Whole Number 345

Original.

THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM. ¶ 19 CALVIN'S INFLUENCE.

The inflnence of Calvin was felt extensiveproved; but they were so far received in the end, as to become a characteristic distinction of the Church at large, as compared with the rest of the Protestant world. Even where Calvin himself was supposed to have pushed his theory to an extreme, it was allowed to retain its authority at least in a modified and softened form.

Luther and Melancthon in the beginning, both took the same view of this doctrine, that was afterwards maintained by the Reformer Arbitrio, and the latter in the earlier editions of his Loci Communes, inculcated the idea of absolute predestination in the clearest terms. "That the doctrine of predestination is felt commonly to be harsh," Melancthon then wrote, "is to tingency and the freedom of our will, that Scriptural truth has become revolting to delicate ears." By Zuingle and Oecolampadius, and the Swiss Church generally before the time of Calvin, the doctrine was not received. In a letter written to Oecolampadius on the part of the Waldenses, in which their general concurrence with the principles of the Reformation is expressed, special objection is made at the same time to Luther's views of predestination, as unscriptural and prejudicial to the interests of holiness. In the course of time, however, Melancthon openly renounced the docurine; and Luther seems also to as he foreore to insist upon it any farther in his preaching and writing, and never found any fault with Melanethon for thrusting it out of his system. Probably however there was no great difference in the end between their views and those in which the Reformed Church generally came eventually to rest. Calvin embraced the system of Augustine,

with clear insight and firm unwaverieg faith: and such was the force of his intellect, the weight of his eloquence, and the overpowering authority of his character altogether that it soon acquired a new importance in the whole Church. At Geneva, it was early held to be an indispensable part of the established orthodoxy. Sebastian Castalio, for differing from Calvin here as well as on some other points. was deprived of his office, and required to leave the city. Bolsec, for publickly assaulted the doctrine, in a way that was considerdisorderly and wicked, was thrown into prison, and then banished. The other Swiss deep and extensive than the authority he pos- activity, intimately connected in various ways Churches were not at once ready; to make sessed as the first theologian of the age. A with the history of the Reformed Church, he the creed of Geneva with regard to this point, their own. Finally however the influence showed himself so successful in penetrating his age. of Calvin proved sufficient to overcome their the sense of God's word, or so happy in repscruples. In the year 1554, they were indu- resenting it in the way of commentary to othced to approve a particular rule of faith drawn ers. In the Lutheran Church, during this up by him, three years previously, on the period, the exposition of the Scriptures was ed a kind of symbolical force for the entire and polemical views. From the beginning, EFFORTS TO BUILD A HOUSE OF WORSHIP Helvetie Church. The Lutheran Church, a more free and correct method distinguished in the mean time, was taking its ground deci- the Reformed divines; among them all howdedly against the doctrine. The result was ever Calvin bears the palm, and his authority earnest controversy with regard to it, by no doubt contributed much to recommend which it became identified more and more such a method to others. With the excep-

particular only, and not general.

In the Heidelbergh Catechism, the whole question is kept in a great measure out of sight. The subject of salvation is exhibited ly again, throughout the Reformed Church, and discussed in the practical historical form the deep subject of Predestination. His views here were not indeed universally and views here were not indeed universally ap relation that holds in the case between the will of man and the decree of God. The system is substantially Calvinistic, as the Reformed Churches before the Synod of Dort were all substantially of this character, notwithstanding the material deviations which were tolerated among them from the rigid form in which the doctrine of Predestination was held by Calvin himself. Such lattitude was considered perfectly compatible with the proper orthodoxy of the Reformed Church, guid age." which would not consent at this time to be of Geneva. The first in his work De Servo bound absolutely by any strict formula with regard to this deep and mysterious point. There might be free and safe communion, it was supposed in the spirit of the Reformation and in the spirit of the Gospel without so contracting the platform of faith as to touch the article of Predestination at all. The Heibe attributed to the impious theology of the delbergh Catechism accordingly here is as Sophists, which has made so much of cou-Catholic as the Augsburgh Confession itself. It teaches man's utter apostacy & ruin as a sinner, and tells us God will have his justice satisfied, either by ourselves or another before we can be saved. Such satisfaction, it declares, is found only in the sufferings and death of Christ, by which however only those are saved "who are ingrafted into him, and receive all his benefits, by a true faith." 'He, all the time that he lived on earth," it against the sins of all mankind; that so by his passion, as the only propitiatory sacrifice, he might redeem our body and soul from everhave grown sceptical at least, in relation to it; lasting damnation and obtain for us the favor of God, righteousness and eternal life." No one who considers the proper design of a symbolical book, will take exception to the Catechism as defective in its theology at this point. It was intended to present the Christian system only in its broadest and most general lines, and all particularity beyond this was avoided as likely to defeat the main object of the work itself. Systems of theology may be as particular as their authors please: a symbolical book ought to be more or less general; and it may be doubted whether in the case of this particular article of Predestination, more has not been lost than gained, wherever it has been undertaken in other

Catechism.

as an expounder of the Scriptures, was no less which thus acquir- always more or less trammeled by dogmatical

some instances, and the Calvinistic theory be house may be completed with despatch. yielded to in its full rigor, he adds, "let it so be; the onesided force of this iron view is always something more noble and full of majesty, than the onesided weakness of a fleshly Pela- this church then numbered 7,028 in regular gianism." This is an important concession, standing. Of these, 316 have died in hope we are told yet farther, "this onesided Cal- titude before the throne." Six hundred and peculiar to this rigorous system, and which dismissed to other churches. One hundred and above half of this number pass through such the flood. It may be a less glorious, but it is above every thing else is wanting to our lan- fifty-four have been received by baptism and periods as admit of any possible irregularity; not even a more encouraging sight to the

authority of the celebrated School of Geneva, have been removed from this Church by death over which he presided. From the year 1541 is 584. If one half of these have gone to glohe had held public lectures here in theology, ry, neither your labor nor ours has been in erlands. These contributed soon to spread more fully in a tabular view at the close of the same of his learning and piety, in the coun- this letter." tries from which they came; and in this way The tabular view adverted to above shows at a distance, as the great centre of light for communicated from this church, and hat nocase the Reformed Church throughout Europe. of excommunication occurred during the year In the year 1558, the State, on Calvin's re- ending with the date of the letter. Only 20 commendation, established a University, in remain excommunicated, the other 23 having form; and soon after Theodore Beza, who been restored on evidence of repentance. The had been previously settled at Lausanne, was whole number of children baptized is 2,476, called to take part in its honors and labors. of whom 108 were baptized the last year. He was one of the most accomplished scholars The number of marriages during the year was of the age, and next to Calvin deserves to be 144. On the Sabbath Mr. Coan's usual consustained in body and soul, the wrath of God regarded as a main pillar of the Reformed gregation is 1,500. Church, in the sixteenth century. The university of Geneva rose rapidly now to the very highest reputation. The eyes of men ding the two districts of Hilo and Puna, and were turned towards it from every quarter, in he finds that the number of adults both sexes, which the spirit of the Reformation was strug- over eighteen years of age, is 7,357; and the gling to free itself from the long reign of error number of persons of both sexes under eighand superstition. Students, fired with gener-ous zeal, came not only from all parts of sol, as the population of those two districts. Switzerland, but from Germany, France, the If the letters of Mr. Coan describing the ter-Netherlands, England, Scotland, and even ritory from which his church is gathered are in a congregation? from Poland and Hungary, to form themselves correctly understood, they present this recame the acknowledged metropolis of the parallel in the annals of Christianity, that, mereley, but a ministry of truth and piety The truth which they taught travelled, in the give hopeful evidence of having been born persons of their disciples, into all lands, and of the Spirit of God. wrought with regenerating force among the nations. After Calvin's death, A. D., 1564, APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION CONFESSEDLY confessions, to make it more prominent and the whole weight of this interest, may be said definite than we have it in the Heidelbergh to have fallen upon the shoulders of Beza. He was however well fitted to be the successor of such an Elijah, and sustained honorably the Calvin's influence in the Reformed Church, burden of his responsibilities through the re- to an unoraken ministerial succession to the

Religious.

In Hilo, one of the Sandwich Islands.

[Extract from Rev. Mr. Coan's letter.]

which it became identified more and more such a method to others. With the Reformed interest. Here it was tion of the later historical books, Proverbs, and it only remains, at this time, to report Christ's church, and an heir of the covenant-many, in the call and settlement of a minis-whole school in theology, of which he might calypse, he wrote as a commentator on the and hindrances, which I have not time to be considered the master. In the end, it came to whole Bible. His commentaries have been name, the timber has been drawn by the volbe regarded as the leading & distinguishing widely circulated, in numerous editions, both feature of Calvanism. Still it was not adopin Latin and French. It is an interesting and women, and children, have all volunteered in ted by all the different sections of the Reform- striking attestation of their value, that in our this service, and all the timber has been drawn ted by all the different sections of the Kelorm- striking attestation of their value, that in our stick by stick, for the distance of four or six church? If a man consider it as highly prob- to repentance and a holy life, but dy their being striking attestation of their being striking attestation of their value, that in our stick by stick, for the distance of four or six church? If a man consider it as highly prob- to repentance and a holy life, but dy their being which it was held at Geneva. There was a tion, and in Germany particularly, where exwhich it was neighbor to give it a less rigorous egetical learning has carried its pretensions One stick only can be drawn in a day, by a hands he receives the sacred ordinances, is lities, fine speaking, eloquent sentences, and disposition rather to give it a less rigorous egetical learning has carried its prefensions given company of from forty to eighty per-really thus apostolically descended, this is the brilliant images. snape, which gave rise to various statements partner than in any other section of the world, sons, according to the length and size of the very utmost point to which he can with any of the point, in the Catechisms and Confest they are found suddenly rising into new sons, according to the length and size of the very utmost point to which he can with any of the point, in the Catechisms and Confessions of different countries; some acquiescing more fully in Calvin's view as represented looked, and are made again to challenge the more tuny in Calvin's view as represented tooked, and are made again to change the part and heavy work to them.) I have gone tation he will find. There is not a minister misapprehension as to the nature and design by himself, while others leaned, with more respect of christendom under the most imposby nimself, while others leaned, with more respect of christendom under the most impos-or less approximation, towards the doctrine ing show of authority. This too, in spite of with them to the forest, laid hold of the rope in all Christendom, who is able to trace up of the ministry.—Instead of its being regarded commonly prevalent in the Lutheran church: the odium that is now generally attached to and dragged timber with them from morning with any approach to certainty, his own spir- as ordained of God, to make men holy and fit mmonly prevalent in the Lutheran church: the online has is now generally attached to hight. On such occasions we usually, on itual pedigree. The sacramental virtue, (for them for heaven, it is converted into a mere with Calvin predestination is a divine de- ins name, and in the lace of the prejudice of our arrival at the timber to be drawn, unite in such it is that is implied,—whether the term vehicle of intellectual entertainment or of tastecree settling unchangebly from all eternity, which is everywhere cherished in that land cree sering unchangedly from an elernity, which is everywhere cherished in that land prayer, and then, fastening to the stick, probe used or not—in the principle I have been ful amusement. Let it not be thought that we the character and destiny of every human be-against his theological system. the character and destiny of every numan being. "All are not created" he tells us, "anpecially has done much, to bring the merits mg. An are not created the tens us, "un- peciany has done much, to oring the merits way is exceedingly wearisome, especially if hands, with a due observance of apostolical and eloquence in the ministry. Would to God der the same condition, but eternal life is pre- of Calvin, as a commentator, into view; partuer the same condition, but elemation for by by the abundant use he has made of him, there be not, as is often the case, a full comordained for some and eternal damnation for my by the abundant use he has made of fifth, plement of hands. But, what is wanted in after having bean in like manner baptized inothers; accordingly therefore as any one has been formed for one or the other end, we say that he has been predestinated either to life or self, particularly on Paul's Epistles, in a new to death," His scheme is that which is de- and attractive form; and partly again by the nominated technically, the supralapsarian; terms in which he has commended him directnominated technically, the supralapsarian; terms in which he attention especially of younger theo- if the expression may be allowable, of good to all the links that hang on that one. For if chief place in the estimation of a congregation to life by to the attention especially of younger theoaccording to which this preordination to the ty to the attention especially of younger theory or death has respect to its objects, contemplating logians. Altogether Calvin may be said to natured sarcasm. Their manner of drawing a bishop has not been duly consecrated, or ted as creatures simply, previously to the i- have experienced, for the time, a sort of resdea of their fallen state. The decree estabuea of their fallent state. The decree establishes the fall itself as a necessary medium for the reign of rationalism and infidelity in the usnes the latt user as a necessary mentum for the reign of rationalism and innuently in the reaching its ulterior objects. Then of course nineteenth century. In the "Literarischer immediately to use his vocal organs by comprehence of ordination of others; (supposing any of the many congregations wither and die, under reaching its ulterior objects. predestination is regarded as altogether abso- Anzeiger," July, 1831, Tholuck devotes a manding all others to put theirs at rest. He persons ordained by him to attain the Episco- what is called popular preaching, while many precessination is regarded as an expense about the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, and lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, and lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, and lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, and lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, and lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits, lute, and lute, having no dependence on any conditions long article to the subject of Calvin's merits are larger to the lute, having no dependence of rute, naving no dependence on any conditions long at dole to the Subject of Carvin S or events. I many, it is exminited as impart- as an exposition of the precessions to gentles of ing a particular fand definite intention to the him a peculiar felicity of style, and a most ty man is commanded to grasp the rope firm- undetected, will spread the infection of nul- distinguished talent, but plain, serious, and ing a particular fand definite intention to the him a peculiar felicity of style, and a most ty man is commanded to grasp the rope firm- undetected, will spread the infection of nuling a particular gand definite and irremediable extent. devoted to the Master's work in the Master's whole economy of salvation, answerable pre- judicious regard to order and proportion, beyond all the commentators of his age. He down, inclined a little forward. The leader case of the elect, becomes invincible and the dwells however more particularly on his reatonement, like all the other arrangements markable freedom from theological bias—so to rear, reviewing the line, and seeing whethembraced in the system, has respect to them conspicuous in the expositions of Luther and er every hand grasps the rope. All is now Melancthon; on his extraordinary exegetical still as the grave for a moment, when the templated in the decree of salvation, which tact—which led Scaliger to exclaim, O quam commander or the marshall of the day roars is thus carried into effect. Redemption is Calvinus bene assequitur mentem propheta- out, in a stentorian voice, "draw! draw!" rum-nemo melius! on his manifold learn- Each one then rises, bending forward; every This severe system was modified material- ing; and finally on the deep christian feeling muscle is tense—and away dashes the timly, by the sublapsarian view, which soon be- with which he every where enters into the ber, through thicket and mud, over lava and came the more common form of Calvanism interior life and sense of his subject—a quali-streamlet, under burning sun, or amidst in the Reformed Church. According to this fication of infinitely more account for the drenching rain, as the case may be.—No conmerely in his fallen state, without involving ceivable amount of exegetical apparatus be- who seems to feel it his privilege, during his

only ground on which it was supposed a need feel, in order that it may be saved from a as it is done only by voluntary effort, and a-memory of persons living, there existed a earnist in the bus eness of salvation. worse onesidedness, in the opposite direction. midst a multitude of hindrances and burdens, bishop concerning whom there was so much This opposite bias, he thinks, may well be such as were not once known here. Nearly mystery and uncertainty prevailing as to trusted, to counteract any undue influence of all the meeting-houses at the Islands have when, where, and by whom he had been or Calvinism, from the circulation of his writings. been built by order of the chiefs; and as in | dained, that doubt existed in the minds of ma-Should this however fail to be the case in that case, every man is required to work, a ny persons whether he had been ordained at

Statistics of the Church and District.

You will see by my report for 1840, that which becomes still more significant, when and gone, as we trust, to "join the great mulvinism cannot fail to generate that invincible, seventy have been under church censure, mostunbending power of faith which has ever been ly for the use of tobacco. Sixty-five have been apostles; and let him even suppose that not gale that blows, defying alike the tempest and profession of faith in Christ. The whole and then, placing at the lowest estimate the Christian, to mark these same trees, the plant-The influence which Calvin exerted by his number now in regular standing is 6,402. writings, was powerfully sustained by the The whole number of communicants who which were attended upon by many foreigners, vain in the Lord. But I will dispense with refugees especially from England & the Neth- further statistics here, as I intend to give them claim to the benefits of the gospel-covenant unable to stand the shock with which the

Geneva came to be regarded more and more, that only forty-three persons have been ex-

UNCERTAIN.

