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### Original.

#### THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM.

For the Weekly Messenger.

§ 22. THE CATECHISM AT HOME.

The Reformed Church of the Palatinate had internal difficulties to encounter, as well as opposition from without. A proposition was made to introduce the system of discipline, established by Calvin in the small republic of Geneva, which was warmly opposed by some of the theologians. In the suit, however, the view of those who were favorable to it prevailed. The elected decided in their favor; had disastrous consequences afterwards. The sulitle poison of Arianism, proceeding from Italy, I ad already diffused itself extensively, in different directions, throughout Europe, in connec ion with the moral ferment of the Reformation. Certain adroit apostles of the error came about this time to Heidelberg; and it was owing probably in some degree to the disaffection now mentioned, that they were listened to by some with too much favor. It soon became apparent at all events, that a to the Church. On the 15th of July, 1570, Jacob Suter, pastor at Feidenheim, and brought prisoners to Heidelberg, on the charge associated with them in their views, saved himself from a similar fate, only by flight. The elector called upon the theologians of expressed that Sylvan should suffer death. In the jurists of Saxony concurred; though to the honour of their heads and hearts the same faculty at Heidelberg refused to give it their approbation. The elector yielded to the recommendation which called for blood; and Heidelbergh accordingly became the theatre that which had been a few years before enacted at Geneva, in the person of Michael Sertus. On the 13th of December, 1572, the unfortunate Sylvan, after a long confinement,

Several others, who had some name and distinction in their country, fell under suspicion, and found it necessary to resign their places. In the end however quiet was restored to the Church, and the elector saw himself in cir- Dort. He was the head as his father had cums tances, during the last four years of his been before him, of the Evangelical Union, life, to exert his influence for its general wel- formed among the protestant princes of Gerfare without obstruction. This he continued many to protect themselves against the hostile to do, with a noble zeal till his death, which plans and movements of the Catholics, who took | Lace on the 26th of October, 1576, in the sixty first year of his age. His death like The result of this threatening relation behis life, was characterized by piety. As he tween the two hostile interests, after some years felt his end approaching, he said to those who s tood around his bed: "I have now lived out in the year 1618, and gave rise to inumerlong emough for you and the Church; I am able horrors. The occasion of its comemncenow colled to a better life. I have done for ment was given in Bohemia; where the prothe Church all that lay in my power; but testants considering themselves oppressed in the Church all that lay in my power; but this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck the measure of the calamities previously suffered at length so great, that instead of being the thin instead of being the sattle power, and has cared for his Church be
this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is, we have been struck this mode of reasoning is and have terrible form Austria. Protestantism sunk under the first, it was the least considerable of all the presence of God, and have terrible form Austria. Protestantism sunk under the first, it was the least considerable of all the presence of God, and have terrible with surprise at the seeming confidence with this mode of reasoning is and the protect in the presence of God, and have terrible with surprise at the seeming confidence with surprise at the seeming confiden fore I it as born, lives and reigns in heaven, pendent of this authority. On the death of and will not leave her in a state of orphanage. the emperor Matthias, it was resolved not to Nor wil I my prayers and tears, which I have acknowledge the sovereignty of his successor, so often poured out before God, upon my Ferdinand the second, but to place the crown knees it this chamber, for my successors and of Bohemia upon some other head. The elecfor the church be altogether without effect." tor of the Palatinate, Frederick the Fifth, was Shortly before his dissolution he had the 31st accordingly elected king. His mother, Louisa psalm 1 and the 17th chapter of the gospel by Juliana, the wisest princess of her age, em-John, read to him by Tossanus, who accomplishing that of view which they have of it. Neither does the rights. Foreign courts relieved the case in panied it also with a prayer. On this, he fell accepting the honor. His wife, a daughter and soon sprang into strength and incorporate to distance the rights. Foreign courts relieved the case in infidel take into account that there is an essential to some extent, cultivation and the arts of life, which he has no more just apprehension than infidel take into account that there is an essential to some extent, cultivation and the arts of life, which he has no more just apprehension than infidel take into account that there is an essential to some extent, cultivation and the arts of life, which he has no more just apprehension than infidel take into account that there is an essential to some extent, cultivation and the arts of life, which he has no more just apprehension than infidel take into account that there is an essential to some extent, cultivation and the arts of life, which he has no more just apprehension than infidel take into account that there is an essential to some extent, cultivation and the arts of life, which he has no more just apprehension than infidel take into account that there is an essential to some extent, cultivation and the arts of life, which he has no more just apprehension than infidely take into account that there is an essential to some extent to some gently into the arms of death. Before this of James the First of England, and others time, while he was still fresh and sound in urged him on the other side; and in an evil health, he had prepared his Will; in which hour for himself, and for the Church of the was found written with his own hand, his so- Palatinate he gave his consent. His coronalemn confession of religion-a document of tion, as king of Bohemia, took place at so solemn a character, that it was afterwards Prague, with great pomp, on the 25th of Ocprinted both in Latin and German, and ap- tober, 1619.—In the course of the followpended to the general Confession of the Church. On the whole, the elector, Frederick, the Third, was a great good man, and an extraordinary prince. Emphatically might he be called a his hereditary dominions. The consequen-"nursing tather" to the Reformed Church.

was publicly beheaded in the market place.

Sad indeed for the Catechism and its friends, were the immediate consequences of his death. His dominions were divided between his two son's, Louis, who succeeded him in the electoriste, and John Casimir, who retained only the title of duke. The latter, like his father, was devoted to the Reformed church, and continued to uphold it in the territory which came under his rule; but Louis, unfortunately was wedded to the interests of Lutheranism, powerfully assisted by John Gregory I., and thought it necessary to revolutionize once naore the religious constitution, which it had cost his father so many prayers and tears, and so many years of danger and toil, to establish. Before his death, the old prince had sought The Palatinate fell completely under popish popish bookseller who had been authorised an interview with his son, with the view of en- power. Crowds of foreign monks came in to print protestant books, had published an gaging him if possible, to respect his views concerning the Church, as expressed in his last will and testament. Louis thought proper to decline the interview, and treated with mummery of the mass; her costly library of his electoral Serene Highness. The apits ecclesiastical bearings. Sixteen days after the elector's death, he came to Heidelberg, bringing with him a new court preacher, who was directed to preach the tuneral sermon, throughout the state; and every person was which the world, utter self-despair to cry out "Lord save or I and men loved darkness rather than light before to attend mass or quit the rious, and particularly in its 80th Question, what seem to be pillars, and are not. A positive the rious and particularly in its 80th Question, what seem to be pillars, and are not. A positive the rious and particularly in its 80th Question, what seem to be pillars, and are not. father was dismissed, and Casper Olevian, country, under arrest in his own house. Wisinus had previously gore to distribution. The flowed plentifully; and it seemed for a sed. Remonstrance was made against the lact, the burden is borne by some more molecular to the flowed plentifully; and it seemed for a sed. Remonstrance was made against the lact, the burden is borne by some more molecular to the flowed plentifully; and it seemed for a sed. Remonstrance was made against the lact, the burden is borne by some more molecular to the flowed plentifully; and it seemed for a sed. Remonstrance was made against the lact, the burden is borne by some more molecular to the flowed plentifully; and it seemed for a sed. Remonstrance was made against the lact, the burden is borne by some more molecular to the flowed plentifully and it seemed for a sed. Remonstrance was made against the lact, the burden is borne by some more molecular to the flowed plentifully and it seemed for a sed. Remonstrance was made against the lact, the burden is borne by some more molecular to the flowed plentifully and it seemed for a sed. Remonstrance was made against the lact, the burden is borne by some more molecular to the flowed plentifully and it seemed for a sed. Remonstrance was made against the lact, the burden is borne by some more molecular to the flowed plentifully and it seemed for a sed. booksellers were forbidden to sell all books, Louis now retired again to Amberg, his for- strength of Rome. In this crisis a deliverer was declared to be final; and it was made lars. Those who would seem to be pillars, written in favor of the Reformed Confession. mer residence. The clergy, together with the mayor and citizens of Heidelberg sent him a Gustavus Adolphus, the generous and heroic which might be made to vindicate the Cate- and can bear no burden, had better take a petition, praying for liberty of conscience, and offering one of the churches for the particular in defence of the German liberties, the pride tain its authority in any way, would be visi- good for nothing but to look at. They are use of those who belonged to his confession. His brother, duke Casimir, lent his intercession also to sustain the request. But it an large part of the Palatinate was in a very Palatinate the attention of the protestant chievous vermin. swered no purpose; Louis could not in con-short time recovered, by the force of his courts of Europe generally. Especially did science, as he said, receive the petition. The arms, and restored to its former protestant the governments of Great Britain and Prussia, pillars are painful to look at and dangerous to tollowing year, he came with his court to state. In the battle of Lutzen this brave the States General of Holland and Friesland, the building. When the pillars in the church Heidelberg, dissolved the ecclesiastical coun- prince fell a martyr to his zeal for the holy and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, show loose their upright position, the whole buildcil, dismissed the preachers, filled all places cause in which he was embarked. The war themselves concerned in the case of the oping is on the point of falling. with Lutheran incumbents, caused a new service to be formed, and required all to con- the Palatinate with it, in a way to make his- elector was called upon, to restore to his Re- crooked sticks. A bending pillar can bear form to it. Many families left the city, and took refuge in the territory of duke Casi- exiled elector and king of Bohemia, was just their symbolical book. He took the ground, the eye. Crooked sticks can be wrought in-

The triumph of Lutheranism seemed to bethere might be anything of the sort still left, from the sympathising Church of Scotland, the social state. It was replied, however, are, by a most unfortunate mistake.

It was proposed at length to carry a system heavily upon her again, in the year 1634, in the case of those who adhered to the Ro- with the wind, but a pillar should be unmoved cannot long endure. It is the eleventh hour, of Church visitation throughout the land, after the defeat of the Swedish army at mish Church, without being considered in by wind or storm. A window or a blind and almost the last minute of that hour. The

assume again a new aspect.

and the discipline of Geneva was introduced. The result was however a disaffection on the part of a portion of the community, which had disastrous consequences afterwards. The

When duke Casimir's administration closed. the Fourth, came into power, the same principles maintained their ground. He was heartiv devoted like his uncle and grandfather, to worship, but without success. of a tragedy, in the name of religion, like the interests of the Reformed Church. Under him particularly, the University of Heidelberg rose to its splendor. Its great ornament, at this time, was David Pareus, the celebrated

not easily to be shaken afterwards.

disciple of Ursinus. Frederick the Fourth was succeeded by his son Frederick the Fifth. Under him, in the year 1618, the Church of the Palatinate was represented among other branches of the great Reformed samily, at the memorable Synod of ing year, he was terribly defeated by the imces of this defeat were disastrous to the Boheminians, in the extreme. It was sad to the Austrians," says the historian Mosheim. terms on the Bohemians, had they not been again; when the controversy was silenced

time, that the evangelical cause would be order, in vain. No regard was shown to the dest and concealed supports. Now God's great work, yes, infinitely greater than he had entirely crushed beneath the overwhelmning most reasonable considerations. The decree building does not need the help of such pilwas raised up by God, in the person of known at the same time that any attempt merely for show, and who have no solidity, king of Sweden. By his sudden interposition chism in the way of explanation, or to sus- more humble position. Imitation pillars are of Austria was checked, and the prey violent- ted with special punishment. ly wrested from the mouth of the dragon. A This tyrannical measure drew upon the and not unfrequently the habitation of miscontinued after his death, and the troubles of pressed Church by letters and embassies, the tory weep. The unfortunate Frederick, the tormed subjects, the public and free use of but little pressure, and is very unpleasant to about to resume his paternal government, that he had no disposition to interfere with to better advantage in almost any other powhich death removed him from the stormy their religion, but required only that the Ca- sition.

rapine and violence. Desolation returned formed faith, and to insist upon its being sup-The heir of Louis was a minor, and it de- upon the sanctuaries of the Most High. The pressed, was to claim the right in fact to alter volved on duke Casimir to act as his guar- sound of the gospel was silenced, and its and amend the system at pleasure. Much dian, and administer the government in his ministers driver away again into foreign discussion followed, with regard to this point. name. He entered upon this office with as lands. For twelve long years, the Palatinate The case in the mean time came before the little respect for the views and wishes of his groaned under a continually accumulating emperor, who had sense enough to see that

direction of Louis, the young prince had assigned to him an instructor of the Ref. faith. to these calamities. The Palatinate was ing whether the Catechism really carried the Many who had before retired from the place, seen rising once more, as it were from the offensive meaning with which it was charged. on account of their religion, now came back. ashes of her former glory, though not with Two distinguished theologians of the Re-The favor of the court caused a rapid change, out some circumscription of territory. Of formed Church were now called in, to assist in favor of the Reformed Church. In a short three hundred and forty seven preachers who in putting the case on right ground. It was time the Lutheran interest found itself con- had been settled in the Palatinate of the Rhine, proposed that they should modify the 80th fronted with a force, which seemed to threaten at the beginning of the war, only forty-two Question, so as to make it more smooth and its speedy overthrow. Party spirit broke forth now in fierce ungovernable fury. Casi- few towns and villages occupied by the do, as not being invested with power to make defection from the faith had found its way in. mr strove in vain to suppress the sweeping Swedes; and only fifty four returned from the slightest change in the case. At the flame. The old expedient of a public disputation the general banishment, to resume the work same time they protested in the strongest John Sylvan, superintendent of Ladenburg, tion was resorted to, with the customary success. Each party claimed the victory, and monks who had taken possession of the gressive injury upon the persons of Catho-Matthias Vehe, deacon at Lautern, were no room seemed to be left for peace. Casi- ground, were constrained muttering curses to lice as it was charged with, but had respect mir betook himself in the end to severe mea- retire. The Heidelberg Catechism was again simply to doctrines. Accordingly they exsures. 'The Lutheran ministers were con- lifted up, in the view of Europe and the world, pressed the hope, that it might be left in its ter's church at Heidelberg, who was intimately strained in great number to retire, and those as the religious ensign of the nation; and unmutilated form to the free use of the Church, who had gone into exile under the foregoing the Reformed Church of the Rhine, that sat and advised that the elector should give order reign were made to take their place. The so recently in tears by the willows of Baby- to this effect; while to save the credit of his University was filled again with professors of lon restored now from her captivity, began former decree, he might speak of it as having The elector called upon the theologians of the Reformed Confession; and in a short time again to look forth, after the manner of her been occasioned partly, by the edition publication and the respectively. Switzerland, as well as those of his own city, to give their judgment concerning the case. In the whole order of the Church was restored, the reigning spirit of the age, the opinion was Third Measures were taken subsequently again to look form, after the manner of the Third. Measures were taken subsequently, moreover, a more casholic and tolerant spirit chism expressed disrespect towards the goexpressed that by two should some death. In by which it was fixed on so solid a basis as showed itself, in her bearing towards the cere- vernment, which it was now understood was monies. The principles of religious liberty not its meaning. To this request and advice were practically honoured, as they had not the elector was now pleased to conform. The and the young prince, his nephew, Frederick been before. Some attempt was even made, on Reformed Church was authorised to use her the part of the government, to unite the two Catechism, with the same liberty as before; protestant Confessions in a common form of only the elector's coat of arms must not ap-

