Original.

For the Weekly Messenger.

THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM. ¶ 20. FORMATION OF THE CATECHISM.

The Heidelbergh Catechism owes its origin immediately to the ancient Church of Palatinate, to which towards the close of the 16th century the second place is assigned among the Reformed Churches. Hence it is called sometimes the Catechism of the Palatinate, or Palatine Catechism, (der Pfaelzische Catechismus.) More commonly however it carand first brought into use.

Heidelbergh became early conspicuous in the history of learning, by its university, escentury, we find a wholesome influence at and John Trittheim, labored for the dissemiceeded in government by Louis, the Pacific.

met the arguments of his opponents, were not ing section of the Reformed Church. lost upon those in whose presence the disputation was carried forward. Among his hear-

These men exerted themselves, from this time onward for the diffusion of evangelical principles, and the cause thus favorably introduced, continued steadily to gain strength till it roused the popish interest finally to active persecution, threatening to subvert entirely the old religion. Complaints were urged against it so successfully, that the public lectures of Luther's friends were at length prohibited, and two of them, Brentz and Billican were required to appear and answer for their alleged errors before the academical Senate and the electoral chancellor; which resulted however in nothing worse than the suspension of their lectures. Louis showed no particular zea! against the new doctrines, and the Reformation continued to diffuse itself like leaven from Heidelbergh as a centre, over the Palatihate and into the adjoining territories. Louis died, A. D., 1544, and his brother Frederick

II, became palsgrave in his stead. This prince was decidedly favorable to the Reformation and under his auspices the work immediately began to go forward in full power, with open and outward change of the ancient worship. The unfortunate issue of the war of Smalcald, however seemed for a moment to crush the protestant interest throughyear 1547, on this auspicious movement. The admitted into the Palatinate, fastening upon it been already abolished, were again solemnly restored. But God did not suffer the enemies religious freedom of the German States. the trying times through which the country

His successor, Otho-Henry, A. D., 1556, discovered a more active zeal in its favor. The idolatrous mass, and other superstitious Romish rites, were immediately abolished. The city of Heidelbergh soon became almost entirely protestant. Several monasteries were suppressed. A new system of Church government was introduced. In the mean- people. time, the protestant interest itself begins to be bears the surname Magnanimous.

asylum from the windy storm and tempest.

ries the name of Heidelbergh the celebrated absence of the elector, who had enjoined only twenty six years of age, when he sur-circumstance from the fact, that in a village a ries the name of Heidelbergh the celebrated absence of the elector, who had enjoined city of the Palatinate, where it was formed silence on both parties, the theologians rang- prised the world with his Institutes, a py- few days journey distant from here, thirty or and outward and visible signs of that inward no less than upon the rich consolations which the Zuinglians and Philipists thrown togethtablished in the year 1346. In the fifteenth er for mutual defence on the other, became ries that should follow. Ursinus and Olevi- ing been the reading of missionary books, sent work in the Palatinate, in favor of letters and consecrated to heavenly peace, were made to religion; which although greatly obstructed ring in every direction with the harsh tones religion; which although greatly obstructed ring in every direction with the harsh tones by adverse agencies, was clearly contributing of human passsion. Most prominent in this time now contemplated, they ranked among pecting a town not named, but probably the of the Protestantism of England, we could and praise, "Unto him that loved us, and much to the great moral revolution of the cen- scene of strife appears the name of Tilomann much to the great moral revolution of the censcene of strine appears the name of Thomann
tury that followed. Under the favor and patHesshus, or Heshuius, general-superintendCharak The hell-box order to the Reformed t ronage of the elector Philip, surnamed the In. ent at Heidelbergh, and professor of theology genuous, such men as John Wessel, Rudolph in the university; an uncompromising zealor Agricola, Jacob Wimpfling, John Reuchlin, for Lutheran orthodoxy, to whom the sacramentarians and Calvinists, in every shape were nation of knowledge with kappy success. little better than the infidel Turks themselves. Philip died in the year 1508, and was suc- Count George, of Erbach, whom the elector had left to represent him in his absence at-During this reign, the Reformation took its tempted to restore order by requiring the partise. Fond of hunting and building, Louis ties to be quiet till the elector should come did not allow himself to be much troubled back. But Hesshus, in return for his interferwith the religious questions of the time. His ence, excommunicated him from the Church. constitutional goodness of heart, however, In vain did the wise and moderate employ connected with his disinclination to controver- their influence, to allay the storm. It consy in matters of faith, stood in the way of all tinued to rage, till the elector's return; and measures that might disturb the peace of his even then mild measures were found insuffiland, and secured an unmolested freedom to cient for the purpose. Hesshus and his imthe friends of the new creed as well as to oth- mediate Calvinistic antagonist were both removed from office, as the necessary condition In the year 1518, a general convention of of peace. The elector now proceeded to take course of the same year the Catechism was And although there have not been wanting pick of the sapper, digging at the base; and the Augustinian monks was called at Heidel- order in the case, for putting the religious es- completed and placed in the elector's hands. those, who have spoken against it, still no the foundation selected would be that of the below to glory in nothing save the Redeemer's bergh. Among others, on the 13th of April, tablishment of the land on a more satisfactory He immediately convoked at Heidelbergh a open opposition has been made by eccles- bastion, which, while in reality the key of the came Martin Luther, the monk of Wirtem- basis. From the first he seems to have had a Synod of the Superintendents and ministers listics; and we hope it will remain unmolest- fortress, is least known in that importance to berg, who had shortly before in the case of leaning towards the Calvinistic views. The of the entire Palatinate, and submitted the ed from this source, especially as the world- the multitude, and therefore the least watched; Tetzel, taken the first step in the great work harsh violent treatment shown towards the of the Reformation. His journey was made party by their opponents, created a sympathy partly on foot. He came, not without some ap- in their favor. And now, on considering the prehension, under cover of a warm letter of re- state & character of the parties in his own docommendation addressed by the elector of Sax- minions, he found himself impelled to decide oony to the elector of the Palatinate. Through penlyin favor of the Reformed Church. An othe influence of Oecolampadius, who now liv- pinion or judgment of Philip Melancthon given ed at Heidelbergh and was entrusted with the in the case, shortly before his death, had great education of the young friends, a favorable weight also in determining the new form of worimpression had already been created in the ship, and contributed much to recommend court, with regard to the wonderful man. He it when introduced. The friends of Melancfound himself at once well received. On the thon and Calvin found no difficulty in standsuggestion of some of the brethren of his or- ing together on the basis of communion thus der, he offered himself to hold a public dispu- established. The more rigid Lutherans were tation on the merit of good works and the val- dissatisfied; but the preponderence of numbers ue of the Aristotelian Philosophy. The fame as well as the weight and influence of power, of the man drew great attention to his discus- was on the other side; and in a short time, sion, and the spirit and power with which he the Palatinate was known decidedly as a lead-

Frederick was now concerned to secure within his dominions, not only a settled orers were found John Oecolampadius, Martin der of worship, but a uniform system also of Bucer, Erhard Schnepf, John Brentz, and faith. In order to this, it was soon felt to be Theobald Billican; men, whose names ap- desirable that a Catechism should be prepared pear conspicuous in the subsequent history of particularly for the use of the churches in the Palatinate, that might answer for the religious nstruction, and serve at the same time as a by the elector himself in a preface by which the work was accompained, in its first editions. It is the duty of princes, he says, not only to consult for the quiet and prosperity of their people by wise regulations, touching their common, social & political relations, but especially to take measures for imbuing them with a proper knowledge of the only Almighty, and a wholesome respect for his word, which is the only ground of all virtue in a community; thus care. His predecessors of happy memory had exerted themselves, by various Christian ordinances and institutions, to secure this end; but as yet no satisfactory results, for the land at large, had been reached. Hence he found himself called upon, not only to renew former measures, but to go beyond all that had been previously done, for the promotion of religious knowledge. The youth of his land, he goes on to say, might be said to suffer especially, out Germany, imposed a full check in the as it regarded their religious training, both in the schools and in the parish churches; in so called Interim of Charles the Fifth, was being in some cases neglected altogether, and in other cases irregularly taught, out of differonce more the errors and superstitions of ent catechisms according to the fancy of their Rome. The old ceremonies where they had teachers, without any fixed harmonious system; the result of which was much confusion and great deficiency of sound views. On of his cause to triumph long. Maurice, of this account, he had considered it one of the Saxony, became unexpectedly, the avenger of first duties which he owed to the Church his countrymen's liberties, and in 1552 the and to the State, as the ruler of his people. emperor found himself constrained in the fa- to correct the evil, both of wrong instruction mous Pacification of Passau, to consent to the and of instruction based on no fixed system, by providing, with the assistance of his Thus the way was opened for the stream of whole theological faculty and their distinguishreformation, in the Palatinate, to pour forward ed divines, a suitable summary of the Chrisonce more in its former channel. It would tian doctrines, to be published both in the seem however, that the spirit of the old elector German and Latin tongues, for the use not was shorn of its energy in some measure, by only of the youth in schools and churches, but as a directory also for all concerned in had passed; so that he showed himself less the business of religious instruction. Under active, than might have been expected, in ur. this view accoordingly, it is commended to ging the good work onward to its proper con- public attention, and all superintendents, passummation; though he continued true to the tors, preachers, school directors, &c, are reprotestant faith, in his own person, till his quired to make use of it agreeably to its intention and design .- Previously to this, a tions, I will not forbear writing to you again,

distracted with conflicting views having respect such a Catechism, Frederick cast his eyes fully occupied. A considerable portion of it which we as pastors complain of, viz: coldmainly to the great sacramentarian question around for suitable workmen, to be employed is devoted to the instruction of a few young ness, worldly absorption, hardness of heart, a of the day. The Palatinate has already three in the highly responsible task of its compo- men, both in general knowledge and in gos- feeling of irresponsibleneness, and virtual a- but as a member of Christ's body, the church, religious parties, ranged under the names of sition. He was not long in settling his pel truth. Most of these give evidence of pi- postacy in the church. Can it ever be that Luther, Zuingle, and Philip Melanethon, choice. It fell on Zacharias Ursin, or Ur- ety. Since their conversion, they have all the business of prayer, praise, reading the be given through him to the other members Otho-Henry died, A. D., 1559. Few prin- sinus, and Caspar Olevian. Ursinus was a became desirous of increasing their knowl- Scriptures, social Christian conference, how- lest he grieve the glorious Head and cause his ces have been more deserving of respect. He professor in the university; Olevian, preach- edge. Religion has waked up the dormant ever truly and largely they are contributory to holy name to be blasphemed among his ene-Without children himself, Otho-Henry of them counting only twenty six years in to store them with useful knowledge. And er be found sufficient to mature that life. And transmitted his electoral dignity to his cousin age; which might seem to indicate a want of as they will thus be prepared for more use- unless the members of the church can be en-FREDERICK THE THIRD, whose honorable ripeness, for so great a task. But the period fulness, I consider the time bestowed on them gaged in something beyond the sphere of perdistinction it is to be known in history as the was one that gave birth to strong minds, and well employed. The evidence, which I re- sonal interests, affections and employments, Pious. The whole heart of this prince seems brought them early to maturity. Melancthon ceive at different times, of the salutary influ- will not the mind stagnate in dull uniformity to have been enlisted in the evangelical cause. published his Greek Grammar, when he was ence they exert, is often very gratifying and or corrupt in selfishness. Does not the great His reign was characterized by measures and sixteen years old; and in his seventeenth sheering. They are so many helpers in our law of life that pervades the physical, pervade institutions, having for their object the pro- year read lectures on the classics and the work. motion of learning and religion. His interest in the Reformed faith, extended itself to its wenty one, as professor at Wittemberg, he immediately volved, but from which inflame the gratitude which animates their corder.

much contention. It was hoped that the now

driven torth from their homes by religious feet and hanging upon his lips. In his thir- daily. Many of them are sent to neighboring and exercise. persecution, were welcomed to his land as an ty third year, he was held by all to be the fit- villages, and places further in the interior: test man living to prepare a statement of the and the prospect is, that our opportunities for In the beginning of his reign, the spirit of evangelical faith, for the memorable diet of the circulation of Bibles and tracts, will be religious contention, which had been previous- Augsburg, and so became the father of the constantly increasing in a moderate degree. ly more or less smothered, burst forth into Augsburg Confession. But it was nearly ten Within a few days past, we sent a man with an open flame. A private controversy rose years earlier than this, that he gave to Europe a large supply to a fair, annually held some rapidly to the form of a general and public the first edition of his Loci Communes, the distance from here. We hope that many of strife, drawing in first the university and then primary text-book in divinity for the Lathe- them will be sold. This opening for books the rest of the Church. During a temporary ran Church. Calvin, as we have seen was into the interior becomes a very encouraging tion; nor that the reconstruction must necessticklers for Lutheranism on the one side and vious systems of a similar kind, and destined tures daily and meeting together for mutual to fling its mighty shadow over whole centu- edification, the only means leading to this hav-

the Palatinate.

answers, covering the general ground of the desire to attend the public preaching. Many bly, that it excites but little apprehension of the series. The first part treats of the them, are certainly matter both of encourage- saying, Where is the fear of his coming; for misery of man, in his natural state; the sec- ment and gratitude. misery of man, in his natural state; the sec- ment and gratitude. public standing creed, to exhibit their true of the proper practical fruits of this salvation, there not the most abundant incitement furin the life of a regenerated man. The methond, of the plan of redemption; and the third great protestant family. The reasons moving od is said to have been taught from Paul's not again, dear brethern, as frequently before, epistle to the Romans, which in like manner ask for your special intercessions? We neexhibits first the helplessness of the human ver have felt so much, as for the past nine race under the law, then the gospel method months, the importance of prayer. And of righteousness from the third to the end of could we be present to all, we would ask of the eleventh chapter, and finally from the each one, particularly to remember these peotwelfth chapter to the end the duties which | ple at this interesting time. spring naturally from the principle of Chris- In Constantinople also, though I cannot tian gratitude. However this may be, the speak in detail, a great and good work is in having ar eye to the eternal, no less than to be finer than the question and answer Lord in an especial manner, is interposing with which the whole is introduced? Per- in behalf of his own cause, haps the substance and worth of the Christian salvation, as a whole, have never been presenMrs. Holmes, of the Constantinople mission, ted, so comprehensively and forcibly, in so are now with us, and are expected to remain small a compass. Every word is made to till next spring. Thus we are not without tell, under the most artless and simple con-Christian society. Yours most truly, than to the understanding. Altogether the Catechism excels in this respect. Its instructions are uttered from the standpoint of an earnest experimental knowledge of religion. It is for the heart full as much as for the head. A deep-toned religious pathos flows, like an under current, through all its teachings from beginning to end.

In the first edition, the questions and an- eral cause. swers followed one another without being separated or numbered. The 80th question sidered by the elector perhaps too strong for the times. In the editions following, however it appears in its proper place. The questions and answers were separated and numbered; and the whole arranged into fifty-two sections for the different sundays of the year. J. W. N.

Religious Selections.

From the Presbyterian* MISSIONARY LETTER. Copy of a letter from the Rev. Benjamin Schneider, to the

sia Minor, Sept. 4, 1841. Beloved Brethren—Though I have not yet re-

ceived any reply to my last two communicacatechism prepared by Brentius had been in as you are doubtless desirous of hearing of mote the temporal and eternal well-being of use, and others differing more or less on the our state and prospects. I am happy to say his fellow-creatures, is a duty inseparable subject of the sacrament; which gave rise to that there has been no decline of interest since from his relation to the world, and insepmy last date, but rather an increase. The arable from the very spirit of his Christian Catechism might be so framed, as to recon- influence of our station, in various ways, has profession. cile and unite in some measure the conflicting been more effectually and happily felt, than 6. Is it not evident that the cultivation of

here.

without any farther delay. In conformity especially pressed hard by the Holy Spirit.

construction of the Catechism is beautiful, progress. Many minds are there moved uand for the age to which it belongs worthy pon by an influence from on high. This inof all admiration and praise. What can fluence seems to be felt more and more. The

BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER.