This is confessed by a distinguished prelate of a church that has reiterated her claims mainder of the century. After a life of great Apostles. We refer to Archbishop Whately, of the Church of England, from whose work mong all the reformers, there was no one who fell asleep, A. D., 1605, in the 85th year of

> ing complete satisfaction and repose to the in faith and love. [Extract from Rev. Mr. Coan's letter.] Scrupulous, and of repressing schism, is to You have already been informed of our uphold, under the title of "Church-principles" the true interests of a religious society is often efforts to build a substantial meeting-house, and the doctrine that no one is a member of greatly misunderstood. The first question with unbroken chain from the apostles.

during that long period usually designated as It cannot be too deeply impressed on our the Dark Ages, no such taint ever was intro- minds, that however distinguished the instru- ed as others, and consequently had ceased to duced? Irregularities could not have been ment employed in dispensing the truth to a wholly excluded without a perpetual miracle; congregation, the excellency of the power is and that no such miraculous interference ex- all of God; and God will bless no ministry isted, we have even historical proof. A- that does not consecrate all its attainments midst the numerous corruptions of doctrine to his glory, and labor to advance his cause and practice, and gross superstitions, that in the use of the very means which he, in crept in, during those ages, we find recorded his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to appoint. descriptions not only of the profound ignor- Among these means, I need not say, a ance and profligacy of life, of many of the clear and full exhibition of God's truth holds ful citizens. One of them has been a member the divine predestination contemplates man right elucidation of God's word, than any conin respect to discipline and form.—We read think of building up the cause of Christ by a 4. The father, instead of being a town the fall itself as a part of its own apparatus, sides. "On the Epistles of Paul," says incumbency, to make noise enough for all the the language as a part of its own apparatus, sines. On the District of the rest. About once in half a mile they stop to ren; of men officiating who barely knew their tinguishing doctrines of his gospel. is permitted and forseen, and the purpose of redemption conceived in view of it, for the benefit of the elect. This was, in some mean to the particular from the benefit of the elect. This was, in some mean to the purpose of benefit of the elect. This was, in some mean to the purpose of the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling, the purpose of the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling, the purpose of the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling, the purpose of the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling, the purpose of the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling the purpose of the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling the purpose of the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling the elect. This was the reader cannot help feeling the elect t teacher, and has long been engaged training benefit of the elect. This was, in some measured to the local training benefit of the elect. This was, in some measured to the local training benefit of the elect. This was, in some measured to the local training benefit of the elect. This was, in some measured to the local training benefit of the elect. This was, in some measured to the local training benefit of the elect. This was, in some measured to the local training benefit of the elect. This was, in some measured to the local training benefit of the elect. This was, in some measured to the local training to the local training benefit of the elect. This was, in some measured to the local training to the local training training to the local training to the local training to the local training trai Denemi of the elect. This was, in some anea exposures and profit of its absolute whole; like Chrysostom in this respect, only walk erect and hold the rope loosely, then the sure, to strip the decree itself of its absolute whole; like Chrysostom in this respect, only walk erect and hold the rope loosely, then the lits exhibitions of the great doctrines and duties whole; like Chrysostom in this respect, only walk erect and hold the rope loosely, then the character. The doctrine was modified still that the latter is sometimes injuriously incharacter. The document was mounted still make the latter is sometimes injuriously inthe divorced as it was with fluenced by his rhetorical taste. The whole to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the land ruin of man, the help in atoning blood of latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the land ruin of man, the help in atoning blood of latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the land ruin of man, the help in atoning blood of latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say to arouse their reckless disregard of the decency which the latter to say the latter many, from the notion of a particular redempmany, now menonion of a paradular redemp- tree recollection of the misery together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that the long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls are the calls and warnings of divine long that any together with the calls are the calls and warnings of uon. As the decree of creation was suppost der in and an every individual to the happiness they ed to precede that of redemption so again that comes forward, acting or speaking, in the ed to precede that of redemption so again that comes forward, acting or speaking, in the ed to precede that of redemption so again that comes forward, acting or speaking, in the ed to precede that of redemption so again that comes forward, acting or speaking, in the every individual to the happiness they can feel a certainty, or any approach to cer- mercy, and the rewards and punishments of they have prevented, and the happiness they ed to precede that of redemption so again that comes forward, acting or speaking, in the the decree of redemption was regarded bad as well as the good, and explains every exhausted before noon, which is often the lainty, that, amidst all this confusion and coras going before that of election. God first thing that is said out of the relations, and out case, then he resigns, either voluntary, or ruption, severy requisite form was, in every of effective and useful preaching; and the minpurposed to provide an atonement for the of the soul of the speaker himself." In thus

though all must be regarded as forming a sin- this, he remarks somewhat curiously, may do carpenters, to buy lumber, etc., for the house. ordained was admitted to sacred offices.

way, it was endeavored to maintain the idea Calvinism just here embodies after all, he tells and we hope it will be raised ere long. It is probability of an irregularity, though very never be left to address empty walls or a

occurring under such circumstances.

tressing doubt and perplexity.

age of too much light," and wish to involve low; and let the hurricane sweep with resiston sand, they forbid all prying curiosity to though it stoop to earth, shall rise again the examine their foundation.

MEANS FOR SPIRITUAL PROSPERITY. What are the means of spiritual prosperity

1. A faithful devoted ministry. And by this here to knowledge and virtue. Geneva be- markable fact, to which there is probably no we mean, not a ministry of talent and learning Reformed world. Calvin and Beza, were out of a population of 10,850 souls, 6,402 intelligent in the scriptures, serious, laborious, felt from one side of Europe to the other, are members of the Church of Christ, and prayerful; seeking not so much the popular as the useful; not so much, to please as to bring to repentance and a holy life; bold, in pendent, decided in duty. yet kind conciliating and vielding in things non-essential; and which while it meditates much and deeply on the great truths which are unto salvation, that so it may impart worth and power to its Sabbath ministrations, loves also to go forth from the retirement of the study to mingle with the people in acts of sympathy and pastoral attentions; and thus enforces, in the intamacy of private intercourse, the lessons of instruction and warning

> A ministry of this character turns into feebleness all the efforts of mere talent and geni-As there are some persons who are too read us. It may have but little to attract or please dy to separate from any religious community a mere worldly mind; but it has that which, on slight grounds, or even, through mere cap- in the prosperity of a congregation, is of more rice. to "heap up to themselves teachers hav- importance than all talent and learning; that ing itching ears," it has been thought, or at God owns and blesses in the conversion of least maintained, that the only way of afford- sinners, and in the building up his own people

> istry ordained by bishops descended in an eminently pious, devoted and active; but, is he a "smart man," a "man of taleuts," a "popu-Now what is the degree of satisfactory as- lar preacher?" And they are wont to estisurance that is thus afforded to the scrupulous mate his ministrations, not by their adaptedness consciences of any members of an Episcopal to feed the church of God and bring sinners able that the particular minister at whose characterized by popular and attractive qual-

> > Now all this is entire mistake, and is doing much larger measure than they do; provided

> > But alone, or when allowed to hold the tion, they are of little worth in promoting its

way, it was endeavoied to maintain the last the last a deep truth—apprehended only in a one- to be covered with thatch; but it must neces- greatly diminished, is yet diminished only, drowsy audience, but will gather around it a or a general and universal renemption, as the side away—which the age needs especially to sarily be a long time before it is completed, and not absolutely destroyed. Even in the people hungering for the bread of life, and in

Dr. Hawse in the National Preacher.

THE TREES OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Doubtless it is a glorious sight to see "the all. I dare not say that there was not good trees of righteousness," as the prophet ceground for the suspicion; but I speak of the nominates the established people of God, fact that it did prevail; and that the circum- "planted by the rivers of water, bringing forth stances of the case were such as to make their fruit in due season," lifting up their manifest the possibility of such an irregularity heads to heaven, in all the strength, and vigor, and beauty which the dews of the Spirit have Now, let any one proceed on the hypothesis imparted, and the rays of the Sun of Rightthat there are, suppose but a hundred links cousness have cherished, and standing unconnecting any particular minister with the broken and uninjured beneath the heaviest probability of defectiveness in respect to each ing of the Lord, just as they are struggling of the remaining fifty, taken separately, let into existence, their heads for the first time him consider what amount of probability will emerging from the underwood, and their weak result from the multiplying of the whole to- and feeble stem drawing up from amidst the gether. The ultimate consequence must be, shelter that has shielded them, bending bethat any one who sincerely believes that his neath every wind that blows, and appearing depends on his own minister's claim to be sup- first strong gale shall visit them? It is a blesposed sacramental virtue of true ordination, sed and a soul-encouraging sight to the Chrisand this again on perfect apostolicol succession tian, because in that small and yielding sapas above described, must be involved, in pro- ling, he sees the stern, unbending oak of cenportion as he reads, and inquires, and reflects turies yet to come, the father of the forest, and reasons on the subject, in the most dis- upon which all storms, all tempests, shall exert their violence, but in vain. While others It is no wonder, therefore, that the advo- think only of the weakness of the tree, he is cates of this theory studiously disparage real thinking of the strength and permanency of soning, deprecate all exercise of the mind in the root; he knows, that, far beneath the surreflection, decry appeals to evidence, and la- face, and far beyond the sight of man, the ment that even the power of reading should root of that frail tree has driven its fibres firm be imparted to the people. It is not without and fast into the living Rock, and let the stem such cause that they dread and lament "an be shaken as it may above, all is secure bereligion in "a solemn and awful gloom." It is less force across the forest, and every other not without cause, that having removed the tree fall prostrate beneath its arm, he knows Christian's confidence from a rock, to base it that this may bend, but cannot break, and stronger and the more secure, imperishable, and indestructible, for it shall adorn the paradise of God.-Rev. Henry Blunt.

Temperance Department

SAVE THE DRUNKARD.

"I will hire you and your four boys," said he agent of a manufacturing establishment, a few days since, to a poor intemperate man, on this condition: you shall not use any spirits while in my employ." The man paused-was evidently agitated and irresolute. At length he observed, "My wife is sick, we are destitute of food, my credit is gone, and something must be done; I don't know how I shall succeed, but I will go to work and try. The agent went over to a store, and said to the merchant, "Let Mr. A. have any thing he wishes out of the store to the amount of one dollar, and charge it to me." The next day after this, Mr. A. and his four sons went to work. They continued to labor to the entire satisfaction of their employer for several weeks, when an event occurred which had well nigh sent the father back again to his cups. A gentleman who had called at the mill for a piece of work when the agent was out, offered stores to purchase a pitcher of "sling" for that purpose, but was providentially met by the agent just as he was entering the door of the mill-when the following conversation ensued:

Agent. What are you going to do with that

Answer. Treat your hands, sir. I called for my work, and finding it done to my satisfaction, I promised the hands a treat.

Agt. We do not allow spirituous liquor in our mill. A. But I have promised them a treat.

Agt. I am sorry you have, for we cannot

A. Well, next time I will take my work where I can treat if I wish.

Agt. Well; we should be glad to do vour work, but we cannot allow you to treat our

hands. A few days after the above conversation, Mr. A. addressed the agent, saying: "O, how glad I am that you did not allow the gentleman to treat, the other day; for I could not be singular, so I had made up my mind to drink; if I had, it would have ruined me. O how glad I am that you did not let him treat!"

Let us now look at the results of Mr. A.'s reformation.

1. His wife, whom he had married from a very respectable family, and who had suffered severely from ill-health and depression of spirits, for several years previous to his reform, recovered her former health and cheerfulness. The causes of her sickness and melancholy were the intemperance, and consequent degradation of her husband, together with the deprivation of suitable food and clothing. These causes removed, she became herself

2. His four boys, who had thrown off parental restraint, and become notorious for their profamity and vulgarity, were soon materially changed. Before, they felt that they were a drunkard's children, and would not be respectfather's reform. They began to cultivate their minds; and when but a few years had passed by, there might be seen in their father's sitting. room a neat piano-forte, while around the room were suspended other instruments of music, all their own manufacture.

3. The boys are now respectable and use-

in his own beautiful mansion, blessed with the

Whatever opposes God in my heart, or purposed to provide an atonement for the sound to the speaker thousand the provide and atonement for the speaker thousand the provide and secular, unrest the abhorred and world, and then elected a certain portion of commending Calvin, as the prime of commending strained by public opinion, through the gross the awful realities of sin, of death, and the cast out. The opposition is strong, and the manking to salvation on this ground. Such parties in conclusion to his manking to salvation on this ground. Such parties in conclusion to his manking to salvation on this ground. Such parties of a coming judgement on the one work difficult; and we see at once, that it at least we may hold to be the internal con- Predestinarianism, as sort of dead fly in the at least we may more to be the internal control of the peace speak at the stitution of his purpose and plan as a whole, precious ointment of his thoughts. But even hundred dollars have been subscribed to pay lived; and that no one duly consecrated or hand; and on the other, to the peace speak can only be done with divine help. It is the gle and simple act in his own mind. In this more good than harm in these libertine times. Carpenters are now at work on the frame,

Original.

For the Weekly Messenger. THE MEETING HELD IN OPPOSITION TO TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

A few weeks ago, you published in your columns a notice of an Anti Temperance meeting held in Northumberland County. your correspondent gave his statements from "hear say." The "Speech" and "Resolutions" were published and are now before me. They were, of course, given to the public to be examined; and should no notice be taken of them, their sapient authors might have reason to complain and, who knows, might by way of revenging the neglect, keep their wisdom hereafter to themselves, which would be a sad calamity indeed. Alas, in that case for the country, the church, the world. It must not come upon us, if a little expenditure of ink and paper can prevent it. So let us examine them for a few moments.

The natural course, I am aware, would be to take up the speech first; and then the preamble and resolutions. But I am here met by a serious difficulty. The two are so blended that it is impossible togtell where the one ends and the other begins. The speech being, it seems, in the estimation of the meeting just the thing, and no resolution having been previously prepared approving of its sentiments, it was thought best, it appears, to "hitch" the two together and sign the whole, not caring for the rather ridiculous posture in which it would place the President, of having his name paraded under his own speech. We must then treat the whole as the document of the meeting, keeping the reader apprised however, that the deep research and profound reasoning which it may exhibit, are to be set | judgment and conscience controlled in this down to the credit of the President.

The document opens with an expression of regret, that they thus "feel themselves called upon to oppose measures that might tend to the welfare of Society." An admission, at all events, that Temperance Associations may accomplish good. Their minds no doubt adverted to what they have accomplished already-to the hundreds raised thus from the deepest degradation to feel and discharge again the duties of men, citizens and neighbors, to the fountains of tears dried up, and sorrowing hearts gladdened, because the prodigal son, or husband, or father so long lost to the family, has once more been restored; in short, to the thousands and tens of thousands rescued, through this instrumentality, from the drunkard's grave, to be ornaments of society and a blessing to their country. And such having been the beneficial results of the past efforts of Temperance Societies, the admission that they might do good still, was altogether natural. And having made such an admission, I don't wonder that they should say, that they "much regretted" to oppose their movements. Well might they: for certainly it is not a small matter to set ourselves up against an instrumentality which Heaven has so signally blessed. Would that it had occurred to them that in taking such a step "they might haply be found fighting against God." It is a pity that their "much regret" did not cause them to stop at once, as it might have saved them some after "regret."

But they say they feel themselves called on to oppose the Temperance Society "from the fear they entertain, that they aim at political power and dominion, and desire to control those who conscientiously differ from them." Really this is a discovery. They made it, they tell us, by perusing the proceedings of the last State Temperance Convention. And pray, what does the Convention recommend? electors of each Township, Ward or Borough, may determine at the polls, whether the present retail system shall continue among them or not." But what is this but asking for the privilege in which every American glories as the very essence of republicanism? How and where does a free, republican people determine every importnat question of general interest? Is it not by their votes at the polls? Take away this privilege, and the majority no longer rules. As it regards the retailing of intoxicating drinks, so fraught with evil, the community is now "bound hand and foot," If men willing to follow the business can obtain twelve names to their petitions, and the court is willing to grant license, why they can prosecute the work of scattering "firebrands, arrows and death." Though ninetenths of the community should be opposed to it, they can make no effectual resistance. Though their sons be ruined before their eyes and every public and private interest droops and dies under the blight of this "curse of curses," they must quietly submit to it. Now the Convention recommends that the Legislature be petitioned so to amend the law on this subject, that-not the members of Temperance Societies-but the majority of qualified voters in each district, shall be permitted to determine whether such grievances in their midst are to be borne still or not. And I should like to know who most proves himself the friend of republican principles-the man who says, Let a few determine this matter, or the man who says, with the Convention. Let all be heard and the majority settle the question.

And what if the expressed wish of the Convention should even be acceded to, which is not at all probable-Could it effect the good people of Turbut-for I will not say "Paradise?" On whose rights would it infringe? Certainly not upon the rights of the community: for they would be left perfectly free to have matters still as they are now. All that would be required, would be that they should say so. And as to the tavern-keepers among them, what can it be to them while the community almost to a man rallies around them, as the meeting under review has proved? Who can injure even a hair on their heads, while the people are with them? "But," says one, with a significant nod, "by and by the people might get around." Ah-there is the rub. Well, suppose they should, would men so "fierce" for republicanism, as these tavernkeepers are, not cheerfully acquiesce? Or is their patriotism of such a character, as leads them to suspect, that they might still desire leech-like to hang on, even after the community should thus plainly have said: "We can now dispense with your patriotism in this form -we have been loved enough."