> fensivly, sometimes in one form and some- curious controversy sprang out of it concernin for a large measure of obloquy and reproach. The 80th Question, on the difference between the Lord's Supper and the popish mass, was made a standing occasion of controversy its expense. On the 11th of May, 1693, the wrongs and oppressions suffered at home, in tinate was not able to regain its true and prop- the precious blood-bought faith of their father freedom. The Heidelbergh Catechism had ers; and where they rested, churches rose, more scorn to encounter than ever, while po- and altars were established, for the worship pery stalked abroad through the land with of the most high God. May their descenhigh front and impudent look; fattening in dents never show themselves unworthy of so many cases on revenues which had been un- honorable an ancestry, or recreant to the relawfully wrested from the hands of the Ger-sponsibilities of their birthright. prived not only of his new crown, but also of man Reformed Church. In the year 1707, Christian Rittmayer, electoral counsellor, having not long before passed over from protestantism to popery, put forth a book, in which he tried to show that the Heidelbergh think, at the same time, that the protestant cause in this case had been wounded in the house of its own friends. "The triumph of rogatory to the dignity of the prince, and defended at large the popish doctrine of the "would neither have been so sudden nor so mass, and other points which the Catechism complete, nor would they have been in a con-Reformed theologians. Both parties wrote

by order of the elector. partly from considerations of a political kind, prohibiting the use of the Heidelbergh Catereinforced with his troops the imperial army." chism in the Palatinate altogether. Some upon it, to claim the property formerly be- edition of the Catechism, to which he had in- Cephas and John. Some have sufficient delonging to the monastries. Heidelberg saw considerately prefixed the elector's coat of sire to seem to be pillars, while the main inrious, and particularly in its soun Question, what seem to be plinars, and are not. A perish," that the plan of salvation is opened cause their deeds were evil." Presb. The flame of war now spread in every di- the empire, and the authority of the emperor, thin and painted boards, which seem to bear to his view. How different does it there ap-

which it was hoped would reduce it all in a Northlingen, and all her prospects were a compatible at all with the terms of the gener-should be here or there, in adjustment to the lamp is just flickering in the socket, and there which it was noped would reduce it all in a second time blasted. Famine and pestilence at religious peace; maledictions, which re- season or the weather, but the pillar should is the whole work of a life to do, or the soul been made to prevail at the capital. But be too joined themselves to the war-scourge, to garded not only the doctrines, but the persons never shift its position, either in winter blasts must be undone forever. fore this was accomplished, prince Louis died, make her misery complete. Heidelberg fell also, of those against whom they were director summer suns. So pillars in the Church I once heard the following conversation bepear in front, and pains must be taken in the At the end of about forty years, new trou- churches and schools, to let the people underbles began to gather upon the Church. In stand, that the 80th Question had respect to the year 1685 the direct line of succession, the doctrine of the mass merely and not to having failed, the electorate passed over to persons who might hold it, who were not an other branch of the reigning house; in therefore stigmatized as idolators, though the the person of Philip William, duke of Neu- mass itself be there pronounced "an accursed burg. He was unfortunately attached to the idolatry." Thus in the year 1720, was this interests of the Romish Church; and though difficulty by a most vile distinction happily he stood pledged to respect the religious con- settled, and the Heidelbergh Catechism saved stitution of the land, his administration ope- to the Palatinate, in its original form. This rated in various ways to make popery respect- distinction between doctrine and person, howable, and to extend its influence. With grow- ever. was held by some to be disingenuous, ing strength, it became encouraged to act of- on the part of the Palatinate divines, and a

ther to notice. Thus did the Church of the Palatinate, which had been long at the head of the Reformed Churches in Germany, as Mosheim

J. W. N.

## Religious Selections

PILLARS OF THE CHURCH.-A SHORT SERMON.

"James, Cephas and John, who seemed to e pillars.—Gal ii. 9.

Christians are correctly called "God's building," and the temple of the Holy Ghost; Thus things proceeded till the year 1719, and as some occupy more important places feed the poor? What penance shall I percording to its own evidence? If Christianity elector of Saxony; who partly from a prin- risus usings proceeded in the year 1719, and as some codapy more important places from? On what pilgrimage shall I go? What ciple of hatred towards the Reformed, and when all at once an electoral decree appeared than others in this spiritual house, they may form? On what pilgrimage shall I go? What be true, it will be no apology for him that rejects properly be called pillars, or the main support of the building in comparison with others.

But it is one thing to seem to be pillars, and another to be really such, as were James,

usually hollow, easily marred and defaced:

2. Pillars should stand erect. Leaning

3. Pillars should be straight and not

only Calvinism properly so called, so far as mer honor. A rich collection, forwarded children, must be regarded as detrimental to be driven against the walls, as they sometimes they cannot enjoy, and to neglect that which for drink is the greatest kindness—all else is

but all Melancthonism too, which had come to be almost in as bad odor as the other. So the condition. But the fate of war fell far worse maledictions were allowed to hold, same position. A weathercock should turn cannot tarry—and old age being come, life where to find them.

#### INFERENCES.

of character. These are indispensible.

would seem to be.

vill not allow them to be pillars, have notwithstanding, the best qualifications for it. 4. Let all those who aspire to be pillars. seek to combine those qualities which will fit them for the place.—Puritan.

### · THE GREAT WORK.

sents few difficulties and its accomplishment day to you, sir.' involves no more than an ordinary determination. Their notion of salvation is simply and sons who happened to be present, and charged exclusively a deliverance from penal evil, and us to remember our Creator in the days of our they seem to have no doubt that a spirit of youth, and not deceive ourselves with the kindness to a neighbour or an abstinence from thought that old age must needs bring pietv gross sins will effect their escape. Even the with it. profligate flatter themselves that their virtues will counterbalance their vices, so that they

still hope that a call for mercy at the last hour will rectify all former defects and secure their souls from perdition. The division of the Christian world into On the other hand, let a sinner be operated on by the Spirit of God, and his conscience of all religion, as infidels contend, but the imeffectually awakened, and he will form a very perfection of human judgement. When it is different estimate of this work. His sins are taken into consideration that the mind of man arraved against him; they re-appear, although has snffered by the fall, and that its faculties thoughtlessly perpetrated and long forgotten, have not only been impaired in their vigor. in their undisguised turpitude; each with but perverted in their exercise; it is by no means threatning aspect sits heavily on the soul, and remarkable that there should be a want of unathreatens it with its coming doom; God is nanimity in the views taken by different men clothed in terror and no smile irradiates his of the great subject of religion. Spiritual face; the Redecmer is not known and does things are not discerned at all by carnal minds, not appear in his character as a mediator, and are only understood imperfectly by those and hell seems moving from beneath to meet which are enlightened. The fact, however, times in another against the Reformed faith. In ing idolatry in the abstract and idolatry in the Heidelberg Catechism particularly came of existing differences is improperly and unfairly used by infidels as a justification of

and bitter contradiction. To make the case has remarked, decline apace from the year bandoning all its former theories, cries out mong themselves, before they attempt to make worse, the unfortunate French war poured it. 1685, when a Roman Catholic prince was "what must I do to be saved." As if it should more converts from the world. Shallow as self over the land, with a renewal in some raised to the electorate. This decline became say-I feel that I am in fearful peril, I tremthis mode of reasoning is, we have been struck desolating scourge, and popery triumphed at protestant organizations in that country. The how to escape, can any one tell me, what I into consideration, that it would not be likely city of Heidelberg, after the greatest cruel- the end caused many to seek a refuge in the feelings of these two classes of men, is to ties had been inflicted upon its inhabitants, by foreign lands. A large and respectable emi- be accounted for on the simple ground, that importance, or one that had no reality. All a portion of the French army, was reduced gration especially, took place to the shores of the one who sees such facility in working out the variety only proves that there is some to a heap of ashes. The peace of Ryswick the new world. America saw whole settle- his own salvation, has never seen the extent substantial reality of which men form their terminated the war; but did not restore to ments in her bosom, formed of refugees from of his ruin and the utter impotency of his best sentiments according to the destinctness of the the protestants their lost advantages and the Rhine. They brought with them wealth, efforts. He speaks of accomplishing that of view which they have of it. Neither does the some measure, by their interposition; but and soon sprang into strength and importance. still, under its popish sovereignty, the Pala- They brought with them the Catechism and supernaturally enlightened and feeling in a Most denominations agree in the main points

fore accomplished.

thing more is necessary, but still it is in the ing. What shall I do to be saved? Shall I Bible? Shall I be found wherever there is a extent by the almighty Saviour, and nothing more is now necessary than that it should be write better sermons. I'm sick of their dull, applied! He may have heard before that prosy affairs. Christ was the only Saviour, but he never understood before, that all that was to be done woman, to write good sermons. for his own salvation was to receive at the hand of Jesus, and as a free gift, the atonement made by his precious blood. The con- half the time, if I only had the text. victed sinner feels himself to be safe, only when he can, to use the language of an early reformer, "fall flat on the righteousness of Christ." Hence the use of faith, hence the true answer to all inquirers, "believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." man."

# THE AGED SINNER.

There is nothing more grievous to a benev- soon in your application. - North American. olent man, than to see an aged person tottercome still more complete, when, in the year stage. Under his successor, the afflicted techism should be purged of what it contained 4. Pillars should be placed under and not ing over the grave, and yet unmindful of eterthey cannot avoid. The steel being spent, the cruelty.

in the midst of his days, in the year 1583; once more into the hands of the imperial ene- ted. The 80th Question, it was maintained, should have a steadiness of character, so that tween an old man and a Mr. Wilson:—'Well and at once the Paltinate was brought to my. The whole land became a theatre of exhibited a fundamental article of the Rethree, last birth-day.'-'And you are still permitted to enjoy a comfortable degree of health 1. We infer that it requires at least ordinand vigor.' Oh, ves, as well as ever I was nary qualities of a Christian character, to in my life; AS LIKELY TO LIVE FIFTY YEARS quality one to be a pillar. He must have so- AS ANYBODY.'-'Oh, my friend, do not delidity, uprightness, humility and steadiness ceive yourself with so very improbable an idea. It is very unlikely you should live fif-2. Many who would fain seem to be pil-ty months; you have already been permitted lars in these days, are far from what they to advance far beyond the ordinary boundaries of the life of man; and you ought to live 3. Many whose unassuming dispositions in daily expectation of death, and in constant preparation for it. What is your hope for another world, if to-day should find your existence in this ?'-'Time enough to think about that, sir, when death is a ltttle nearer. I hope I shan't be cut off so quickly but what I shall have time to say, Lord have mercy upon me!' 'Alas! alas! and can you venture your im-To secure the salvation of the soul is a mortal soul or such a vain, precarious foungreat work. Nothing can compare with it in dation. If you really think you shall need ntrinsic interest. To participate in an end. mercy then, why do you not cry for mercy less life, to enjoy eternal blessedness; what now while the opportunity is afforded you? can equal this or even approach to it in value! My soul trembles to think of your awful con-Of the nature and importance of this work, dition.' 'Don't disturb yourself about me.' men form different opinions from the different said the insensible old man; 'you know every positions which they occupy. In the view of tub must stand upon its own bottom; and an unconverted and ignorant sinner, it pre- dare say I shall do very well at last. Good

Mr. Wilson then turned to some young per

A very few weeks after this, I saw the man's son with a crape hat-band, and learned may claim salvation as a right; or if they that his father was dead; and there was every reason to fear that he died as he had lived, make no such pretension, under a consciousness of their unmitigated wickedness, they without God and without hope!—Abbott.