From the New York Observer.

EXTRACTS FROM A PASTOR'S JOURNAL. ENCOURAGE LAY LABOURERS.

number of subordinate agents in the same gen-

or the work will not be done.

3. Now it is not enough that parents, masters, Sabbath school teachers, church officers, magistrates, &c., each in their appropriate sphere, do what they can. The minister needs the co-operation of the whole church in his onset upon a stupid, wicked and ruined world. He should endeavor to marshal the whole fraternity of the faithful as "the host of God," in the enterprize of holy and benevolent exertion.

4. May there not be departments of labor in which, sooner or later, and occasionally, every member of the church may and should be engaged?

5. Should not every member of the church feel that, to do something in the world to pro-

views which had before prevailed among the in any equal period of time, since our arrival this sort of personal individual enterprize, and of this living and conscious connection with Having resolved on the introduction of In this state of things, I find my time all the church, is the true way to remedy the evils er to the court. They were both young, each powers of their minds, and they now wish the life of the members of the church, will ev- mies.—Charlotte Elizabeth. also the moral man, viz: that healthful ac- volved, but from which they were mercifully

INSIDIOUS PROGRESS OF POPERY.

day,' says Archbishop Usher, 'or that the it, was raised in an age: neither do we hold before called to Heidelbergh, and established the world come and stand round and listen snaring; that they would seem to be great er."—Rev. Dr. Thomson. there in the capacities which have been men- with wonder. No one mocks." No mis- opposers of Romanism, in some points while tioned. These were both Germans and masters of the German language.

sionary, probably ever visited this place.
Both my weekly Bible classes, the Turkat a distance, where they would be at least insinuation it in others; would break ground THE GLORIOUS FULNESS OF CHRIST Both of these disting uished scholars took ish and the Greek, have been regularly kept seared and remarked; get their position fixed part in settling the matter or contents of the up. The exercises are usually interesting to in peace, 'while men slept;' then cautiously work, which they were appointed to prepare; those who attend them; and the truth often commence approaches, gradually familiarizing lector himself is said to have concerned him- voring to illustrate and enforce on them the approach till the novelty of the former was self also, to some extent, personally, in the blessed truths of the gospel; especially so, forgotten. We can readily conceive that the preparation; watching over its progress and as I have so much evidence that their weapon of such a siege would not be as the assisting occasionally with his advice; which minds and hearts receive such salutary Roman catapult, hurling, in open day, its bolts circumstance however, though it be of some impressions. The attendence on, and in- and fiery darts. Some Christian Archimedes, interest as it regards the character of the terest in, the public service on the sab- with the bright mirror of the world, would prince, cannot be regarded as adding any bath, have continued quite encouraging, soon burn up the engine, and put the workers weight to the worth of the work. In the It is now a year since it was recommenced. to confusion. But the weapon would be the work to their examination, requesting them ly power of the priesthood has been so much and their object would be like that of the gunto give it a strict and thorough review. This diminished by the new system of laws in the powder Plot, under the senate-house and the was done in several successive sittings; Ottoman empire. There have been over one throne, to subjugate the whole, in the ruin of when the Synod with one voice declared it- hunderd native hearers in all, though never the head; and could they only persuade some when the Son of man, at the last great day, self not only satisfied, but delighted with the so large a number at one time. The audi- honored and trusted men of the city, under force, accuracy & fullness of the compilation as ences have usually been quite attentive, and the sincere supposition, on their part, that they it that will make him so glorious there? the expressing the doctrinal views of the Reformed sometimes deeply interested and affected. We were only searching after hid treasures of an-Church, and begged that it might be printed cannot doubt that the truth has often been tiquity or endeavoring to effect some useful restoration in the old walls of a venerable his presence of the earth he suffered on, and of with this recommendation, it was shortly af- Five or six give us pleasing evidence of a monument of ancient prowess, to do the digter issued from the press, both in the German saving change. These added to the two pre- ging for them, till they they themselves could and Latin languages, in the year 1563. The viously hopeful conversions; make a pre- work unseen in the mine, it would indeed be proper original form of the work, is the Ger- cious little band of praying ones, whose num- great gain. By and by it would be seen that man. As many as four editions of it seem ber, we hope; will be constantly receiving a portion of the wall was fallen—then another, to have been published, from the same press accessions until, in the progress of time, this but each with such interval, that all lookers in the course of one year; so rapid and wide "little one shall become a thousand." Sever. on have grown familiar with the sight of the was its circulation at once in the bounds of alothers are in an interesting and inquiring first delapidation, before the second was perstate of mind; especially two of them: who mitted. By and by that bastion is in ruins, The Catechism consisted of one hundred seem to be not far from the kingdon of heaven, and the city at the mercy of the enemy, but and twenty nine questions, with appropriate We hear of many others also, who express a all has gone on so gradually and imperceptievangelical faith as held in the Reformed of these will, probably, come in the course of Now because there is little change to the eye; proposed in the second question and answer & almost universal approbation expressed by hoisting of the flag of the Pope, men may be In view of these facts, briefly stated, is ginning? But, like Samson asleep, their strength is departed, and the Philistine is upon them. That strong bastion of our Reformed Church is justification by faith; erected funon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone.' That gone, the temple is taken, the ark is in captivity; 'from the daughter of Zion all her beauty is departed.' What, then if there never grow up over the desolate courts of the Lord's house, thorns and thistles, and all those rank growths, whose names are in the breviary of abominations indigenous to Romanism? Satan is well content. The land is desolate. The work is done. A greater display of ruin might make it only the less permanent.—Bishop M'Ilvaine.

ON BACKBITING.

The word explains itself better than most comes behind another and inflicts a wound, from which he cannot defend himself because the approach of the enemy is unseen, and he may also hide himself before the injured party can turn round. Thus the sufferer feels the cover how, or from what quarter, or with what ungenerous things having been uttered concerning us to others. I doubt whether a single fault backbiting, while many have been occasioned by it. He who hears that he has been so treated will become mistrustful of others, and be exposed to one of two great snares—either he will suffer that anxiety concerning the opin. ions of others which is a dangerous "fear of man,' and above which the Christian ought to rise, or else he will be provoked into an unbecoming contempt of what others may think about him, and so neglect the command to to abstain from every appearance of evil,' and not to let his good be evil spoken of. As an individual, the true Christian will count it a small matter to be judged of man's judgement: he ought to be very careful that no offence be

REMEMBER THE ROCK WHENCE YE HAVE BEEN HEWN.

The saints in heaven, whose salvation i

confessors in other languages & in other lands. | stood conspicuous to the eyes of all Europe | bles. I keep myself well supplied with co- is within: that the blood, for example, should bosoms, and pours from their lips, as they The struggling protestants of France found as one of the most finished scholars of the pres of the word of God and other books and move, not only by the force of internal laws, sing: "Thou art worthy to take the book, him ready to succour their cause with his age, with hundre ds of admiring pupils, gath- tracts, issued from missionary presses. For but that its circulation should be assisted by and to open the seals thereof, for thou wast arms; and French and Flemish refugees, ered from every civilized land, sitting at his some of these applications are made almost external appliances also, such as air, friction slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood." And if the gratitude of the saints in heaven is kept alive, and increased by the remembrance of that redemption which they experienced here below, as well as by the com-'We do not hold that Rome was built in a munication of that felicity which they participate, surely it becomes the saints on earth to great dunghill of errors, which we now see in be mindful of the change which their spiritual circumstances have undergone-to compare that Rome could be rebuilt in any country their present comforts and safety with their past where she has been cast down, in a genera- disquietudes and danger—to meditate on the guilt, the pollution, the fears, the distresses, the sarily be called Rome, and have all the forms ruin from which they have been emancipated, ed now under two hostile banners, the rigid ramid of thought, towering high above all preusually denominated Popery. Should we con- which they are inspired; so that by the conceive of the grand enemy, actually employing trast they may be led to set a higher value on a band of men, concealed under the garb of the salvation of the Gospel, have a stronger er for mutual defence on the other, became involved in angry rabid war; and the pulpits an are less conspicuous names, it is true; from Constantinople, and the efforts of one Protestants, (and we may do so for the sake sense of the obligation to him who is the aubut still they were worthy of the age to which man, who has had much intercourse with of illustrating without offence,) to lay open a thor of it, and sing with a warmer heart, and Melancthon and Calvin belonged. At the missionaries. Quite recently we hear res- secret road for Popery, into the very citadel in a higher strain, the song of thanksgiving the most gifted and learned men living, and same just referred to, of "fifty people meeting readily understand that they would select the washed us from our sins in his own blood, and Church. The had been only a short time pray. One priest joins them; and many of the most noiseless and unseen, as the most en- Father, to him be glory and dominion for ev-

If the Lord Jesus Christ were not glorious in himself-strip him of the light he dwells in, silence the praises of heaven, remove far away the ten thousand adoring ipirits who worship at his footstool, veil him once again in the body of humiliation-yet this one fact, that all blessedness which sinners ever knew has sprung from him, lays the believer at his feet in adoration and wonder. We esteem him rich, who after supplying his own wants has still wherewith to relieve the wants of others; we call him great, who has preserved a nation; but here are riches that have blessed unnumbered millions for ever, and a power that has saved a world. It is this, which causes the Church cross;-it is this, which the Church above takes as the subject of its loudest praise. It was the prospect of this glory, that enabled Christ himself to "endure the cross, and despise the shame;" it is the enjoyment of this, which now fills and satisfies his soul. And shall "sit on the throne of his glory," what is hosts of mighty angels around him? an assembled world at his feet? the melting away before the sun which beheld his reproach? No; the salvation of the lost. "He shall appear to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe."—Rev C. Bradley.

Children's Department.

KEEP OUT OF HARM'S WAY. How well it would be if all children and

young people always heeded this old adage.

We were strikingly reminded of this by reading in one of the last English papers an ac-Church. The whole presents itself under time, if it be only occasionally. The increation of odd attachments and usages; no of old attachments and usages; no M'Neile. Our young readers perhaps may have heard of a very talented, pious, and eloquent minister, residing in Liverpool, England, by the name of Rev. Hugh M'Neile. The lad to whom we refer was his son. The unfortunate youth who was the cause of his death was John M. Ashton. Hugh M'Neile, who was fourteen years old, was on a visit to Mr. Edwards, of Toxteth Park, a short distance from Liverpool. Edward Southern, about a year younger, who lived in the neighborhood, called on Hugh, and invited him to accompany him in a walk to Liverpool. Just before these youths started, John Ashton, who was also about fourteen years old, the son of a widow, who resided in Church street, Egremont, opposite Liverpool, joined the two boys, and concluded to accompany them to Liverpool. John had unfortunately borrowed a pistol with a case containing eight bullets, and he also had procured a flask of powder, intending to have some sport in shooting the bullets into the water along the shore. Boys of this age should have nothing to do with words do. It gives you the idea of one who fire-arms. The boys were all delighted with the possession of the pistol, and each one in turn wished to fire it off. At first they shot at a little innocent robin in a tree. They continged to reload and fire the pistols at various objects, till the governess of Mr. Edward's effect of the wound without being able to dis-tchildren, and the Misses Edwards had joined them in the Park road and earnestly reques-1. He is the best agent in any busines who assistance the wound is given. Among the ted them to desist. When they got near the can set at work and supervise the greatest solemn denunciations of the law it is writen, town, John Ashton put his hand into his pock-'Cursed is he that smiteth his neighbour se- et for his glove, and at the same time felt a cretly; and backbiting is the secret blow which strong temptation to look again at the pistol. 2. The ministry are too few and the work the tongue can sometimes give more fatally How well it would have been for him had he too great for them ever alone to achieve the than the hand. I should say that backbiting resisted that temptation! He yielded, howtouching the popish mass was left out; con-salvation of the world. They must have aid includes every remark likely to lower the per- ever, and took out the pistol, and loaded it son spoken of in the opinion of others, when again with a ball. He pulled the hammer up that person is absent—such as the represent for the purpose of putting a cap upon the tation of any story that we may have heard nipple, but the cap was too small. He was respecting him or any unfavourable construct about to knock it down, when Hugh M'Neile tions that we may ourselves have put upon his said something, and John went close to him words and actions. Or even supposing real to hear what it was. The boys were full of faults in both to have come underour observa- glee. John at this time had the pistol in his tion, still to repeat them to others, instead of right hand, with his thumb resting on the telling him of them in the spirit of love and mouth of his pocket. The hammer of the faithfulness, is also backbiting. And let us re- pistol was still up, when Hugh said somemember, that nothing so rouses and seems to thing that excited great laughter with the boys. justify the pride of the heart as being told of John bent down sideways and backwards. with laughter; and on rising up again, the pistol suddenly went off, the trigger in some was ever cured in any person by means of way having accidentially caught hold of his clothes.

The moment the pistol went off, poor Hugh screamed out murder! murder! The ball had entered his bowels, and was lodged in the head of the thigh bone. Poor Hugh fell to the earth. This happened near the dwelling of the Rev. Mr. Nolan, who, alarmed by the cry, came out and bore Hugh, faint and bleeding, in his arms, into his house. Surgical aid was immediately sought. But the help of man could not avail. After a few days, mortification ensued, and poor Hugh was called away from time to eternity, leaving his parents overwhelmed with agonizing sorrow. It is said that young Ashton appeared almost uconsolable; he had killed his young friend! Will-not this incident be a warning to some boy who may read it, to Keep out of harm's

way? Children should always consult their parents when entering upon any scheme of pleasure or enjoyment. Had these boys done so, they would not have been permitted to have carried the postol which cut short young perfected, and beyond the reach of injury, look M'Neile's existence and sent him suddenly back on the sinfulness in which they were in- into eternity. To heed the advice of our parents, and the law of God, is the true method

Original.

For the Weekly Messenger. BEHOLD I COME QUICKLY .- Rev. 22. 12. Behold, I come quickly, Ye boasters and proud; The heavens in darkness,

The earth will I shroud. To God in deep anguish, In fear you may cry; But in that dread moment No aid shall be nigh!

Behold, I come quickly, In judgment arrayed: Nor sentence shall linger, Nor wrath shall be stayed. The proud and the scoffing, Tho' long they have stood, Shall witness with terror The frowns of their God!

Behold, I come quickly, Full long have I borne Your sins and your follies, Your taunt and your scorn. My patience is wasted-The mercy it sheds; Now vengeance deserved, Is poured on your heads!

Behold, I come quickly, Ye sinners shall mourn ; And wish you had perish'd, When first ve were born. The doom of the wicked. What tongue can express? Your wo and your torment, Your pain and distress?

Behold, I come quickly, Ye loved ones of God; Vour tears I have witness'd. Your cries have I heard. Tho' men may despise you, Their wrath disregard; Your end shall be glor'ous, And great your reward!

Behold, I come quickly, Ye saints shall rejoice ; And praise me your Saviour With heart and with voice. Your hopes now are certain, You cannot mistake; The souls I have purchased I will not forsake!

Behold, I come quickly, The time is at hand-Your patience much longer I will not demand: In life ye have owned me, Your master and Lord: In death may sweet presence, Shall be your reward!

Behold, I come quickly, Oh, be not dismay'd; The car of salvation, Shall not be delay'd! On angels' swift pinions, Your souls shall be borne. To heaven's high mansions, To glory's bright throne!