Another ground of alarm intimated, is, that Temperance men make a distinction between those whom the "Bible only knows as one human family," declaring some "unfit for any thing of trust or profit." Well, this is "striking the nail on the head," as the saying is. Temperance men, must, I suppose, here plead guilty. They do make a distinction; but so what is more, the same thing has been done,

stone " And as to the other branch of the charge, it also is true. Temperance men not only make a distinction between sober men and drunkards, they also declare openly that the latter are "unfit" for offices "of trust and profit." Their idea is that our Legislative halls, and other offices of trust, have been long enough disgraced with drunken occupants; That article, I think, furnishes evidence that | and that, consequently, it is the duty of every lover of his country to give his influence to wards having them filled in future with sober men; they don't mean members of Temperance Societies, but sober men. But the address also avers that Temper-

ance Societies seek "to control the judgment; yes and the conscience too." An astounding fact! Thrown by it into a complete paroxism, the orator with unwonted eloquence breaks forth: "Is not this justly calculated to carry alarm to the very doors of the people? Such a proposition is indeed monstrous and will startle the whole community." Startle the whole community! Really! I suspect the worthy president is not the best prophet; or, at all events, that his prediction, so confidently made, is not being fulfilled with the lightning's speed. The paroxism produced, must be "circling" it rather slowly, or we, at this comparatively short distance, must certainly before now have perceived some slight movement of the waters heralding its approach. It will take more than the announcement of such an old-fashioned truth to "startle" intelligent men. There is but one way, that I know, of controlling the judgment and conscience of men, and that is by convincing them. In this way Temperance efforts have from the commencement been controlling the judgment and conscience. Thousands who were at first violently opposed to the cause, have so had their matter, that they are now among its warmest friends and advocates; and I would fain hope, that the time is not distant, when this will be the case with not a few of the individuals who names are appended to the document before me; yea when under the action of additional light poured into their minds the "judgment and conscience" will have been so controlled, that should they be remonstrated with

COLD WATER. Crystal-Fount, Pa., April 27, 1842. (Concluded next week.)

otherwise. God help me.'

against conscience. 'Here I stand, I cannot

Religious Selections.

GIVING ENLARGES THE HEART.

This truth so encouraging under the necessity for repeated and importunate applications in support of the Cause of Christ, is forcibly illustrated by Dr. Chalmers, in the following extract of his address to Dr. Duff, on the overwhelmed in despair, yet happiness is con- now recollect, a plain-looking countryman return of that zealous Missionary to his labours in India :—

Jealousy has been sometimes felt by the advocates of different Societies. This jealousy proceeds on a false arithmetic; or rather on a misapprehension, by virtue of which it is that natural and moral arithmetic are confounded together. By natural arithmetic, we estimate the means: by moral, we estimate the motives: and it is quite a natural thing, that by the very process by which the means of benevolence are alienated from our Society, a tenfold force is given to the motive. Nothing can be more palpably true, than that the guinea which is parted with for one charity is no longer in reserve for another: but that appliance, which drew the guinea from the hand, sent at the Why that the Legislature be petitioned "so to same time an impulse to the heart; so that he, alter, or amend the laws, that the qualified who has been operated upon, has become a much more hopeful subject for a fresh application than the man whose purse has never been opened, and that because his sensibilities have never been addressed in the cause of

It is thus that our different schemes might work, and in fact do work, to one another's hands. Should the first have preceded, and gone over the whole of Scotland, the second only finds the ground the more softened and prepared. It acts not by exhaustion—it acts by fermentation. Exhaustion!—the notion is preposterous. Who exhausts himself? Who has abridged one item of his expense in the cause of charity? Who has cast more into the treasury of the Lord, than a very small fraction of that, which is familiarly known by the name of pocket-money? They are mainly the same names which are to be found in all our great Charities. We do not count on the power of alchymy, which would transmute every thing into gold: ours is a higher and nobler alchymy—the alchymy of the heart; by virtue of which it is that the charity given for one object expands to another, till the giver exercises a wide and wakeful eye on all the sufferings and wants of humanity. Those who would cast je alousy between two Societies have never attended to the facts or the philosophy of the subject. They display an equally gross want of philosophy with those who would repress the liberality of the working classes in favour of our Bible and Missionary Instituions, lest it should bring them nearer the workhouse, and hasten their decent to pauperism: the fact is, it widens their distance from pauperism; and translates them into the dignity of givers, from that degenerate sloth and sordidness which turn many of them into receivers.

THE JOYS OF PRAYER.

FROM REV. H. WHITES MEDITATIONS.

Even in those parts of prayer, that might seem only painful, there is a pleasure, that would be ill-exchanged, for the world's most boasted bliss. In the bitterness of repentant sorrow for sin, there is a sweetness. In the agony of frevent supplication for pardon, there is a joy, as much superior to the best the world can boast, as the heavens are higher than the earth-

The broadest smile unfeeling folly wears,

Less pleasing far than "prayer's repentant" tears. Oh! what a happy, heaven fore-tasting life might the children of God enjoy on earth, if they would live a life of prayer!

How calm might they be in the midst of the wildst storms. How joyful in the midst of the deepest tribulations. How composed and cheerful, while all around was agitation and alarm-the smile of heaven sparkling round their path—the peace of heaven dwelling within their heart.

They say that travellers in Alpine regions are often encompassed with a clear atmosphere, and cloudless sunshine, while traversing the summits of those lofty mountains, at the very time that the world below them is all wrapt in mists and darkness, and thunder clouds are bursting at their feet. Even thus sometimes well frosted in the morning, he trick was on foot, and that my plain-looking does the Bible-it divides those who "are one does prayer lift the believer to a loftier and human family" into two distinct classes; and serener region, far, far above the clouds and storms, that darken and distract the world beby the "Paradise Church Meeting." Have not low. In that region of purity and peace, the they made a distinction between those who atmosphere is clear and calm; and the light ent acommodations, it will give him no trou- receiving it, however, the more urgent the are friendly to Temperance Societies and those of God's countenance shines brightly on the ble. He will throw himself down wherever night man became in offering the book, until at last

illustration of the poet;-

"As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form, Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread,

Eternal sunshine settles on its head!"

THE BELIEVER'S PROGRESS.

The Chr istians' interest in "the kingdomof God," equally determines their personal conluct, and regulates their views of the present appear in Zion before God," Their fa ith every day penetrates further "within the vail, whither the forerunner is for us entered." It sheds their courage through life and death-it enables better." them to become to one another the instruments of mutual animation and fortitude, during their oilgrimage together: and it impresses this coniction deeply on their minds, that their interests in the kingdom of God are permanent and certain: that all their hopes will be at last realized; that "their labor is not in vain in the in the responsible and arduous duty of taking Lord;"and that "in due season they shall reap, f they faint not."-Sic H. Moncreiff, D. D.

THE CHRISTIAN AND WORLDLING CONTRASTED.

Here is a religious man sitting under his vine, or under his fig-tree, viewing the prosperity which God hath given him, in the returns of husbandry or of commerce. Yonder worldly man is similarly situated. The breast of the one swells with high devotion, in surveying the scene around him; the love of God glows in his heart, the hope of heaven beams in his elevated eye. While his herds feed around him, or the winds waft home in he is conscious of something within him, which chastens and exalts the satisfaction that naturally flows from issues of prosperous his portion; nor rise his sentiments above it. Observer. In this case, who does not see, that to the possession of present good, piety super-adds its peculiar joys? And therefore in their common prosperty, the religious and the irreligious man are very unequal in point of true heart-felt, and reasonable enjoyment. Both have the pleasures of taste, and the gladness of prosperty; but what an exquisite relish is added to this taste, and to that gladness, by the exalted sentiments of devotion! Next view them in privation. Some sad reverse occurs, and both are left in poverty and destitution. The shock is, perhaps, too great for worldly fortitude to stand; and if not more enduring substance. Contrast them, then, in privation, and shall any one be at a loss to determine whose spirit is the noblest, and whose sentiments are the most connected with joy, and who is the most secure against the reverses of time ?- Rev. J. Sieveright.

Miscellaneous.

CONGRESSIONAL BURYING GROUND.

An interesting article entitled "Meditation among honored dead interred in the Congressional burying ground:

One President, William Henry Harrison, was for a time buried there, and two Vice Presidents, Geo. Clinton, of New York, and Elbridge Gerry of Massa; chusetts, still lie beneath the monuments erected by Congress to their memory.

The United States Senators buried there are: James Burrill of Rhode Island. Macon Smyth, of Connecticut, Thadeus Betts, of Wm. Pinckney, of Maryland, John Gilliard, of South Carolina, James Jackson, of Georgia, Wm. A. Trimble, of Ohio, James Noble, of Indiana, Elias K. Kane, of Illinois.

The Representatives interred in that cemetery are. Jonathan Cilley, Timothy J. Carter, from Maine. Benjamin S. Deming, from Vermont. Jacob Crowninshield, from Massachusetts. Elijah Brigham, from Mass Nathan Hazard, from Rhode Island. Zalman Williams, from Connecticut. Anson Brown, I from New York. James Lent, from George Holcombe, from New Jersey. Hedge Thomson, John Linn, Thomas Hartley, Patrick Farrelly, from Pennsylvania. Henry Wilson. Geo. E. Mitchell, from Maryland. Isaac McKim, Daniel Helster. Theodorick Blane. John Dowson, Peterson Goodwin. Wm. A. Burwell, from Virginia. Wm. M. Ball. Alexander Smyth. C. C. Johnson, Philip Doddridge, Richard Stanford, James Gillespie, Geo. Munford, from North Carolina. Jesse Slocum, Gabriel Holmes, Thomas B. Singleton, Levi Casey, James Blair, from South Carolina. Warren R. Davis, Richard J. Manning, James Jones, from Georgia. James Jones, from Georgia.

John Coffee, From Georgia.

Robert P. Henry, from Kentucky.

Naiseworthy Hunter, Christopher Rankin, Joavid Dickson, Challes Slade, from Illinois.

Georgia L Howard from Ladiona. George L. Howard, from Indiana, Jacob Lawyer, from Alabama. Jeremiah McLean, from Ohio.

These we believe are all that are interred in this beautiful cemetery How much more eloquent are those silent halls of the dead, than the noisy halls of

The dead-the dead The silent dead, do speak in tones of thrilling eloquence, And he who listens with attentive heart, May from these wrecks of mortality perishing, Lessons of wisdom learn, which gild the pathway to th

tombs: Support the trembling footsteps on death's troubled waters, And strengthen the fading vision to behold, undimm'd The lights and shadows of eternity.

PLAIN LODGING .- If you inure your child

condemned, was it for them to "cast the first | clouds of earthly care and sorrow rolling be- | soundly than the young heir apparent does in neath his feet; thus realizing the beautiful the palace. And as he advances in life, it being always more agreeable to rise than to fall, he ked him how he could be so foolish as to sell will, if he chooses to make any change, find it much easier to go from a hard bed to a soft Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm, one, than he will to exchange his live feathers from the hard lodging of a sailor or a sol-

On the other hand, the longer you indulge your dear little one upon his down pillow, the more reluctant will he be to leave it; and the more will he suffer whenever he finds a couch strangers; and especially, when as the case life. "They are saved by hope." They hope | may be, his altered circumstances compel him or the world which lasts for ever. "They go to change the luxurious habit which he had romstrength to strength, till every one of them formed in his childhood. That is a very sensible remark of Dr, Paley, that. "the art in which the secret of human happiness consists, is to set the habits in such a manner ight and peace around all their lot-it sustains that every change may be a change for the and examine the trunk, for he would find that

Dr. Humphrey.

Temperance—A New Triumph.—We have the satisfaction to state, that of the Custom-House officers of this city who rendezvous at the Barge Office, and who are engaged an account of the cargoes of vessels, (called Discharging Officers,) nearly all have signed the pledge to abstain from all that can intoxicate. The number of Discharging Officers who have thus enrolled their names, is seventy-seven. They never did a better thing, either for themselves or the public .- Jour. of

In Brazil, Protestants are not allowed to build churches or in any way to show publicly their dissent from the established religion. It is true there is an Episcopal church at Rio Janeiro, but it is made the subject of a treaty between the English and Brazilian governments, in which the latter stipulated that the safety the fruits of his successful adventurers, church should have neither steeple, bell, nor organ, and should in its outward appearance resemble a dwelling-house. Within a few months, however, the Brazilian government life. The worldling has no sentiments but has consented that an organ may be procusuch as are connected with things present. red. All other Protestants are obliged to hold for having thus changed their position, their In the gains and glories of time, he sees all their meetings in private houses.—Hartford

THE MORMONS.

In reply to a letter addressed to the learned Professor Anthon, by the Rev. T. W. Coit, The Profits of this Paper are devoted to the asking an explanation of his connection with cause of Home Missions. the Mormons, professor A. has published a letter in which are detailed many curious facts connected with the movements of some members of that sect. The Mormons claim Mr. Anthon as a proselyte, but that gentleman's letter shows that they have not the slightest authority for so doing. He says:

"Many yerrs ago' the precise date I do not fessedly gone. The believer, however, from called upon me with a letter from Dr. Samuel his Rock of salvation, sees flocks, and herds, L. Mitchell, requesting me to examine, and and possessions laid waste; and turns him to | give my opinion upon a certain paper, marked rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the hope of a with various characters which the Doctor confessed he could not decipher, and which the bearer of the note was very anxious to have explained. A very brief examination of the paper, convinced me that it was a mere hoax and a very clumsy one too. The characters were arranged in columns, like the Chinese mode of writing, and presented the most singular medley that I had ever beheld. Greek Hebrew and all sorts of letters, more or less distorted, either through unskilfulness or from actual design, were intermingled with sundry delineations of half-moons, stars, and other the Tombs," in the last Southern Literary Messen- natural objects, and the whole ended in a rude ger, contains the subjoined statements respecting the representation of the Mexican zodiac. The of the Guilford and Orange Charge. conclusion was irresistible, that some cunning fellow had prepared the paper in question, for the purpose of imposing upon the countryman who brought it, and I told the man so without any hesitation. He then proceeded to give me the history of the whole affair, which convinced me that he had fallen into the hands of some sharper, while it left me in great astonishment at his own simplicity."

The countryman stated that a gold book had recently been dug up in the western or northern part of the State of New York, consisting of many gold plates, like leaves, secured by gold wires, in the form of a volume. Each plate was inscribed by unknown characters, and the paper handed to Professor Anthon was a transcript of one of the pages. Along with the golden book there had been dug up a large pair of spectacles! which possessed the very valuable property of enabling anv who looked through them, not only to decipher the characters on the plates, but also to comprehend their exact meaning, and to be able to translate them! This fact, said the countryman, had been fully tested. A young man had been placed in the garret of a the State of Religion. farm-house, with a curtain before him, and having fastened the spectacles to his head. he had read several pages in the golden book and made known their contents. He had also copied an entire page, which copy was the paper shown to Mr. Anthon. As the golden book was said to contain most important religious revelations, some of the countryman's neighbors desired to have it translated and published. A proposition accordingly had been made to the countryman to sell his farm and apply the proceeds to the printing of the golden book, and the golden plates were to be left with him as security, until he should be reimbursed by the sale of the work. 'In order to convince him that he would run no risk in this matter, he was told to take the copy of one of the pages of the book, and submit it to the opinion of some learned men and it was in pursuance of this request that he waited upon Dr. Mitchell, of New York, who referred him to Professor Anthon. The Professor told the man "that an attempt had been made to defraud him of his property," and gave him his opinion in writing, that "the marks on the paper appeared to be merely an had no meaning at all connected with them.' The countryman then took leave with many thanks. Professor Anthon adds: "The matter rested here for a considerable

time, until one day, when I had ceased entirely to think of the countryman and his paper, he paid me a second visit. He now brought with him a douidecimo volume, which he said was a translation into English of the "golden Bible." He also stated, that, notwithstanding his original determination, he had been induced eventually to sell his farm, and apply the money to the publication of the book, and had received the golden plates as a security for payment. He begged my acceptance of the volume, assuring me that it would be found PLAIN LODGING.—If you inure your child extremely interesting, and it was already from his infancy, to sleep on a hard bed and "making a great noise" in the upper part of away from the fire, where the blankets are the state. Suspecting now, that some serious will not be only a stouter and more hardy boy, visitor might be in fact a very cunning fellow. but will learn to like his straw, or moss couch, I declined his present, and merely contented better than any other. Of course, when he | myself with a slight examination of the volgoes abroad, and meets with the most indiffer- ume while he stood by. The more I declined

his farm and engage in this affair; and requested him to tell me if the plates were really of gold. In answer to this latter inquiry, he said, that he had not seen the plates themselves, which were carefully locked up in a trunk, but that he had the trunk in his possession. I advised him by all means to open the trunk and examine its contents, and if the ply was, that if he opened the trunk, the 'curse of Heaven would descend upon him and his children. However,' added he, 'I will agree to open it, provided you will take the curse of he had been cheated. He promised to do as

respecting the Mormons. My impression now is, that the plain-looking countryman was none other than the prophet Smith himself, who assumed an appearance of great simplicity in order to entrap me, if possible, into some recommendations of his book. That the prophet aided me, by his inspiration, in interpreting the volume, is only one of many amusing falsehoods which the Mormonites utter relative to my participation in their doctrines. Of these doctrines I know nothing whatever nor have I heard a single discourse from any one of their preachers, although I have often felt a strong curiosity to become an auditor, since my friends tell me that they frequently as to say that I am alluded to in the prophecies of Scripture!

If what I have here written shall prove of any service in opening the eyes of some of their deluded followers to the real designs of need your aid and hope it will be speedily and those who profess to be the apostles of Mormonism, it will afford me a satisfaction equaled, I have no doubt, only by that which you yourself will feel on this subject. . Chas. Anthon.

Rev. Dr. Coit, New Rochelle, N. Y."