#### DENOMINATIONAL DIFFERENCES.

different sects, does not prove the uncertainty salvation appear at that moment, as almost to their indifference to the whole subject of religproduce the impression that it is impracticable. ion. They will pretend that they are unable It is in such a state of gloomy uncertainty to make a choice among so many, and insist and hopelessness that the convicted soul, a- that Christians should first learn to agree amust do to be saved? The difference between that such differences, and so warmly insisted upon should take place on a subject of little a blind man has of colors; the other being tial unity of view amidst all the seeming variety. measure the wrath of God abiding on him & of Christianity, and their differences for the the consciousness that he has merited its fierce- most part do not affect the foundation of a est inflictions, feels that he must perish unless sinner's hope. We would not wish to represomething more is done than he has ever be- sent these differences as unimportant, but they may exist in connexion with a saving Dissimilar however as these two classes ap- thelief in Christ and him crucified. What then pear, they ordinarily labour under the same is the amount of the infidel's argument? It is mistake, which if not rectified, must prove fa- that he cannot believe in Christianity, because al; it is that salvation is to be effected by all other men, who profess to believe in it, are some exertion of human power. The conviction agreed in their views! He cannot partake ted sinner does not, like the careless one, re- of a feast richly furnished, because the guests gard the work as easy, nor would he for a call it by different names! We might ask such moment rest on the works that he once thought an one in what he would believe, if he should would save him; he is persuaded that some apply this principle to other branches of human knowledge? Is there a single subject of way and of the character of energetic work- knowledge on which all men agree? Or is it ever insisted that there is no true knowledge pray seven times in a day? Shall I read my because of this variety of opinion? Why then should the objection be applied to Christianity, and said to be "built up a spiritual house," sanctuary opened? Shall I sell my goods to which only asks that it should be judged acgood work shall I do that I may in- it, that he did it on the simple ground that herit everlasting life? Thus do self-righteous other's did not seem to understand it aright. notions blind even the sinner who is enlightened to see his danger. Where God, however, is that the gosple is not loved, that its restraints intends to have mercy, he cures the sinner of are not desired, and hence the carnal heart inall such dependence. He permits him to try vents excuses for neglecting it. It is uneasy in longing to the monastries. Heldelberg saw considerately prefixed the elector's coat of site to seem to be plitals, while the main inher churches once more desecrated with the arms, with the words underneath: By order terests of the Church derive little support his powers—to bring every energy into action, its neglect under all the outward show of inper to decline the interview, and treated with mummery of the mass; ner costly morary of the excuses, and treated with mummery of the appearance of this publication proved extreme serve, what it is to be pillars in God's build-conviction that all is vain. His struggles, like or its self accusation becomes intolerable. versity transformed into a Jesuit College. By offensive, and the occasion was improved ing.

The entire outward order of the Church was changed from protestant to catholic, the elector the decree just mentioned; in lid substance. In modern architecture, it is that he can do no more and he is forced in or to use the explantion of the Gospel itself in that he can do no more, and he is forced in this matter, "light is come into the world,

# Miscellaneous.

PARIOSHNER.-It amazes me minsters don't

Parson.—But it is no easy matter my good

PARISHONER .- Yes but then you are so long about it. I could write one myself in

PARSON.—O, if a text is what you want, I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon. "It is better to dwell on the house-top, than in a broad house with a brawling wo-

Parishioner.—Do you mean me, sir? Parson.-O, my good woman, you will never make a good sermonizer; you are too

How awfully some kind hearted mothers 1580, the elector signed the celebrated Form land began again to clothe itself with strength. disrespectful towards the emperor, the elector signed the celebrated Form land began again to clothe itself with strength. disrespectful towards the emperor, the elector signed the celebrated Form land began again to clothe itself with strength. disrespectful towards the emperor, the elector signed the celebrated Form land began again to clothe itself with strength. of Concord, which occasioned at this time so much excitement. This extreme test was now applied, to purge from the church, not vived, and the Catechism restored to its for and schools, especially into the minds of the sides in the position of battering rams to folly and madness, to prepare for that which achs! Plain food, with milk or cold water

## Original.

For the Weekly Messenger. PARADISE ANTI-TEMPERANCE MEETING:

Whenever any man or set of men proclaim their opinions to the world, they in effect, challenge the world to meet them in argument and show, if they can, that the opinions so advanced are wrong. As the "Paradise Church Meeting," held in Turbut township, Northumberland county, Pa., on Saturday the 12th of March, 1842, have published their sentiments on the Temperance question, such sentiments are now a fair subject of examination and if I, by fair reasoning prove them to be both unreasonable and unscriptural, they will have no person to blame for it but themselves. A proceed to notice their objections.

1. "The Temperance Societies aim at political power and dominion." I answer, it is not true: but suppose they did, have we not had drunkards enough in Congress and our State Legislatures? And is it not time that sober men should make our laws and tinue to have drunken rulers? (See Prov.

control those who conscientiously differ in which declare "that no, human authority can (Prov. 13. v. 15) and they know it. in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience, &c." If these men, truth is exactly the other way, viz: the grog- "Touch not, taste not, handle not?" men are endeavoring to interfere with and control the rights of conscience of the Tem-

8 iv. 20.) 3. "Ye hypocrites are teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." (Matt. | a pretty Temperance man to vote for such a 15. v. 7, 8, 9.) Here we are charged with hypocrisy. Let us see how it is. We pro- perance men and if they will continue to pass fess to be cold-water men and are so, while such resolutions and treat Temperance men they profess to be Temperance men but continue to drink and encourage others in drink- evitably drive us to the formation of a separate ing intoxicating liquor. Now who is the greatest hypocrite? Again, we are charged with teaching for doctrines the commandments | it, let them as honest and honorable men reof men. Let us see how this stands. Wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that been passed and withdraw their false and sianputtest thy bottle to him and makest him drunken also. Hab. 2. v. 15.

Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your of Almighty God, who has assured us that no Father which is in heaven-Christ. Matt.

5. v. 16. It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended or is made weak. Romans 14. v. 21. See 1 Cor. 8. v. 10-13. Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink or

1 Cor. 10. v. 31. Therefore to him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin. James 4.

Abstain from all appearance of evil. Thess. 5. v. 22.

Now if these passages prove any thing, do they not conclusively prove that it is the imperative duty of every one and especially of Martin Luther combine his friends around the Christian, to abandon the use of wine and every other drink, the moment he finds such selves together in the war of the Revolution 6. use will cause his fellow man to stumble or and why, in short, did you Paradise men combe injured by his example? and consequently bine yourselves together as a Church? Were a sin in every one who refuses to exercise such | not all these combinations made to secure wisself-denial. Again, is it not a fact that the use of wine and other intoxicating drinks as will combine themselves together in a bad to abound in every good work. Who would a beverage, is daily, yea hourly producing the cause, (See Acts 23 v. 20-21. Daniel 6. very evil complained of by St. Paul? and has not the same use in every age of the world led its user, at least in a large majority of cases, into drunkenness—a sin of such an awful nature, that it excludes all its victims from it has already done immense good. the kingdom of heaven? (See Prov. 20. v. 1-23. y. 29-32. Isaiah 5. y. 22. 1 Cor. 6. v. 9,10.) And yet these Paradise men have | &c." (Rev. 13. v. 1-18.) So it reads, and the hardihood to assert in the face of all this Scripture, that Temperance Societies, in per- tion to the Temperance Reform, as Jonah's suading their fellow men to abandon the en- gourd or Paraoh's bones in the bottom of the tire use of intoxicating liquors as a drink, are Red Sea has, and if they had examined the teaching for doctrines the commandments of commentaries on the shelves of their own men! If they have any Scripture to prove spiritual guides, could not have missed seeing that it is our duty to drink or a sin to quit it! All their reasoning on this head, theredrinking such body and soul destroying liquors fore, amounts to nothing and I am really aswhy not produce it? why wander up and down tonished that they ever thought or dreamed through the Scriptures to quote passages that of drawing an argument against Temperance have no more connexion with the Temperance men from such a quarter! Why there is not question than the man in the moon has? For a Testament-scholar in any of our Sunday

4. "Let every man be fully persuaded in

is no harm in it? If that be its meaning how you must confess that the cause commends it. can they reconcile it with Paul's declaration | self to your consciences. in the 13th and 21st verses of the same chap- 11. "The word Temperance is not fully ter? and if that is not its meaning then it complied with in abstaining from drink and if

emma will they choose? Again, trary to the doctrines which ye have learned the Scripture word, temperance, for we very and avoid them, for they that are such serve well know that it means a great more deal than not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own bel. This. (See 1 Cor. 8. v. 13. 9. v. 25.) Then why ly, and by good words and fair speeches de. so partial,' you ask in opposing this evil alone? govern us? What harm can it do? Will it to be or become a sober man? If these Para ridiculous fables that are without the shadow light of the countenance of God!" Virtue not be better for our country and can we not disians want to know who the really simple of truth and cause many who profess great and piety filled up the rest of his days and with such men at our head look for a Heaven- are, I will tell them in the language of Solo-scanctity in Temperance to be delighted that stamped a sincerity on his repentance; to ly Father's blessing sooner than if we conmon, who is certainly good authority, "Wine they clap their hands, stamp their feet and say all in a word, he lived and died a Christon word word. 2. The Temperance Societies desire to (Prov. 20. v. 1.) in plain English a fool. "A go into the Sanctuary to lecture on Temperance those who conscientiously differ in prudent man (one who attends to good words fince!" Very well, did not the apostle Paurin those who conscientiously differ in prudent man (one who attends to good words fince!" Very well, did not the apostle Paurin those who conscientiously differ in prudent man (one who attends to good words fince!" Very well, did not the apostle Paurin those who conscientiously differ in prudent man (one who attends to good words fince it works to go into the Sanctuary to lecture on Temperature of the sanctuary to lecture on Temperature of the sanctuary to lecture on the s opinion with them." We deny the charge and fair speeches. See Prov. 14. V. 15.) Tore himself treasun of righteousness, temperative and call for proof. For proof they refer to the seeth the evil and hideth himself but the sim. and judgment to come? before Felix the Roresolutions passed by the State Temperance ple PASS ON AND ARE PUNISHED !? (Prov. man Governor of Judea 2 and is not temper-Convention held at Harrisburg on the 13th 22. v. 3.) "Who hath wo? who hath sor- ance a Christian virtue (2 Peter 1. v. 5, 6. of January, 1842, requesting the Legislature row? who hath contention? who hath bab- Gal. 5. v. 22, 23) and if so, is it right that to repeal the License law and leave the ques- bling? who hath wounds without cause? who the doors of the sanctuary should be shut ation of license or no license be decided by the hath redness of eyes, &c.?" (Prov. 23. v. gainst it and that ministers of the everlasting people at the ballot box and then with great 29,) why all grog-drinkers, for they are often gospel should be forbidden to lecture on it?

6. Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit after the tradition stitutional rights, had just read the whole of not after Christ. Let no man therefore judge this 9th article of the Constitution they would you in meat or in drink, &c. Touch not, have found—"That the citizens have a right taste not, handle not, &c." (Coloss. 2. v. S. "in a peaceable manner to assemble together 16, 20, 1, 2.) There is not much danger that " for their common good and to apply to those | these objectors to the Temperance Reform will | "invested with the powers of government for ever be "spoiled through philosophy," but they " redress of grievances or other proper pur- are already spoiled through their own "rain " poses by petition, address or remonstrance. | deceit, after the tradition of men, after the ru-The above Temperance Con- diments of the world and not after Christ," for they had a right to ask that the question of and required his followers to be perfect even license or no license should be taken away as his Heavenly Father is perfect (Matt. 5. v. from our Courts and be submitted to the peo- 48) surely cannot for a moment be considered ple themselves at the ballot box, and I would as approving of drunkenness or any habits like to know if such a submission is not as that may lead to it, and yet these men, from Constitutional, and as fair, and as Democratic, the manner in which they apply Scripture. as any thing in our government well can be? | would have us think so! viz: that we are fol-Again; will not every citizen at such election lowing the world and they are following be permitted to vote on this question, as on Christ! "Let no man judge you in drink!" all other questions, just as he thinks in his How ready to catch at every thing that St. conscience he ought to vote? and if so, where Paul apparently says in favor of drinking then is or can be this controlling of the rights and yet how unwilling to give it up, even when of conscience that these Paradise men are so placed in the very circumstances in which suddenly and awfully alarmed at? The real Paul says expressly it should be given up!

7. The seventh charge is that they "are considered to be disqualified to hold any office heavy taxation; and they are mad because we not organized themselves into a political party will not do it! They say we live in a free as every well-informed man knows, and probastant intoxication if desirable, this is liberty sign, are pursuing the very course most likely or will be perfectly free from error, and if me, and I hope that their fervent prayers enough I am sure, but don't find fault with us to produce it. Have they not recently resolve we are to do nothing until we arrive at such will prevail." for letting it alone and telling you plainly that ed in a county meeting held in York county, perfection, we may as well lock up all our Auxious sinner, lean not upon any human it is an injury to the world and the Church that they will not vote for or support any Temreason together" a little farther on this subject Is not this "making Temperance a test vote from the Scriptures, as you have appealed to at the ballot box?" and ought sobriety to be them. "To the law and to the testimony, a disqualification for office? Again, if a Temif they speak not according to this word it is perance man is known to vote for an internbecause there is no light in them." (Isaiah perate man or one who takes an occasional "spree," is he not immediately told of it and ridiculed for his inconsistency? "You are fellow!" is the instant cry of the anti-temin this style, will they not, must they not inand distinct political party?" If they really dread such a state of things and wish to avoid sined their resolutions wherever such have derous charge as to our aiming at political power. As to fitness or unfitness for the kingdom of heaven, we leave that in the hands drunkard shall inherit his kingdom, and leave them also to decide how long and how much a man must drink to become a drunkard.