X. Y. Z. McKeansburg, Pa., April 30th, 1842.

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

(Concluded from our last.)

In the communication published last week, I noticed some of the singular objections and reasonings published to the world by this been altogether according "to true Evangelimeeting, and in the present, purpose a few cal Gospel Doctrine in its purity and in the proceedings.

Let me commence then, by stating another of their serious objections against Temperance Societies. It is that they insist only on abstinence from drink, while they say nothing in regard to other evils. This is made the ground-work of their principal Resolution. They solemnly declare it to be contrary to 'true gospel doctrine,' if I understand them, to protest against only one evil, at a time. This is their strong reason for closing their church against a certain description of ministers. They will never agree to have Temperance "dished" up to them unmixed with other things. Well really it must be to them a nauseous, thing. However, it not seldom hapwe most require.

Their idea seems to be, that a man must, on every occasion, speak either against "all the evils forbidden in the Word of God," or he may not speak against any. Thus, for instance, it is wicked in him, to speak against profane swearing, if he does not happen at the same time also to bear his testimony against adultery, covetcousness, and all other sins. Either they must be fond of long sermons, or else they must think this the surest way of not having much said on Temperance: much on any one subject, when you have at a day, besides riding 12 or 15 miles. On the if he chooses to continue to swear, he ought also to continue to get drunk,

while they were thus solemnly protesting whose names are appended to this paper, to against men speaking only in reference to one whisper in my ear as he was passing his finger evil at a time, that in so doing they were in fact condemning themselves. I think they ought to have thought of it, especially when the President had just before, as though to little too much now and then"-and in regard sharpen up their minds, quoted that very appropriate passage, "Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man-that judgest, for wherein ference to still another-"Much troubled with thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself, for thou that judgest, doest the same sult of drinking too freely; it being the red things." Did they not, I ask, do the same flag, which abused nature, groaning in the thing? Against what evils, besides the Tem- murderous grasp of the pirate Alchohol, holds perance society, did the "numerous and res- out and waves in token of distress." Whethpectable" 'Paradise Church Meeting' bear its er this conjecture comes any where near the testimony? Did they "forget" that there are also other evils? "If not, why so partial between that evil and other evils forbidden in the word of God ?'

They "recommend to their christian brethren" the careful reading of certain passages of Scripture which they note, and then wish them "to say whether the word Temperance is fully complied with in abstaining from drink." And as these references may serve to show the impression designed to be made in respect to the great body of ministers of this day, and besides this are quite a curiosity, I transcribe them verbatim et literatim. Temperance? It was in favor of temperance Here they are: "Jeremiah 23 chapter, Malachi 2 chap, from 1st to 10th verse, the same understood it; or how many of the drunkards 3 chap. 5 verse, Mathew 15 chap. 7 to 20, in the neighborhood have been reformed your love for me would dictate some exertion same 23 chap. 1, Corinthians 6 chap. 8, 9, through its influence. I wender how those 10 verse, the same 10 chap. 5 to 8 Galatians who were in the habit of drinking too much

the Jewish church, or the Saviour concerning the scribes and Phansees of his time, is spoken in reference, or, at least, is applicable to the gospel ministry of our time? or, at all events, to that portion that bid Temperance societies, "God speed." And who will say

that among these are not found the most enlightened and devoted of all denominations? not stop at such passages as these, and reflect whether they might not apply to, or, at least, claim the serious considerations of an anti-Temperance Meeting? "They strengthen ance! I wonder how those poor miserable the hands of evil-doers, that none doth return from his wickedness"-"They say unto every one that walketh after the imagination of his own heart, No evil shall come upon thee"feetly"-"I will bring an everlasting reproach upon you and a perpetual shame, which shall not be forgotten; -"They be blind leaders of has not drunk the health of its officers. And the blind. And if the blind lead the blind. ards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." But perhaps in their charity, they took it for granted that in such a way, as if it had been actually spothe whole belonged to their Temperance neighbors and "brethren in the ministry." By the way, it is a pity that the Gamaliel who searched out the above passages, did not happen also to think of the following: "Wine whosoever is deceived thereby, is not wise." hath contentions? who hath babling? who giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy

But certain "ministers of the gospel," say they, "go into the house of the sanctuary to as much as our friends of the "Paradise conlecture on Temperance, and then and there gregation?" If their object was only "to preopen with solemn prayer," &c. Open with | vent such intemperate conduct under the name solemn prayer! Well, cannot "our christian of Temperance Reform, in their church," why brethren" be charged with the same thing in speak of Temperance societies as dangerous their efforts against Temperance? In their approaches to the Mercy-seat, do they not tell Liberties"? Why pass Resolutions against God what dreadful evil the Temperance So- ministers who have signed a Temperance ciety is ?-how it restores men to their 'right mind' and binds up broken hearts? and do they not from day to day, invoke his blessing upon their efforts to stay its progress? Was not their "numerous and respectable" Meeting opened with solemn prayer? Well really, I may have been too fast. I see now that no notice of any such thing appears on their minutes, which certainly leaves some room to conclude that it was not thus opened. But what! professing christians, come together to adopt measures to arrest the progress of a cause so fraught with evil to individuals, the country and the church, and not open the meeting with solemn prayer! Come together to put down the "Beast having seven heads and ten horns," and not ask God's aid!! What others may think of it, I don't know, but to me it appears as if this had not just additional strictures in relation to the same full meaning of the Bible", either-if I may be permitted to borrow one of their favorite expressions. But it may be that they prayed before they came to the meeting.

By the way, there is one thing I would like very much to hear-it is the prayer of the working miracles? Why were you so pro-Christian, when on his bended knee in his fuse of your miracles in Melita, while you are in his closet, he solemnly beseeches God to so sparing of them among your best friends? undo all that, under his blessing, Tempe- For the very reason of showing that miracles rance Societies have accomplished in our land, and to withhold all farther success the private benefit even of the heirs of glory. to their efforts; -to let every distillery thus God is sovereign in this, as well as in every closed, again send its curling smoke towards heaven, every drunkard thus reclaimed again vant of the Chief Priest, while Paul did not relapse into his former state of degredation, heal his friend Trophimus. every family thus made happy, again be what it once was—a very minature of hell; pens that this is the character of the medicine, | in short, to grant that, by one fell stroke, every Temperance society from Main to Georgia, may be annihilated, and the whole face of society become again what it was, when these societies first began their operations. I don't think one need to be in much dread of its being answered. And then it would certainly be something "new under the sun." Indeed, were I to hear such a prayer, I would almost be inclined to think that I heard, what the Lord

SAEOAOTH himself never before heard. However, they tell us, they are not "enemies to Temperance," but "are only averse for it is rather inconvenient you know to say ance Reform." "If they doubt our veracity," to intemperance under the name of Tempersay they, 'and will give themselves the trouble, the same time to talk about every thing else; say they, and win give themselves the same time to talk about every thing else; we will compete with our congregation against especially if you have to preach two sermons any other in numbers for sobriety and temperance in all things." Well, to have a good same principle, I suppose, you might say too, opinion of ourselves is well enough, provided that a man does wrong to give up a single vice we do not "think of ourselves more highly —that, if he is unwilling to leave off all his evil than we ought to think." Here, at all events, practices, he ought not to leave off any—that, is a long string of names, and the majority, no doubt very sober and respectable men. But the thought strikes me, that if I had one But, I wonder that it did not occur to them, near me, acquainted with all the persons over the list, he possibly might not reach the bottom without having to remark in regard to one-"Not a drunkard exactly, but takes a to another, it may be-"sober when liquor is carefully kept away from him"-and in resore eyes, which his neighbors say is the retruth, those acquainted, will of course know. Taking the list before them and passing from name to name, let them try the thing and see how it will come out. I have been led to this conjecture, by the fact which must occur to every one, that this description of persons would be among the most anxious to sign a paper against the Temperance society; especially after having the example set them by the Elders and Deacons of the church. It would be esteemed such a privilege and make them feel so good, that no one surely could be so cruel, as to say to them, "stand off.

But it was not a meeting in opposition to -was it? I wonder, if any one present so

fully ask the christian reader to turn to them, had encouragement still to hold on to the prac- are ways of pleasantness and all her paths, and then ask him whether there is any doubt tice? What impression has been made upon peace. Often when you have returned from stupendous rocks that overhang the headlong on his mind, as to the design of the author, their children? Will they in consequence of your daily toils, weary and depressed, I have torrent of the Jamina, he suddenly received in asking persons to read in connection with the meeting, be more careful that they touch longed to have them sweetened by the com- intelligence that the plague, or the great ter at its first application, would you not be this subject, such portions of scripture, as Jenot the "accursed thing," or will they not be forts of religion, You have found that earthly death," as it was called had visited Zurich. remish XXIII; and Matthew XXIII—to say more likely to tamper with the poison? Ah, pursuits do leave an aching void; but religious This terrible malady broke out in Augusta, nothing of some of the other references? Was some of those fathers may live to see in their hopes fill the whole spirit. it not to make the impression, that what God children what may cause them to regret most "I have prayed for you every day since I dlemas, sweeping away during that period no spoke concerning the false prophets and bitterly when too late, the stand they took at first knew the way to the throne of grace. fewer than two thousand five hundred souls. wicked priests in the most degenerate age of that meeting. God only knows, whether the Precious privilege It is yet mine, and I will The young people who resided under Zwin-The above passages are to be read "care- For if such a calamity should come upon any together; our dear parents, too, and each mem- him, he sent back at once to Wildhause, and fully, they say. I wonder, if they themselves of them, which I pray, God may in mercy thus read them; and if so, whether they did prevent, they will then most assuredly be no longer in doubt as to what was the character and influence of their recent meeting;

It was not a meeting opposed to Temperbeings, who hang around every grog-shop like flies around a sugar-hogshead, looked upon it. I wonder whether the proceedings were not read with avidity and highly applauded in "In the latter days ye shall consider it per- every Bar-room in the county; or whether there is a poor miserable sot to be found in all the region, who, if able to "raise the wind" why should he not, after they have been so both shall fall into the ditch"-"Nor drunk- charitable as to direct attention even to that saving of the divine Redeemer, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man". ken in reference to Alchohol and thus applied It was but a few moments, however, when I knew that Christ had given him a sure inherito his case. He, at least will take it so, was enabled to cast you upon an all sufficient tence; and pouring forth the feelings of his whether it was so designed by them or not.

It is but just to mention, that, in what ought to be considered their Preamble, they speak is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and also of the mirth and laughter by which Temperance meetings have often been cha-"Who hath wo? who hath sorrow? who racterized. That this is unbecoming the sanctity of God's house I readily admit; hath wounds without cause? who hath red- and if, on an application being made to shold ness of eyes? They that tarry long at the such a meeting in their church, they had rewine." "At last it biteth like a serpent and fused to open it, not a word could have been stingeth like an adder." "Wo unto him that said against it. But why get up a meeting and talk against the Temperance Society? bottle to him." If these do not belong to the Why on this account, condemn Temperance subject, they might at least have helped to men wholesale as influenced by "impure motives" &c., when thousands of them disapprove of such proceedings in the house of God, "to our free institutions and our Republican pledge, or who, on occasions, lecture on the subject?

The truth is, I suppose, that many did not understand fully what they were signing, at the foot of the cross. An impenitent sin-Some, I doubt not, thought they were only saving that no Temperance Meeting should be held in the church;—that as they held their meeting on the steps, so Temperance men might stay outside too-not thinking, and there may you mourn over and hate it. that in giving their names they were endorsing the whole proceeding.

In conclusion let me assure those whom it concerns, that naught has been set down "in malice" and that I can have no other wish, than that they all may be benefited by COLD WATER.

Crystal-Fount, Pa., April 27, 1842.

Religious Selections.

"Trophimus have I left a Miletum sick?" -Did you, Paul? And why did you leave are rather for the proof of the gospel, than for thing else. Jesus healed the ear of the ser-

The apostles exercised their power, not by their discretion or caprice, but by the suggestion of the Holy Spirit. This, then, is a providential fact, the record of which, though to human wisdom trifling, yet of great importance to the children of God. They are not to expect that they will be always free from sickness, or that their sickness will be soon dismissed! They have reason to trust that God will always be with them, and will turn every thing to good for them. But they must submit to him as a sovereign who gives no account of his matters.—Alexander Carson.25072 3.3%

A SISTER'S LOVE FOR HER BROTHERS.

In our number for February, we noticed the memoir sister and a christian.

tual welfare of their unconverted brothers .- ED.

Her two brothers, vounger than herself, and over whose childhood and youth she watched with such anxiety, are more frequently mentioned in her letters to her Christian friends; and her correspondence with them after they left the family home, shows the heart of a christian sister. The following are extracts from a letter written to her eldest brother on new year's day.

this interesting anniversary, from expressing result. by letter, my deep anxiety for your salvation. The subject has ever laid near my heart; but of late, I have felt unusually solicitous that you would improve the present season of that this effort will not displease you. If I from my poor soul.

5 chap 19, 20, 21 Ephesians 5 chap. 1 to 6," before, (if any such were present) felt on their for I have set more lightly by the world, and all perseverance." These passages they wish "their christian returning from the meeting—Did they feel re- I have with unusual tranquility rested upon

brethren to read:" and I too would respect buked, or did they not rather feel that they God. I can testify that the ways of wisdom

curse of drunkeness visited on one, or more of the members of their family, may not, yet er, your own apartment shall witness a fering to the directions he had left behind him. bring the gray hairs of some in sorrow to the vent prayer for you each day, while health His house was deserted therefore—but it was grave. And if so, how will they endure the continues. And will you not pray for your- his time to return to it. He set out from bitter reflection that by signing the proceed- self to God? Our years are flying, and we Pfeffers in all haste and appeared once more ings in question, they said of that which has shall soon be beyond the grave. I make this among his flock, which the disease had grievproved the rain of their child, it is harmless; appeal to you with the judgment seat in view. ously thinned. His young brother Andrew, and thus virtually encouraged him in its use? I already see you and myself standing there who would gladly have stayed to attend upon ber of our family, our duties set before us, from that moment gave himself up entirely to our account.

> attention. Though worthless in itself, it while the arrows of pestilence were ffying speaks of that eternity to which you are has- thick around him, were visited nevertheless tening. Let the subject interest you; and be with many secret misgivings on his account. assured that the heart which dictates it loves "Do good," was the language of a letter

Your Sister."

The following letter was written by Mrs. Smith to her second brother, who was at that time residing in New York City.

Savior, and there leave you. I can do noth- heart in a hymn fully f uuctiou and simpliciing more, nor can any of your Christian ty,-the sense and the rhythm of which we friends. I think your situation extremely critical; for should the Holy Spirit depart, fail in the attempt to copy its natural and priyou would be surprised to find how indifferent you would become, and how this miserable world would once more assume its reign over you. * * *

You are still in 'slippery places.' Haste away my brother; oh, haste. You gain nothing while you declay. You lose ground. Do not prescribe any particular course to God, or expect any precise method. Scarcely two cases agree precsiely. Go in earnest prayer to God. 'Look on Him whom you have pierced, and mourn;' and when we next hear from you, tell us that you will join our happy company."

IMrs. Smith had the satisfaction at length, of seeng this brother rejoicing in christian hope and united

to the Church of Christ. The youngest brother of Mrs. Smith seems to have the subject of her most intense and protracted interest.

