 62½ to \$2 25 per week. n town varies from \$1 62\frac{1}{2} to \$2 25 per week. Sept. 30, 1840.

consigned to them. Liberal advances will be when required, on receipt of consignment. All goods to be forwarded by Rail Road or Canal, destined west, shall receive

JAMES BELLAS.

Froduce left at the Warehouse of J. S. Grier (late Eyster, Hutz & Co.) will be promptly forwarded.

December 23, 1840.

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