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

CHAMEERSBURG, MAY 4, 1842.

Terms: \ \\$2.50, if payment is delayed beyond 3 months. \ \{\xi_2\text{ }\omega_0\text{, if paid in advance, or within 3 months.} FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. The Remittance by Mail:—"A Postmaster may enclose money na letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by imassif."

The Meetings of Classe s .- We hope our brethren will, among their other duties, not forget our claims. A little attention on their part to the "Messenger" and "Zeitschrift," would be gratefully acknowledged in this our "time of need." The Secretary, or some other brother who feels interested in this matter, will, we have no doubt, receive and forward to us the amount paid in. Sapienti sat.

Ordination and Installation.—At a special meeting of the Classis of North Carolina, on the 26th of March, Mr. George Welker, late of the Theological Seminary in Mercersburg, was solemnly ordained to the office of the Gospel Ministry, and installed as the pastor

the exercise very solemn and interesting. The

young brother enters upon his field of labor with encouraging prospects of usefulness." May the Lord abundantly bless the relation thus formed, and own the labors of bro. W. in the enlargement of the Redeemer's King-

His postoffice address is, Clapps, Guilford County, North Carolina.

PROCEEDINGS OF CLASSES.

The meetings of the several Classes take place during the present and two succeeding weeks. We trust that they will all prove occasions of much interest. Abstracts of their proceedings shall be laid before our readers at as early a date as possible. We hope the several clerks will not delay to furnish us with extracts embodying the most interesting items of business, together with the report on

The Centenary in North Carolina.

The Rev. Mr. Crawford, in a recent letter on business, savs:

It may not be amiss to state for your satisaction, that we are more than realizing our expectations concerning our Centenary operations. We resolved in the commenceme of our efforts to raise \$1500, to be invested for Beneficiary Education. On account of sickness and other causes, over which we had no control we moved slowly; but I am happy to be able to say, that so far as we have gone, we have moved surely. We have much ground yet to go over; but our subscription list amounts already to \$1445—of which sum \$1345 are fully secured and, bearing interest since the 25th of December last. My churches will probably raise 17 or 18 hundred dollars. Bro. Lantz's congregations have likewise resolved to make an effort to raise 15 hundred dollars also to be invested for Beneficiary edimitation of various alphabetic characters and ucation. In Davidson the churches are erecting a Centenary Parsonage, and as the Guilford and Orange charge is now again supplied with a minister, it is expected the people there will come up to the work with strong arms, full hands, and warm hearts.

WHERE ARE OUR CORRESPONDENTS?

This question has frequently been asked as by our friends, within the last six months, and the smallness of the number of original communications, with which we have been furnished within that period, has frequently Kensington. They have, as we are informed constrained us to ask the same question ourselves. We think we are by no means disposed unnecessarily to complain; for we al- Beach street of 70 feet, and it is probable they ways feel thankful for whatever favors we receive, and endeavor to bear up under our grievances, with as much patience as possible. Every one, however, who has paid any attention to our "original department, must have observed, that for some who are not? If this then is a thing to be believer's soul, while he sees the thunder appears to overtake him, and sleep far more I told him plainly, that if he left the volume as months past, our contributors with but two or base to the top.—Phila. Ledger.

he intended to do, I should most assuredly three exceptions, have been withholding their throw it after him as he departed. I then as- communications from us. This is certainly not as it should be.

To make our paper interesting, and to adapt it to the particular sphere for which it is more especially designed, it ought to abound with original communications, the majority of which at least, should have a special reference to the religious community among which it plates proved to be gold, which I did not be circulates. Such communications as a matter that is not so soft, whether among friends or lieve at all, to sell them immediately. His re- of course, must come from those who either constitute a part of this community or possess a familiar acquaintance with its condition and wants. None then are better qualified than Heaven upon yourself, for having advised me our brethren who stand in the same ecclesiasto the step.' I told him I was perfectly wil- tical connection with us, to furnish the coming to do so, and begged him to hasten home munications required, and to them it is that we must look for them. All of them who are I recommended him. I have never seen him capable of wielding the pen, are under obligation to come to our aid in this particular way. Such is a plain statement of all that I know | The interests of the Church are presumed to lie near to their hearts, and a proper attention to these, would require such a course at their

> We respectfully make our appeal to our brethren for their countenance and aid in the way of furnishing us with original communications, and hope that our appeal will not be in vain. Every one who has paid any attention to our German paper, must have observed that our German brethren have been much more faithful to their duty to us in the way referred to, than our English brethren. They name me in their sermons, and even go so far | have been enriching the columns of that paper with their contributions, and their example in this respect is well worthy of imitation. Brethren, shall we hear from you soon? We constantly granted; And in that event, we shall hereafter be spared the necessity of asking ourselves, or of being asked by others, "Where are our correspondents?"

> > The Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, President of the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church, lately organized as such, in the place which the Rev. Mr. Todd occupied as a Congregational church.

> > Contradicted.—The notice of the death of the Rev. Dr. Junkin, which originated in the U. S. Gazette, is ascertained to have been a malicious fabrication.

> > Death of Bishop Conwell .- The Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, Mr. Conwell, died in that city last week, aged 90 years. Thus within two weeks, have two of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in this country been removed by death.

Missionaries.—Passengers in the William Gray, at Salem from Oahu-Rev. J. Bliss, lady and child; Bethuel Mann and two children, of the American Board of Foreign Mis-

INTERESTING FROM OAHU.

We are indebted to Capt. Varney, a passenger in the ship Wm. Gray, at this port, for the latest papers from Honolulu. The "The congregation was unusually large, and Polynesian, of Nov. 27, has the following

> The Vincennes had a narrow escape from shipwreck at the bar at the mouth of the bay of Saint Francisco. She had left the harbor and while on the bar the wind died away, and it was necessary to anchor the ship in seven fathoms of water. The tide changed and heavy rollers set in, which broke alongside.-Their weight and volume with the noise were terrific. One broke on board, flooding the decks, and by starting the spare spars from their lashings on the spar decks, occasioned the death of a marine. The next morning a breeze sprung up and she was enabled to leave her dangerous situation.

> The Squadron proceeded hence to Manilla, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and thence to the United States, to arrive in the

> Latest intelligence from the Oregon confirms previous accounts in regard to missionary operations in that quarter. The most intelligent of the mission appear to be convinced that from the fewness of the Indians, their decreasing numbers and emigratory habits, little good can be effected among them. Some of the mission are preparing to leave.-At the principal Methodist station, on the Willamette, there are no Indians within seventy miles, and the missionaries have become farmers, have built good houses, and are rapidly accumulating property. As settlers we wish them every success, but advise them to drop the missionary in their communications

> The John Howland, Capt. Whitfield, which arrived here on Saturday last, brought five natives off one of the small Islands in the vicinity of Japan. They were taken from a small uninhabited Island near the Bonin group. where they had been for some time, having been blown there by a gale, while out fishing in a small boat. - Salem Gaxette.

> The Lord's Prayer.—Of the sixty-nine words which make up the Lord's prayer, only five are not Saxon.

A Monument to William Penn.—A number of members of the Society of Friends contemplate erecting a monument to William Penn, on the site of the old Elm Tree, in made a proposition to purchase a lot of ground in the locality named, having a front on may secure it on fair terms from the present owners. Should they succeed in their negociations, they will cause a monument to be erected which shall be two hundred feet high, with a square base of forty feet, and with a flight of steps on the inside leading from the

THE BLIND BOY. Written by Miss Hannah F. Gould. MUSIC BY DEMPSTER. Oh! tell me the form of the soft summer air,

That tosses so gently the curls of my hair; It breathes on my lip, and it fans' my warm cheek, Yet gives me no answer, though often I speak. I feel it play o'er me refreshing and kind, Yet I cannot touch it-I'm blind, oh! I'm blind!

And music, what is it? and where does it dwell? I sink and I mount with its cadence and swell; While touched to my heart with its deep thrilling

Till pleasure, till pleasure is turning to pain; What brightness of hue is with music combined? Will any one tell me?—I'm blind, Oh! I'm blind!

The perfumes of flowers they are hovering nigh, What are they? on what kind of wings do they fly? Are not they sweet angels that come to delight A poor little Boy that knows nothing of sight? The sun, moon and stars are to me undefined. Oh! tell me what light is-I'm blind, oh! I'm blind!

THE TRUE PRINCIPLE OF TEMPER-ANCE SOCIETIES.

In attempting to promote the cause of Temperance, a difference of opinion has existed, and to some extent still exists, as to the grounds on which it should rest, and the kind of arguments which should be employed in supporting it. A portion of the friends of Temperance contend, that total abstinence from the use of wine should be urged on the ground that it is in itself sinful; whilst the large majority, who are just as strict in practicing and enforcing total abstinence, maintain, that this is a wrong principle, and therefore injurious to the cause, inasmuch as it prevents many of the warmest friends of the cause from identifying themselves with a society, in which that principle is adopted.

Our own views on this subject are well known to our readers. We have expressed them without disguise again and again, and at a time when the popular tide was rolling against us. But false principles, and arrogant denunciations against those who are of a different opinion, are not destined to remain long in public favor. A string of resolutions setting forth certain favorite opinions, are after all, not the thing to revolutionize and tear up by the roots, safe and well-tried principles. If a good cause needs to be prosecuted with zeal, it equally needs judgment and discretion in order that it may be "according to knowledge," otherwise it will soon render itself ridiculous, loose its hold upon the community, and consequently defeat its own object.

We were led to make these remarks, upon reading the following, which we copy from the New York Observer. It explains itself, and needs, therefore, no further remarks from us. Believing, as we do, that it contains correct principles, and that it is important that every friend of the cause of Temperance should understand the true ground on which that cause rests, we feel it our duty to furnish our readers with all the information on the subject, which we deem of a nature calculated to strengthen those principles, which, in ouropinion, are destined to carry the cause of Temperance from victory to triumph.

'WHAT IS A BIBLE PRINCIPLE GOOD FOR?" This is a question gravely proposed by the Secredeserves a serious answer, which we will endeavor

The occasion of the inquiry is this. A difference of opinion has prevailed among the friends of Temperance as to the grounds on which total abstinence should be urged. A few contend that the use of wine as a beverage is in itself morally wrong; the great majority, however, base their argument on expediency, and urge the law of love as constraining them to abstain. Others still, who are at heart the friends of the cause, have stood aloof on account of the dangerous influence of those who denounce all use of intoxicating drinks as sinful, and thus the cause has wanted the aid of many whose support would be mighty for good in the hour of trial. Unfortunately for the interests of the reformation, the publications of the Temperance Society have been more or less under the control of those who believe in the sin per se doctrine, and thus the Society has had to bear the reproach of a sentiment which has been never held by a majority of its members. We have labored, at no small sacrifice, to persuade the ardent advocates of temperance to adopt the doctrine of expediency and abandon the other; believing that on this ground the whole moral strength of the church can be concentrated, and successful war waged against the common enemy. Triumph under this banner is certain

But as by the publication of a communication, we have proved (to the satisfaction of some who have hitherto been in doubt,) that it is a Bible principle that the use of wine ought not to be opposed as sinful, but only as highly inexpedient, the Secretary asks, "What if it is a Bible principle?" "What is it good for when its warmest defenders give it up, and ay it is our duty not to use intoxicating drinks?" If the Secretary cannot answer his own question, it is of the highest importance to the temperance cause that some one else should. He holds the most responsible trust in the Society, he manages its correspondence, conducts its periodicals, and thus is regar-ded at home and abroad as speaking its sentiments, and if he does not know what a Bible principle is "good for," it is time that its use were explained.

If it is a Bible principle, it "is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto ALL good works." It is good for octrine, and ought to be received in simplicity and godly sincerity. It is good for reproof; and when it is doubted, or set aside, or disregarded, it should be urged in the strength of truth; it is good for correction, and ought to be presented, that those who have gone astray may be brought back by its power; it is good for instruction, and should be taught because God has taught it, and he knows what is profitable for man; and finally, he who does not embrace it is not furnished thoroughly for ALL good works, and of course is not prepared to make thorough work in opposing intemperance. Experience proves this, for no the support of a good cause.

We are happy to find that we are sustained in our views of the true basis of the argument for total abstinence by the *Chairman*, and also by one of the most distinguished members of the Executive Committee of the Temperance Union; and we are especially rejoiced that we have it in our power to present their views in the most unequivocal form, that the wounds inflicted on the cause by the Secretary may be alleviated by the sound and healthy sentiments of ted. Our various other official being the gentlemen to whom we refer. It is a remarkable fact that in the very paper in which the Secreta-ry rebukes the New York Observer for its opin-ions on the Temperance question, an address by not, with your husband—your friends and Chancellor Frelinghoysen is published, containing and reiterating our sentiments in eloquent terms, and condemning the same error which we have opposed. It is also singular, when the Hon. CHAIRMAN had on one page advanced and defended our views, that on these dry bones"—that an innumerable army another page of the same paper the Rev. Secretary should, in terms of severity equally undeserved and uncalled for, reproach us for uttering them. We pubuncalled for, reproach us for uttering them. We published the Chairman's address in our last paper; and we would refer to the following lines as expressing ers of the false Prophet, the reality and exthe very sentiment for which we are reproached by the Secretary :

"I think it was an unhappy step in the ardent friends of temperance, that essayed to array the Scripture against all use of wine, as of itself a moral evil. But let us beware, lest we press it too far on the other side—for while we freely yield the point that there is much in the Bible in favor of the use, there is no part of that sacred volume that opposes the disuse of

And again:

THE GERMAN.

The German Language is spoken with great fluency and correctness in many portions of Philad Iphia. In the upper sections of it, there is, even now, a large German population. The language is heard

spirit of the Gospel, was willing to forego wine or neat forever, if it cansed offence or stumbling to others, could he lift up his voice now amongst us, Address, delivered in 1832, says that at the time of the Revolution, north of Arch street, scarcely any what would he say here, where a whole nation has bled at every pore, over the wide-spread ravages of alcohol; where generations have gone down to the drunkard's grave; where living victims have multi-plied until almost every family has felt a kindred pang? As he saw the disease, distress, pauperism and crime that traced the footsteps of this relentless

Moloch, what could he say;—what but, in the majesty of truth, and on the authority of God, enjoin upon us all to touch not, taste not, handle not, and renounce the abomination forever?" This is the doctrine taught by the excellent Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American remperance Union. This is the doctrine which we have steadfastly advocated, as the Secretary knows. We might have supposed that courtsey to the Chairman would have deterred the Secretary from assail-

nittee. His letter is not intended for publication, out he will pardon us for making an extract, when our object is to show that the views of the Secretary find no sympathy among the mass of strong temperance men. Mr. Tappan regrets our publication of Prof. Maclean's review of Anti-Bacchus, and re-

"As Mr. Frelinghuysen, in his address before the Merchants' Temperance Society, gave THE VIEWS his family would be about 800 to \$1000 a year. The of the vast majority of the STRONG TEMPERANCE MEN in our land, I ask, as a favor that you would

place it in your next Observer."

We believe with Mr. Tappan that the "vast majority" agree with us as to the true basis of this cause and therefore we regret that the Secretary has entailed upon the Society the odium of another sentiment which must be confined to the minds of a few individuals, whose zeal long since outstripped their dis-

The Secretary is pleased, in the same article, to speak of the "New York Observer" as "probably the most influential religious paper in the world." Whatever influence God has given us, we intend to employ in behalf of every good cause; and among others in favor of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Whatever influence God has given us, we intend to employ in resisting error; and among others, that which teaches the sinfulness of using wine; an error which seems now to be only ground of opposition to the temperance cause. We believe that this error is not held by the Executive committee, nor by the majority of "strong temperance men;" ane we hope the time is not far off when we may be able to say, that the organ of the Temper-

ance Union correctly represents the Society.

And is it not deeply to be deplored that the Secretary should make an assault upon the friends of temperance, when the enemy is active, and ought to be resisted with all the means at the Secretary's command It is good policy to endeavor to bring the allies into contention, and waste time and strength by intestine disputes, when thousands are perishing for the want of help, and may soon be out of the reach of aid? We love the cause, and shall therefore not stop by the way to chide. We trust that the counsels of such men as Chancellar Frelinghuses, John Tappan Esq. men as Chancellor Frelinghusen, John Tappan, Esq. and others, may prevail with the Secretary, and persuade him not to waste the Society's ink in writing denuuciations of the Observer and "the vast majority of the strong temperance men in our land;" and who wish the cause to be based on the impregnable rock of truth, instead of the quicksand of error. Let us rather unite on common and tenable ground, and battle like men against a common enemy, one of the most subtle and desperate foes that threatens the pre-

sent and future happiness of the human race.

In the same article which has called forth these observations, the Secretary assails the body of Conservatives, declaring that the temperance cause has no need of the aid of Conservatism, that "it does no good," and "can do no good," &c. These sentiments, which so clearly illustrate the need of consertive influence in the very place where it is despised, will form the subject of future remark.

For the Weekly Messenger. LETTER FROM MRS. SCHNEIDER. NO. VII.