8. "Are we not considered as one family in the Bible and why combine in society, &c. "One family!" True, but there is a great difference among the children, for this family whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. | consists of two grand divisions as the Bible informs us, viz: the righteous and the wicked, the good and the bad, who are continually at variance with each other, both in sentiment and in practice, and consequently combine themselves into many sub-divisions and societies as we see. "Why combine in society, &c?" I ask why did our Savionr combine his twelve disciples into a society? why did him? why did our forefathers combine them, dom, strength and success? Even bad men we Temperance men not a right to combine in a good one, for all men are compelled to admit, that our cause is a good one and that

9. "In the Revelation of John we read of a beast having seven heads and ten horns, what of it? It has just about as much relaschools but what would know better.

10. "We are only averse to Temperance his own mind." Paul. Rom. 14. v. 5. Ful- under the name of Temperance Reform!" ly persuaded about what? What have they Well, if the name of the cause is all you ob- half an hour every day for some months after tion of his position—to what is religion requoted this passage for? It is to show that a ject to, alter it, give it any name you please, man ought or has a right to drink or put him- for we do not care one straw about the name, ject to employ his thoughts, but left the matter receptacle of all knowledge!—By what can self in the way of becoming a drunkard provi- so we have the substance. Come now; out to contingency. A request so simple and ea- the evidences and blessings of religion be cor- Savior exercised a lovely supremacy, when, century, and we believe no great author of

them which cause divisions and offences const cating drink, is the only thing included under

speeches" and suffers himself to be persuaded oftentimes bring before their hearers such gloom, but the soul's calm sunshine,—"the is a mocker, strong drink is raging and who raise a laughter !?' Now let us examine these tian. soever is deceived THEREBY is not wise? grave charges, "Ministers of the Gospel people at the ballot bod and 4th sections of the sorely punished in their stomachs, heads and or to be restricted and cramped in the con-Paragre quote site Constitution of Pennsylvania, pockets, for "the way of transgressors is hard" scientious performance of that duty? (See Acts 4. v. 17-20. 1 Cor. 7. v. 22, 23.) "Open with solemn prayer!" Is it wrong to ask for the blessing of Almighty God on the who appear to be such great sticklers for Con- of men, after the rudiments of the world and Temperance cause? wrong to pray for the that varies with the education, the natural which" the intemperate and rum-selling landlords "have laid for him!" [Psal. 141, v. 9.] would save us and our children from begin- does not go. ning a habit that has ruined its thousands and tens of thousands in every land ? [see Matt. 6. v. 9-13 "Bring before their hearers vention then had a right to petition for the our Saviour, who cautioned his disciples against such ridiculous fables that are without the est difficulty is, I have so little distress. If repeal of the license law, and more than that surfeiting and drunkerness, (Luke 21. v. 34) shadow of truth!" Is drunkenness a fable? and are its every day consequences, viz. loss of health, character, money, property and friends, poverty, misery, crimes, awful death. and loss of the soul, all mere fables, mere so insensible as you suppose. Your very you beset them with a hurricane of angry instructive fictions or falsehoods "without the shadows of truth?" Would to God that of uncommon sensibility. You are, evident and them for clearly understanding, how the they were. "And cause many who profess ly, awakened.—The Spirit of God is with thing is to be executed; and you leave them to great Sanctity in Temperance!" We have you. But your heart will never be softer, make precisely the same mistake again; so never asserted that Temperance is religion, but we do assert that there is no genuine re- ly relent till you go to the cross. perance men, for they want us to submit of trust or profit under this commonwealth to go there drunk or preach up a doctrine you irreparable injury. That awful moment And what wonder is it? "By their fruits ve without a murmur to drunkenness and all its and unfit for the kingdom heaven." This is that approves of drinking, and consequently attendant evils of pauperism and crime and another mistake, for the Temperance men have not only encourages but leads to drunkeness? I admit that Temperance societies and lecturers do sometimes act imprudently and make or wail with devils.

> 13. That no minister shall in their church men have often been accused of going too that it can be found alone "in Jesus." far in our notions of temperance, but we are not a beginning to these Paradise men, for converted sinner. they are so far ahead of us that they are really out of sight! We go for Temperance in drink only, but they go for temperance in every thing, temperance in the full meaning of the Bible"—that is to say, against intemperance not only in drinking, but also in eating, sleeping, dress and every thing else a man can think of, say or do! Now I must candily confess, that we Temperance men are only partly right, viz. so far as we go, but these Paradisians are altogether right, at least and if they and all other congregations will just go to work and preach up Bible Temperance faithfully, and make all their church members practice it, we old-fashioned Temperance men may as well "hang up our fiddles," for they will soon accomplish all we aim at-yea, far more thoroughly purify the Church of Christ and cause all "its members not rejoice at this? and who will not in the v. 1-17. Jeremiah 38. v. 1-6.) and have full gladness of his heart be ready to say. Amen, even so Lord be it! Come now, brethren, will you do it? We shall see.

themselves acknowledge to be a glorious

April 28, 1842.

For the Weekly Messenger.

THE PROFLIGATE CONVERTED. and profligate son; often had he reasoned and expostulated with him, mingling tenderness Then let ignorance reign forever. Darkwith advice, and tears with remonstrances; ness before vice. The ignorant may be hapbut all was ineffectual. Bad company and vi- py: the vicious must be miserable. But cious habits rendered the unhappy youth deaf reason and facts teach us a better and more to these instructions. At last a fatal disorder cheering philosophy. siezed his aged parent, and when the venerable saint was about to bid farewell to all below, sumed. 1st. Increasing knowledge confers placed his hands on his head, entreated him with | These truths are not a discovery, but a revehis dying breath, that he would grant him one lation. 2d. Knowledge, in its own nature is small favour, the promise of which would al- designed not to renovate but to enlighten. It leviate the pangs of dissolving nature. It discloses, but cannot remove depravity. was this, that he would retire to his chamber

of death, was not to be denied. The youth As God is the great object of religion -- and ed his path with branches of palm trees. pledged his honor for the fulfilment of his pro- dwelleth in all his works—a knowledge of mise; and when he became an orphan as these leads directly to the contemplation of than when, with children on his knees, and punctually performed it. He retired daily to their Author." proves nothing. Now which horn of the distinct why so partial between that and other evils his room. At first his mind was not disposed forbidden in the word of God?" We never to improve the minutes of solitude; but in time turning the eye of man to the recorded per-5. "Now I beseech you brethren, mark have contended that abstaining from intoxi- reflection began to exert itself; the world was withdrawn, his conscience became awakened; it reproved him for having slighted a parent who had done so much for his welfare; it renewed the impression of his dying scene; it tain of light, can find no proper termination gradually pointed him to a Supreme cause, a until they lose themselves in the ocean of love ceive the hearts of the simple." (Rom. 16. We answer because we find that it is the head future judgment, and a solemn eternity. It v. 17, 18.) Now I ask what "divisions" have land front of most other evils, viz: idleness, pleased God to sanctify these solitary moments we Temperance men caused that are injurious prodigality, swearing, gambling, fighting, ly- and to repeat and strengthen their conviction. to the world or the Church? and what "offen: ing, all kinds of crime, poverty, wretchedness, Retirement effected what advice could not; a has no application unless knowledge be acces" have we committed and what Scripture sickness, premature death, &c., and it will be real and permanent change took place; he quit, tively imparted. The great practical lesson doctrines are they "contrary to ". Please soon enough for us to attack other evils of less ted his companions and reformed his conduct; which it impresses is this—Teach yourselves, inform us and show us also how or in what extent and magnitude, after we have once put and guided by the illumination of the spirit, Study nature and revelation till you become way we have served "our own belly and by down this great national evil." One thing at he was led to the cross of the redeemer, as at as you may, amply furnished for your high good words and fair speeches decelved the atime, gentlemen, for even you don't plough conce the source of pardon and purity; he then work, hearts of the simple?" for if we are not and harrow and sow your fields all at once, obtained "peace of conscience," "joy in begreatly mistaken Temperance men do not do you?

serve their bellies half as much as the intermediate "Ministers of the gospel go into the tality." It was not an emotion that gladdens perate do, and he is surely not a "simple" sanctuary to lecture on Temperance and then only for a moment; or as the sudden sparkman who listens to "good words and fair there open with solemn prayer, and after that ling of a meteor, leaving behind it a darker

D---, Va. May 10th 1842.

## Religious Selections.

THE LAST RESOLVE.

"Ill go to Jesus." But I have not got feeling as that friend. If I had, I should go to Jesus. I must wait for more." No, sinner, wait no longer. Procrastina-

tion will not give you a deeper conviction of sin. It will allay, rather than make more pungent your sense of guilt. No given amount of conviction is prescribed in the Bible; reformation of the poor drunkard and that God temperament, and the external circumstances. would enable him to escape "from the snare of the individual; and yet we believe that every sinner before he will "go to Jesus," must see and feel himself to be lost. He wrong to pray that our Heavenly Father must see that he will certainly perish, if he Now your patience is tried. The thing re-

."I'll go to Jesus." But my heart is too hard. I am insensible to the blessedness of difficulty with them is voluntary blindness. heaven, and the agonies of hell. My great- You are strongly tempted to be angry, and this insensible heart would relent, then I

would go right to Jesus," Sinner, you are indeed, quite insensible to the amazing realities of eternity, but not bendredth time how the thing is to be done, impression of your hardness of heart, is proof threats, which greatly unfits you for showing,

ligion without it and that intemperance is the "Ill go to Jesus." "But I must attend very opposite of religion, and we can prove to this worldly concern first." Then the it it necessary. "To be delighted that they | prospect is, that you will never go. His of you when your back is turned? "That's clasp their hands, stamp their feet and raise commands require instant obedience. No a pretty Christian!" "There is a beautiful a laughter!" Well now is it not much bet- earthly care, however great, can authorize specimen of piety for you!" "If that is reliter to go into a Church sober, and there clasp you to postpone compliance with an implicit your hands, stamp your feet and laugh, than command of God. The least delay may do in your probationary existence may now have come, when the question is to be settled, Jesus. whether you shall forever sing with angels,

Church doors and abandon all our societies, arm. Trust not in any af the means of grace. of the living God. "Come now and let us perance man who is a candidate for office? year the whole social principle forever is a Were all the Christians of earth to unite in part of our very nature and runs more or less an universal "concert" of prayer for your through all our thoughts, words and actions, soul, it would avail nothing, if you refuse to But who will, for this cause, abandon his "go to Jesus." You will never be saved so Church leand who can reasonably say that long as you lean on the prop of human we Temperance men should do nothing be- strength. That strength is nothing but cause we cannot do every thing for because weakness here. Trust no longer in man, we are not always and entirely right in what | but go directly "to Jesus."

we do do? Besides this, if we are wrong "Well, then, cut off from all hope around it is the duty of all such as know us to be so, me, despairing of making myself any better to step forward like men, good men, and put and more fit to go, I will try. Here, Saviour us right and aid us in advancing what they of sinners, I am; guilty, helpless, ruined lost, I come to Thee, I lay myself down at the cause. Come now, will you do it? Finally, foot of thy cross, I leave all with Thee, disthey close their profound reasons by solemn. pose of me as thou seest best, if I perish, I

perish." If the submission is complete—if the rebe permitted "to lecture merely on intemper- pentance is genuine-if the heart is broken, ance by ardent spirits, and pass over all oth- the work is done. The great object of your er evils forbidden in the word of God" and probation is accomplished. You are ushered that if any one does so lecture "he shall not into a new world. The very heaven and be considered to teach and expound true Gos- earth are gilded with new glory—the glory pel doctrine in its purity and in the full mean- of God, and for the first time in your life, ing of the word of God." We Temperance vou know what happiness is. You know

See the spirit and conduct of this newly "He walks with God, Surveys far on the endless line of life;

Values his soul; thinks of eternity; Both worlds considers and provides for both; With reason's eye his passions guards; abstains From evil; lives on hope,—on hope, the fruit Of faith; looks upward; purifies his soul; Expands his wings, and mounts into the sky; Passes the sun, and gains his Father's house. And drinks with angels from the fount of bliss." Puritan.

From the Presbyterian. PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. The fifth lecture before the Sunday School Teachers of Philadelphia was delivered on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., in the Rev. Mr. Berg's Church, Race street, below Fourth, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Willis Lord. A large representation of Teachers of both sexes, from every part of the city, was pre-

The Lecturer began by stating a general principle, which he proposed to prove and illustrate-that "All real knowledge leads to Truth :- all Truth to God."

If it could be shown, he remarked in introducing his subject, that the increase of knowledge; were hostile to piety, we should be reduced to circumstances of appalling interest. A pious and venerable father had a vain Is it so then? Have light and knowledge a power of their own to degrade and curse?

Two remarks in regard to the position as-

But he would ask in more direct demonstra-

fections of the Deity.

Knowledge and Religion in their best and pastor ultimate analysis, are one and inseparable. The streams that take their rise in the foun-The principle considered, invests the office of a Teacher with great dignity and responsibility. But it must be remembered that it

#### From the New-York Evangelist. ARE YOU PATIENT?

We have inquired if you love to imitate conviction enough. I have not had as deep trial or contradiction can I endure without Chaist will cleanse and save. O, believe and exhibiting an ill temper? Nay, if you wish be saved .- Signs of the Times. to settle the question beyond a doubt, just watch the secret and changing motion of your heart for a single day-some day of temptation and trial-and thus you will have a practical demonstration of the extent and influence of your partience.