To him she writes as follows:-"Wait not, my dear brother, for deeper conviction: your heart can be softened only ner is a hardened sinner; and true pennitence

carries the soul immediately to Jesus; where pardoning love is secured. There will the 'exceeding sinfulness of sin' be discovered, Believe me, dear Peter, there is no salvation in convictions. You say that you are determined to find an interest in the Savior. Go to him, then, immediately. Submit your hardened and rebellious heart to his disposal and government. There is peace no were

mercy; but I waited in vain. On one even- Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and all the canon to believe. I cast myself on the compassion of the Savior, as a poor, blind, hardened, drawn over their eyes, in the gloomy cor- sults to which he was exposed from both him sick, when you possessed the power of helpless wretch; and that moment found joy ners of their cloisters? Alas! it would have and peace in believing."

[Mrs. Smith had the satisfaction also of seeing this brother happy in a Savior's love.]

(Boston Ladies Friend.) THE FEMALE PRAYER-MEETING.

[Furnished by a clergyman.]

In a western village, long before the blessings of a stated minist ry were enjoyed, a few professors of religion were accustomed to meet for the worship of God. The time passed on, new members were added by immigration, and some of the earlier ones were gathered to the tomb. The children became men and women: the men and women verged more and more towards the end of life, and still the moral aspect of the place was like the heath in the desert.

In this state of things there were a few, and but a few, who did not quite lose the savor of a living piety. Among others were four wives and mothers, who, without other stimulus than their own feelings, (for it is doubtful whether they had ever heard of a female prayer-meeting,) agreed together to meet and plead the promises of God, and of Mrs. Sarah L. Smith, and recommended to our wrestle with the Angel of the Covenant in young friends its perusal, because it beautifully pro- behalf of their families. Of their numerous trays the charater of a most excellent woman, as a children, some nearly of adult age, not one was then pious. The engagement was faith-The extracts which we make below, exhibit the | fully kept. Through summer's heat and wintender affection which she felt for her brothers, and ter's cold, those faithful mothers might have her anxiety for their conversion. We copy them been seen wending their way to the place apwith the hope that they will enkindle in the hearts of pointed, and there they mingled their tears some sisters, an anxiety equally strong for the spiri- and prayers before the mercy seat. Afflictions attended all those families; although one was wealthy, and others were poor, they felt themselves to be as they really were, alike in need of the support of divine grace. None can know, save those who know by experience, what fervent, sisterly love, grew up between those women?

Years rolled on ere the bread of life was broken to that community by a pastor. Still, amid all discouragements, these females remained faithful. They believed and had pa-"I cannot refrain, my beloved brother, on tience, and did not faint. And what was the

It cannot be told, till the day of the revel ation of all things, how far their prayers were instrumental in the organization of a church comparative leisure and quiet, in securing tablishment of all those stated means of blesand the settlement of a minister, and the esyour eternal happiness; fearing that your ac- sing which follow in its train; but it may be cepted time will pass away, and our eternity told even now, that great good resulted to the prove a miserable one. I hope dear brother, families of those praying ones. Of all their numerous children, few remain out of Christ. "The past has been with me, a happy year; ing of these good women "unto prayer, with

Pastor's Journal.

ZWINGLE ATTACKED BY THE PLAGUE While Zwingle was buried among the on St. Lawrence's day, and lasted till Canand their performance or neglect placed to the victims of that dreadful scourge. It was his daily task to testify of Christ and his "Dear affectionate brother, good night. consolation to the sick. His friends, while Do not throw this aside as unworthy of your they rejoiced to see him still unharmed, written to him from Basle, by Conrad Brunner, who himself died of the plague a few months afterwards-"but at the same time be advised to take care of your own life,' The caution came too late; Zwingle had been siezed by the plague. The great preacher "My Dear Edward .-- My expectation was of Switzerland was stretched on a bed from wrought up to a great height this morning pre- which it is possible he might never rise. He vious to the arrival of your letter; and when now turned his thoughts upon the state of his I read it, my heart seemed as if would burst. own soul, and lifted up his eyes to God. He will endeavor to exhibit, though we should

> mitive cast of language, -he cried aloud. Lo! at my door gaunt death I spy; Hear, Lord of life, thy creatures cry! The arm that hung upon the tree, Jesus, uplift-and rescue me.

Yet, if to quench my sun at doon Be thy behest, thy will be done! In faith and hope earth I resign,

Secure of heaven, for I am thine!

The disease, in the mean time gained ground; his friends in deep affliction beheld the man on whom the hopes of Switzerland and of the church reposed ready to be swallowed up by the grave. His bodily powers and natural faculties were forsaking him. His heart

was smitten with dismay; yet he found strength

Fierce grow my pains: help, Lord, in haste! For flesh and heart are failing fast.

Clouds wrap my sight, my tongue is dumb Lord, tarry not, my hour is come!

In Satan's grasp on hell's dark brink My spirit reels-ah, must I sink?

No, Jesus, no! him I defy,

While here beneath thy cross I lie. The canon Hoffman, sincerely attached to the creed which he professed, could not bear the idea of seeing Zwingle die in the error which he had inculcated. He waited on the else. There is safety in no other resort; of the peril of his soul. Has he not given principal of the chapter, "Think," said he Repent and do believe now and the work is the name of fantastical innovators to all the "I waited for such a sense of my sins as hunderd and eighty years & upwards-Alexandoctors who have taught for the last three should make me a worthy object of God's der of Hales. Saint Beneventura, Albertus ists? Does he not affirm that the doctrines tress could not avail, and that my daty was they have preached are no better than dreams into which they have fallen, with their hoods been better for the city of Zurich had he ruined our vintages and harvest for many a year: and now he is at death's door! I beseech you save his poor soul!" It would appear that the principal more enlightened than the canon, did not think it necessary to convert

> Marries He was left undisturbed Great was the consternation that prevailed God night & day, earnestly entreating that he would restore their faithful pastor. The alarm had spread to the mountains of Tockenburg. Even in that elevated region the plague had sons had fallen a prey to it in the village, agle's brother. No tidings were received from the Reformer. "Let me know," wrote my beloved brother! The abbot, and all our they are not mentioned here.

> The news of Zwingle's illness, followed by a report of his death, was circulated throughout Switzerland and Germany. "Alas!" exclaimed Hedio, in tears, "the deliverer of our country, the trumpes of the gospel, the magnanimous herald of the truth is smitten with death in the flower and spring-tide of his age. When the intelligence reached Basle that Zwingle was no more, the whole city re-

> sounded with lamentations. But that glimmering spark of life which had been left unquenched, began now to burn more brightly. Though laboring still under great bodily weakness, his soul was impressed with a deep persuasion, that God had called him to replace the candle of His word on the deserted candlestick of the church. The plague had relinquished its victim. With strong emotion Zwingle now exclaimed:

My father God, behold me whole! Again on earth a living soul! Let sin no more my heart annoy. But fill it, Lord, with holy joy. Though now delayed, my hour must come, Involved, perchance, in deeper gloom, It matters not; rejoicing yet,

I'll bear my yoke to heaven's bright gate. D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation. INFATUATION OF SINNERS.

If you saw a blind man laying himself down to take his rest for the night within the prewere sure it would, still my feelings and my One after another they came to the Savior, cints of an old tottering tenement, which was duty would urge me to the step. For we and found pardon. One of those mothers, re- hourly expected to fall, and bury him in its joices over the hopeful conversion of all her ruins; and if no argument or entreaty on the must bear the scrutiny of my Judge in resistance children, ten in number, one of part of the bystanders could convince him of

successful in the experience of thousands who once were in the same state; and were his refusal of the remedy grounded only upon the fact, that he imagined it to be somewhat bitastonished at his obstinacy?

Sinner! "Thou art the man." Therefore pity your own stubborness-feel for your own deplorable blindnes, and be confounded at vour own hardness of heart! Your state is worse, by all the difference between the infinite height of heaven to earth, and the duration of eternity contrasted with time. You lav yourselves down to rest in great composure night after night, with the storm of God's wrath impending over your heads; and though it may burst and overwhelm you before the morning, still you continue careless and unconcerned about your danger, in spite of every warning to the contrary. Your souls are infected with the disease of sin, which, if not removed, will infallibly cut you off, and in sad experience, make you to feel the tremendous woes of the second death; and yet you pertinaciously refuse to allow the balm of Gilead to be applied to your conscience, and the blood of Jesus Christ to be sprinkled upon your soul-balm which heals every wound, and blood which cleanseth from all sin, causing even the heart itself to sing aloud for joy .- What strange infatuation! What deep delusion! To love one's disease to hug our chains-to sleep in profound slumber upon the very edge of the precipice over the bottomless pit !—Chr. Intelligencer.

The confidence of a christian.—The righteous seem to lie by, in the bosom of the earth, as a weary pilot in some well sheltered creek, till all the storms which infest this lower world are blown over. Here they enjoy safe anchorage, are in no danger of foundering amidst the waves of prevailing iniquity, or of being shipwrecked on the rocks of any powerful temptation. But ere long we shall behold them hoisting their flag of hope, riding before a sweet gale of atoning merit and redeeming love, till they make, with all the sails of an assured faith, the blessed port of an eternal life.—Rev. H. Harvey.

Miscellaneous.

BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

The ensuing intelligence from Jerusalem is among the remarkable "Signs of the

"A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in a letter dated Constantinople, February 25, states, that soon after Dr. Alexander's arrival at Jerusalem, groups of Christians, men and boys, collected at different times round his abode, and expressed their hostility by groans and offensive exclamations. When he went forth for exercise, he was followed by many low vagabonds, among whom were several Jews, reviling and insulting him: and lastly, when he performed Divine service, which took place, it is said, publicly, greater crowds assembled and interrupted him, not only with hootings and menaces, but by acts amounting almost to personal injury.

The Consul complained to the Governor. who ordered that any persons who repeated such conduct should be seized and chastised; but he declined to appoint a regular guard, or issued any firman, which might be construed into a recognition of the Bishop's rank. A report was then forwarded to Sir Stratford Canning; and His Excellency addressed a communication to the Porte, demanding that orders should be issued to the Governor of Jerusalem, to grant the required protection. No specific answer has been returned.

"The Leipsic Guzette of the 23d has an article from Constantinople of the 2d, confirming the personal dangers incurred by Jews and Christians, whilst preaching in the open air. The Bishop appealed to Sir Stratford Canning, and represented that if his person was not in safety, he should be under the necessity of quitting the country. The Ambassador immediately addressed the Divan on the subject. Negotiations went on for eight Zwingle to St. Bonaventura and Albertus days, when the Porte at last decidedly refused to acknowledge the new Bishop, declared that the Turkish Government would not risk throughout the city. The believers cried to creating discontent among a vast number of its subjects who hold the Greek and Roman faith, and whose privilege it is not to admit into Jerusalem what they term a heretic prelate. Izzet Pacha persisted in this resolumade its appearance. Seven or eight per- tion, and after some more representations from Sir Stratford Canning, the Porte gave mong these was a servent of Nicholas, Zwin- the tollowing final answer-'As we cannot without evident danger acknowledge by a special firman your Anglican Bishop, we, voung Andrew Zwingle. "what is thy state however, out of respect for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, grant to the said Bishop the brothers salute thee. It would seem that protection and toleration which we allow to Zwingle's parents were already dead, since all other Christians ecclesiastics who make a temporary residence in our empire. Instructions to this effect will be sent to the Tahir Pacha, to whom we will recommend the Bishop of Jerusalem." -Herald.

"The last accounts stated that he had broken with Tahir Pasha, because that functionary refused to recognize him as any thing more than an English traveller; and his relations with the Christian population seem yet more unsatisfactory. The Augsburg Gazette tells us, 'It appears certain that the English Bishop of Jerusalem was pelted with stones by the Christians whilst he was preaching a sermon. The Mussulmans remained neutral' (and no doubt much edified) 'on the occasion.' And from another source we hear, that of many reports prevalent in Constantinople with respect to Syrian affairs, "the only one which has obtained confirmation from the mouth of an Ambassador is the attack on the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem; and it is added, that his life was actually in danger."

"What is to be the result of the Bishop's troubles, we do not pretend to foretell; but we cannot admire the foresight or management of those who have exposed him to the communions which he come to conciliate: and would earnestly desire his withdrawal from a position where, with the credit of the English Church and nation depending on him, he can hardly tell whether it is his business to avenge or to suffer—to make himself respected as a representative of our State, or embrace the crown of martyrdom as the Missionary of our Church."

ON HUMAN LIFE.

Often does the question come to us what is gard to my own efforts for the salvation of whom has been for years preaching the Gos- his folly or induce him to escape from his the terms, and ask what is a wise use of life, those who are dear to me. Could you re-pel to the heather, another is yet looking for-perilous resting-place; and merely because he few would find it difficult to answer. It must alize, as I now do, the transitory nature of all ward to the ministry, while the rest, in other himself could not see his danger, would be wise, to use life for the greatest good to sublunary things, and the weighty interests relations, are found among the active advoca- you not pity his stubborness, and feel for his ourselves and others which it is capable of which hang upon our fleeting moments, were tes of all things that are lovely and of good helpless case? Were you introduced into yielding. And this cannot be done, it cannot I in a state of impenitence toward God, report And in the other families similar bles- the chamber of a sick friend lying in the last be even known, until all the relations of life sings in kind, if not in degree, have also been stage of some powerful disease, which was are known and regarded, especially its duraenjoyed. And all this is traced to the watch- | fast withering his vitals, and drying up the | tion, its destiny. These, then, must be studied fourtain of life, but who resolutely persisted as the first and simplest wisdom. And with in refusing the application of an infallible remedy which already had been completely monize. If you are mortal, and only mortal,

Secretary.

heart which thirsts for that which the world cannot give, a conscience that is its own tormentor or rewarder, accordingly as it is used, it must so continue indefinitely, if you are living a life always exposed to death, yet nursing in its own bosom, the seeds of immeasurable happiness or misery, seeds sown by your own hand day by day-then it is wise to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this world', and such words are no longer unmeaning. Nor is it a worthless consideraion, though a low principle of action, that a good life can lose nothing, and may gain every thing; while wickedness or infidelity has no advantage, and perils all. "What will be your conwill be your condition with it?" was the reply.—Monthly Miscellany.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

CHAMBERSBURG, MAY 11,; 1842. The Profits of this Paper are devoted to the

TERMS: \ \\$2 50, if payment is delayed beyond 3 months. \ \\$2 00, if paid in advance, or within 3 months. IF Remittance by Mail:—"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

FROM HOME.—Both the editors expect to be absent during the latter part of the present and a part of the coming week, in attending the meeting of the Mercersburg Classis, at Bed-

McConnelsburg, Pa.—Divine service may be expected on next Friday evening in this place, by one of the members of the Mercers burg Classis.

ford, Pa.

Licentiates. A correspondent in the last "Presbyterian" recomends, that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adopt the rule of giving license to preach the gospel | not for the soul. The means which the for a limited period-say one year with provisions to renew it at the expiration of that time, if deemed expedient. This has been the practice of the German Reformed Church, and has been found, by long experience, to be a wise regulation.

New York Anniversaries. These interesting annual meetings commenced in New York last week. We had marked an interesting address delivered by the Hon. Tho. Marshal before the Am. Tem. Union, for insertion in our present No., but it was crowded out. We shall endeavor to select the most important items for our paper of next week, before we

"NEW YORK WASHINGTONIAN."

Such is the title of a very neatly printed weekly paper, published in the city of New York, by Messrs. Herrick and Ropes, at one dollar a year. It is a spirited temperance paper, and judging from the number before us, we should say, that it is worthy of patronage.

Temperance papers are multiplying rapidly in every direction-and one would be led, upon first sight, to rejoice at it, as something most devoutly to be wished. And if they were, generally speaking, of the right kind, and had a prospect of permanent establishment, it would certainly be matter of rejoicing. But it is easy to foresee, that neither the one nor the other can reasonably be expected.