Broosa, Asia Minor, Dec. 8th, 1841. My Dear Mrs. S .-

Last Sabbath was an interesting day. A respectable number were present at our service in the Turkish language. The subject was impressive and all were attentive. the previous week with me, was unusually af- elected Officers and managers for the ensuing fected. When the meeting had closed and she was about leaving for her own home, she came tary of the American Temperance Union in the last number of the official publication of that Society. It rent agitation and requested me to remember her in my prayers. I then urged upon her the necessity of yielding up her heart to Jesus and used several arguments. When I had done she reiterated the request. In the afternoon I saw that several Armenian women vere about in our yard. I therefore sent an invitation to have them all come in. They did so and seated themselves around about me. inst. There were 8 females. I opened the Bible and read to them explaining verse by verse.

They paid very gratifying attention and seemed both to understand and to apply some part of it. I invited them to continue to come from Sabbath to Sabbath for the purpose of receiving instruction. I hope it is the nucleus of a female Bible class. "When the Lord maketh up His jewels, may it be said of this and that one, that they were born here!"

A few days since our hearts were pained by hearing the intelligence of the death of a German gentleman. He had resided in this city the past year in part and during the interval we had seen much of him. He was engaged in mercantile business-an interestng man and especially so as a consistent Christian. A few months since we saw him lepart to meet not again 'till the heavens be no more.'

He went to reside in Greece. A few weeks since he was taken ill of a fever-it terminaed in the quick consumption carrying him to he grave in a few days. His end was peace. He chose death rather than life. His sufferngs, it was said, were intense-but his paience and submission still greater. He was nterred in Argos, in the South of Greece in a Greek burying ground. A pious countryman of his, with whom he was residing, said he himself performed his funeral services and number of Protestants and a still larger number of Catholics. He was remotely connec

ted with the royal family of Switzerland. I have been intensely interested in translating the Memoir of Mary Lathrop into Armeno-Turkish of late. It is a sweet little work. published by the American Tract Society. It will be, I trust, a treasure to put into the hands man can maintain a position built on error, even in of the children of this region, and I hope that t will lead some of these now poor, blinded intellects, to seek the precious Saviour.

From week to week, I am translating some Turkish hymns i. e. from English into Turkish, for our use in our Turkish service on the Sabbath. Mr. S. has various works on ted. Our various other efforts are still being carried forward. But we feel the need of speyour church, remember us frequently and fervently?

Oh, that there might be a "shaking among might at last rise up and declare themselves to be on the Lord's side, and evermore evince cellence of the Christian religion.

Your's in haste. E. A. C. SCHNEIDER. other language was heard. Even the signs then and down to a later date, were printed in German. This population was steady, industious and frugal, and much of the thrift exhibited in the upper portions of city, may be attributed to the diligent habits & tact at accumulation evinced by the Germans COVETOUSNESS vs. LIBERALITY. The following statement of facts was made by a preacher "down east" some months since-in the

A man who had amassed a property of \$100,000 but had always lived to and for himself, professed to have found peace with her God, when about 50 years ing his sentiments in the very paper which gives them to the world. Or is it perfectly proper for the Chairman to teach a doctrine which we must not ad-

Chairman to teach a doctrine which we must not advocate under pain of official censure?

But still further. We have a letter before us from John Tappan, Esq., of Boston, whose name stands next to that of the Chairman on the Executive Committee. His letter is not intended for such that of the Chairman on the Executive Committee. His letter is not intended for such that of the Chairman on the Executive Committee. His letter is not intended for such that of the Chairman on the Executive Committee. His letter is not intended for such that of the Chairman on the Executive Committee. His letter is not intended for such that of the Chairman on the Executive Committee. His letter is not intended for such that of the Chairman on the Executive Committee. of God. His annual appropriation to this cause was from 12 to 15 dollars! Thus by embracing religion and leaving off drinking spirits, he would make an actual saving of 25 to 30! Truly, thought he, 'godliness is profitable!"

Another gentleman residing in another place, of about the same age, and who had accumulated an equal amount of property, embraced religion. He calculated his ordinary expenses for the support of balance of his income he sacredly devoted to the service of God. His appropriations to religious purposes amounted to 4000 or 5000 dollars a year! Such was the difference. He too, thought and felt that 'godliness was profitable;' but which of these two deconstrations of this divine axiom will be likely to be most satisfactory to its Author in that day when the King shall say, 'Forasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto

[Herald and Journal.

LETTER FROM REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D.,

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society.

"I was never in the habit of using ardent spirits; and during the earlier period of my life, seldom drank wine. But my abstinence from it prior to the fortythird year of my age, cannot be said to have been either systematically or rigid. In that year I had a severe fit of illness, in recovering from which, the use of some sound old wine which was, providentially, within my reach, was so strikingly beneficial that my physician advised me to continue it after my recovery; and, indeed, expressed the opinion that ought to take, at least, one glass, if not two, of good wine daily, to the end of my life. I followed his advice for more than sixteen years; I very seldom drank more than one glass, and never more than two glasses. In this moderate use, I was almost invaria bly regular; and great were the pains to which I submitted from time to time for obtaining wine of pure and indubitable qualities, not as a matter of luxury, but of health. During all this time my health, though not bad,

was delieate, and towards the latter part of the sixteen years just mentioned, there was every appearance that my constitution was giving way, and that a premature and feeble old age was creeping upon me. Still 1 had no suspicions that wine was hurting me, and only supposed that, in spite of its benefits fits, my sedentary habits were undermining my strength. More than six years ago, when I was approaching my sixtieth year, hearing so much said a-bout the mischiefs of stimulating drinks, and entering as I did, with cordial zeal into the temperance reformation, I determined to go beyond those around me, and to abstain not merely from ardent spirits, but make the experiment for at least three months, what would be the effect of an immediate and entire abstinence from wine, and all intoxicating beverages. Accordingly, I broke off at once, and from that day to this have not tasted wine, except at the sacramental table. I have also abstained, during the same time, from cider, beer, and every species of drink stronger than water, and never set any of them on my table, unless they are called for by peculiar circum-ntances. The experiment had not proceeded more than a single month, before I became satisfied that my abstinence was not only distinctly, but very striking ly beneficial.

CHAMBERSBURG-TOTAL-ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of this Society re-A young Greek lady who had been passing cently held, the following gentlemen were

> President, G. A. Schryock, Esq. Secretary, A. H. McCulloh, Esq. Treasurer, William Seibert, Esq.

Managers, Messrs. John W. Reges, Robert Cunningham, John Cree, Robert T. Knight and Thomas Carlisle.

The next stated quarterly meeting will be held on Monday evening; the 30th

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The following was handed us for inser-

At a meeting of the members of the Washington Temperance Society of York, Pa. the following preamble and resolutions were readand unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It becomes our duty as the Washington Temperance Society of our borough, to take cognizance of every exertion, individual or collective, which may be made in promoting the cause of Temperance-and as we know that Mr. Samuel Hays has ren ted that large and commodious house, the WHITE HALL, which he has done voluntarily and with philanthropic motives, and intends to conduct the same as a Temperance House,

Be it therefore Resolved, That we hall with heartfelt pleasure and gratitude, the establishment of a Temperance Hotel in the town of York, and regard it as an auxiliary to the Temperance cause.

Resolved, That as a Society, we pledge ourselves as far as practicable, to sustain preached a sermon on regeneration to a small said establishment by our patronage and in-

> Resolaed, That we cordially recommend the White Hall to the patronage of the friends of Temperance generally.

> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the several papers of our town, and in the Temperance Advocate of Philadelphia, Water Spout of Columbia, the Age of Lancaster, and all others friendly to the cause. JOHN TAYLOR,

SAM. ZIEGLER. President Sec. pro, tem,

HELFFENSTEIN'S THEOLOGY.

The undersigned announces that he will publish a Work entitled THE DOCTRINES

Divine Revelation, as Taught in the Holy Scriptures, Exhibited, Illustrated and Vindicated. DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF Christians generally, and for young men preparing for the Gospel Ministry in

particular. BY THE REV. SAMUEL HELFFENSTEIN, D. D.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed, by the Synod of the German Reformed Church, to examine D. D., and to express their opinion of the same, regret, that, owing to particular circumstances, they were unable to bestow upon it the time and attention | Transcript,

most spoken among the business people, is the German language. Mr. Duponceau, in his Historical time with the Rev. Author, and appreciating highly his theological acquirements and ardent zeal for genuine christianity, they believe that they may safely recommend the work "for the use of Christians generally, and of young men preparing for the Gospel Ministry in particular," as well calculated to perfect their Christian knowledge, and to strengthen their faith and piety.

That the blessing of God may accompany the work, and make it effectual in promoting his glory in the salvation of many souls is the sincere desire and prayer of the Committee

THOMAS POMP, J. C. BECKER, D. D. BERNARD C. WOLFF, ABRAHAM BIDLEMAN.

Conditions.—This excellent work will contain about four hundred pages medium octavo. It will be handsomely printed at the press of Kay & Brother, Philadelphia, on good and thick paper, and well bound in plain sheep. Price to subscribers, \$2.00

It will be published on or about the 1st of June .-The profits arising from the sale will be given to the undersigned, the Reverend CHARLES HELFFENSTEIN.

Reading, March 1842.

Domestic Intelligence.

Robbers .- On the 22d inst., the house of Mr. Soleberger, a few miles from this place, on the Strasburg road, was forcibly entered, demanding money, with presented pistols. They broke open some chests, obtained about seven dollars, and then absconded. Mr. S. had drawn out of the Bank several hundred dollars in specie a few days before, for one of his neighbors, of which the robbers were doubtless apprized, and which induced them to this villainous

The accounts from Susquenanea Valley bordering on the North and West Branches, speak very favorably of the condition of the growing crops.

OFFICIAL. Appointments by the President.

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate. Nathaniel Wolfe. Marshal of the United States for

the District of Delaware, in the place of David C. Wilon, whose commission has expired. Wyatt J. Draughn, Receiver at Augusta, Mi. vice

Wm. G. Crawley, resigned. James C. Sloo, Register at Shawneytown, 111. Re-

Steam on the Canal.-The steam canal boat Black Hawk started this morning for Lockport. This boat

is propelled by a paddle wheel fixed at the stern; and from all appearance will undoubtedly answer the purpose there being scarcely any more swell occasioned than by the usual manner of towing by horses.—Buf. Dem. Economist, April 22.

Died from a Bite .- A man named Martin, living ear Wood and Twelfth Streets, died on Saturday from the bite of a horse having the glanders.—Phila. North American. The Muskingum Valley Wheat crop is now consid-

nati Guzette. Baron Jasques Levavaseur, of Rouen, France, who

was one of the greatest manufacturers and ship owners, died, recently, at the age of 74, leaving a fortune estimated at 12,000,000 francs. It is said at the time of his death there were thirty of his ships on the

Glass Church bells are among modern wonders.

Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., has been appointed by

From the Pottsville Emporium.

MAD DOGS AND CATS!

Peace.

A most frightful and distressing occurrence transpired in this Borough on Saturday, the 2d of April last, which admonishes all good citizens to be on their guard and if possible avert the threatened evil. the day alluded to, a Cat belonging to High Constable Heffner, which was evidently suffering under Hydrophobia, in its most malignant form, attacked and bit one of Mr. Heffner's children, a girl about twelve years of age; her little Brother, without being aware that any thing unusual was the matter with the animal, followed it up stairs with the avowed in tention of inflicting summary punishment for the outrage committed upon his sister—but before he reached the head of the stairs, the infuriated animal flew at and bit him—and subsequently another child, a little girl, was also bitten, as were two strange Dogs which passed near the house. Mr. Heffner who was from home at the time, on his return, with considerable difficulty succeeded in taking the Cat and securing it in a circular Coal Screen, where it remained in much apparent misery until the succeeding Tuesday, when t fixed its teeth in its own flesh, and so remained un-

til it expired. Anxious for the fate of his children, Mr. Heffner forthwith obtained Dr. Stoy's celebrated remedy for Hydrophobia, which he administered to them—and although very sick for a time, possibly from the effects of the medicine, they are now, he informs us, perfectly well, and he feels a comfortable degree of confidence that it will save them from the pain and misery of that most distressing of all diseases.

Great confidence is entertained by many of our citizens in the efficacy of Dr. Stoy's remedy—and Mr. George H. Stichter having kindly furnished us with a copy of the original Recipe, in German, we give below a translation of it, for the benefit of the

Dr. Stoy's Cure for Hydrophobia.

Take of CHICK WEED, or "Rother Huehnerdarm," (German,) which has been dried in the shade, one hand full—put it in a new Earthen pot, and add one quart of Strong Beer—cover it well and put it over a slow fire until it is boiled down to one pint—strain it through a clean Linen cloth, and add two Drachms of the best Venitian Thereac, then stir it well till it is dissolved. Of this mixture, warm, give to a strong man a Pint, to be taken in the morning, fasting—to a weaker person in proportion. Should any signs of Hydrophobia appear, this dose should be repeated wo or three successive mornings-and if the symptoms increase, the medicine must be given in larger quantities. For three or four hours after taking it the patient should drink no cold water. The medicine is never to be given when the fit is on, or when actual signs of madness are visible. Should the patient vomit, the medicine is to be given in small quantities, and continued until a cure is effected; caution in diet is necessary, taking light food and in moderation. Where a wound is inflicted, it must be washed clean with the above mixture, several times a day, until it is completely healed.

Serving Apprenticeship for a Wife.—The reader may remember that the Dowager Countess of Westnoreland was one of the titled personages that visited the United States last summer. A curious anecdote is related of her marriage. She was only daughter of the eminent and immensely wealthy banker Child who flourished in London about the time of the French Revolution. When he died he made a will, leaving all his property to his daughter on condition that i she married she should marry a mechanic, (he commenced life himself as a brewer,) who had served a regular apprenticeship of seven years at his trade.— If she married any other person, the estate was to aleniate from her and her heirs. The then young Earl of Westmoreland met her by chance at a ball given on some public occasion by the Lord Mayor. He resolved if she was willing to marry him, to comply with the requisition of the will; and on her consenting to wait seven years he bound himself appren-tice to a Mr. Pollock, a highly respectable saddler in Piccadilly, and actually learned the trade. He served his seven years and exhibited a saddle which he made to the entire satisfaction of the executors under the will, and gave title for fortune. Miss Child became Duchess, and the mechanic's apprentice one of wealthiest Earls of England. After all he served onthe theological work of the Rey. Samuel Helffenstein ly half as long as poor Jacob—who gave seven years D. D., and to express their opinion of the same, reand did not get so much cash as his Lordship by a pretty considerable difference.—Boston Evening

"If the Apostle Paul in Palestine, impelled by the | continually in the streets, and on market days, that | necessary to form a proper judgment of so important | The bells of the Catholic Churches at Baltimore were tolled on the announcement of the death of Bishop England.

The Post Master General has issued instructions that newspaper postage is to be charged upon newspapers, extra newspapers, supplements to newspa-pers, and the printed or written notices sent by the publishers of newspapers to their subscribers, attached to the margin of the newspapers, stating the amount due for subscriptions.

The mansion of the venerable Gen. Taylor, opposite Cincinnati, and for fifty years past the seat of hospitality has been destroyed by fire—the work of an in-

Serious Accident on the Harlem Railroad .- Yesterday afternoon, as one of the trains of cars belonging to the Harlem railroad was approaching 115th street, with the locomotive at full speed, a German named Scholtz, who, we understand, is a carpenter by trade, and resides in Delancy street, jumping from the platform of the car on which he was standing, to obtain his hat, that had accidental fallen off, when he was drawn under the train, and the wheels of two cars passed over him, severing both his legs below his knees, in an oblique direction. Dr. Hoffman was immediately called to his aid, but owing to the loss of blood of the patient, he considered amputation as imprudent before this morning. It is doubtful whether the man will survive the injury.—N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Schultz has since died.

A Hole in the Law .- At Oxford, in England, one William Scale was indicted for steeling a bee-hive,— The hive was found in possession, but at the trial it was necessary to prove that it was the indentical hive of the prosecutor. How to do this was the question. There was marks upon it to which he could swear, and it was brought into Court wrapped p in a cloth. But the inmates of the hive buzzed forth threats of mischief if the cloth should be removed; and judges, lawyers and jury were in a quanda-ry. One of the counsel moved for a rule upon the es, enjoining them to good behaviour; but the Court thought it useless to make a rule which there was no power to inforce. The upshot was that the hive could not be identified, and so the hole in it became a large hole in the law, through which the prisoner stepped into an acquittal.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Great Indian Council .- The Louisville Journal of the 13th instant says, - . John Ross and two other Cherokee chiefs, together with Ross's son and daughter, passed through this city, yesterday, on their way to Washington. This is a sufficient refutation of the story that a Great Indian Council was to be held in the West, in the month of April, with a view to concert hostile measures against the United States; and that John Peas. Principal Chief. 1 the Council States. and that John Ross, Principal Chief of the Chcrokee Nation, was at the head of the movement.

Whipping as a punishment, was abolished by the last legislature of New Jersey in a supplement to the law for the punishment of crimes.

Green Peas were sold at Norfolk a few days since

The New School Presbytery of Philadelphia passed resolution, on the 15th ult., that "Baptism, admintered by a Roman Catholic Priest, is not valid."

Qualiers.—The Iowa Legislature has refused to exempt this religious denomination from performing military duty.

Latest Foreign News.