You are a mechanic. I will go with you apprentices under your employ. For the gress for the relief of those who have no ninety-ninth time you have told them how to means of paying their just dues. This law do this or that, and still they do it wrong. mind, and you are inclimed to think that the use hard words, and perhaps hard threats. Your countenance changes, and you exhibit every symptom of wrath at their apparent stupidity. Instead of patiently telling them the till you "go to Jesus."-You will never tru- that when you return, review their work, the same scene will, very likely, be acted over again. Is this imitating Jesus? What do you suppose your apprentices and journeymen say gion, God deliver us." Just such speeches. as these have been heard a thousand times. shall know them," said the meek and patient

country. So we do and thank God for it. bly never will, unless they are compelled to assertions that are not true, for all men are so with the best of Christians and ministers will save me. I men from day to day? Do they take knows. at and as much as you please, even to con- ance men, who are accusing us of such de- of intentions. Ne human society, ever was see that they are uncommonly anxious about edge of you that you have been with Jesus? stripes we are healed;" and invites all who Dothey leve you on account of your patient ndurance of their faults and failures!

Christian! patience is the crowning and guardian virtue. It beautifies and adorns the soul, because it is the medium though which we see many other excellences. But if you have not this grace, it matters not how many other good traits you may possess, they are hid from our eyes.

## CEPHAS.

TROPHIES OF CHRISTIANITY. A writer somewhere discourses with his

eaders on this manner: What terminated the horrid gladiatorial massacres and murders, which destroyed many thousands of unhappy persons among the Romans?—Christianity. What has instituted so many establishments for the reclaiming of the vicious, and for instructing even criminals?-Christianity. What has protected widows and orphans, gainst injustice; subjects, against exaction and oppression; the weak, against the powerful in suits of law; the goods and the persons of the ship wrecked, against plunderers; and, in short, every description of persons against distress which would otherwise have overwhelmed them?-Christianity. What has discouraged suicides?—Christianity. What has discouraged the absurd practice of duels. or deciding disputed points by single combat, which obtained so generally in the north and west of Europe?-Christianity. And another writer thus: 'To whom are we indebted for the knowledge of antiquities, sacred and secsettling the rights of subjects both civil and some other gentlemen. religious, upon a proper foundation? To Christians—not to atheists or deists.

These, and ten thousand more, are all thy trophies. O CHRISTIANITY! and they shall show us thou art from God. Hasten-and let the influence fill the world!

Morning Star.

A Word to Pastors .- He is not a pastor who is never met by a smiling child in the that men, distinguished for extraordinary streets; and such a man, minister as he may be, we pitty for his unpardonable negligence of a pleasing duty. It is a good part of our Men of genius have scarcely ever done so. belief, that a christian minister should be Men of imaginative genius, we might say, alwell acquainted with every family where he most never. With the one exception of the has a member of his church; and as many noble Surrey, we cannot, at this moment, of the families of hearers as possible; not point out a representative in the male line. the heads only, but the children and the ser- even so far down as the generation of an Enghe called his son to his bed-side, and while he no ability to discover new religious truths. | vants. Many expect it, and the expectation | lish poet, and we believe the case is the same is reasonable; and he will do little good in | in France. The blood of beings of that orany house who leaves neglected the youth der can seldom be traced far down even in the and domestics. To notice them regularly, af- female line. With the exception of Surrey, fectionately, and religiously, is to engage and and Spencer, we are not aware of any great obtain many hearts, members for the church, English author of at all remote date, from and saints for glory; and these shall honor whose body any living person claims to be his decease. He prescribed no particular sub- vealed, but to the mind, the instrument and the good man as he passes through the streets descended. There is no other real English with their pleasing looks and blessings. The poet prior to the middle of the eighteenth ded he can "fully persuade" himself that there with the name you like best and join us for sy, urged by parental affection from the couch rectly appreciated—but by intelligent reason? as he entered into Jerusalem, children strew- any sort—except Clarendon and Shaftesbury

Wesley never appeared more like St. John others thronging him, as he sang songs for So that science in all its relations, is only them on the rural heath. And to us no part of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" is more pleasing than that which says of the Village

"Ev'n Children followed, with endearing wife, And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile."

[Christian Guardian

CHRISTIAN HOLINESS.

Do the professed disciples of the Saviour

understand and feel the obligations that rest on them to maintain a holy and blameless life? "He that saith he abideth in him, ought to walk even as he walked. How was that? He was "holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners." Can we be in him and like him? God requires us to forsake all for Christ; to make an unreserved consecration of ourselves to him. "Whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." We must do it before Jesus in his meekness. Now we ask if you we can be justified in the sight of God. Then love to imitate his PATIENCE. These two and not before, God for Christ's sake justifies. graces are so nearly related, that it is deemed the penitent and believing sinners. And quite impossible to find the one where you do from that hour and moment we are not our not find the other. If you really possess own, but are bound in our faith to look upon patience. Hence, if you imagine that you to God; and to walk as Christ walked. If we possess meekness, while you are conscious of take back any part of the price, it must bring peing impatient or petulant, you are de-condemnation and darkness. Strait is the ceived. A meek, gentle, quiet spirit, cannot gate and narrow is the way that leadeth todwellin the same bosom where there is con-life, and few there be that find it. A sinning stant disquietude and fretfulness. If, therefore, Christian is a contradiction; it is impiges to you wish to know how much genuine meek- talk of it. He that committeth sin is of the ness you possess, just ask yourself, How devil. Reader, consecrate yourself to God! much patience do I possess? How much now, and be wholly his, and the blood of

#### Miscellaneous.

THE SINNER'S BANKRUPT LAW.

The papers contain long lists of the hames of individuals who have applied for the beneo your work shop. You have a number of fit of the Bankrupt Law, enacted by Concame into operation on the first of the present. month, & already the number of applicants for quired appears simple enough to your own its aid is exceedingly large. Counsel is secured. accounts are exhibited, pleadings are made, and men who are indebted in heavy sums and have girnothing to pay," are hoping soon we to be released from their bonds, and to bepermitted to commence in business arew.

This is all very natural. Every man who is involved in a hopeless debt, is now advised to "take the benefit of the act." Those who neglect to do it will be regarded is very impolitic and unwise. "Why," it will beurged, "why remain exposed to the ngor off the law, whose inflexible justice requires the 'uttermost farthing,' or incarceration in a prison, when here is a merciful provision introduced to meet just such cases as yours! True the law requiring full payment is just and good, but it condemns you to a bondage from which you cannot release yourself-The Bankrupt Act offers a way of relief. Seeka its merciful provisions at once."

But there is a Bankrupt Act more important than this. It was enacted in the councils of heaven, for the benefit of men, all of whom had become bankrupts before God. It was signed and sealed in blood on Calvary, Christian mechanic! are you patient? Do more than eighteen hundred years ago. It you exhibit this essentiel trait of Christian tells of a provision "to redeem us from the will come; and be "justified from all those things from which we could not be justified by the law of Moses."

Moreover its benefits are freely offered. No expense for commissions, courts, and counsel; no long and tiresome labor in collecting testimony. Jesus, the great Master in this spiritual chancery, sits ready at all hours to sign, seal, and deliver to every proper applicant, the evidences of a perfect settlement. He himself pays all expenses, and not content with that, he sends agents all about to persuade the miserable bankrupts around them to come and receive the inestimable benefit. All accumulated debts of a life of prodigality are cancelled, thrown out of sight, and cast into the bottom of the sea.

Miserable bankrupts! sinners of every class! will you come and be forgiven? Are you ashamed to do it? Take an example from the parade of names, not only on the clerk's records, and read publicly in court, but all paraded to public view in the columns of the newspapers!—shall you be ashamed to confess your spiritual bankruptcy when thereare none but bankrupts around you? And: that when bankrupts in business are not ashamed to do it before all! Go and hear the bankrupt Act explained; you will find it exactly to meet your case; for though "your sins: be as scarlet they shall become as white as snow, though they be red like crimson, they: shall be as wool.

Christian Watchman.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SCCIETY. ular? To Christians. To whom, for The anniversary meeting of this associations grammars and dictionaries of the learned lan- was held in the Dutch Reformed Church. guages? To Christians. To whom for corner of Tenth and Filbert street, Philadel chronology, and the continuation of history phia. On Tuesday evening 17th inst., the for many centuries? To whom for rational auditory were addressed by the Rev. Messit. systems of morality and natural religion? To Gurley, Bethune, and Pinney, the agent Christians. To whom for improvement in the society. Also by Zion Harris, a coloured natural philosophy, and for the application of man who emigrated from Tennessee to Liberia these discoveries to religious purposes? To in 1829, and who recently distinguished Christians. To whom, for metaphysical himself in repulsing an attack made by the researches carried as far as the subject will natives upon the village of Herrington. Anothadmit! To Christians. To whom for mo! meeting was held on Wednesday evening in ral rules, to be observed by nations in war the Third Presbyterian Church, at the corand peace? To Christians. To whom for ner of Fourth and Pine street. Francis S. jurisprudence and political knowledge and for Key, Esq. addressed the meeting, as did also

> FAMILIES OF LITERARY MEN. The Quarterly Review, in discussing an ob-

jection to the copyright Bill of Mr. Sergeant. Talfourd, which was taken by Sir Edward Sugden, gives some very curious particulars about the progeny of literary men. We, are not' says the writer, "going to speculate about the causes of the fact—but a fact it is power of any sort, very rarely leave more than a brief line of progeny behind them.

-of whose blood we have any inheritance tiguous to the city, covered with gardens of less. Shakspeare's line expired in his daughter's only daughter. None of the other dramatists of that age left any progeny-nor of his blood. Newton, Locke, Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Hume, Gibbon, Cowper, Grey, Walpole, Cavendish, and we might greatly extend the list-never married. Neither nor Johnson, nor Burke transmitted their blood. M. Renouard's last argument against a perpetuity in literary property is, that it would be founding another noblesse. Neither jealous aristocracy, nor envious Jacobinism need be under much alarm. When a human race has produced its "bright consumate flower" in this kind, it seems commonly to be near its end."

Poor Goldsmith might have been mentioned in this list. The theory is illustrated in our Walter Scott. The first died childless, Sir Walter left four children, of whom three are dead, only one of them, (Mrs. Lockhart) leaving issue, and the fourth (his eldest son) though living, and long married, has no issue. These are curious facts.

#### THE WEEKLY MESSENGER

CHAMBERSBURG, MAY 25, 1842. The Profits of this Paper are devoted to the cause of Home Missions.

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

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. W. 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."

To Correspondents. "Lydia Jane," and "X. Y. Z.," were received and shall appear in our next.

Permanent Agent for the Printing Establishment. Mr. Michael Bundel, who is favorably known to us, and who now resides in Chambersburg, has been appointed as a permanent Agent for this Establishment, to collect outstanding dues to our periodicals, &c. He will also act as Agent for the sale of the Books published in our office. Mr. Bundel will set out in a week or ten days hence, and expects to visit Centre, Union and adjoining counties. We hope our friends in that section of the church will be prepared for his visit, and encourage him in his efforts.

Both the Editors having been absent for nearly a week, they have found on their return such an accumulation of business which required immediate attention, that the Editorial department had necessarily to be but partially attended to.

## MERCERSBURG CLASSIS.

The annual meeting of this Classis for the present year, was held in Bedford, Pa. The session commenced on the evening of the 14th and continued until the evening of the 17th inst. About twelve ministers and as ma- not allowed by their religion to use wine) has was one of the most pleasant and interesting several hogsheads of it during the year. Hence, we have attended for some time. Much important business was transacted, and throughout the whole meeting, a spirit of the greatest harmony prevailed. We trust that the impression which the religious exercises, observed during the meeting, may have produced, will be both salutary and lasting. We shall present our readers with an extract of the proceedings with as little delay as possible. The hospitality of the citizens of Bedford deserves special notice. The members of Classis were greeted with the greatest cordiality, and during their stay, received every necessary attention. Their kindness will doubtless long be gratefully remembered.

Ecclesiastical Record.—The Rev. W. E. Cornwell, late pastor of the Third Church, Philadelphia, has received and accepted a call from the congregation at Pleasantville, Montgomery Co., Pa., vacated by the removal of the Rev. Mr. Ewing.

We also learn, that the Rev. Albert Helffenstein, jr., has received and accepted a call from the Third church in Philadelphia.

Presbyterian Church. We learn from the "Presbyterian," that the General Assembly of the (old school) Presbyterian Church was organized on the 19th inst. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Breckenridge, the Moderator of last year.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Tennessee, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Willis Lord, Temporary Clerk. There were present, on the first day of the session, 140 members.

Rhode Island. According to the last ad wices, great excitement still prevails in this little state, although no outbreak, so far as we are informed, has as yet taken place.

Later. The suffrage party, after making every effort in their power, were finally compelled to desist. No blood was shed, and it is confidently expected, that things will shortly move on with their accustomed tranquility.

The following letter from the Rev. Mr. Schneider, who may now be considered as the Foreign Missionary of the German Reformed Church, will, doubtless, be read with interest. We expect to hear frequently from this beloved brother.-EDS.