If such papers are established in almost every other county (as is the case in this state in not a few instances,) the patronage is necessarily so small, that its income will scarcely pay for the paper and printing. Of course, the editorial labor is gratuitous, and as its income will not afford the employment of an editor's time, it must get along the "best 'way it can," sometimes with, and sometimes without, and sometimes with any and every body as its editor. Now it is obvious, that in this way, instead of doing any essential good, it is more than likely, it will in the end do injury; because one half or three fourths of such papers will, in a year or two, become extinct-the subscribers, in many instances being dissatisfied, will refuse to subscribe for other and perhaps better ones, and thus the public mind will be little, if at all, benefitted by the local enterprize. Wherever such a periodical can be sufficiently supported, so as to secure the services of an able and judicious editor, who will devote his whole time to it, there let the attempt be made. It will do good. Where this cannot be done, our advice would be: Let it alone. Better introduce a good paper from abroad, than to have a shortlived or an indifferent one at home.

A CONTRAST.

Wisdom, as usually defined, is "the choice nof the best end, and of the best means for securing that end." When this definition is kept distinctly in view, the test it embodies is of very easy application. To determine whether any particular course of conduct is consonant with wisdom, we need but inquire into the end proposed therein, and into the means adopted for the purpose of securing that end, and if the end and the means cannot be pronounced the best the case will possibly admit of, the necessary conclusion is that the course of conduct itself whatever it may be, is destitute of the attribute of wisdom.

The application of this test, according to the manner suggested, to the career of the Christian and of the worldling respectively, will set forth the excellent wisdom of the one and the great folly of the other, in a very forcible light. We need but inquire into the ends they respectively propose to themselves and into the means they employ to secure them, to convince ourselves of the correctness of the sentiment here expressed. What then, is the end which the Christian and the worldling respectively proposes to himself, and what are the means which each one employs to secure his end? To these questions we will endeavor to return a brief reply.

out for himself, is "the glory of his God and expiration of the said term, then during the remainout for himself, is "the glory of his God and der of the life of the author; and every such author the salvation of his own soul." This is impli-shall have all other privileges, rights, remedies, and est darkness.—Evangelical Magazine.

you have a mind capable of infinite growth, a that he lives, and for it also he is willing to die. A better end than this cannot be proposed by man to himself, as a rational, intelligent, and immortal creature. It is the very end which God had in view with respect to him, in endowing him with the nature of which he is possessed, and in giving him existence in the present world. And it is also the only end which is perfectly consonant with his own best interests for time and eternity. In prosecuting it, therefore, he is but answering the end of his being and securing his own true happiness. The means employdition, Father, without another life?" "What | ed to obtain this end are the very best which could be adopted for this purpose. They lead directly to the object in view, and are infallible in their efficacy, whenever properly employed. They have been prescribed by God himself, and are perfectly within the power of man and adapted to his peculiar nature and condition. They include all the duties and exercises which distinguish the religion of the Gospel.

The end which the worldling proposes to himself, whatever particular complexion it may assume, is at best when stripped of its disguise, nothing but sheer selfishness. Self is the great object for which he lives. To it he devotes all his time and energies. The gratification of his carnal appetites and passions, constitutes the great interest which he consults to the exclusion of every other. This end is far from being characterized by wisdom. It is directly at war with man's best interests, and is altogether inconsistent with his true dignity as a rational and immortal creature. In all its provisions, it leaves God altogether out of view. It has reference to time only to the entire exclusion of eternity. Its provisions are designed for the body and worldling employs for the accomplishment of his end, as must be expected, are such as fully correspond with the object in view, and however well adapted, to the purpose for which they are employed, they only tend to display the more fully the great folly of the end they are designed to secure. The course of conduct to which the employment of these gives rise, whilst it may secure the carnal gratification in view, necessarily deprives the soul of all real enjoyment in the present life, and must involve it in the most bitter consequences in the life that is to come.

The contrast between the career of the Christian and the worldling, which has been thus briefly presented in reply to the questions proposed, exhibits the comparative merits of the two, in their appropriate light. The one is characteristic of true wisdom, whilst the other is indicative only of folly. The Christian is pursuing a course wholly worthy of his high nature, whilst the worldling is rendering his condition far more degraded and less desirable, than that even of the inferior creatures, with which he is surrounded. Considerations like these, whilst they serve to encourage the for him, if he were to permit them to have this

Ecclesiastical Record. The Rev. W. WILSON BONNEL, of Philadelphia, has received and accepted an unanimous call from the Reformed congregation of this place, to become their pastor, and will shortly enter upon the duties of his ministerial office in his but two-and these are his own." new field of labor.

THE CROPS.

At no time within our recollection, have the crops generally, presented a more favorable appearance at this Season, than they now do. Throughout our extensive and fertile "Cumberland Valley", the dark green fields of grain are full of promise to the husbandman. Whilst our national Sins have cried to God for chasisements; and whilst they have brought down upon us the calamity and distress which might naturally be expected, yet does God bestow upon us His distinguishing and unmerited mercies. Truly, it becomes us to be both thankful and humble.

the Public School Bill, passed by the New any thing for the Roman Catholics directly, whatever over the School funds. It would seem that the effects of the Bill will be, to frustrate

ome very near an entire stop! The new law, hurried madly through the Legislature at a midnight hour, and even then carried only by deception and fraud, is so ill-digested that nobody can understand it, farther than that it disturbs the existing beautiful foundation of the schools, and supersedes their simple and excellent machinery by a most comprehensive and unwieldy apparatus—the screws and springs of which are to be imported and moved from Rome.

Law of Copy-Right.—Great complaintsand we think justly-have been made by authors of books here as well as in England, for the want of a reciprocal protection of their works in the two countries. Lord Palmerston has lately submitted the following as the basis of a proposed International Copy-Right

"1. That from the — day of —, the authors of the books first published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other part of the British dominions, shall have the sole liberty of printing and reprinting such books within the territories of the United States of America, during the term of

spect of works first published in the territories of the United States. - day of ----, the authors of books first published in the territories of the United States, shall have the sole liberty of printing and reprinting such books within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and every other part of the British dominions, during the term of from the first publication thereof in the territories of The end, which the Christian has marked the United States; and if the author be living at the

eat, drink, for to-morrow you die. But if ed in his very profession. For this end it is, protection, to which the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are now entitled in respect of works first published in the dominions of Her Britannic Ma-

esty.
III. But no person shall be entitled 'to the benefit of this treaty, in the dominions or territories of either over it; the attempt is futile. Yet; on the setions in force in the dominions or territories where the same shall be sought to be enforced, in regard to the registration of books first published in a foreign country, and in regard to the delivery of a copy such book, have been duly observed.

The brig Sárah Elizabeth, Captain Doane, with missionaries as passengers, sailed from Boston for the Sandwich Islands. Impressive religious services were held on board before she left Union wharf on Monday.

THE BIBLE.

There are four grand arguments for the ruth of the Bible: the 1st. is the miracles on ecord-2d. the prophecies-3d. the goodness of the doctrines-4th. the moral character of the penmen. The miracles flow from divine power; the prophecies from divine understanding; the excellence of the doctrine from divine goodness; and the moral character of the penmen from divine purity.-Thus Christianity is built upon these four immovable pillars; the power; the understanding; he goodness; and the purity of God. The Bible must be the invention either of good men or angels, bad men or devils, or of God. It could not be the mere invention of good men or angels, for they neither would nor could make a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying: "Thus saith the Lord," when it was their own invention. It could not have been the invention of bad nen or devils, for they would not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all siu, and condems their souls to hell to all eternity. I therefore draw this conclusion-the Bible must be given by divine inspiration.

SIMPSON.

To THE POINT.—Elder Knapp, on taking eave of Boston, preached at Bowdoin Square, to young converts. A crowded audience was present. His text was, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" He answered the question minutely. The last particular was as fol lows, as we learn from the Watchman:-

Finally, take some religious paper. If we vere engaged in a war, we should wish to be kept intimately acquainted with every event, and for this purpose we should take a paper .- We are, if we are Christians, engaged in war with the powers of darkness, and events of the greatest moment are transpiring continually. Besides they contain a great amount of religious reading, at a cheaper rate than in any other form, and coming with news of interest, is most likely to be read.-Zion's Herald. .

"There are various distinctions in life: and the Scripture does not discountenance them. Neither are we to view them as selfish, or terminating only in the advantage of the superior ranks. The lowest are useful, as well as the highest. The rich benefit the poor; and Christian in his career and should prompt him the poor labor for the rich. The King is the to greater diligence and activity, ought to ex- protector of his subjects; and every subject rt a powerful influence upon the mind of the contributes to the support of the King; the worldling, and prevail upon him to change the King is served by the labor of the field. end for which he lives; and well would it be | There is no such thing as independence; and were it not for ignorance and pride, we should never think of it. The under ranks are ever the basis of the community: the lowest parts of the wall sustain the higher. The more we rise, and possess, the less claim have we to independence; as a larger building requires more support than a smaller. A nobleman employs a thousand hands; a peasant wants

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

The King of Prussia, during his late visit to England to attend the christening of the young prince, visited Newgate prison in company with the celebrated Mrs. Fry, walking arm in arm. When they had reached one of the female wards, the inmates were all assembled around a table, at the head of which Mrs. Fry ook her seat, and explained to His Majesty the ciremstances of the prisoners, and the mprovement which had been made among them by the introduction of religious services. This prison had long been considered one of the worst in the kingdom, and when, some New York School Bill.—It appears, that years ago, she first had the privilege, by the courtesy of the magistrates of London to visit York Legislature, is not likely to accomplish this prison, it was unsafe for the governor, and more so for herself to venture into the female inasmuch as it does not give them any control | wards. Mrs. Fry then proceeded to read to the prisoners two chapters from a religious work, commenting upon them as she proceeded, with the Public School System entirely. The editor | a view to convey to His Majesty an idea of the of the New York Commercial Advertiser (Col. | mode in which she conducted her charitable | visitations. Then followed a psalm, which "THE PUBLIC Schools, as we are informed, have being concluded, Mrs. Fry knelt down, an example which His Majesty instantly followed, and with the most devout attention, listened to a beautiful extemporaneous prayer to which Mrs. Fry gave utterance. The scene at this moment was indeed a strange one; at one view, the beholder witnessed the monarch of a great nation, a portion of the nobles of his realm, the wealth and authorities of the great each representative. This will make the House to metropolis of this commercial kingdom, approaching with prayer their common Creator, in unison with those whom vice and crime had made the occupants of a prison. - Christian

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

Shortly after her arrival in Ireland, where Mrs. Hemans died, she was extremely unwell. When among the mountain scenery of the fine county of Wicklow, during a storm, she was struck by one beautiful effect in the hills. It was produced by a rainbow diving down into a gloomy mountain pass, which it seemed really to flood with its colored glorv. "I could not help thinking," she remarked, "that it was like our religion, piercing and carrying brightness into the depths of sorrow, and of the tomb." All the rest of the scene around that one illuminated spot was wrapt in the profound-

Try.-"Let a man sit down at the foot of great mountain, to contemplate its greatness, and he will be ready to say, I can never go cond thought, he concludes the task can be performed, not by one mighty leap, but by successive steps, and by the simple process of putting one foot before the other."—-Dr.

ANECDOTE OF THE REIGNING KING OF PRUSSIA.

We have much pleasure in laying, before our readers an interesting anecdote, which has been communicated to us by a sentleman who has recently returned from Berlin.-Some time since, an effort was made to get rid of a windmill, the close approximation of which to the royal palace rendered it in some degree a nuisance, and certainly an eye-sore. Overtures were accordingly made to the sturdy yeoman for the purchase of the obnoxious property; but whether it was that the man was possesed of a strong spirit of obstinacy, or really too deeply attached to his old family habitation, the result was, that the offer, though tempting, were again and again refused. There are generally some individuals attached to a court, who are ready to suggest remedies, direct or indirect, for inconveniences or annoyances offered to royalty. Accordingly, upon a hint from some minion, a lawsuit was commenced against the obstinate miller, for the recovery of certain sums alleged to be due for arrears of an impost on that portion of crown land, which it suggested was occupied by the mill in question. The sturdy holder of the 'toll dish' was not wholly without friends or funds, and he prepared vigorously to take his stand in defence of his rights. The question came in due time before the courts of law, and the plaintiff having completely failed to establish any right on behalf of the crown, the miller obtained a verdict in his favor, with a declaration for payment of his costs in the suit. This was certainly no small triumph; and merily went round the unfurled sails of the old mill, and well pleased, no doubt, was the rough owner with the sound, as they went whirling add whizzing under the influence of the gale; which certainly seemed to blow strongly in his favour. But he was not the first who has found that, when drawn into a lawsuit, particularly with so formidable an opponent, a man is more likely to 'gain a loss' than escape scot-free. What with extra expences, interruption of business, and rejoicings after the victory, the miller found himself pressed by conciderable difficulties, and after in vain strugling a few months against the pressure he at length took a manly resolution, gained access to the monarch's presence, and, after roughly apologizing for having thwarted his majesty's wishes, frankly stated that his wants alone had rendered him compliant, and that he was prepared to accept the sum originally offered for the property. The king, after a few minutes' conversation, handed a draft for a considerable amount to the applicant, and said, 'I think, my honest friend, that you will find that sufficient to meet the emerge if not, come and talk to me again upon the subject. As to the mill, I assure you I will have none of it. The sight of it gives me more pleasure than it ever occasioned pain; for I see it an object which assures me of a guarranty for the saftey of my people, and a pledge for my own happiness, by its demonstration of the existence of a power and a principle higher than the authority of the crown, and more

London Paper. THE DRUSES .- It is stated in English papers, that the Druses, suspecting some treachery on the part of the British Agent, had assailed the English and American missions, plundered and destroyed their establishments, burned their books and manuscripts, and expelled the missionaries from the country.

Domestic Intelligence.

Pleading to an Indictment.-There was a rather aughable circumstance transpired at the Court of Sessions the other day. A young woman was indicted for stealing a quanity of female apparel, and other articles. The prosecuting attorney commenced eading the specifications, charging, in the redundant language of the law, the stealing of ten times the actual amount taken. As the items were being read over, the culprit stood with expanded eyes, the very picture of surprise and astonishment. After the enor mous catalogue was gone through with, the attorney addressing the girl, asked "What have you to say to "I never stole half the articles read over by you!" was the response.

A general laugh attested to the ludicrousness of the

Death of Judge Paine, of Vermont .- We announce with deep regret, the death of the Hon. Elijah Paine, of Williamstown, Vermont. He died at his place of residence, on Thursday afternoon, at half past seven o'clock, at the advanced age of eighty-five. He has gone to his final account ripe in years and full of honors. He has been distinguished, for nearly half a century, as an upright, able and impartial Judge, a

good citizen, and an estimable and revered neighborhood

He was appointed to the Bench in 1801.

scene.-Rochester Daily Advertiser.

and friend.

by the elder Adams; and resigned his seat the first of last month. He was the father of the present Goernor.—Boston Atlas. THE APPORTIONMENT BILL. The Apportionment Bill which passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday, fixes the ratio of re-presentation at 50,179 of Federal population for consist of 306 members, distributed among the State

as follows: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, 48 New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Delaware, Maryland. North Carolina. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi. Louisiana, Tennessee. Kentucky, 14 Ohio, Indiana, 30 13 Illinois, Missouri.

The Florida War. It is confidently expected that the war with the Indians will now be terminated.

Tuesday, the 19th ult., which originated in settling the partnership concern of Messrs. McKane & Mc ALLISTER, who had been engaged in the business of distilling, and resulted in the death of the latter, who was shot down by McKane because of his attempting to take possession of seven barrels of whiskey. the property of McKane, which had been knocked off to McAllister at a sheriff's sale at \$1 per barrel. McKane immediately fled, and at the latest dates had not been taken. This unfortunate affray caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, as both the parties were men with large families depending upon them, and stood well in the community.