The steam ship Britannia arrived at Boston on Wednesday last week, bringing London Journals of the latest dates. The news is interesting .- The Caboul tragedy is fully confirmed, with added atrocities. ered out of danger from the fly. The amount sown is considerably greater than that of last year. The prospects for all kinds of fruit are excellent.—Cincin-The number massacred is set down at 10,000.--Among ment.

> From China there is later intelligence, but it is not of importance.—The Celestials appeared to be busy in preparing to resist invasion.

It is said that up to 1839, the Affghan war cost the British Government \$60,000,000, and it has cost \$15,000,000 every year since.

The Fourth-Fourth British Regiment .- This regi-One has just been cast in Sweden; its diameter is six feet, and its tone is said to be finer than any metal bell.

The Iourth-Fourth British Regiment.—Inis regiment, which has been annihilated by the Affghans, is but too well known in this country.—This was the regiment that formed part of General Packenham's army at the battle of New Orleans, it was then under Col. Mullens, and was disgraced there for not bring-Judge Randall Commissioner in Bankruptcy for York tounty, in place of James R. Reily, Esq., who declined acting on account of the incompatibility of the disasters of that fatal day were attributed. The duties of Commissioner with those of a Justice of the dia to regain them. They have all perished.—N

Hymenial.

Y. Herald.

MARRIED: In Lincoln co N. C. March 17th, by the Rev. J. H. Crawford Mr. JOHN CARPENTER to Miss CATHARINE SHUFORD, On Monday evening, the 18th of April, near Greencastle, by the Rev. J. Rebaugh, Mai, JOSEPH P. BREWER, to Miss MARGARET VANDERAW, eldestdaughter of Mr. William Vanderaw, all of Franklin county, Pa.

Obituary.

In Carlisle, on Thursday the 21st ult. after a long and pain-ul illness Capt. GEORGE HENDEL, aged 64 years, 9 months and 5 days. The deceased marched to the defence of his country in 18-4, as the Captain of a Volunteer company. There he distin-nished himself on a religious accountry. thet himself as a sellier and a gentleman, and always act ed with humanity towards his men. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, as a man perfectly honest in all his intercourse with mankind. He lived beloved and died in peace with his God.—Carlisle Herald. Near Shippensburg, Mrs. PLASTERER, relict of the late Mr. Conrad Plasterer, in the 69th year of her age.

Notices.

NOTICE. To Subscribers and Members of the Bible Society. The demands upon the Treasurer of the Franklin Bible Society, for Bibles procured, are such as to make it desirable, that all those who have subscribed towards this laudable object in the different churthes in Chambersburg, should pay their subscriptions to the Treasurer. It is hoped, that this will be suf-ficient to all the friends of the cause.

Payment may be made to

J. LOGAN SMITH,

Local Agents for Marshall College, Seminary, The undersigned respectfully gives notice to those

nterested, that the gentlemen whose names are added below, are authorized to receive, and will attend to the collection of Subscriptions in their respective neighbourhoods, for Marshall College, Seminary, &c, He would also state for the information of local agents and others who may wish to forward contribu-tions for Centenary purposes, that monies inclosed in a letter addressed to Wm. Heyser, Esq. Treasur-ER OF SYNOD, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., will reach their appropriate destination. It is particularly requested when monies are forwarded that the name of the donors and the object for which they have been contributed, be specifically stated.

Gen. Agent for Marshall College, Seminary, &c. Barnard Wolff, Esq, Chambersburg, Pa. Martinsburg, Va. Danl. H. Doll, Martin Rickenbaugh, Hagerstown, Md. Frederick, Md. Gideon Bantz, Jefferson, Md. Reading, Pa. Henry Cost, Wm. Ermentrout, Rev. H. Wagner. Lebanon, Pa Amity, Berks Co., Pa. Rev. W. F. Colliflower. Glade, Fred, Co., Md,

MEETINGS OF THE CLASSES.

Lovetisville, Va.

Middletown, Md

Lebanon Classis At New Holland, Pa., on Sabbath, May 8th Zions Classis.

Rev. J. Casper Bucher,

evening, May 7th. Mercersburg Classis. At Bedford, Pa., on Saturday, May 14th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

At Shrewsberry, York co., Pa., on Saturday

At Westminster, Carrol co., Md., on Friday evening, the 13th of Mav. Virginia Classis,

Maryland Classis,

At St. John's church, Agusta co., Va., on Saturday, May 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M. North Carolina Classis.

At Sevitz's church, Rowan co., N. C., on Saturday, May 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CATTLE.—The sales embrace about 162 head at \$4.50 for inferior,& \$6.00 per 100 lbs. for prime qual-

FLOUR .- Howard street .- Sales have been made at \$5.62 - also some at \$5.75. The wagon price is

GRAIN .- Wheat .- We quote prime Md. reds at \$1.25 a \$1.34 per bushel. There are no supplies of

moment in the market. Corn.—Sales of Md. white have been made at 54 a 56 cents, and yellow at 60 cents.

Rye .- Sales have been made at 70 a 75 cents per Oats.—Last sales were at 40 a 44 cents per bushel. Virginia oats are in full supply—sales were made at 37 a 39 cents per bushel.

Cloverseed .- We quote to day at \$4.50. Timothy seed .- We quote the store price at \$2.50 ∽market rather äull.

Acknowledgements.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Alfred Nevin 3, Jacob Heagy (Chamb'g) 2, Abra. Fickes (Shipp.) 2, J. C. Overholtzer (Culpsv.) 2, A. Shirey (Greenc.) 2. Mrs. D. Wunderlich (Orrst.) 2, By Rev. J. C.

Guldin, from Levi Nyce (St. Mary's) 3, From A. Shriver (Westminist.) 2, By H. Neff from Wm. Robb, (Alexand.) 2, and H. Homer (Water str.) 2. Mr. Reed of Shellsburg, is informed, that the Books will be taken to Bedford by ourselves next

To Ministers and Agents. In remitting money to us, please send the amount in as few notes as possible, at least when the letter is not franked by the Postmaster. We lately received a letter containing 6 dollars, in as many one dollar notes—the postage on it would therefore amount to \$1 12 or nearly one fifth of the whole amount! Another letter contained four dollars in the same way. Now if the former had sent us a \$5 and a \$1 note, the postage would have been reduced by one half—a similar saving could have been made in the latter instance. What we wish to say then, is endeavor to save us postage so far as it is in your power, by sending us bills of the largest denomination that the case admits of. It is saved to the cause of Missions-and therefore is worthy of the exercise of a little prudence.

POST NOTES of any description will not be received hereafter in payment of dues. They are frequently sent us, and we find it difficult to dispose of them without loss. We wish our Agents and friends to bear this in mind.

> A CARD. MILLINERY BUSINESS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Wercersburg, May 4, 1842.-4t.

CLERA OF THE COURTS. To the Voters of Franklin County

THE undersigned has just received an assortment of Books from the Publication Office of the German Reformed Church, and is therefore prepared to meet the wants of those who desire those publications, viz:—
English Hymn Rooks—plain and fancy binding—from 62½ cts to \$1 50 per copy,
Catechisms and Constitutions (German and English)—182 cts

25 cts per copy. Liturgy of Ger Ref. Church from 25 to 50 cts 25 cts

per copy.
Catechism (English)
per copy. 6½ cts

JUST PUBLISHED.

the Author, Easton, Pa.

DR. WM. E. GRIER ESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Mercersburg and vicinity. His Office is at the old place, where he may always be found unless professional-He will also attend to all operations in Dentistry, at the

75 37≟

Attorney at Law. HAS removed to the office recently occupied by R. M. Bart, Esq., on the north side of Market street, two doors Fasts of the Court House. Any business instrusted to his care will be attended to promptly and diligently.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

THE undersigned encouraged by many of his fellow-citizens throughout the County, offers himself to the consideration of the voters thereof, as a candidate for re-election to the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, at the General election in October next. Respectfully, HENRY RUBY.

PROTHONOTARY.

Respectfully, MATTHIAS NEAD. Chamb'g, April 11th, 1842.

burg Saving Fund Society. April 4th, 1843. DR.

To Weekly deposites remaining,
"Special ""
"Transient "" 38560.33 372.63 1948.20

By Bills and Notes outstanding. \$82750.11 9288.66

\$92038.77

has lately received an assortment of the Books published at the Publication Office of the German Reformed Church, such as Hymn Books, plain and fancy binding—Catechisms, Liturgies, Sanday School Catechism, Brownlee on Baptism (English and German) &c., &c.,—which he will sell at the same prices, by the single copy or the dozen, as they are sold

Rev. J. H. Crawford, H. Shaw, Rev. Benjamin Schneider, C. A. C. Schneider, Johnston & Smith, Rev. J. C. Bucher, John P. Reed, Rev. D. Zacharias, J. Cort, Jacob Ehrhart, J. B. Oir, Benjamin Rieff, Jacob G. Sorver, J. W. Murraý—your notice to discontinue your brother's paper, who owes us \$3, and taxing us 18\(^2\) cts postage—not at all honorable; Dan. Schneck, A. Shriver, Rev. D. G. Bragonier (3 subs.) H. Dengler (\$6.) J. F. Wolfinger, Rev. J. Mayer, H. Neff, Rev. W. Conrad, G. Shäfer.

MONIES RECEIVED.

Advertisements.



MISS MARY E. STUART respectfully informs the Ladios of Chambersburg and vicinity, that she has commenced the above business on Main street, two squares South of the German Reformed Church; in the house of her Father, in all its various branches, where she will promptly execute such orders as they may be pleased to favor her with. She will alter and do up BRAIDS, LEGHORN, STRAW and SILK BONNETS in the most neat and fashionable style. Chambersburg.

THE pattnership heretofore existing under the firm of Scott & Grier has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of Dr. Grier, on whom those knowing themselves indebted will see the importance of calling and closing their accounts without delay.

J. P. SCOTT.

WM. E. GRIER.

RELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Offices of CLERK OF THE COURTS of Quarter Sessions. Oyer and Terminer. and the Orphans' Court of this County, and respectfully solicit your support

JOHN WOOD,

Chambersburg, April 27, 1842.

BOOKS IN MILTON, PA.

per copy. Brownlee on Baptism

per copy. Sabbath School Hymn Books (German) per copy
" Reading Book (do.) 3 cts

P. McDONALL, Bookseller.

Sermon preached at the opening of the Synod at Reading, y Rev B. C. Wolff. Single copies 64cts—the dozen 50 cts.

To be had at the Publication Office, Chambersburg, and of

Plugging with gold, do do tin, April 21, 1842,—3 t. ISAAC H.M'CAULEY,

For one or more teeth on gold plate,

Chamb'g, April 14th, 1842.

Chambershurg, April 11, 1842.

PROM encouragement received from various parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the fice of PROTHONOTARY at the coming general election

Seventh Annual Statement of the Chambers-

Balance on Profit and Loss. \$32038.77 CR.

BOOKS IN HARRISBURG. OHN WYETH, Bookseller, Harrisburg, Pa-

April 3d, 1842.

Poetry.

From the Vermont Telegraph. MUSINGS.

I roamed abroad one summer eve, While life was in its prime, Ere I had learned to weep or grieve For unreturning time; Stars twinkled in the sky above And in the deep below, I could not deem this world of love A wilderness of wo.

And when to kiss my wayward feet Came up the shining wave. I little thought it sung so sweet To lure me to the grave-I little thought the merry lay, Was but the funeral dirge Of thorisands it had wiled away Beneath its faithless surge.

The gentle winds, whose drooping wing All day young flowers caressed, Now sung to them, as mothers sing Their weary babes to rest-I did not dream it nursed their bloom With such untiring care, To strew their sweet and fresh perfume Upon the desert air.

The moonbeams slept upon the hill And in the quiet vale. There sweetly sung the mountain rill And here the nightingale; And far with such a beauty rare A golden cloud was spread, I deemed its fleecy folds so fair Inwrapt an angel's bed.

But darker grew that crimson cloud-And swift along the sky, While muttering thunders pealed aloud I saw the lightnings fly; The song of bird and rill were hushed, The gentle moonbeams fled, And groans went up where hearts were crushed Beneath the tempest tread.

And such is life-its brightest hour Prepares the way for gloom, Its sweetest and its loveliest flower, But blossoms for the tomb: Time changes swift the brightest eye, And care the lightest heart, We grasp at shadows-and we sigh To feel our hopes depart.

Life's changing day! its morn how fair, How witching in its power-Its noon brings burning sun and air. And drooping herb and flower, And eve with storm and cloud comes on. And then a night of gloom-O, what were life, were nought beyond f The dark and dreary tomb?

East Bennington, Sept. 1841.

Parents and Children.

From the New York Observer. "GO RIGHT OFF."

I was present, recently, at one of the Sabbath schools in this city, when the exercises were concluded by an excellent address from the superintendent. He commenced his remarks by asking the children to mention the second petition in the Lord's Prayer. A as it is in heaven."

God? Do they act as if they wanted to do a young man of the most engaging aspect do they do?"

"Go right off," was the prompt answer of a little boy eight or nine years of age. "Yes perturbation, and was greatly embarrassed; the advantage that might be derived from this they 'go right off,' and that is the way the will of God must be done on earth. It must be said he, 'lest you should deny my request.'done immediately. As soon as we know the While he was speaking the tears rolled down will of God we must do it."

scholar arrested my attention, and suggested imagine a refusal?' 'Because the bounty an important principle of action-"Go right | which I expect may perhaps be too high."off"—that is, obey promptly. It will not be How much then do you demand?' said the ofdenied that promptness of obedience is one of ficer. 'It is no unworthy motive, but an urthe first lesson which a child should learn, gent claim that compels me to ask ten guinand yet such is the neglect of parents and eas; and I shall be the most miserable of guardians of youth, and their insensibility mankind if you refuse me.' 'Ten guineas!' fact, one of the last lessons which is really I am pleased with you: I trust to your honor and thoroughly taught. Promptness is es- for the discharge of your duty, and will strike sential to the spirit of true obedience, for so to the bargain at once. Here are ten guineas; long as a child delays to obey a parent who to-morrow we depart. has given a command, so long that child is "The young man, overwhelmed with joy, virtually disobedient. The delay is caused begged permission to return home, to perform solely by a rebellious spirit, and every mo- a sacred duty, and promised to be back withment's indulgence of the child in his delay is | in an hour. The officer, impressed by the an indulgence to his self-will, and allows the honesty of his countenance, yielded to his deexercise of a spirit of rebellion against the sire; but observing something mysterious in proper authority. And this delay tends, by his manner, he was induced by curiosity, to necessity, to the formation of a stubborn and follow him at some distance. He saw him ungovernable temper of mind. Let the parent, then, who would hope for perfect obedi- knocked and was admitted. The officer ence, see to it that it is prompt. Let the pa- quickened his pace; and when he came to the rent require the child, as soon as the word is door of the prison, he overheard the young given, to "go right off." A moment's delay man say to the jailor: 'Here is the money granted, or a moment's parley, may dissolve for which my father is imprisoned; I put it the magic charm of sovereignity over the into your hands, and I request you will conmind of the child. With a reason or without duct me to him immediately, that I may rea reason, the child should "go right off."

But promptness of obedience to parents is he requested. important not merely as it is related to family government. It has respect to the salva- young man might have an oportunity of being tion of the child. Parents, are you aware alone with his father; he then followed him. that you are governing your children for God? What a scene! he saw the son in the arms of Do you know that when you require your a venerable and aged father, who, without utchild to acquiesce immediately in your known | tering a word, pressed him to his heart, and will, you are taking one of the surest means | bedewed him with tears. A few minutes passto secure his instant acquiescence in the di- ed before he observed the officer, who was vine will? Have you thought when permit- deeply affected, approached them, and said ting a child to defer an unconditional surren- to the old man, 'Compose yourself; I will not der to you, as his rightful governor, that you deprive you of so worthy a son. Permit me we shall send them. We are willing to send were indirectly keeping that child from an to restore him to you, that I may not regret books, at our risk, either to Pittsburg, Haracknowledgment of Jehovah as his rightful the money which he has employed in so vir- risburg or Philadelphia, and intermediate places. Sovereign and Lord? Other things being e- tuous a manner. qual, the child that is prompt in his obcdience to an earthly parent, will be the most ready to do the will of his father who is in heaven. to accept of his proffered freedom; but the that apart from direct religious influence, the best governed families contain the largest number of those who are willing in the day The history of revivals abundantly shows of God's power.

Parents and teachers, will you not think of father." this? Will you not pray for the aid of divine grace to assist you in securing the prompt entire and cheerful obedience of those com- filial kindness? And what child is not ready mitted to your charge to train for heaven. In- to exclaim, "O my father, my mother, I will sist upon instant, as well as constant obedi-share with you my last crust, and feel at ence, and endeavor, by all the means in your once, both honored and happy to return upon power, to form in the mind of your child or you in your old age, the kindness you bespupil, a habit of prompt obedience to every towed upon me in my youth, my childhood just requirement, whether it be of a parent, a and infancy." teacher, a civil ruler, or of God. In other words, when you tell the child to do any thing, always require that he should "go right off," and aim, also, most assiduously to pro- God for his salvation.

duce in him a spirit of cheerful compliance, so that, upon the simple announcement of any duty, he shall be willing to go "right off" and do it.

Youth's Department.