# THE CITY OF BROOSA.

My Dear Brother,-

It has occurred to me that the readers of your paper might be interested in some account of Broosa. Let me, then, give you a brief description of this city. It is situated at the base of Mt. Olympus, on the north-eastern side. A part of the buildings may be regarded, in fact, as resting on the lower declivities of the mountain. Hence, the greater part of the city commands a most delightful view of the rich and extensive plain spread out before it. This plain is about 5 miles in breadth, and 15 or 20 in length, beautifully spotted with trees, and in the part con-

amongst us. Chaucher's only son died clild- mulberry, grapes, and fruit trees, of various kinds. These gardens are very extensive, and from some points of observation, present Raleigh, nor Bacon, nor Cowper, nor Butler. | some of the richest and most luxuri ant views, The grand daughter of Milton was the last we ever beheld. They may be in circum ferenbetween 15 and 20 miles. The natural scenery of the place is magnificent, whether the spectator cast his eyes from elevations of the Bolingbroke, nor Addison nor Warburton, mountain on to the plain, or whether he raise them to the sides and snow-capped top of the mountain. It may be said emphatically "every prospect pleases." One peculiarity of Broosa is its abundant supply of water, both cold and hot, especially the former. It gushes fresh from the bowels of the mountain, as well as descends from its ravines, pure and limpid. Through means of aqueducts it sis conducted into all parts of this vast city which is over own day. The two greatest names in science 3 miles in length and more than a mile in and literature of our time, were Davy and Sir | breadth. On an average, every house has its fountain. Some have three or four even; and in some few instances it is made to play in their sitting rooms, in the form of a beautiful jet d'eau; and in very many cases in their gardens under a summer house. Nearly all these fountains flow all the year round. Only during a short part of the driest season of the year do they fail. The vast amount of water, thus flowing through the city, finally reaches the pearance most of the summer season.

The hot baths are in the vicinity of Broosa, and in a village about 3 miles from the centre of the city. There are from 5 to 10 public mineral baths, besides a number of private ones. There are different springs, and therefore different degrees of heat, as also different mineral ingredients, in these waters. At one spring an egg may be boiled, so as to be eatable, in 5 minutes. In all these baths it is simply the natural temperature of the water that heats them; and if this is not tempered by a mixture of cold water, many persons acannot endure it. But the degree of heat is not so great in all. As these waters contain mineral properties, they are much resorted to by invalids; and there is no doubt, that for rheumatic affections, and some other diseases, they are ported, that they appointed no supplies to the vavery beneficial. From the extensive gardens you would in-

fer that fruit must be abundant. Cherries, apples, pears, peaches, prunes, plumbs, quinces, apricots, figs, chesnuts, walnuts, etc., etc. are found plentifully. Great variety of vegetables are also produced, such as, cucumbers squashes of different kinds, cabbage, beets, turnips, etc., etc.; also a great profusion of water mellons and musk mellons, etc. But grapes, of most excellent quality, are the great product, in the fruit line. Immense quantities are raised. What are not consumed in the market, or converted into different kinds of sweet meats, or made into wine. An almost incredible amount of this article is made. Almost every Christian family (Mussulmen are ny lay delegates were present. The meeting one or more barrels of it. Some consume there is not a little intoxication from wine, and more especially from a liquor called raki, distilled from the grape. For table purposes grapes are preserved here to this month, and even sometimes are to be found in March.

Silk is the great staple product of the place. It is sold, most of it, in its raw state, and transported to Europe. Almost every family, rich or poor, is more or less engaged in cultivating silk. Were there enterprize and skill sufficient in the inhabitants, they might have extensive manufactories of silk, set in motion by the and that br. Fritchey be requested also to preach at streamlets from the mountain. In fact, such are the natural advantages of the city, and such its rich physical beauties, that it is now, in its neglected state, one of the finest cities of the Ottoman empire; and were it in the hands of an enlighted and civilized people, it might be made one of the most beautiful and inviting places of the globe; -an earthly paradise. Its climate is mild, the heat in summer not being oppressive, the highest range of the thermometer being usually between 80 and 90 degrees of Fahrenheit, and ordinarily not so high; and in the winter the cold is not severe,

For 100 years, previous to the taking of Constantinople in 1453, Broosa was the capital of the Ottoman empire. In former days it had a number of Colleges, as they are sometimes called, viz: Institutions in which Mussulmen religion, and to some extent, Mussulmen literature and science are taught. But these have diminished in number and those remaining are in a state of decline.

The population of the city is estimated at 100.000; of whom 80.000 are Mussulmen, and the remainder Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Catholics. The Americans are more C. Otto. numerous than the Greeks, and these more in number than the Jews, and the Catholics fewer than either of the other sects. Our labors, as missionaries, are directed to the Greeks and Armenians. The latter have one church, and the former three. The Greeks have begun to recover the use of their own language, though many of them speak as yet only Turkish. The Armenians, with a very few exceptions, speak only the Turkish, having entirely lost their national tongue. The generally spoken language is, of course, the Turkish; and it is in this tongue that public services on subscribed, part of which was immediately paid, the Sabbath are conducted; though in my intercourse with the Greeks, who understand their national tongue, I am always required to use the Greek .- In our missionary work there is still encouragement, though I have no room to speak particularly on this point. I shall do so in future. Pray for us, that a still wider door may be opened to us, and that we may have still more evidence, that our labors

Your's most truly, BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER. Broosa, Asia Minor, Feb. 26, 1842.

EXTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLASSIS OF ZION.

Agreably to appointment the Classis convened at Shrewsbury, York Co., on Saturday, May 7th. In t he evening the Classical Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Sechler from Gal, 4: 16. On Sunday there was preaching in the morning, (when the Lord's Supper was administered,) in the afternoon, and in the evening; also on Monday morning, and Monday and Tuesday evenings.

The following Ministers and elders were present: Rev. S. Gutelius, J. Reinecke, J. Cares, W. C. Bennet, J. G. Fritchey. J. Sechler, D. Ziegler and H. Aurand. Elders: Jacob Cover, R. Richey, Jno. Ziegler, C. Otto, P. Eich, F. Snyder, S. Hamm, and

Brother Gutelius was chosen President, J. Cares. Secretary, and D. Ziegler, Treasurer,

The Reports of the Brethren on the State of Re igion and Morals within their respective Charges, were generally encouraging. Among the items of ousiness transacted, we note the following:

NEW CONGREGATIONS AND PASTORAL CHAR-SES. A congregation recently organized in York Co., called Salem church, made application to be reeived under the care of Classis and to be supplied with stated preaching. Their irequest was granted and the Committee on supplies instructed to make provision for them.

The Committee appointed at the last regular meeting, to organize congregations in Adams Co., and to form them into pastoral charges, reported, that they had organized congregations at Bendersville Heidlersburg and Bunichtown, and that these togethgardens and fertilizes them. Owing to this er with Pine church, Upper-Bermudian, and Benconstant watering, they present a fresh ap- ders-church have been constituted a pastoral charge, to be styled the Heidlersburg Charge. The report was adopted.

Br. W. C. Bennet, informed Classis, that in accordance with permission given him he had organized congregations at Lisburn and New Cumberland and was about organizing a third at Lewisbury. Glassis ordered, that he continue to supply these congrega-

STANDING COMMITTEE. This Committee repored that permission was given to br. J. Sholl to supply, until the present meeting of Classis, the Bloomfield charge, composed of Bloomfield, Newport, Fishing-Creek, St. John's, St. Andrew's and Fio Forge Congregations; also that a dismission was given to br. Weigandt, to connect himself with the Susque hanna Classis. The report was approved.

The brethren S. Gutelius, J. G. Fritchey, and J. Cover are the Standing Committee for the ensuing

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES. This Committee recant charges during the year, because they understood at different times that arrangments were making in those charges to have regular pastors settled in them, and that it was thought they would succeed. The report was approved.

The Standing Committee is the Committee on upplies for the ensuing year.

APPLICATIONS. Mr. Ferdinand E. Vandersloot repeated his application to have his suspension removed; and after some interchange of views, it was Resolved, That his suspension be and is hereby removed, and that the secretary inform him of this resolution, giving him at the same time such counsel and advice as the case suggests.

Mr. William F. Vandersloot appeared and requested that his name might again be put on the roll as a member of Classis. His case was referred to a Committee who reported favorably; and accordingly it was ordered that his name be again placed on the list. Mr. - Friehe once under the care of this Classis but excluded in 1838, made application to be reinstated. His case likewise was referred to a Committee, which subsequently reported, when it

was Resolved, that his application be not sustained. Br. J. Sholl presented an application to be recognized as the pastor of the Bloomfield charge. The application was sustained.

VACANT CONGREGATIONS. Br. H. Aurand was requested to supply the Newville charge until said District of Columbia. charge shall have an opportunity of procuring a sta-

In reference to the new charge formed in Adams

Resolved, That the brethren who have hitherto supplied the several congregations belonging to said charge, be requested to continue their supplies until the charge can be provided with a regular minister;

Bendersville. The remaining vacant churches were referred to

the Committee on supplies. BENEFICIARY EDUCATION. The recommendation of Synod on this subject was approved and the claims of this cause respectfully urged upon the attention of the congregations under the care of the

Classis. Mr. E. A. Clarke, made application to be recommended to the Board. He was referred to a Committee and afterwards received under the care of the

Mr. Wolff taken under the care of Classis at a former meeting, and who for the last six months sustained himself at our Institution, was recommended and when it is so, it continues only for a short to the Parent Board with the request that he be received under its patronage and sustained out of the funds contributed by this classis.

Missions. Resolved, That we approve of the reommendation of Synod and will endeavor to carry it

DELEGATES TO SYNOD. The following persons vere appointed delegates to Synod: MINISTERS. Primarii . S. Gutelius, H. Aurand

and J. Cares. Alternates : J. G. Fritchey, W. C. Bennet and J. Sechler. ELDERS. Primarii: Jacob Cover, J. Ziegler and Jos. Shrom. Alternates: H. Welty, P. Eich and

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Resolved, That it be earnestly enjoined on all the members of this Classis to exert themselves to increase the circulation of our excellent Periodicals and to collect in the

Resolved, That we hold up the Printing Establishment in carrying forward the Centenary effort among our people.

outstanding dues in their respective charges and

Here one of the brethren suggested the propriety of calling on the members present who had not yet contributed to this cause, to designate the sums they would be willing to give, proposing ten dollars, for himself. Whereupon nearly suxty dollars were

GERMAN HYMN-BOOK. In relation to the New German Hymn-Book it was Resolved, That it is with pleasure we receive the announcement that this work will soon be ready for

delivery, and that we will do all we can to introduce it into our respective congregations. CENTENARY EFFORT. From the reports of the brethren it appeard that something considerable has

in most of them, if not in all, an effort is contempla-Time and place of next meeting. The next annual neeting of this Classis is to be held at Oxford, Adams co. Pa., on the first Saturday after Whit-Sunday 1843.

York, Pa., May 19, 1842.

THE GERMAN HYMN BOOK.

We have the pleasure to announce to those ready for delivery.

The binding is of the best and most durable kind, in black sheep and calf. We expect shortly to have some copies bound in the very best style, in extra morrocco, gilt edged, &c.

The following are the prices fixed upon, for good plain binding:-

Per dozen, . . . If not paid within 3 months, For cash. . . . Retail price, . . .

Or Persons from a distance who order pooks, will please always mention how and where to send them, if they are to be sent on any other than a direct route.

#### Congressional News.

Washington, May 17. SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. MORNING BUSINESS.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings having been read, the morning business commenced with the reception of Petitions.

Mr. TALLMADGE presented a memorial from itizens of the State of New York, asking Congress

o pass a bill to make a contract for a term of years etween the Post Master General and the Railroad companies for carrying the mails. RHODE ISLAND AND MR. ALLEN, THE SENATOR FROM OHIO.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, this morning came into the Senate, full of excitement, with a speech prepared upon the difficulties in Rhode Island, which was the labor, as it seemed, of weeks. Mr. Allen's first motion was to take from the table the resolution submitted by him many weeks since, calling for infor mation as to the course taken by the President in regard to existing difficulties.

The question pending was upon taking up the Resolution. Mr. HUNTINGTON called for the yeas and nays, and the following was the vote:
YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Sevier, Smith, of Conn.;
Sturgeon, Tappan, Wilcox, Witliams, Woodbury and

NAYS .- Messrs. Archer, Arrow, Bates, Bayard, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crofts, Crittenden, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge and Woodbridge,

Mr. KING, when his name was called, voted in the affirmative, as he said, because he understood the Senator from Ohio intended to alter his Reso-

Mr. Allen was not contended with the opinion of the Senate, and was determined to force himself upon the body with his long prepared and much, labored Mr. ALLEN rose and said that he intended to of-

fer two Resolutions before he sat down. He proposed, he said, to submit two other Resolutions in addition to the one voted down. He would read them himself, and they were in brief terms, (though I do not copy them verbatim.)

Resolved, That it is the right of the People of

Rhode Island to preserve and maintain a Republican form of Government. Resolved. That it is not the right of the Federal Government to interfere with the People in the pre-servation of their rights; but on the contrary the Federal Government is bound to protect the people

These resolutions occasioned a long and animated

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE. The Washington correspondent of the New York Fribune, under date of the 8th inst., says:—The following list comprises, I think, nearly all the nominations now pending before the Senate, which I have not already sent you—namely:
George S. Hawkins, Attorney of the U. States for

the Apalachicola District, Florida.

James M. McLean, Register in the Land Office at

Cyril C. Cady, Register, Fayette, Mo. John Wilkeson, Consul of the United States at Turk's Island. Nathan Towson, Paymaster General. David S. Townsend, Paymaster. Timothy P. Andrews, Paymaster.

Surgeons in the Navy. Robert T. Barry, George W. Peete, Victor L. Godon, Robert Woodworth, Charles A. Hassler, David Harlan, J. Dicklason Miller, A. J. Wedderburn.

# Domestic Intelligence.

WISE AND STANLY.