Mortality.—The Newport (Perry Co.) Standard mentions the death, in that place, of Mr. Henry Stueffer, aged twenty-one years, and adds:
"A brother, who lived with him, died on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant. On Friday, the 22d, his third child, and on Tuesday morning, the 26th inst., the eldest, were wrested from the embrace of fond parents. The second, and only surviving one, is also lying at the point of death not expected to live until this paper reaches its place of destination."

Philadelphia, April 22. The case of Messrs. Biddle, Cowperthwaite and Andrews was diposed of this morning. It was brought up on habeas corpus, and Judge Barron delivered the opinion of the Court that there was no probable ground for the charge, and the parties were discharged.

Lead in Iowa.-The Iowa City Standard says that a lead mine has been discovered in Johnson County, in that territory. The discovery was made by Mr. Jesse McCart, on the banks of Iowa River, about nine miles above Iowa City. He found "a load of lead fifteen inches thick by digging fourteen feet below the surface." The Standard considers the discovery a very important one for that region

Extraordinary Change.-The Island of Jamaica formerly exported a large quantity of sugar: now it is imported into that island. Mr. J., a respectable Mr. J., a respectable and enterprising merchant of this city, within four months shipped a large quantity of sugar to Jamaica. The article sold so well, and to so good a profit, that he is preparing to repeat the adventure .- N. Y.

Refined Sugar from Beets by the first process .- A mong the valuable items of news contained in a recent letter from the very able Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, we find that a premium was awarded by the Society for the encouragement of National Industry, at its annual assembly, on the 23d March, to Mr. Boucher, a manufacturer of beet root sugar, near Pantin, France, for a process by which the raw suger of the beetroot, is converted into refined sugar without being taken from the mould, and that the process is also applicable to cane sugar. The value of the premium is 400 francs. The discovery is one of immense importance, and will add from 30 to 60 per cent to the value of any juice from which sugar may be manufactured, that may be thus treated .- Am. Farmer.

Progress of Intelligence .- Twenty-three citizens of Pittsburg have addressed a petition to the authoritie of the Mormon church, at Nauvoo, Illinois, request ing that body to supply them with a regular preach

Death of Rev. Dr. Morss.—The Newburyport Herald of Tuesday morning, says :- "We are pained to hear that the Rev. Rev. Dr. Morss, Rector of St Paul's Church, who has been sick for several days, lied this morning."

Rhode Island .- The suffrage party have held their election, and "King Charles' party," as the friends of the old charter are called, have held theirs. There has been no fighting. The suffrage party will proceed to organize their government on the third of May, and the charter party will organize theirs the day after. "Little Rhody" will then present the singular spectacle of two governors, two senates, and wo houses of representatives .- The suffrage party have issued a fiery call upon all military companies, favorable to the people's cause, to sustain them on the third of May. It is signed by B. Arnold-an ominous name!

Colonization Society.—The American Colonization Society is making a great effort to send an expedition to Liberia. They have been anxious for many years, to introduce the culture and manufacture of Sugar into their Colonies, and an opportunity of doing so is now offered. A gentleman near New Orleans, has lately freed more than eighty servants after giving them such instructions as have fitted them for becoming useful citizens. Besides other trades, they are "sugar makers, sugar kettle setters, sugar mill builders, builders of sugar house chimnies." &c. This whole company have applied to the Society for a home in Liberia, and they have thought it their duty under all the circumstances, to grant the request. A fine large ship is going round to New Orleans for them, and then come to this port, and take in such emigrants as may be collected here. more than one hundred and fifty settlers will go out in the expedition .- Norfolk Herald.

From the Boston Daily Times of Saturda y. Melancholy and terrible Disaster-Twenty-six Lives Lost.

It is our melancholy duty to record the most awful catastrophe which our harbor has ever been the scene of. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the valuable than all the privileges of royalty.'— belonging to the Farm School on Thompson's Island, left with one of the teachers, Mr. Peabody, the boatman and twenty-seven pupils of the School, on a fishing excursion. As she was returning in the afternoon, between Fort Independence and Thompson's Island, while the boatman was engaged in conversation, a squall struck the boat, and before she could shift the helm, she capsized, and twenty-six, out of the twenty-nine met a watery grave. As the schooner H. B. Foster was coming up the harbor a short time after this most heart-rending accident, her crew discovered three of the boys clinging to a box, and they were immediately rescued. On the arrival of the schooner at the city, the three boys who were saved, were carried to the house of Deacon Grant, where they received every care and attention which could be bestowed upon them. The names of these three are William B. Wallace, George F. Gould, and Frederick S. Sımonds.

The names of their unfortunate companions are as folows: List of the Drowned .- Thomas J. Peabody, of Box ord, Schoolmaster; Joshua Oakes, boat keeper; George Chase, Henry M'Lane, R. G. White, Johnson, Henry Lucas, Isaac Major, James Filmore Abraham Spence, William E. Clarke, Peter Pastrouche, Stephen Vose, James Tracy, Samuel Decastro, Thomas F. Blake, Patrick Shean, body found, James M. Chandler, Samuel Walker, Robert Walker, Henry Barnham, Charles Austin, Thomas Dalon, John Call, James Walker, and one other whose name we were unable to obtain.

We are informed by one of the boys who was saved, that the three remained nearly half an hour on the box before they were picked up.

A Cherokee preacher named Bushyhead, spoke at one of the Baptist Anniversaries in New York a day or two ago. He said "that a religious awakening had sprung up among their bands when on their march from Georgia to the great West, which has continued to some extent until this day. Among a population of 15,000 souls, there are now 1,000 exemplary members of the Christian church. They have a regular government—representative in its form, with a setled magistracy; and the people are engaged in building school houses, opening schools, establishing churches, and in the adoption of such other measures as seem to be necessary to bring order out of their

Notices

ocal 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 contributions 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. JACOB MAYER.

Gen. Agent for Marshall College, Seminary, &c. Barnard Wolff, Esq, Chambersburg, Pa,

Danl. H. Doll, Martin Rickenbaugh, Gideon Bantz, Henry Cost, Wm. Ermentrout, Rev. H. Wagner, Abraham Ludwig, Rev. W. F. Colliflower. Rev. J. Casper Bucher,

Martinsbyrg, Va. Hagerstown, Md. Frederick, Md. Jefferson, Md. Reading, Pa. Lebanon, Pa. Amity, Berks Co., Pa. Glade, Fred. Co., Md. Lovettsville, Va Middletown, Md.

Affray in Clarke County.—An unfortunate affray ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE coursed in Clarke county, (Mo.) near Waterloo, on GOSHENHODDEN CLASSIS GOSHENHOPPEN CLASSIS.

The members composing this Classis are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held in the Limerick church, Mostgomery county, Pa. on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, at 10 o' clock A. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

J. A. STRASBERGER.

May 11th, 1842.

NOTICE.

By Divine Permission, the Rev. Dr. NEVIN will preach in the German Reformed Church, in this place, next Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual

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 subscribd towards this laudable object in the different churches in Chambersburg, should pay their subscriptions o the Treasurer. It is hoped, that this will be suficient to all the friends of the cause. Payment may be made to

J. LOGAN SMITH, Treasurer.

MEETINGS OF THE CLASSES.

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

At Westminster, Carrol co., Md., on Friday evening, the 13th of May.

Virginia Classis. At St. John's church, Agusta co., Va., on

Maryland Classis.

Saturday, May 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BALTIMORE MARKETS. FLOUR .- Howard street .- Sales have been slight

during the week at \$5.75. The wagon price is GRAIN .- Wheat .- We quote prime Md. reds at

\$1.25 a \$1.31 per bushel. There are no supplies of Corn.-Sales of Md. white have been made at 55 a

56 cents, and yellow at 61 cents.

Rye .- Sales have been made at 74 a 75 cents per

Oats .- Last sales of Md., at 42 cents per bushel,

and Penn'a at 44... CATTLE .- The sales embrace about 162 head at

\$4.50 for inferior, & \$6.00 per 100 lbs. for prime qual-

Acknowledgements.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. G. Fritchey, (1 sub) Rev. Jacob Zieglerthe members will not be so forgetful of their duty; Johnston & Smith; J. Seebold; D. Y. Heisler; D. H. Doll, (see notice by Genl. Ag.) Dr. William Swoope; W. Z. Culbertson; John Coulter (L. R. com. no 130. has now paid \$6—owes still \$2 50—A. H. S. owes \$6 50; J. H. Keller, Rev. W. C. Bennet—too late; T. Finley—W. H. C. & C. Keller, not taken out!

MONIES RECEIVED.

David Essom (Chambersburg) 4; John Kefauver Middlet.) 4, and J. A. Mahn 2; By J. Coulter (N. C.) from Sam. Lantz, Geo. S. Ramsour, Dr. A. Ramsour, M. & D. Finger, Jacob Ramsour, L. Reinhardt, Rev. J. H. Crawford, Sol. Ramsour, Sol. Warlick, David Ramsour (tanner) Miss A. Wilson, David J. Ramsour, John Hoke, Geo. P. Shuford, Warlick & Finger, W. P. Reinhardt, Henry F. Ramsour, John Motz, J. & D. Ramsour, John Coulter, each 2, and Jno. Carpenter 4, Jas. Duffield (Chamb.)

By Rev. J. G. Fritchev from Ab. Albert (N. Oxf.) 2., By C. Sohn, from Dr. P. W. Little (Mercersb.)
4. By D. H. Doll from Jacob Shower, [Urbana O.] 5. Mrs. Mary Miller [Martinsb. V.] 2, Anthony Rosenberge; 2 & Michael Seibert 2; From Rev. Dr. Nevin for Mrs. C. Jenkins [Churcht.,] Rev. D. Nevin, [Sewick.] T. H. Nevin, [Pittsburg], Rev. A. Brown [Canonsb.] Dr. Finley, [Niles, M.] and Rev. Dr. Nevin 10.

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 \$1 121 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 m without loss. We wish our Agents and friends to bear this in mind.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Received of Prof. W. M. Nevin, a cente-

nary subscription, by which he is constituted a life member of the Board of Missions, and entitled to the Weekly Messenger, gratis. JOHN SMITH, Treasurer.

Advertisements.

Chambersburg Saving Fund Society. AN ELECTION will be held in the office of the Society, Aon Saturday, the 21st inst., between the hours of one and Four o' clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, by ballot, Thirteen Drectors, to manage the concerns of the above institution for the ensuing year. GEO. A. MADEIRA,

IOLMES CRAWFORD, Treasurer,

CHAMBERSBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for Nine Directors of said company will be held at the Court House in Chambersburg, on Wednesday the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.,—and that the directors have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent on the Capital stock for the last Six months, payable on demand.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Sec'ry Chambersburg, May 2, 1842.

Register and Recorder.

PROMPTED by the encouraging assurances of my friends, and my inclination to promote my own welfare, I offer and my inclination to promote my own welfare, I offer myself to the consideration of the Voters of Frankin county, as a candidate for the Offices of REGISTER AND RECORDER, at the next election. Should I be favored with a majority of the votes of my fellow-citizens, I pledge the exercise of my best efforts, backed, as they would be, by a thorough acquaintance with the names of the duties faithfully and with perfect impartiality.

JOHN W. REGES. acquaintance with the daties of the trust, to discharge those

Chambersburg, May 11, 1842.

PROTHONOTARY, $\mathbf{F}^{\mathrm{ROM}}$ encouragement received from various parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of PROTHONOTARY at the coming general election Respectfully, MATTHIAS NEAD.

Chamb'g, April 11th, 1842. ISAAO H. M'OAULEY, Attorney at Law.

HAS removed to the office recently occupied by R. M. Barl, Esq., on the north side of Market street, two doors East of the Court House, Any business unstrusted to his care will be attended to promptly and diligently. Chamb'g, April 14th, 1842,



MILLINERY BUSINESS.

WISS MARY E. STUART respectfully informs the Ladies M 1888 MARY E. STUART respectfully informs the Ladies 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, LECHORN, STRAW, and SILK BONNETS in the most neat and fashionable style. Chambersburg. 1

Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Messenger. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Domestic economy! what a bright word?-More useful to nations than armory or sword. In the city or country it serves to increase Enterprise, Industry, Virtue and Peace,-Wherever it dwells its blessings are felt And peace was ne'er known where it never dwelt. Old corpulent Luxury, fiend of the earth, Laughs all to scorn who echo its worth; Sneering at neatness, and frowning at plain Simplicity, over and over again. In guilded halls, luxury's loud laugh is heard. From the lips of the nobles ne'er fell such a word As domestic economy—national star— A blessing in peace—a protection in war. With abundance surrounded, they of happiness dream And earnestly watch to catch its first gleam. The echo reverb'rates, as they frequently call, But alas, 'tis long coming, or ne'er comes at all, In saloons of enjoyment, they happiness seek; Of pleasure, of peace, they constantly speak. But its dignity, greatness ne'er yet did forsake To descend and of luxury's acquaintance partake. The proud Shahs of Persia once so did think And unconscious they dozed 'till on ruin's brink, They awoke and beheld, (but alas 'twas too late To retract,) their sad doom, their own-self-wrought fate.

But not they alone, for all nations likewise That lent not an ear to economy's cries, Proud victims have fallen, engaged in this cause As obscurity's chasm stretched forth its jaws. But we like those nations, in luxury stand Upon that same brink-in this happy land. It has flown from the east, and perched in the west, And here it reclines in its soft ruby nest. Simplicity's spirit we've certainly lost. Would that ev'ry American proudly might boast That foreign infatuations forever have fled, And domestic economy reigns in their stead. Long-long has our nation watched the dim gleam, And indulged the illusions of this hopeless dream: And e'er the dark shades of ruin's ne'er ending night In their gloom shall enshroud us forever from light, Tis time we awake and that spirit exhume, That has slumbered so long in forgetfulness' tomb That spirit which Freedom and Liberty chant And soon pine away, if its presence they want-Which the sires of "seventy-six" did declare Their offspring as ensigns, should constantly wear. Domestic economy is the good trait That hovers around our dear country's fate. Whilst it grows afresh and continues in bloom And wasts through our nation its healthy perfume, Our country will flourish, our commerce increase, And our flag will be crowned with the sceptre of peace,

And the breeze that will dangle its stripes and its stars

Shall cross the wide ocean to European shores, And proclaim to all despets and nations around, How real-true happiness alone may be found; And luxury fast from our country shall flow; In its stead a lovelier* Banian shall grow; From whose branches around us a halo shall fly, That will wake up the people to join in the cry, And the shout shall be heard all over the land That the long sought Millenium now is at hand, And safe in the shade of the Liberty tree Freedom reclines with Domestic Economy!

LEYDON BARD.

*The Indian tree of many branches.

** The writer of the above article, for a youth, evinces some poetical talent. He ought, however, to remember, that to render his effusions fit for the press and to secure for them attention ought to be bestowed upon them, than the one before us has evidently received.

Original.

For the Weekly Messenger A SHORT WAY WITH THE BAP-TISTS.