BE KIND TO YOUR PARENTS.

very opposite of that which I have just con- visions there, A. D. 51. sidered, was exhibited in the palace of Phaof the Egyptian court, introduced the decrepid and care-worn pilgrim as his father. Who, though not a colony. after looking at this, will ever be ashamed of a parent because he is clad in the garb of poverty? What a halo of glory did that one act draw around the honored brow of Joseph? his neck was dim compared with the brightness of this action, and the chariot in which he rose with almost imperial pomp before the people, raised him not to so high an eminence as that which he occupied, when he stood before the monarch with the patriarch of Canaan leaning on his arm. Never be ashamed of your parents then, because of their poverty. Let your kindness operate in the way of affording them all things necessary for their comfort. The author of the Æneid has denominated his hero 'the pious Æneas,' because of the heroic manner in which he bore his de-

from an eruption of Mount Ætna. We have another instance of modern times. Mr. Robert Tillotson went up to London on a visit to his son, then Dean of Canterbury, and being in the dress of a plain countryman, was insulted by one of the Dean's servants for inquiring if John Tillotson was at home. His person, however, being described to the Dean, he immedately exclaimed, "It is my worthy father;" and running down to the door to receive him, he fell down upon his knees, in the presence of his servants, to ask his father's

crepid father from the flames of Troy. Two

in habitants of Sicily obtained acelebrity in an-

cient story for their kindness to their aged

parents in carrying them upon their shoulders

And how has the poet, the historian and the painter, loved to exhibit that beautiful picture of filial piety, first given by Pliny, of a daughter, who, when her mother was condemned to be starved to death, obtained leave from the keeper to visit the prison daily, and there nourish her parent from her own breast. A similar occurence took place afterwards, in which a daughter nourished her father in the same manner; the action was considered so striking, that it obtained the honorable appellation of "The Roman Charity." The Senate decreed that the father should be restored to his child, and that on the spot where the prison stood, a temple should be erected to

Filial Piety. There are, however, few instances of more sweet voice, from a class of little girls, was touching kindness to parents, than that menheard to reply—"Thy will be done on earth tioned by Bruce in his Juvenile Anecdotes. "An officer, having remained some time at "Well, 'as it is in heaven,' but how is the Kingston, in Surrey, for the purpose of rais- smiths or bankers discovered;" and in will of God done in heaven?" said the super-) ing recruits, received orders to join his rigiintendent. "How do angels do the will of ment.—On the evening before his departure, ders of London, no longer daring to to con-

respect.

"He betrayed however, evident marks of the officer asked the cause of it: 'I tremble,' his cheeks. 'No,' said the officer, I accept The simple but emphatic reply of this little your offer most heartily; why should you with respect to its importance, that this is, in said the officer, that indeed is very high; but

hastening towards the town prison, where he lease him from his misery.' The jailor did as

The officer delayed a few minutes, that the

"The father and son fell upon their knees of those ordering them. at his feet. The young man refused, at first, worthy officer insisted that he should remain pleasing reflection of having contributed to the hrppiness of a worthy son and an unfortunate

What mind is not enamored, what heart is not affected, by such touching instances of

Heaven is within the reach of every oneif he makes use of the means appointed by

Miscellaneous.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

London is first mentioned as a Roman settlement, in the reign of Nero, A. D. 61, when it was the residence of a great many merchants and dealers. Long before their taking possession of it, however, it was a village of In the revolutions of this world, and by the the Belgic Britons who were a mixed race of visissitudes of human affairs, many children Gauls and Germans, but more German than have left their parents behind them in the hum- Gælic. It was built in a wood, fortified with ble vale of poverty; and some have lost their ramparts and ditches, and hence its name, filial piety in the ascent. Few more shock- Lund, or the Wood, and Lunduyn, the fortifiing scenes can be presented to a feeling mind, ed wood, or hill. It is indebted to no splenthan a rich son or daughter ashamed of, or did origin or adventitious aid, except being unkind to, his poor father or mother. Such the seat of government; but has risen to its wretches deserve the fate of the proud mon- present grandeur and opulency by its intrinarch of Babylon, and would have no more sic merits, the advantages of its situation, and than their desert if they were driven from the the industry and commercial spirit of its incompany of men to herd with beasts, to habitants. The Romans soon discovered its which they are more allied in disposition than convenient situation for a military station, to human beings. How beautiful a scene, the and established a magazine of stores and pro-

The first notice of London as a place of raob, when Joseph, then the prime minister of commercial importance, occurs in the annals the state, led in a poor old sheperd to the of Tacitus, who speaks of it as a noble empresence to the king, and before all the lords porium of his time, the great resort of merchants, and famous for its social intercourse;

About the year 886, London, which appears to have been almost totally destroyed and depopulated by the Danes, was restored, and more strongly fortified by Alfred, and soon The lustre of the golden chain that hung from after filled with inhabitants who had been driven into exile, or kept in captivity by the

> In the year 1556, a manufactory of the fi nest sort of glasses, was established in Friars: and the fine flint glass, little inferior to that of Venice was at the same time made at Savoy. Seven years afterwards a manufactory of knives was begun by Thomas Matthews, of Fleet Palace.

> The whole number of merchants in London, at the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1561, were, in all, only three hundred and twenty-six.

In the year 1579, Morgan Hubblethorn, a dver, was sent to Persia, at the expense of the city of London, to learn the art ot dving there, and of making carpets.

In the year 1564, the use of coaches was introduced by a Dutchman named William Boonen, who became the Queen's coachman, and before many years divers great ladies made themselves coaches, and rode in them

by the Dutch merchants, who retailed those articles in ells, yards, &c., for there was not then one shopkeeper amongst forty who durst then one shopkeeper amongst forty who durst buy a whole piece.

About the fifth or sixth year of the reign of Elizabeth, the manufacture of pins was introduced: and in her eighth year the manufacture of needles was first taught.

About the same time the making of earthen furnaces, earthen fire-pots, and earthen ovens, transportable, was first taught in London. without Moorgate, by Richard Dyer, who brought the art from Spain.

Woman's mask, muffs, fans, bodkins, and periwigs, were introduced from France about the time of the massacre in Paris, 1572-77. Pocket watches were first brought into London from Nuremburgh in Germany, where they were thought to have been invented. The printing of prices current was first a-

dop'ed by John Day, of London, in 1634. The banking business commenced in 1545, as appears from a rare pamphlet, entitled, "The misery of the new fashioned goldwhich it is stated that the merchants and trafide, as before, in the integrity and care of something else, when God tells them to do made his appearance, and desired to be enlis- their apprentices and clerks, who frequently any thing? Do they stop, and hesitate and ted into his company. His air at once indi- go into the army, began now to lodge their and act as if they didn't like to do it? How cated a well cultivated mind, and commanded cash in the hands of goldsmiths, whom they commissioned both to receive and to pay for them. The Goldsmiths, quickly discovered capital, and allowed a regular interest on all sums deposited.

The great increase of the population, and domestic traffic of the metropolis, led to that useful establishment, the penny post-which was set up by Murray, an upholsterer, in the vear 1685.

The year 1694 became a most memorable one in the commercial annals of the metropolis by the institution of the Bank of England, which was incorporated by charter on the 29th of July, the effects of which on the trade, prosperity, revenues, &c., exerted a very beneficial and salutary influence.

Advertisements.

ENGLISH HYMN BOOK. PRICES:

The following are the standard prices: 1. In plain binding, (retail price $\$0.62\frac{1}{2}$.) Per dozen, payable within 3 months, 6.00 25 per cent off,

do. for cash, 30 per cent off, $5.62\frac{1}{2}$ containing Cat. and Const. (retail price 75) 20 p. c. off, 7.50 do. do. for cash, 25 p. c. off, 7.121 2. In Morocco, pocket book form (retail price 1.25.)

Per dozen, payable within 3 months, 20 p. c. off, 11.00 do. for cash, 25 p. c. off, 10.45 3. Super extra, in calf, richly gilt, (retail price \$1.50.)

Per dozen, payable within 3 months,

20 p. c. off, 15.00 do. for cash, 25 p. c. off, 13.50 Those who purchase on credit, will blease recollect, that on all bills unpaid at the end of three months, interest is charged.

TIn ordering books, always state how But those sent on cross routes are at the risk

HOLLYWELL PAPER MANUFACTORY.

PRINTING, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER,

as likewise any description of Blank work and Bonnet Boards, of superior finish and at the most favorable prices.

Printers and Publishers can be supplied with any size and quantity upon short notice.

Orders will receive prompt attention, if addressed to WOLFF, NITTERHOUSE & Co. CHAMBERSBURG.

The best prices will be given for RAGS at Hollywell Mills

DIVIDEND.

Chambersburg Saving Fund Society, } THE Managers of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months on all Weekly Deposits remaining in the Fund, which will be paid to the Depositors on or after the 16th instant H. CRAWFORD, Trear. April 6, 1842.

The second edition of Dr. Brownlee on Baptisme.

The second edition of Dr. Brownlee's popular little volume on the subject and mode of Baptism (on larger type than the former edition) has just left the Pr.-ss, and will be out of the hands of the binder it a few days, when crelers to any amount will be attended to.

The admirable Essay on the rite of "Feet Washing," by the Rev. J. C. Guldin, is appended to this edition also.

Price Reduced. We shall reduce the price of this edition (altho'it is printed on superior paper, and contains more pages than the former edition)—viz: \$2 00 per dozenin plain binding. Retail price 25 cents

CERTIFICATES OF DISMISSAL. We have just published an edition of these, for the use of Pastors and Consistories.

TEDICATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.—This is nositively the strongest and an arrangement of the strongest arrangement. The EDICATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARLIA.—THIS IS IN positively the strongest preparation of Sarsaparilla in existence. ONE BOTTLE is equal to SIX PINTS of any Syrup that is made, and is bought by numerous persons throughout the city and country for making Syrup therefrom, and who sell it at the rate of seventy five cents to one dollar per bottle (about half a pint.) The efficacy of Sarsanarilla is well known in Scrofula of

PRICE, One dellar per hundred.

The efficacy of Sarsaparilla is well known in Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Liver, Affections of the Skin and Bones, Ulcers of the Nose, Throat and Body, as well as an Antidote to Mercury and the Minerals, Constitutional Diseases and a general Purifier of the Blood and Animal Fluids. Comment upon its virtues is unnecessary. Every body knows its efficacy. It is only necessary when using it, to get a good preparation of it, and then there will be no disappointment in its effects. Dr. Leidy would refer to the most respectable Physicians

in Philacelphia. as well as throughout the United States. for the character of his preparation, as well also to the numer-ous certificates from physicians and others, that have been from time to time published, now deemed unnecessary as the character of his preparation is firmly established.—Throughout the Southern States it is used altogether, and throughout the North takes the precedence over all others, particularly among physicians, who, for the benefit of their patients, al ways recommend it. Dr. Leidy can boast of as many effectual cures performed by

ted by any medicine in existence.

The reader is referred to the directions accompanying each Remember, one bottle, (half a pint,) is equal to six pints of Syrup, and is equally pleasant to take

TF Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, Second street below Vine, Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE AND SERPENTS, Philadelphia. 13- LEWIS DENIG, Agent, Chambersburg.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

THE LITURGY OF THE GER. REF. CHURCH, in the English Inguage. Price 50, $37\frac{1}{2}$, and 25 cents per copy.

Der Beibelberger Catechifmus, nebft ter Rirchen-Ordnung der Refermirten Kirche (bound together.) Retail price 18% cts.—the dozen \$2.25—36 copies for Five dollars—one hundred copies for twelve dollars.

Eulogy on the late Rzv. Dr. Rauch, by the Rev. Profe sor J. W. Nevin, D. D. PSALMS & HYMNS-authorized by the Synod of the German Reformed Church, large and small editions in plain and fan-cy binding—price: small size plain binding (retail 62½) per dozen six dollars. Containing the Constitution and Discip-line (retail 75 cts) per dozen § 750. Pocket Book per dozen \$11

Calf Extra, Gilt Edge, per dozen \$15. Can EARR, UIL Lage, per GOZER \$15.

The Heidelberg Catechism together with the entire Constitution and Discipline of the German Reformed Chutch.—
This is a neat little volume revised with much care and free from the errors found in former editions—Prices: retail! 84 cents, per dozen \$1.75—35 copies for \$5.—75 copies for \$10.

or 100 copies for \$12

THE COMPENDIUM: Or Extracts from the Catechism up and down the countries.

Shortly before that period, the knowledge & wear of lawns and cambrics were introduced

THE COMPENDIUM: Or Extracts from the Catechism For THE USE OF SAEBATH SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—
This neat little work is admirably adapted for endden in the family and Sabbath School. Retail price, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents—FOUR dolars per hundred, or 50 cents per dozen.

Hymn tunes, set pieces and anthems—from the most approved Authors—Adapted to the Divine worship of the various religious Denominations, and a concise Infloduction to music with additions and Improvements, by Henry Smith.—This is a neat pocket volume of 304 pages and contains above 340 times—stereotye Ed. Price in plain binding, per dozen \$5. CENTENRY MUSIC AND HYMNS. Designed for the Coutonary celebration of the German Reformed Church in U. S. 1841 Price, 25 cents per dozen. BAPTISM AND FEET-WASHING. This volume embraces Dr.

BAPTISM AND FEET-WASHING. This volume embraces Dr. Brownlee's able lett rs on the subject and mode of Cristian Baptism with a defence of Infant Baptism, to which is appended an article on Feet-washing, by a Minister of the German Reformed Church. 115 pages duodecimo. Prices: neat musiin braching, retail 25 c.—dozen \$2.25 \tag{2} Abscount, from the dozen prices, of 5 per cent will be made for cash—Orders directed to 98 Second street Chambershore, and the preparity attended to burg, will be promptly attended to.

THE CHAMBERSBURG INSURANCE COMPANY,-THE CHAMBERSBURG INSURANCE CORPORT,—
L CAPITAL 550,000.—INSURES all kinds of property,
Houses, Barrs, Manufactories, and all kin's of Buillings.
Goods, Merchandize, Hay Grain, and all other Agricultural
Products, wherever situated, on application to
JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

June 7th, 1841.-1. y.

BOOKS IN READING. Pa. The subscribers have just received from the Publication of the German Reformed Church at Chambersburg, the ollowing assortment of Books, viz:

HYMN BOOKS—plain and fancy binding.
Ditto containing the Constitution & Discipline. The Heidelberg Catechis

The Heidelberg Catechism, with the Constitution and Discipline entire (German and Eaglish.)
Catechism for Children in Sabbath Schools.
Constitution and Discipline (in German) bound separate.
Brownlee on Baptism.
German Sunday School Hymn Book.
Rev. Dr. Nevin's Inaugaral address. &c. &c.
Centenary Hymns—English and German. Braunlee über die Taufe, 20., 20.

Book and Job Printing. The Printing Office of the "Weekly Messenger" is prepared in the most prompt and handsome manner, every o execute in the most prompt and nancsome manner, every ariety of Printing, in the English or German Languages, viz. Books and Pamphlets, Hand and Show Bills, Circulars, Bank Checks, Promissory Notes, Justice's & other Blanks,

Catalogues, &c. &c. &c CATECHISM, CONSTITUTION AND DISCIPLINE.

THE plan of embodying the Constitution and Discipline with the Catechism, has met with such universal approbation, that we have adopted the uniform method of bia-ring them together. The price of a single copy is little if any thing more, than that of the Catechism alone, before our own Press went into operation. Morecco binding. We have had a limited number bound in morecco (various colors.) gilt, &c. Price 31\frac{1}{4} cts. By the dozen \$3 60.

CHAMBERSBURG SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

APRIL 7, 1841. The Board of Managers of this Institution have authorized

the Treasurer to allow the following rates on all special deposites of money: Deposites made from 1 to 3 months, at the rate of 3 per

ent. per annum. exceeding 3 and not ecceding 9 months, 4 per cept. per annum. exceeding 9, and not exceeding 18, 4½ per exceeding 9, and not exceeding 18, 44 per cent. per annum.
exceeding 18 months, 5 per cent. per The office will be kept open in future, from 9 till 2 o'clock, (Saturdays till 6,)-4th of July and Christmas excepted .- Ap

plications for loans should be put in on Tuesday. By order of the Board, Treasurer. G- CENTENARY BAROUCHE. 😂 A Lady connected with the German Reformed Church has

been pleased to make a Centenary present to Marshall College, in the shape of an elegant TWO HOBSE

BAROUCHE, with HARNESS complete. It has two inside seats, with one outside for the has two inside seats, with one outside to the diver, and is nearly as good as new, having been used only on one or two occasions. It was built of the best materials, by one of the best undertakers in the country. The original cost was \$300, and will now be sold for half that sum. Those who may wish to purchase will please address the REV. Mr. HEINER, Baltimore, Md.

TRAIG, BELLAS & Co., COMMISSON AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, N. W. CORNER OF CHERRY AND BROAD ST. BELOW RACE, PHILADELPHIA. Will receive and effect Sales of any Produce consigned to them. Liberal advances will be made when required, on receipt of consignment. All goods to be forwarded by Rail Road or Canal, destined west, shall receive prompt attention. THOMAS BELLAS, JAMES BELLAS.

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

December 23, 1840.

WILLIAM WAGNER, SEAL ENGRAVER.

YORK, PA.