In consequence of a personal rencontre between would ensue. Stanley was out of the city for several days, and Wise, up to Saturday last was in the hands of the Marshall of the District. Congress should expel one, if not both, and thus end the matter.-Herald & Exp.

CASE OF MR. WISE. The Circuit Court of Washington did not finally dispose of Mr. Wise's case until nine o'clock on Saturday night, having been in session from ten in the morning. Judge Dunlop, after hearing all the arguments of the counsel, expressed his intention to require Mr. Wise to give security to keep the peace. Upon which (we quote from the National Intelligener) Mr. Wise called the attention of the Court to the bond which had been prepared by Justice Mor-SELL, requiring him to keep the peace towards all people of the United States and beyond the District of Columbia. The Hon. Judge then said he should not require such a bond; and, finally, a bond was prepared and acknowledged before the Court, requirprepared and acknowledged defore the Court, requiring the Hon. Henry A. Wise, under the penalty of three thousand dollars, for the space of one year, to keep the peace towards all the citizens of the United States within the District of Columbia, and not at any time within that period to leave the District CONTINGENT EXPENSES. This Classis will pay into the Treasury of Synod its proportion towards with the intention or purpose of fighting a duel with Edward Stanley. And the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, G. B. Cary, W. O. Goode, Walter Coles, Edmund W. Hubbard, R. W. Thomson, and Thomas W. Gilmer having entered themselves as securities for Mr. Wise, the latter gentleman left the Court-room with his friends.—Batt. Am.

> The Schuylkill Navigation Company received last week for folls, \$8,700. This is equal to a receipt of \$15,000 a week at the same time last year under the old rate of tolls.

Praiseworthy .- The Boston Transcript states that the American residents at Rome, and visiters in that city, have subscribed 20,000 dollars to constitute a fund for the establishment of a school for American Artists.

This is a most excellent movement, and will materially aid many of the young American Artists, whose limited means have heretofore prevented them from studying the works of the Great Masters with which

Schuylkill Bank Frauds .- The Philadelphia papers contain a letter from Gen. Leslie Combs, the Special Agent of the Bank of Kentucky, in which he states that Mr. Hosea J. Levis, late Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, is about to return to Philadelphia, having received from the Executive of Pennsylvania full munity against arrest for criminal liabilities arising out of his connection with the Bank. General

.. says :-"With the aid of Levis' testimony and that of other corroborative witnesses and circumstances, the Bank of Kentucky expects to be able to fix upon the proper parties, the responsibility for the atrocious fraud, which has been so long enveloped in mystery, and by which the State of Kentucky and the Private Stockholders of that Bank, have sustained a loss of some THIRTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOL-

John Shaver, who was elected Sheriff of Huntingdon county last fall, was convicted at the January Sessions of the Court of that county for bribery at been done in a number of our congregations, and that the elections, and has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay one hundred dollars fine to the Commonwealth. The Governor has issued a supersedeas, revoking his commis-

The first Episcopal clergyman ordained in this country is still alive, and passed through the city of New York a few days ago, on a journey to Buffalo. He is ninety-one years old.

The Hagerstown Bank declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months.

of our readers who feel any interest in the matter that this long looked for work is now created considerable confusion in the affairs of our created Difficulties in the Common Council of N. Y. City .muncipal government. At the expiration of the old Common Council, the new members appeared, and hose who presented certificates of election by the Inspectors were sworn in by the Mayor. Mr. Crolius, Alderman, and Mr. Atwell, Assistant of the Sixth Ward, not being included in this category, and apprehensive of being refused by the Mayor, had ap plied, and were sworn in by the Recorder. They ap peared, and Mr. Crolius took his seat. Mr. Atwell leclined. Mr. Shaler, the old Assistant, held over This made a majority of Whigs in the Board of Aldermen, and of Opposition in the Board of Assis

> This created a rupture—the Whigs refusing to permit the old members of the Sixth Ward to hold over, and the Opposition refusing to acknowledge Mr. Crolius, Two boards have accordingly met. On Wednesday last the Democratic Board of Aldermen met, but could not form a quorum without the Whigs, and so adjourned. The Board of Assistants met, and with Mr. Shaler, had a quorum, and went on with their business. The Whigs meanwhile applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, and resolved to suspend operations until the decision i

The Riots at Bowdoin College .- It was feared for a ime that Professor Goodwin would lose his eyesight, in consequence of the injury received from throwing sulphuric acid in his tace, which was done by one of the students; the danger of this, however, is now past, but his face is much scarred, and his clothes were destroyed. Such an offence as this should be severely punished.—Kennebec Journ.

Writing on Papers. The New York Sun says :-A large number of suits are now pending against persons for violations of the Post Office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty of \$5, and \$3.621 cents costs. If the case is sued, and goes to judgment, an expense of \$40 accrues. The law is very strict and leaves no option with the Court.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says :- The case of Mr. Brewer, of Westfield, who was so dangerously wounded in the collision of cars between Westfield and Chester, was tried before referees two or three days last week .- The referees were Hon. John Mills. days last week.—Ine referees were non. John Mills, Gen. Forward, of Southwick, and Dr. Smith of Springfield. N. T. Leonard, Esq., for plaintiff, and George Ashmun, Esq., for the Westfield Rail Road Corporation. 5,650 dollars has been awarded to Mr.

Encke's Comet will again become visible, with a good telescope, in the mornings, about the 25th inst., and remain so for two or three weeks.

Case of Colt.-A motion was made in New York, to obtain a new trial for Colt. After a long argument on the subject, it was denied. The exceptions will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register says, that during the freshet last week, the Bridge recently built by the Valley Turnpike Company across the Shenan-doah river, near Mt. Jackson, was almost entirely destroyed. The Bridge cost about \$10,000.

## Hymenial.

On Thursday evening a week by the Rev. Mr. Davie, of Green castle, WILLIAM H. DOWNEY. Esq., (Editor of the Chambersburg Repository and Whig.) to MISS EVELINA, daughter of Mr. John Curry, of Hagerstown.

Married on the 17th inst, by the Rev. A.P. Freeze, Mr JAMES W. BAUGHER. to Miss. CATHERINE TROXELL both of Emmitsburg. Frederick county, Md. At Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday evening, May 4th, by Rev. S. M. Cooper, Mr. DANIEL WELSH, of Rochester, New York, to Miss ANNE E. daughter of the Rev. James Linn, of Bellefonte, Centre County. Pa.

## Notices.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE GOSHENHOPPEN CLASSIS.

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

J. A. STRASBERGI

BALTIMORE MARKETS. FLOUR .- Howard street .- Sales have been slight during the week at \$5.621. The wagon price is

May 11th, 1842.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—We quote prime Md. reds at \$1.20 a \$1.25 per bushel. There are no supplies of moment in the market.

Corn.—Sales of Md. white have been made at 54 i6 cents, and vellow at 54 cents. Rye.-Sales have been made at 70 a 73 cents per

Oats.-Last sales of Md., at 42 cents per bushel and Penn'a at 43.

# Acknowledgements.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. Samuel Helffenstein, sen., (6.50 enclosed) Rev. Samuel Helifenstein, sen., (6.50 enclosed)
Jesse Reichard, Esq., Henry Ermentrout, Rev. P. S.
Fischer (\$10.—1 sub.) C. Hendricks, Esq., Rev. D.
Zacharias (\$70. fr. A. J. M. Hudson) Rev. Jacob
Kroh (3 subs.) "J. D. R." James Albright, Esq.,
Rev. C. H. Leinbach—all right, (\$15.) Wm. M.
Porter, Esq., C. L. Parlee, Esq., S. Noel, Esq., Geo.
Keller, John Hicks, Rev. Benj. Schneider—letters all
received—will write soon; Judge Shell (1 sub.) Rev.
B. C. Wolff, Rev. John Cares, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger (1 sub.) C. F. Gabriel, Rev. A. P. Freeze berger (1 sub.) C. F. Gabriel, Rev. A. P. Freeze C. F. Hoffmeier, Rev. W. C. Bennet, D. Schneck Wm. M. Porter, J. Lynch, M. Melsheimer, Hor J. C. Bucher, Rev. E. Hoffheins, R. M. Riddle.

MONIES RECEIVED. By Rev John Cares from Kilian Small (York) 2 and Jacob Wiest 2, By Rev J Rebaugh from Samue and Jacob Wiest z, by Kev J Revaugh from Samue, Allison (Greenc) 2, By D Huyett, Esq., from Ab Garver (Cavet) 2, Edward Ingram 2, Wm Huyett 2, Jas Fleming 2, Andrew Wegly 2, and Jos Wolfers, perger 2, By C F Hoffmeier from Henry Stouffer (Lanc) 2, From John Fisher (Elizabt) 5.

Miss Brechbill (Carlisle) 2, Dr B J Wiestling (Middlet) 10.00, Philip Mann (St Clair-now paid to vol. 8, No. 6) 1, Rev J Ziegler 10.00, H Diehl (Bedf.—have paid to end vol. 7) 2, By Rev M Kieffer, from Dr W Swope (Hunt) 5.50, Jacob Huyett (Alex) 5, and A Sangree (McConnelsy) 2, Josial Miller (Som. Co.) 2, David Bulger (Martinsb. ow paid five dollars—and owe \$5.00) 3, Judge Shell 2, Sam Statler 2, N Kegg 2, and John Statler, jr. 2, H Bovey (Chamb) 2, By Rev B C Wolff, from Mary Seip 6, M Boyer 2, G Hess, jr., 2, Isaac Baker (Mt Bethel) 2, and J P Hetrich 2, From Geo Milleisen By C Henricks from F R Bruner (Worcest) 5, By L Staughton from Henry Funk 1, By W M Porter from H Leet (Connecticut) 2, David Smith (Bethel)

By A J M Hudson, Agent, from Ezra Houck 4 Geo Trisler 2, Ai Barney 2, Charlotte Buckey 4, Mary Head 2, Henry Houck 2, Amelia Markell 2, Casper Quinn 2, Salome Cormack 2, Mrs Ebbert 2, Mrs Fritche 2, Geo Hoskins 2, David Steiner (Eliza) 2, Geo Gettinger 2, Adam Stull 2, Rev W Zimmerman 2, Peter Hoffman 8, J. Zimmerman (of Manor) 6, Maria Schley 4, Mrs Roetler 2, John Ferble 2 6, Maria Schley 4, Mrs Boetler 2, John Fauble 2, Mary Buckey 2, Geo Dertzbaugh 2, Jacob Weast 2, Chas Gumber 2, Mr Bear 6, John Titlow 4, John Kunkle 6, John Cronise 6, Wm Gettinger 1, Mary Hawman 3, Joseph Highberger [Boonsb.] 2, Aaron Kertzer [Sharpsb] 2, H B Rohrback 6, Geo Cost [Bukettsv] 4, Geo Groves 2, Jacob Wetnight 2, Perry look, dec'd 6, Jacob Flook [Middletown] 4, John

BOOKS FORWARDED.

Jacob Shumaker 8.75, Jona Wenner 6.

emsberg 4, Jacob Shaffer [Lovettsv] 8, Jacob Smith

1 Box to Rev. Daniel Kroh, Tiffin, Ohio, care of Wallingford and Taylor, Pittsburg.

1 Bundle to J. N. Reed, care Mr. Leidy, Shellsburg, Pa.—per Stage.

1 Bundle for J. Heilman, Lebanon Pa.—waiting ar

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION Rec'd per Rev. P. S. Fisher, from Jonas oyer, Centre Co. \$5 00 per Rev. J. Gerhart, from Jacob Schmidt 50 SAML, R. FISHER, Acting Treasurer.

SYNOD'S FUND. Rec'd per Rev. A. B. Caspar, collection in Dreisbachs congregation

W. HEYSER. Treas. of Synod. Advertisements.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

Market Street, between Main and Second Streets, CHAMBERSBURG. CHARBERSHUKG.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public that they have opened a MARBLE YARD on Markets street, (a few doors East of the new Court House) in the borough of Chambersburg, where they have now on hand a fot of very superior MARBLE, and are prepared to execute all orders in their line viz:

MONOMENTS, TOMES, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, &c. in a workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. -Also, Step-Sills, Scraper Stones, Spout Stones, Curbing and Flagging.

The public are requested to give them a call before bargatu-ing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell cheaper than can be had at any other establishmend of the kind between this and Philadelphia. KING & KELL Y.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Late president Judge of this district, has commenced the practice of the Law, in Chambersburg. His office is on Front street opposite the Post office. He will abtend the Courts of Bedford and Somerset.

May 25, 1842.—61.

Town Lots For Sale.

THE Subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th day of June next, at 11,0 clock A. M. FIFTY-FOUR LOTS adjoining the borongs of Chambersburg. Terms made known on day of Sale.

H. ROSS RIDDLE.

May 25, 1842.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. This a fact that Doctor Swaynes Syrup of Wild Cherry (not BALSAM recollect) is not only recommended by prominent Physicians, in this County, but used in their practice, It is a fact that Doctor Humphrey late of St. Thomas, in this County used the Syrup of Wild Cherry, personally, during a protracted illness, in preference to any other medicine he would obtain.

The above facts establish the fact that Doctor Swayne's Syrup is entirely free from the imputation of Quackery. Por further facts read the following Certificate.