"I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say." It is not my intention, on this occasion, to enter upon an explanation of the verse just cited, but I will confine myself to a brief explanation of the Mode and subjects of Baptism. And in my estimation, the Old and New Testaments are so interwoven, that the piece of cloth could exist without the warp or filling. And hence we shall take the liberty in this treatise of quoting from both. And especially, are we induced to do so, since the Apostle Paul has said, 2 Tim. 3. 16, 17. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; That the man of God be perfect, thoroughly turnished unto all good works." And it is to be exceedingly regretted, that; the different families of the Church of Christ, should have been so frequently distracted, on the mode of Christian Baptism. All should have been left, to pursue that mode, that they deemed the most in accordance with the Holy Bible, without laboring to unchristianize each other, as has frequently been the case. All are agreed, in the administration of the other holy sacrament, that a small piece of bread and a few drops of wine, are all that are necessary, to represent the broken body and shed blood of the Lord Jesus Christ: although the Greek word for this holy sacrament, means a full Supper. And we think, that as much water sprinkled upon a man, woman or child, in the name of the Holy Trinity,-as will represent the necessity of having the never-dyingsoul sprinkled with the sin-atoning blood of Jesus, is all that is necessary. And if any should wish a larger quantity of water at their baptism, they and we should "think, and let think." It is generally admitted by learned men, that exclusive immersion in Baptism, originated in Africa; and men and women were dipped, after having been stripped of their clothes. This was the practice of the

I. We will take into consideration, the mode of Holy Baptism. And here 1. We will notice the Greek words bapto and baptizo, I baptize.

Latin Fathers.

blessed Saviour, the Old Testament was translated into Greek, from the Hebrew, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphos, king of Egypt. And in this Greek Septuagint, and in the Greek of the New Testament, bapto and baptizo, (1) baptize,) frequently do not mean immersion. I will only notice three or four proofs under this head. Joshua 3. 15, "And the feet of portion of the body was baptized or dipped. It was confined to the feet: as when a person is sprinkled with water in Baptism, it is confined to the head. Dan. 4. 33, "And his

these Greek words, is unscriptural.

Church, and received into covenant with God. And thus, "circumstances alter cases." and in a hundred and fitty others, it is transothers had only the soles of their feet wet. three or four persons at a time. The most Joshua 3. 15, 17, "And the feet of the priests | natural conclusion is, that they were sprinkled that bare the ark were dipped in the brim of by fifties or hundreds. the water. &c." "And the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst of Jordan." And it was necessary, that John and his

congregations should have been assembled at Jordan or where there were many streams: although he should have sprinkled his followers. It should be recollected, that John did not commence his baptism, at either of these places. John 10. 40, "And (Jesus) went away again beyond Jordan into the place where John at first baptized; and there he abode." Our blessed Saviour lived where John commenced his baptism. He did not live in Jordan, nor in much water. The most natural conclusion is, that he lived in a house. And when great multitudes flocked to John's Baptism, the house being too small, he was under the necessity of holding his meetings at Jordan or where there were many streams. Not that his followers might be immersed: but it would seem, for the accomodation of themselves, and their cattle. And such places are the more pleasant, when large congregations are assembled, on any occasion. And John is the best qualified to inform us, of the design and mode of his Baptism. John 1. 31, "And I know him not: but that he should be made manifest to Israel, therefore am I come baptizing with water." John's Baptism was preparatory to Christian Baptism. And the mode which he adopted, he informs us, was not under the water, nor in the water, but with water. And it is highly probable, that many of John's disciples, were rebaptized on the day of Pentecost. We are certain, that some of them were re-baptized after that day. Acts 19. 3, 4, "And he said unto them, unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, unto Johu's Bapusm. Then a favorable reception with the public, a little more care and said Paul, John verily baptized with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people, that they should believe on him which should come after him, that is on Christ Jesus. When they heard this, they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.

3. We will notice our Saviour's Baptism. Matt. 3. 16, "And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water, &c." From this verse, we cannot prove immersion. For the priests who dipped the soles of their feet in the water, must have come up out of it. See Joshua 3. 15. And the Greek preposition apo, frequently in the New Testament, means from. Matt. 27. 40, "If thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross." Not from under the cross, one could no more exist, without the other or out of the cross, but come down (apo) in completing the plan of redemption, than a from the cross! And when Jesus was baptized, He ascended the bank, (apo) from the water. And it should be remembered, that our Divine Redeemer's Baptism differed from all other baptisms. He was baptized without repentance, and without faith, and without its being administered in the name of the Holy Trinity. It amounted to an ordination, as an High Priest, over His Church. This was the reason why He waited until He was thirty years old: and thus "fulfilled all rightness." Num. 4. 46, 47, "All those that were numbered of the Levites, --- &c., From thirty years old and upward, &c." Heb. 6. 20, "Whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made a high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec." And from the Old Testament, we learn how priests were ordained. Water was sprinkled, and oil was poured upon them, on these occasions. Num. 8. 7, "And thus shalt thou do unto them: (the Levites) sprinkle water of puritying upon them, &c." Levit. 8. 12, "And he (Moses) poured of the anointing oil upon Aaron's head, &c." In the investigation of truth, we must take all the evidence into consideration. And we dispassionately come to the conclusion; that our Saviour was sprinkled with water, and anointed with the oil of gladness. See Heb. 1.9. And He was unquestionably received as a member of the Church, when He was circumcised. Luke 2. 21, "And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the child, his name was called Jesus, &c." And the Apos- the various kinds of tle Paul tells us, that "circumcision is the seal of the righteousness of faith." See Rom. 4,

4. Immersion cannot be proven from John 3. 5, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, &c." This is a part of an evening's conversation, that passed between the Lord Jesus Christ, and Nicodemus: while Some 275 years before the birth of our they lived under the Old Testament dispensation: and the Apostles were not yet commanded to baptize all nations. And consequently we do not think, that the Saviour had allusion to Christian Baptism. Nicodemus had manifested notwithstanding his extensive information, profound ignorance, concerning the doctrine of regeneration: and had applied to the body, what should have been applied to the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the undying soul, and which he considered, the brim of the water." Here but a small an insurmountable objection. Hence, the necessity of an explanation of this important doctrine. Nicodemus was acquainted with the properties of water. He knew that if his face, or hands, or clothes, were defiled, that water body was baptized or wet with the dew of would wash them clean. And to be born in heaven," &c. The insane King of Babylon | the manner in which the blessed Saviour conwas not immersed, but sprinkled with the tended for, was that the unregenerated soul is dews of heaven. Matt. 26. 23, "He that defiled with sin; and must be washed with the dippeth (or baptizeth) his hand with me in the dish," &c. We cannot think that Judas baptized his whole hand in the dish of barks. baptized his whole hand in the dish of herbs: the baptism of fire, Matt. 3, 11, may be exonly his fingers. Here is no immersion. plained in the same way. Fire purifies met-

baptized in blood." Here is an allusion to 5. Immersion was impossible on the day of the ancient mode of dying clothes. And Pentecost. Acts 2.41, "Then they that gladwhich was by sprinkling. Hence Joseph's ly received his word were baptized: and the coat of "many colors." Our Divine Re- same day there were added unto them about deemer's clothes were not dipped in blood! three thousand souls." Here we have the in-They were sprinkled or stained with it. And troduction of Christian Baptism. The first if there were only one place, instead of many | that was ever administered, in the name of the in the Holy Bible, where bapto or baptizo Holy Trinity. And it is highly probable, that does not mean exclusive immersion, then our many of John's disciples were re-baptized on differing brethren's argument, drawn from this interesting occasion. Having been previously instructed, they were the better quali-2. We will notice John's Baptism. Matt. fied for the introduction of the Christian dis-3. 5, 6, 'Then went out to him Jerusalem, & pensation. And when the Apostle Peter's ail Judea, and all the region round about Jor- congregation were infants, they had no opdan, and were baptized of him in Jordan, con- portunity of being baptized in the name of the fessing their sins.' This baptism differed wide- Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: and hence, it ly from Christian Baptism. It was confined was necessary for Peter to say unto them, to the Jewish nation. Christian Baptism is "Repent and be baptized." And all our Readministered to all nations. John's followers formed clergymen, when they meet with those are baptized in the name of the Holy Trini- who were not baptized in infancy, say with ty: and are thus admitted into the invisible Peter to such, "Repent and be baptized." We have frequently wondered, that any should | Pentecostal meeting was in Jerusalem. And have resorted to John's Baptism, to prove the the great multitudes that were assembled, and mode of Christian Baptism. Neither were were added to the Church, could not have John's followers immersed, as has been supposed by many. "John bapt zed in Jordan," They had not the most distant idea, that they and "in Enon, where there was much water." were to be baptized that day, only a few mo-The Greek word en is more than a hundred ments previous. And the Apostles were too times in the New Testament rendered "at," few, the time too short, and the water too scarce, to have immersed them. They were lated "with." "John baptized at Jordan." baptized, we will say, by eleven Apostles, and And, "much water," should have been trans- at a late hour in the day, and in a dry season lated "many streams." John 3. 23. And of the year. The river Jordan was some from our English Bible, we can prove, that twenty miles distant, the brook Kedron runthere was a time, when individuals were liter- ning through Jerusalem was nearly dry, and ally in Jordan, and steed on dry ground, and the pool of Siloam would not hold more than

> Lisburn, Pa., April 9th, 1842. (To be Continued.)

Advertisements.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Franklin County. FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Offices of CLERK OF THE COURTS of Quarter Sessions. Over and Terminer, and the Or-Court of this County, and respectfully solicit your sup

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 decision in October 1987.

the office of REGISTER AND REspectfully, election in October next. Respectfully, HENRY RUBY. Chambersburg, April 11, 1842. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership 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.

I. P. SCOTT. WM. E. GRIER.

Mercersburg, May 4, 1842.-4t.

BOOKS IN MILTON, PA.

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 Books—plain and fancy binding—from 62½ cts to \$1 50 per copy, Catechisms and Constitutions (German and English)—184cts Brownlee on Baptism (Ditto.) - 25 cts from 25 to 50 cts

per copy. Liturgy of Ger. Ref. Church per copy. Sabbath School Hymn Books (German) 25 cte " reading Book (do.) 3 cts

per copy. "Catechism (English) per copy.

P. McDONALL, Bookseller.

61 cts

DR. WM. E. GRIER RESPECTFULLY 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

following reduced prices:
For one or more teeth on gold plate, do do Plugging with gold, on pivot, do do tin, April 21, 1842.—3 t.

BOOKS IN PITTSBURG. A LEXANDER INGRAM, Jr., at the Book Depository of the Asunday School Union, No. 78. Market street, Pittsburg, keeps on hand the Books of the German Reformed Church. viz:—Plain and fancy bound Hymn Books, Catechisms with Constitution and Discipline, Brownlee on Baptism, with an Appropriate on the rive of Feet. Washing (Paglish and German) Appendix on the rite of Feet-vy assume, (Sunday School Hymn Books, (in German,) &c., &c. ndix on the rite of Feet-Washing, (English and German

DOCTOR J. LAMBERT—Has removed his office. to the house adjoining Barnard 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. BOOKS IN HARRISBURG.

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 at Chambersburg. TOHN WYETH, Bookseller, Harrisburg, Pa., April 3d, 1842.

DIVIDEND. Chambersburg Saving Fund Society, April 4, 1842. THE Managers of this Institution have this day declared

dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months on al Weekly Deposits remaining in the Fund, which will be paid to the Depositors on or after the 18th instant sitors on or after the 18th instant H. CRAWFORD, Trear. April 6, 1842.

Seventh Annual Statement of the Chambers burg Saving Fund Society. APRIL 4th, 1842.

DR. To Weekly deposites remaining,
"Special ""
Transient "" " Balance on Profit and Loss, \$92038.77 CR.

\$82750.11 9288.66

Cash in Treasury, \$39038.77 HOLLYWELL PAPER MANUFACTORY.

By Bills and Notes outstanding,

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have purchased Hollywell Mills—have introduced the most improved machinery and are now prepared to turnish all PRINTING, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER,

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

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The best prices will be given for RAGS at Hollywell Mills



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THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has I so far completed his arrangements in this commodious es-tablishment as to be prepared to accommodate Boarders and Transient Visitors with every thing usually to be had in the best Hotels, except Ardent Spirits—instead of which he sup-plies free of charge, the advantage of a Reading Room, in which will be found the Latest News from all quarters, besides ample materials for spending leisure hours in intellectual a musement. A Circulating Library, containing "all the New Publications" is also close at hand. In fine the Subscribe. fathers himself that the Mansion House will be found to mee every reasonable expectation. He solicits a trial.

J. PRITTS. Feb. 17, 1842.

N. B. Having ample Stable room, Horses will be fed an taken care of on moderate terms. To Room for Arbitrators, Auditors, &c. always ready. THE READING ROOM.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. Rev. 19. 13, "He was clothed with a vesture als, and the Holy Ghost purifies our hearts. A NEW and very neat Edition of Marriage Certificates

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, 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 (re-

tail price 1.25.) Per dozen, payable within 3 months, 11.00 20 p. c. off, 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, 15.00 20 p. c. off,

do. for cash, 25 p. c. off, Those who purchase on credit, will blease recollect, that on all bills unpaid at the end of three months, interest is charged. In ordering books, always state how

13.50

we shall send them. We are willing to send books, at our risk, either to Pittsburg, Harrisburg or Philadelphia, and intermediate places. But those sent on cross routes are at the risk of those ordering them.

JUST PUBLISHED. work before us, and the motives to its

persormance.

A Sermon preached at the opening of the Syned at Reading, by Rev B. C. Woors.

Single copies 62cts—the dozen 50 cts.

To be had at the Publication Office, Charabersburg, and of the Author, Easton, Pa.

Second Edition of Dr. Brownles on Baptism. The second edition of Dr. Browniee's popular little volume on the subject and mode of Eaptism (on larger type than the former edition) has just left the Press, and will be out of the hands of the binder in a few days, when orders to any amount hands of the binder in a few days, when orders 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 TEDICATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.—This is The 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.)

per hottle (about half a pint.)

The efficacy of Sarsaparilla is well known in Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Liver. Affections of the Skin and Fones, Ulcers of the Nose, Throat and Body, as well as an Antiote 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.

disappointment in its effects.

Dr. Leidy would refer to the most respectable Physicians in Philadelphia, as well as throughout the United States, for the character of his preparation, as well also to the numerous 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 beneat of their patients, always recommend it.

Dr. Leidy can beast of as many effectual curse performed by

ways recommend it.

Dr. Leidy can boast of as many effectual cures performed by its Medicated Extract of Sarsaparilla, as has ever been effected by any medicine in existence.

The reader is referred to the directions accompanying each ottle, for recommendations, certificates and further par iculars.

Remember, one bottle, (half a pint,) is equal to six pints o vrup, and is equally pleasant to take

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

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE, THE LITTERGY OF THE GER. REF. CHURCH, IN the English Price 50, 374, and 25 cents per copy.

Der Beibelberger Catechifinus, nebft ber Rirchen Ordnung der Reformirten Kirche (bound together.) Retail price 18% cts.—the dozen \$2.25—36 copies for Fiv one hundred copies for twelve dollars.

EULOGY ON THE LATE REV. DR. RAUCH, by the Rev. Profe sor J. W. Nevin, D. D. PSALMS & HYMS:—authorized by the Synodof the German Reformed Church, large and small editions in plain and fan-cy binding—price: small size plain binding (retail 524) per dozen six dollars. Containing the Constitution and Discip-line (retail 75 cts) per dozen \$7 50. Pocket Book per dozen \$11 Cast Expr. Gilt Edge per dozen \$15.

THE HEIDELBERG CATECHISM together with the entire Constitution and Discipline of the German Reformed Church.—
This is a neat little volume revised with much cere and free from the errors found in former editions—Prizes: retail! 81 cents, per dozen \$1.75—36 copies for \$5.—75 copies for \$18.

The Company of the copies of \$2.

THE COMPENDIUM: Or Extracts from the Catechie FOR THE USE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.— This neat little work is admirably adapted for children in the family and Sabbath School. Retail price, 64 cents—roug del ars per hundred, or 50 cents per dozen.