TETTER! ITCH!!—Dr. Leidy's celebrated Tetter and Itch Ointment is daily becoming more popular. Daily do numerous individuals inform the proprietor of its great success in removing and curing the Tetter and Itch. Numerous testimonials might be published of its efficacy, but for the delicacy felt by individuals having their names published in connection with so loathesome and disagreeable

It may be used with perfect safety by young and old even upon infants, containing no mercury or other mineral sub-stances. Dr. N. B. Leidy prepares it himself, and knowing its composition, most confidently recommends it as superior o any other remedy for the Tetter and 1tch Prepared and sold at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, (sign o he Golden Eagle and Serpents,) No. 191 North Second Street

elow Vine. Price,25 Cents a Box. For sale at LEWIS DENIG'S Apothecary & Drug Store, Chambersburg.

CENTENARY HYMNS. Just received, and for sale Jan additional supply of Centenary Hymrs (Music in und notes, also) by D. WEIDNER, 62 n. 4th Sts. Philadelphia, June 14.

Second Edition of Dr. Brownlee on Baptism. The second edition of Dr. Brownlee in Baptism. For Coughs. Colds. and fluenzas. Asthma. Catarrha Dis Youghs, Colds, and fluenzas, Asthma, Catarrhs, Diste Breat Lungs, and arrest of approaching

The above medicine has proved itself one of the most effica cious ever employed in the above affections. It is well known to thousands, but, in order to make it more generally known, the proprietor thinks it necessary to publish the following proofs, which constitute but a small portion of the testimony that might be adduced in proof of its efficacy.

Throughout Germany it is used and employed more than any other preparation for Colds, &c. and there so well known for its efficacy, that they call it the "LIFE PRESERVER." The above medicine has proved itself one of the most effica

Extract from a letter from Nathaniel Atwood Esq. of Easton Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

I should consider it ungrateful, if I did not inform you (and with my consent allow you to publish this.) that after having tried by the recommendation of my friends, almost every kind of medicine for Coughs, Colds, &c., I never found relief until lately, having used Dr. Bechter's Pulmonary Preservative, recommended to me by your agent in this place, and which cured me of a violent cough, spitting of blood, pain m my breast, and shortness of breath, with all of which I have been afflicted for two yearspast, I am now however, enjoying as good health as ever, and owe my recovery to the a bove valuable medicine.

Translation from a communication in German Pittsburg, June 26th, 1840.

Dr. Leidy, at Philadelphia.

Respected Sir:—I was much pleased after my arrival in this country, to find that Dr Bechter's valuble preparation, so long successfully used in many parts of Germany, is now prepared by you. I have seen many wonderful cures made by it in the old country. Many persons, whose lungs were supposed to be almost entirely destroyed, and pronounced incurable have been restored to good health by it.—I know where one case was beyond the hopes of every recovering, and was for years helpless, and confined to bed without being able to sit up, but was raised by the wonderful effects of the property o Dr. Leidy, at Philadelphia. recovering, and was for years helpless, and confined to bed without being able to sit up, but was raised by the wonderfal effects of Dr. Bi-chter's Pulmonary Preservative, and so far cured as to be able to ride and walk about. A great many instances have been cured in the various Pulmonary affections, and I myself received great henefit from it, both here and in my native country. I hope it may be as successful in this country as it has been in Germany. When properly known no family will be without it.

Yours, Signed,
SIGMUND SCHARRE.

P. S. Luct it in this place, of your Agent.

P. S. I get it in this place, of your Agent.

Trenton, N. J. October 12th, 1650.

Thee will be much surprised at my communication, when I inform thee of my pertect recovery, after having used six bottles of thy medicine. Thee knows how miscrable and distressed I was. Pale and sickly, without appetite, full of pain, with much cough, and oppression in my chest, ratting in my throat, &c. I am now enjoying good health, and though to years of age, feel young in spirits, and must attribute my good health to the good effects of thy Pulmonary Preservative. Thy friend and well wisher.

Signed,

REBECCA EMLEN. Trenton, N. J. October 12th, 1839.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Israel Hopkins of On your recommendation, I made use of Dr. Bechter's Pul nonary Preservative, and although I tried all other remedies or my cough, I never found relief except from the above med-cine. I have been much benefited by it, and have recommended it to many others, who have suffered with pains in their breasts, coughing, spitting of blood, difficulty of breath-ing, colls, influenzas, &c., and all have been speedily cured

Numerous other certificates and recommendations, accom-PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE (half a pint.)

The above is prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at r. LEIDY'S Health Emporium, No. 191 North Second street, Sold at L. DENIG'S Apothecary and Dru

100,000 BOXES OF DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPA-

"KILL OR CURE." This doctrine is startling—it nevertheless is the doctrine intertained and practised by numerous Quacks who manuacture preparations of various kinds which have mercury for his bare.

BEWARE THEN How you trust to such preparations. 'Tis true, they "kill or care," and you now and then hear of the cures, but never hear of the killed-or the wounded, or those whose constitu all those who have been using Quack medicines I recommend the use of remedies that will counteract their bad effects before it is too late BE ADVISED.

Therefore, to guard against the evil effects of Quack medi it is, and employ such medicines only as you know, and take proof of being propaged by a regular experienced Apotheary and Physician. Such is UR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS, Which may be used at all times, ages, and seasons, where ther a mild or active purgative may be required, or as a prifier of the blood and animal fluids, and in all diseases re-

purgation, cleansing and purifying the system, tion, from mo erate to temperate living, or fear from expo-sure to wet and cold. They are warranted free from mercury and all the minerals, and an antidote against their bad

effects. Numerous certificates from various parts of the United States Lave been from time to time, published of their good effects, and their reputation being so well established, it is only necessary to inform the public where they may be had genui.ie.
Numerous certificates and recommendations from Physicians and others accompany the directions.

To satisfy the world that they are no quack preparation, I would simply observe, that they are the preparations of a coular brackist and Physician, attested also by Dr. R. E. James, Dr. W. P. Dewees, Dr. Robert Hare, Br. S. Jackson, Br. W. E. Hornes,

Dr. Wilham Groot, C. C. Biddle, Esq., &c. &c. &c. &c. William Gibson, Rev. W. H. Delancy, R. Adrain, Esq., Philadelphia City, ss. [L.S.] Personally appeared before me, one of the Aldermen of the city of Phila lelphia, Dr. N. B. Leidy, who, on his solemn onth dath declare and swear, that in the composition of the Satsaparilla blood Phils, manufactured by him only, there is not contained mercury or other minerals, or any drug what.

ever, unfriendly, dangerous, or deleterious to the human C. BRAZER. ALDERMAN.

They are prepared and solt, wholesale and retail at Dr LEIDY'S HEALTH EMPORIUM, No. 191 North SECOND STREET, below Vine, Sign of the Golden Lagle and Apply to LEWIS DENIG Agent, Chambersburg.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. TUST PUBLISHED and for sale by D. Weidner, No. 62

UST PUBLISHED and for sale by D. Weidner, No. 62
North 4th street, Philadelphia
Papism in the 19th Gentrry in the United States, Br
ing select contributions to the papal Controversi
during 1825 and 40, By H. J. Breckenidge.
Lectures on Romanism, By Rev. J. F. Berg.
Breckenridge's Foreign Travels in France, Germany,
Switzerland and Italy.
Scripture History of Idolatry, By Rev. J. F. Berg.
Auricular Confession, By Rev. J. F. Berg.
Christian Landmares, """
The History of the Inquisition with an Introduction, By Rev. Cytus Mason
Brownles on Baptism, &co.

DOCTOR J. LAMBERT-Has removed his office, to the house adjoining Earnard Wolff, Esq., in Main street, where he can be consulted at all times, unless professionally Night calls may be made by ringing a bell at the front door

for that purpose.

He will also devote his attention to DENTISTRY. dr. swatnes Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, OR WILD CHERRY.

THE WONDERFUL CURES PERFORMED by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, in Pulmonary Consumption, have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its marvellous effects; there is no account of a medicine, from the earliest ages furnishing a parallel; the almost moraculous cures effected by this extraordinary medicine, is unprecedented. The subjoint of certificate is from a respectable citizen.

To the Agent, Mr. J. R. KIRBY. I have used Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrap o Wild Cherry for a cough, with which I have been severely afflicted for about four months, and have no hesitation in saving that it is the most effective medicine that I have been able to procure. It composes all uneasiness, and agrees well rocure. It composes all uneasiness, and agrees well diet,—and maintains a regular and good appetite can freely recommend it to all others similarly affi Chambersburg

March 9 1840. For Sale at the Store of John Smith, opposite the Saving Fund, Front Street, Chambersburg. J. R. KIRBY November 17, 1841.

"THE CHURCH HARMONY" THE PROPRIETOR of the "Church Harmony" would hereby inform the friends and patrons of said work and the lovers of Sacred Music in general, that the new Stereotyped Edition has left the press and is now ready for delivery. 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 lumits contemplated at the commencement, which has in some measure prevented the appearance of the work at an earlier day.

The following places have been supplied, viz:

David Weidner,
Geo. W. Mentz & Son,
Daniel Schneck,
John Ritter-Reading,
John Bear-Lancaster,
E. M. Pollock,
G. S. Peters,
Harrisburg. E. M. Pollock, A Harrisburg,
G. S. Peters, A Harrisburg,
Reily & Voglesong—York,
Samuel H. Buehler—Gettysburg,
James Loudon—Carlisle,
Joseph Cort—Greensburg,
H. W. Caufiman—Pittsburg, Pa,
Publication Rooms Lutheran Book Co.—Baltimore,
John Markel & Sons—Frederick,
Wm. Stewart—Hagerstown,
Isaac Baugher—Enimitsburg, Md.
Orders for the work will be attended to at the above places
by the Proprietor.

HENRY SMITH.

BOOKS IN PITTSBURG.

LEXANDER INGRAM, Jr., at the Book Depository of the Sunday School Union, No. 78, Market street, Pittsburg, eeps on hand the Books of the German Reformed Church. Iz:—Plain and fancy bound Hymy Books, Catechisms with costitution and Discipline, Brownlee on Baptism, with an appendix on the rite of Feet-Washing, (English and German, nday School Hymn Books, (in German,) &c., &c. CERTIFICATES OF CHIRCH MEMBERSHIP.

A NEAT edition of Certificates of Church Membership-plain and on Letter paper. Price, Two Dollars per hundred.

FDAPER WARE HOUSE.—The Subscriber informs the public in general, that he keeps an assortment of all kinds of Paper, procured from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at his Paper Ware House, corner of Queen and Third Street, which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash, or in exchange

change for rags. Among his assortment of paper, he would mention the fol wing, which he flatters himself will meet the various wants and tastes of purchasers, viz .

Cap "Wiapping Paper.
Together with a variety of Blank and School Books of all escriptions. He invites purchasers to call and judge for themselves JACOB KELTNER. Chamb. June 21, 1841.-1 y.

CERMAN SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMN BOOKS. left the press, and may be had in any quantity at thing places. viz.

Chambersburg, At the Publication Office, in Second Street. Philadelphia,

Of Mr. S. Schurch, No. 88, North 3d Street; and of Mr. Samue H. Bibighaus, No. 214, North Second Street. Reading, W. & H. Ermentrout. Pittsburg, A. Ingram, 78 Market str. Somerset, Rev. H. Ibbeken. Berlin, Rev. W. Conrad.

Tiffin, O., Rev. D. Kroh Easton, Rev. B. C. Wolff. PRICES. 100 Copies (plain binding)
50 do (do.)
12 do (do.)
Single copy (do.)
Do. (Morocco)

MARSHALL COLLEGE THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution com-

THE WINTER NESSION of this Institution commenced on Wednesday the 10th of November, and continues twenty-two weeks. Application for examination and admission can be made any time previous to the opening of the term.

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 decree of Bachelor of Arts must go through the whole course of Studies; but persons argumited into College as irregular Students who may attend my recitations they are prepared for. The following are the nstructors in the several departments:

John W. Nevin, D. D.

In the department of Mehtal and Moral Science.

In the department of Mental and Moral Science. Hon. Judge Thompson L. L. D.,

Samuel W. Budd, jr., A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosoph William M. Nevin A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres. Trail Green, M. D. Professor of Natural Science.

Gardner Jones A. M.

Tutor in Languages. Mr. H. C. Bernstein. Instructor in the German Language.

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

EXPENSES. SUMMER SESSION. WINTER SESSION \$12 00 \$18 00 Tuition,
Room rent,
Contingent Expenses,
Board at \$175, 18 weeks,
Washing, (done in town) 2 50 3 50 1 50 1 50 31 50 22 weeks 38 50 3 50 3 50

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 furniture and when a Student leaves College he can move his furniture or dispose of it to his successor at a trifling loss.

The College dues are in all cases to be paid in advance, or within the first four weeks of the Session.

51 00

65 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. This department is chiefly designed to fit Students for Col lege, 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 six weeks in each year, commencing and closing at the same time with those of the College.

The Instructors are Andrew Young A. M., RECTOR. E. V. Gerhart A. M. ASSISTANT. The Rector is a member of the College Faculty, who with nim superintend the intellectual and moral cultivation of the students.

EXPENSES. Winter Session. \$11 50 9 00 7 00 Tuition—full course, English Studies & mathematics, 11 09 English Studies only, 8 00
Cont'g'nt expen., including use and priviliges of the house, 3 00 2 00

These bills are required to be paid in advance, or within the first four weeks of the Session. A large and convenient building has been erected, which will be in readness for the reception of students with the opening of the coming term. In this edifice the younger students, especially such as may come from a distance, will be required to board under the immediate eye of the teachers The price of boarding in the refectory is \$1 62½ per week.—Parents who prefer it can furnish bedding for the use of their raries who prefer it can infinish opening for the use of their sons; in other cases each student will be charged 12½ cents at week for the use of his bed Each boy, however, is expected to provide at least two sheets (large size) for his own use, as well as even he of torollo. Oct. 27, 1841.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL

YOUNG LADIES, Mercersburg, Pa.

TARS. YOUNG AND MRS. RAUCH intend to enlarge and improve the Seminary, kitherto under the care of the former. It is their purpose to afford the young Ladies under their charge a regular and thorough course of instruction, religious, moral and intellectual. They will both devote themselves to the improvement of their papils, watching over their health, manners and habits with maternal solicitude. A mild but strict discipline, is considered necessive to remote the health, manners and habits with maternal solicitude. A mild but strict discipline is considered necessary to premote the best interests of all connected with this institution; and no means will be neglected which seem likely to form and cherish the sentiments, dispositions, and habits requisite to make them useful and happy in domestic life. More attention is paid to solid than ornamental branches of education—yet nothing essential to a polite education is omitted.

Gentlemen of finished education are employed to give instruction in mathematics. Mental and Moral Philosophy, Lastruction in mathematics.

denuemen of unisned education are employed to give in-struction in mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, La-tin and German Languages and Music. A young Lady who has paid particular attention to fine Needle-work and to Drawing and Painting, will instruct those who may wish to attend to these accomplishments. In the French Language lessons will be given by one of the Ladies of the institution without extra charge.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty two weeks each, commencing on the first Monday in May and Novem-

ber The vacations in Spring and Autumn, then afford the pupils an opportunity of spending eight weeks at home durng the year; or, they can be accommodated in uring the whole year, if that should be preferred. The School is divided into four classes, each requiring one year to complete its course.

PRIMARY CLASS. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Olney's Geography, First book of History. THIRD CLASS. Continue Emerson's Arithmetic second part, Wor-

STUDIES AS FOLLOWS.

lical Antiquities, English and French History and Com-SECOND CLASS. Botany, Jamieson's Rhetoric, Roman Antiquities, Universal History, Ancient Geography, Davie's Arith-metic, Chemistry, Algebra and Composition.

cester's Geography, Goodrich's History, Kirkham's Grammar, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Bib-

FIRST CLASS. Algebra continued, Geometry. Smellie's Phil., Nat. History, Kame's Elements of Criticism, Wayland's Moral Science, Rauch's Psychology and Composi-

Payment expected one half in advance, and

the other half at the close of the Session. TERMS.

Number of Boarders limited to Twenty in this Institution The Weekly Messenger IS PRINTED IN THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION OF

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH. Second Street, three doors north of Queen stre TERMS OF THE MESSENGER FOR 52 NUMBERS. \$2.50, if not paid within three months. \$2.00, if paid in advance, or within three months after

subscribing.
\$1.25, for six months—always in advance.
Any person ordering a paper, and enclosing five dollars, will eccive the paper for two and a half years.

\$\mathbb{T}^2\$ No paper can be discontinued until all arrearages are paid—and then notice should be given at least one week before the expiration of the term. In this case, persons need not write a letter to give us notice of their wish to discontinue.—They need only return a paper, containing the name of the containin

and residence UPUNPAID LETTERS are not taken from the office, except CONTAIN LIETTERS ALE HOW GAREN FROM THE OHICE, except rom our Agents and approved correspondents.—No one should think of taxing us with postage, unless a letter contains a least five dollars, or subscribers equivalent thereto.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited amount, will be inserted at the customary rates, viz: One dollar a square (or 17 lines) for To those who advertise by the year a liberal deduction wil COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to the "Weekly Mes

senger."

13 Every regular minister of the German Reformed Church is authorized and requested to act as Agent.

15 A Postmaster may enclose money in aletter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person and frank the letter, if written by humsell.