LETTERS FROM HOLLAND. On the establisment of the German Reformed Churches in the U. S.—Pamphlets. 24 pp. price retail 61.—dozen. 50 cents.

price retail 61.—dozen. 50 cents.

Cherch Harnony. containing a selection of Psalm and Hymn tunes, set pieces and authems—from the most approxed Authors—Adapted to the Divine worship of the various religions Denominations. and a concise Introduction to must with additions and Improvements, by Henry Smith.—This is a neat pocket volume of 304 pages and contains above 340 tunes—stereotye Ed. Price in plain binding, per dozen 35. CENTENARY MUSIC AND HYMNS. Designed for the Centena y celebration of the German Reformed Church in U. S. 1844 Price, 25 cents per dozen.

BAPTISM AND FEET-WASHING. This volume embraces Dr BAPTISM AND FEET-WASHIGE. This volume of Christian Baptism with a defence of Infant Baptism, to which wappended an article on Feet-washing, by a Minister of the German Reformed Church. 115 pages duodecimo. Prices: neal muslin binding, retail 25 c.—dozon \$2.25

The A discount, from the dozen prices, of 5 per cent will be made for cash—Orders directed to 98 Second street Chambersburg, will be promptly attended to.

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CAPITAL \$50,000.—INSURES all kinds of property,
Houses, Barns, Manufactories, and all kinds of Buildings.
Goods, Merchandize, Hay Grain, and all other Agricultural
Products, wherever situated, on application to
JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
Secretary

BOOKS IN READING, Pa.

The subscribers have just received from the Publication Office of the German Reformed Church at Chambersburg, the following assortment of Books, viz:

following assortment of Books, viz:

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

The Heidelberg Catchish, with the Constitution and Discipline entire (German and English.)

Catchism for Children in Sabbath Schools.

Constitution and Discipline (in German) bound separate.

Brownlee on Baptism.

German Sunday School Hymn Book.

Rev. Dr. Nevin's Inaugural address, &c. &c.

Centenary Hymns—English and German.

Skraunlee there his Tarke v.

Braunlee über die Taufe, 20., 20. Book and Job Printing.

The Printing Office of the "Weekly Messenger" is prepar o execute in the most prompt and handsome manner, every variety of Printing, in the English or German Languages, viz Books and Pamphlets, Bank Checks, Bank Checks, Promissory Notes, Justice's & other Blanks Hand and Show Bills, Way Bills, Catalogues, &c. &c. &c

CATECHISM, CONSTITUTION AND DISCIPLINE. Western into operation.

Morocco binding. We have had a limited number bound numorocco (various colors,) gilt, &c. Price 31; cts. By the logan \$2 00 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 denosites of money:

Deposites made from 1 to 3 months, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
exceeding 3 and not ecceding 9 months, 4 per cent. per annum. exceeding 9, and not exceeding 18, 4½ per eent. per annum.
exceeding 18 months, 5 per cent. per annum. The office will be kept open in future, from 9 till 2 o'clock,

(Saturdays till 6,)-4th of July and Christmas excepted .- Applications for loans should be put in on Tuesday. By order H. CRAWFORD, of the Board, Treasurer,

CRAIG, BELLAS & Co., COMMISSON AND
FOHWARDING 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.

HUGH CRAIG,
JAMES BELLAS,
JAMES BELLAS,
JAMES BELLAS. Produce left at the Warehouse of J. S. GRIER (lat

er, Hutz & Co.) will be promptly forwarded. December 23, 1840. CERTIFICATES OF DISMISSAL. We have just published an edition of these, for the use Pastors and Consistories. PRICE, One dollar per hundred.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this Institution commences on Wednesday the 25th of May, and continues eighteen 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 in all the branches of a liberal education, and frequent public examinations are held during the course to ascertain their advancement. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts must go through the whole course of Studies; but persons are dmitted, 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 Mental and Moral Science. Hon. Judge Thompson L. L. D., Professor of Law. Samuel W. Budd, jr., A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy William M. Nevin A. M.,

of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres. Trail Green, M. D. Professor of Natural Science Tutor in Languages.

Mr. H. Lind, 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 these whose parents desire it, may obtain permission to attend any of the other churches in town.

EXPENSES. SUMMER SESSION. WINTER SESSI ummer Session. Winter Sess \$12 00 \$18 00 2 50 3 50 1 50 32 weeks 38 50 3 50 3 50 Tuition. Room rent. Contingent Expenses, Board at \$1.75, 18 weeks, Washing, (done in town)

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

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

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. This department is chiefly designed to fit Students for Colege, but young men who wish to pursue only English studies rapartial course, are not excluded from its a wantages. There are two vacations of six weeks in each year, commencing and closing at the same time with those of the

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

EXPENSES. Winter Session. Summer S Tuition—full course, \$13.50
English Studies & mathematics, 11.00
English Studies only, 8.00
Contynt expen, including use and priviliges of the house, \$11 50 9 00 7 00 2 00 These hills are required to be paid in advance, or within the first tour weeks of the Session.

the first four weeks of the Session.

A large and convenient building has been erected, which will be in readiness 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 eve of the teachers. The price of boarding in the refectory is \$1.62\frac{1}{2}\$ per week.—Parents who prefer it can furnish bedding for the use of their cases, in other cases are student will be charged 12\frac{1}{2}\$ cents a rations who prefer it can intrinsh beging for the use of their sons; in other cases each student will be charged 12½ cents a week for the use of his bel. Each boy, however, is expected to provide at least two sheets (large size) for his own use, as ell as a couple of towels. May 11, 1842

May 11, 1-42

SELECT BGARDING SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LAIDIOSS,

Mercersburg, Pa.

TRS. YOUNG AND MRS. RAUCH intend to enlarge and his improve the Sindinary, hitherto under the care of the ferroer. It is their purpose to after the young Laide under their charge a regular and thorough course of instinction, religious, moral and intellectual. They will both devote them selves to the improvement of their pupils, watching over their health, manners and habits with maternal solicitude. A mild but strict discipline is considered necessary to promote, the best interests of all connected with this institution; and no means will be neclected which seem likely to form and cherich the sentiments, dispositions, and habits requisite to make them useful and happy in domestic life. More attention is pair to solid than ornamental branches of education—yet nothing essential to a polite education are employed to give instruction in mathematics. Marcel and Marcel Del Lossophy Las.

Therefore, to guard against the evil effects of Quack medicines only as you know, and have proof of being prepared by a regular experienced Apothecary and Physician. Such is

DR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS,

Which may be used at all times, ages, and seasons, where either a mild or active purgative may be required, or as a purifier of the blood and animal fluids, and in all diseases requiring sessential to a polite education are employed to give instruction in mathematics. Marcel and Marcel Del Morel Del Lossophy Las.

They may be used at all times, ages, and seasons, where either a mild or active purgative may be required, or as a purifier of the blood and animal fluids, and in all diseases requiring purgation, cleansing and purifying the system, de. &c.

They may be used at the both of the more appearance of the blood and animal fluids, and in all diseases requiring purgation, cleansing and purifying the system, de. &c.

They may be used to the mperate living, or fear from expotions in the complex beaution and the content of the more and the co

nothing essential to a polite education is omitted.

Gentlemen of finished education is omitted.

Gentlemen of finished education is omitted.

They may be used without restraint from diet or occupation, in mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Latin 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 divised into two Sessions of twenty two weeks each, commencing on the first Monday in May and November. The vacations is Spring and Autumn, then afford the pupils an opportunity of spending eight weeks at home during the year; or, they can be accommendated in the family during the whole year, if that should be preferred.

The School is divided into four classes, each reministry of the complete of the proparation, cleansing and purifying the system, the strength of the importance to the mperate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, from moderate to the mperate living, or fear from exposition, and the minerals, and an untidote against their bade live minerals, and an untidote against their bade live minerals.

Sumerous certificates from various paris of the United States have been from time to time public where they may be feet.

Sumer

The School is divided into four classes, each requiring one year to complete its course. STUDIES AS FOLLOWS

PRIMARY CLASS. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Olney's Geography, First book of History. THERD CLASS.

Continue Emerson's Arithmetic second part, Worcester's Geography, Goodrich's History, Kirkham's Grammer, Miturel History, Natural Philosophy, Bib-lical Antiquities, English and French History and Com-

Botany, Jamieson's Rhetoric, Roman Antiquities, Universal History, Aucient Geography, Davie's Arith-metic, Chemistry, Algebra and Composition. FreST 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.

Boarding per Session \$44 00 | Second Class. hing. 4 00 First Class. 14 00 August 1 and Lights. 2 50 Music including use of tion. Primary Class. 7 00 Fiano. 24 00 dt Class. 10 00 Brawing and Painting 13 00 Fuel and Lights. Third Class.

Number of Boarders limited to Twenty in this Institution TETTER! ITCH!!-Dr. Leidy's celebrated Tetter L and Atch Cintment is daily becoming more popul Daily do numerous individuals inform the proprietor of great success in removing and caring the Tetter and Itch. r of its Numerous testimoning and coring me I ever and iten.

Numerous testimoning might be published of its efficacy, but for the deheacy felt by individuals having their names published in connection with so loathesome and disagreeable affections.

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

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Drug Store, Chambersburg. GERMAN SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMN BOOKS This interesting little work, of 239 duodecimo 1 ges has left the press, and may be had in any quantity at the following places, viz:

Chambereburg. At the Publication Office, in Second Street. Philadelphia, Of Mr. S. Schurch, No. 28, North 3d Street; and of Mr. Samuel H. Bibighaus, No. 214, North Second Street.

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Single copy (do.)
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forms 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 for reas tore, at his Paper Ware House, corner of extern and treet, which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash, or in exhange for rags.

Among his assortment of paper, he would mention the following, which he flatters himself will meet the various wants and tastes of purchasers, viz.

Letter Paper,

Pasteboards,
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School Books of all

Letter Paper, Pasteboards,
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Together with a variety of Blank and School Books of all lescriptions.

He invites purchasers to call and judge for themselves

JACOB KELTNER. Chamb. June 21, 1841.-1 y. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TUST PUBLISHED and for sale by D. Weidner, No. 62 North 4th street, Philadelphia
Papism in the 12th Century in the United States, Be PAPISM IN THE 10th CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES, BEING SELECT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PAPAL CONTROVERSI DURING 1835 AND 40, By P. J. Breckenridge.
LECTURES ON ROMANISM, BY REV. J. F. BEIG.
BRECKENRIDGE'S FORLIGN TRAVELS IN FRANCE, GERMANY,
SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
SCRIPTURE HISTORY OF IDOLATRY, BY REV. J. F. BEIG.
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CHRISTIAN LANDMARKS, " "
THE HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION WITH AN INTRODUCTION, BY REV. CYTUS MESON
BROWNLEE ON BAPTISM, &C.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP. A NEAT edition of Certificates of Church Membership-Pricz, Two Dollars per hundred.

R. BECHTER'S PUL MONARY PRESERVATIVE ¹
DFor Conebs, Colds, and fluenzas, Asthma, Catarrhs, Disses of the Breat Lungs, and arrest of approaching onsumption.

The above medicine has proved itself one of the most efficacious ever en ployed 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 PRESER-VER."

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

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 in 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 above valuable medicine.

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

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 cld 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 eve recovering, and was for years helpless, and confined to bed without being able to sit up, but was raised by the wonderful effects of Dr. B. chter's Pulmonary Preservative, and so far cured as to be able to ride and walk about. A great many instances have been cired in the various Pulmonary affections, and I myself received great benefit from it, both here and im ny 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. I get it in this place, of your Agent.

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

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

Friend Leidy :--Friend Leady:—
Thee will be much surprised at my communication, when I inform thee of my perfect recovery, after having
used six bottles of thy medicine. Thee knows how miscrable
and distressed I was Pale and sickly, without appetite, full
foliations to the surprise of the properties of the proper and distressed I was. Fale and stextly without appetret, not of pain, with much cough, and oppression in my chest, rattling in my throat, &c. I am now enjoying good health, and though 60 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.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Israel Hopkins of Baltimore.

On your recommendation, I made use of Dr. Bechter's Pul-On your recommendation, I made use of Dr. Bechter's Pulmonary Preservative, and although I tried all other remedies for my cough. I never found relief except from the above medicine. 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 breathing, colds, influenzas, &c., and all have been speedily cured thereby.

Numerous other certificates and recommendations, accompany the directions.

PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE (half a pint.) The above is prepared and sold wholesale and retail, at Dr. LEIDY'S Health Emporium, No. 191 North Second street,

Sold at L. DENIG'S Apothecary and Drug store, Chambersburg.

100,000 BOXES OF DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPAyear.

"KILL OR CURE."

This doctrine is startling—it nevertheless is the doctrine entertained and practised by numerous Quacks who manufacture preparations of various kinds which have mercury for their base.

BEWARE THEN .

To satisfy she world that they are no grack preparation. E would simply observe, that they are the preparations of a regular Draceist and Physician, attested also by Dr. P. Physick,
D. N. Chayman, Dr. K. E. James,
Dr. S. Jækson, Dr. Robert Hare,
Dr. W. E. Hornes, Dr. Heedman Corce,
Dr. Heedman Corc

Dr. William Gibson, Rev. W. C. C. Riddte, Esq., &c. &c. &c. Philadelphia City, ss. [L.S.] Personally appeared before me, erable the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia. Dr. N. B. Leidy, who, on his solems oath doth declare and swear, that in the composition of the Barsaparula Blood Pills, manufactured by him only, there is not contained mercury or other minerals, or any drug whatsoever, unfriendly, dangerous, or deleterious to the human

ALDERMAN. HT PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX. 411
They are prepared and sold, wholesale and retail at Dr LEIDY'S HEALTH EMPORIUM, No. 191 North SECOND-STREET, below Vine, Sign of the Golden Eagle and

Apply to LEWIS DENIG Agent, Chambersburg. DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana,,

OR WILD CHERRY. THE WONDERFUL CURES DERFORMED by Dr. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup'of Wild' Cherry, in Pulmonary Consumption, have excited the as-tonishment of all who have witnessed its marvellous effects; there is no account of a medicine, from the earliest ages furthere is no account of a medicine, from the earliest ages fur-nishing a parallel, the almost moraculous cures effected by this extra-rimary medicine, is unprecedented. The subjoin-ed certificate is from a respectable citizen.

To the Agent, Mr. J. R. KIRBY. To the agent, Mr. J. R. AREBY.

I have used Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup. o'
Wild Cherry for a cough, with which I have been severely
afflicted for about four months, and have no hesitation in
saying that it is the most effective medicine that I have been
able to procure: It composes all uneasiness, and agrees well
with my diet,—and maintains a regular and good appetite.
I can freely recommend it to all others similarly afflicted.
J. MINNICK

March 9 1840. For Sale at the Store of John Smith, opposite the Saving und, Front Street, Chambersburg.

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. Their work has been very much improved on the former editions both in point of matter and mechanical execution, and also considerably enlarged beyond the limits contemplated at the commencement, which has in some measure prevented that the commencement of the work stan earlier day.

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 Eear—Lancaster,
E. M. Pollock,
G. S. Peters,
Harrisburg.

E. M. Poliock, { Harrisburg. G. S. Peters, { G. S. Peters, } G. S. Peters, } G. S. Peters, } G. S. Peters, G. Peters, G. S. Peters, G. Peters, G. S. Peters, G. Peters, G. S. Peters, G. Peters, G. Pe Wm. Stewart—Hagerstown.
Isaac Baugher—Emmitsburg, Md.
Orders for the work will be attended to at the above places

by the Proprietor. HENRY SMITH. March 31, 1841. The Weekly Messenger

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