Fellow-Citizens:—With sincerity I would advise you one and all, both sick and well, always to have a bottle of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, in your house—it is invaluable in cases of emergency, such as Spitting of Blood, Asthma, attacks of violent Coughing, which is often the cause of Spitting of Blood, Violent Korvous Affections, which occasionally come on from fright, and various other causes, producing great alarm, sudden colds from improper exposure, which are often let run to an alarming extent, for want of means being ready at haud;—aind as I have used Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry repeatedly in my family, and always with marked success—I can recommend it with confidence as being one of the best family, medicines which has ever been offered to the public.—Saturday Chronicle.

Persons afflicted with disease of the Lungs would consult their own comfort by calling immediately at the Store oi John Smith opposite the Saving Fund.

May 25, 1842.

CHAMBERSBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for Nine Diractors 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 fast Six months, payable on demand.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, See'ry.

Register and Recorder.

PROMPTED by the encouraging assurances of my friends, and my inclination to promote my own welfare, I offer myself to the consideration of the Voters of Franklin county, as a candidate for the Offices of REGISTER AND RE. CORDER, 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 duties of the trust, to discharge those duties faithfully and with perfect impartiality.

Chambersburg, May 11, 1842.

Chambersburg, May 11, 1842.

PROTHONOTARY.

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 in October.

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

ISAAC H. M'CAULEY, Attorney at Law.

HAS removed to the office recently occupied by R. M. Bard, Esq., on the north side of Market street, two doors East of the Court House. Any business instrusted to his care will be attended to promptly and diligently. Chamb'g, April 14th, 1842. Chambersburg Saving Fund Society. AN ELECTION will be held in the office of the Society on Saturday, the 21st list, between the hours of one and Four o' clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing, by ballot.

THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to manage the concerns of the above nstitution for the ensuing year. GEO. A. MADEIRA,

HOLMES CRAWFORD, Treasurer,

CLERA 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 Ornham Court of this Court hans Court of this County, and resptfully solicit your foup-

JOHN WOOD.

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

tion of the voters thereof, as a candidate for re-election to the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, at the General election in October next. Respectfully,

HENRY RUBY. Chambersburg, April 11, 1842.

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

J. P. SCOTT.

WM. E. GRIER.

Mercersburg, May 4, 1842.-4t.

DR. WM. E. GRIER R ESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Mercersburg and vicinity. His Office is at the old place, where he may always be found unless professionally engaged.

He will also attenu to an ollowing reduced prices:
For one or more teeth or gold plate,
do do on pivot, He will also attend to all operations in Dentistry, at the \$3 00 \$ 00 75 37‡

do do tin, April 21, 1842.—3 t. 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.

TOHN WYETH, Bookseller, Harrisburg, Pace J has lately received an assortment of the Books published at the Publication Office of the German Reformed Cherch, such as Hymn Books, plain and fancy binding—Catachism, Liturgies, Sunday School Catechism, Brownles 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.

A pril 3d, 1842.

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

April 8, 1842.

April 8, 1842.

April 6, 1842. Seventh Annual Statement of the Chambers burg Saving Fund Society.

To Weekly deposites remaining, Special " ...
Transient " ...
Balance on Profit and Loss,

APRIL 4th, 1842. \$51157.69 372.68 1948.20

**\$**32038.77

By Bills and Notes outstanding, "Cash in Treasury,

\$92038.77

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 624 cts to \$1.50 per copy,
Catechisms and Constitutions (German and English)—184 cts per copy. per copy. Brownlee on Baptism (Ditto.) 25 cts per copy. Liturgy of Ger Ref. Church from 23 to 50 cts

per copy. Sabbath School Hymn Books (German) 25 cts per copy
" Reading Book (do.) 3 cts 6½ cts

per copy.
" Catechism (English) P. McDONALL, Bookseller.

per copy.

#### Poetry.

From Bentley's Miscellany for February. BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.

The king sat in his regal pride, Proud nobles throned the festal board, High foamed the wine, whose purple tide Was from God's sacred vessels poured.

Music and minstrelsy was there. Loud echoing to the vauled roof; And queenly dames whose jewels rare Blazed in the torch light far aloof.

With revelry the palace rung; Yet sudden 'midst the banquet's cheer Alarm hath hushed each tuneful tongue, And every eye glares wild with fear.

Why start ye proud in mute amaze? Why quail ye mighty? shriek the fair? Why on one spot in horror gaze, With features marbled by despair?

What hand is that whose fingers mark With awful characters the wall? Whose hidden mysteries, stern and dark, Can e'en Belshazzar's soul appal!

Stand forth Astrologers! and read That scroll, with dreadful import fraught; Wealth, fame, and power shall be his meed By whom the interpretation's taught.

What! silent all? And is there none That fearful secret to unfold-"Lo!' cried the seer, 'the holy One To me its mystery hath unrolled.

Tremble, proud King! thy reign is o'er, Thy sceptre shall the Median sway, Thy pomp and glory are no more, Thy kingdom it hath passed away.

Thou hast lifted up thy haughty brow

Against the Lord of earth and heaven: That God, O King! hath weighed thee now, And judgment is against thee given. Hark even now the voice of war

I hear the battle-shout from far-Destruction, Monarch, on thee waits.' The prophet ceased.—That very night

Is thundering at thy brazen gates;

Belshazzar's power and life were gone, And ere the morning star was bright, Darius reigned in Babylon.

## 0 riginal.

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

"I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say." (Concluded from our last.)

3. In Luke 1. 15, we read, that John the

tisms. Cornelious the centurion, Lydia, the ded in the command, and expressed in the Jailer, and Stephanas, and their families, were baptized. Acts 10. 47, "Can any man forbid water, that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we? Acts 16. 14, 15, "And a certain Paul had no opportunity to be baptized in inwoman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God, lieve your sins to be washed away or pardonheard us: whose heart the Lord opened that ed, not by water baptism; but by the precious she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul. And when she was baptized. and her household, she besought us, &c." 33. verse, "And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his, straight way." 1 Cor. 1. 16, "And I baptized also the household of Stephanas, &c." From these verses, we learn, that the apostles baptized whole families, on the faith of the father or mother, 21. 43, "The kingdom of heaven shall be who was connected with them. If it is agreed that infants are not mentioned in these verses: neither are adults mentioned, with the exception of the head of each family. The rest must either have been infants or adults. We are not informed, that their hearts were opened, or that they repented, or believed, Hence, infants of believing parents have an and yet they were baptized. And it would be more unscriptural to believe, that they were adults, than infants. The Apostles con- 17, 18, "And if some of the branches be tended, that adults, who were not baptized in broken off, and thou, being a wild olive tree, infancy, should believe and be baptized. We wert grafted in among them, and with them think that the members of the above mention- partakest of the root and fatness of the olive ed families, were infants or under age, with tree: Boast not against the branches. But the exception of their believing heads, and if thou boast, thou bearest not the root, but were baptized on the faith of their parents. the root thee." Here the Church is beauti-In the Jailer's family, Paul and Silas spoke fully illustrated by an olive tree. Our Saviour | W

actually disputes with his Creator.

4. The Apostles practiced Family Bap-

lasting impressions. And the Jailer rejoiced is the unity of the Church. Many of the with all his house, he believing in God. Thus Jews were broken off on account of their unthe 34 verse reads in the Greek. And it is belief. And many of the Gentiles were by natural on any occasion for children to rejoice, faith, grafted in. Behold the Church likened they should be unacquainted with all the cir- were connected with it. And shall the Old infant baptism, that they are unwilling to fol- believing parents in our day should be conforce of early habits. They do not baptize branches, should remain unconnected. How of them may be no longer blinded in this par- the Church of Christ by baptism, and afterof their children. They believe with us, that their hearts to the Lord. It is to them, that the blood of Christ, and the renewing of the Church. Eph. 2. 14, "Christ is our peace, Holy Ghost. And why should they not be who hath made both one, and hath broken sprinkled with water in baptism. And thus down the middle wall of partition between us." uet being uncircumcised, &c." Rom. 2. 28, their rights in the Church! 29, "For he is not a Jew, which is one outwardly; neither is that circumcision, which is outward in the flesh: But he is a Jew, which is one inwardly; and circumcision is the Saviour; there was not one society, that that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter: whose praise is not of men, but of God." Here we see, that external circumcision, was not a national distinction, but a lian was the first who ventured to speak against sign of spiritual circumcision; even as bap- infant baptism. This was some two hundred tism is a sign of regeneration. Change the word "Jew" into Christian, and the word 'circumcision'' into baptism, in the last cited verses; and they would be peculiarly adapted to us. Some will say, "we have no example for infant baptism in the New Testament.' Neither have we an example in it, that an

Son, and the Holy Ghost. See Dr. Brownlee on Baptism, page 34. 5. Infants for thousands of years had been admitted as members of the visible Church. See Gen. 17. 1-14. And since there is no intimation or commandment in the New Tes-Church membership, we take it for granted, baptist was filled with the Holy Ghost from that their privilege is continued in it. Gen. 17. the time that he was born. He was conse- 7, "And I will establish my covenant between quently a fit subject for infant baptism. And me and thee, and thy seed after thee in their this has unquestionably been the case with generations, for an everlasting covenant, millions of others. We are disposed to think, &c." Read Gal. 3, And you will find, that that all infants, which die before they know the Apostle Paul, invites us back to the Book good from evil, are regenerated by the Holy of Genesis. And all the Apostles from their Spirit, and admitted into heaven. And many infancy, were accustomed to infant Church Spirit, from their infancy. And all such in- and commanded to "disciple all nations, men, fants are fitter subjects for baptism, than mil- women and children, baptizing them in the 47. "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a the seal of the righteousness of faith. Rom. net." and caught good and bad fish. Matt. 4. 11. Mark 16. 16, "He that believeth, And our Saviour says, that little children be- baptism to adults. For instance a child is long to this Church. And how can we get baptized in the name of the Holy Trinity, them into it, unless by baptism? And Mark and afterwards believes on the Lord Jesus 10, we read, that Christ took "little children | Christ, it believes and "is baptized," and in His arms, and laid His hands upon them, "shall be saved." "But he that believeth and blessed them." We think the Saviour not." whether he is baptized, or not: "shall blessed them in their souls. This was under be damned." And multitudes of grown perthe Old Testament dispensation. They had sons have been baptized without believing. been circumcised, and consequently were not And shall we urge upon them to believe, and bantized. Christ is unchangeable and com- be bantized? No! we would say, believe on passionate. He blesses children in our day. the Lord Jesus Christ! Provided they had 1. Cor. 7. 14, "For the unbelieving husband been baptized, by a regular minister of the is sanctified by the wife, and the unbelieving Gospel. Many undertake to baptize, before wife is santified by the husband : else were your they are sent. Acts 2. 38, 39, "Then Peter children unclean; but now are they holy." said unto them, Repent and he haptized every If neither father nor mother is connected with one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the Church of Christ, or does not wish to be the remission of sins, &c. For the promise connected with it, the first favorable oppor- is unto you, and to your children, and to all tunity: then their children are unclean. Not that are afar off, even as many as the Lord that they cannot be saved under these circum- our God shall call." When Peter's congrestances. But such parents are instrumental gation were infants, there was no Christian in placing their children in a situation, that Baptism in the Church of Christ. Hence, they could not be scripturally baptized, and he said, "Repent and be baptized." Adults connected with the Church. This is a de- who were not baptized in their infancy, should plorable state of things. And if father or repent and be baptized. Here we are agreed mother or both believe on the Lord Jesus with our differing brethren. But Peter says Christ, or wish to be connected with the also, "Be baptized every one of you. For Church, and have correct views of the plan the promise is to you and to your children." of redemption; then their children should be And says Dr. Brownlee, "The argument we baptized. And he who cannot believe it sum up thus: When a Divine command, and a Divine promise are combined with a Divine ordinance, such as baptism is, all those inclu-

> all sin." Paul was baptized in a house. And so are many children. 6. The Church of God, in substance, has always been the same, under the Old Testament dispensation, and under the New Testament dispensation. And is composed of all true believers, both Jews and Gentiles. Matt. taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." On account of the unbelief of the Jews, the kingdom of heaven or the Church of Christ, was taken from them, and given to the Gentiles, as it always existed, in all its spiritual peculiarities. undoubted right to membership in the New Testament Church. And again. Rom. 11.

promise, have a positive right to that ordi-

nance." Hence, infants of believing parents

should be baptized. Acts 22. 16, "Arise

fancy. Show by being baptized, that you be-

blood of the Saviour. 1. John 1. 7, "The

blood of Jesus Christ his son cleanseth us from

and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, &c.'

we, when baptizing whole families. The the trunk, the Jews the natural branches, and minds of children are susceptible of deep and the Gentiles the wild olive branches. Here when they see their parents do so. Though | to a tree. Believing Jews and their children cumstances connected with their rejoicing, be greater than the New Testament dispensa-Our differing brethren are so prejudiced against tion? How unnatural and unscriptural, that low the example of the Apostles in family nected with the Church, and their children, baptisms, unless all should believe. Oh! the like so many sprouts separated from the whole families, when only the heads of them much more likely they are to wither away believe, as did the Apostles. Oh! that many and die! Children should be connected with ticular; and cease trampling upon the rights | wards religiously instructed, and urged to give their children are saved by the sprinkling of we must look for the future prosperity of the join the visible Church in their infancy, as did Here the believing Jews and Gentiles, are their Saviour before them. Luke 2. 21, "And | represented, as being admitted into the same when eight days were accomplished for the Church, after the middle wall of partition was circumcising of the child, his name was called removed by the death of Christ. When in-Jesus, &c.," And circumcision was not a fants are baptized, they are admitted into the national distinction. Rom. 4. 11, "And he | Church, received into covenant with God, received the sign of circumcision, a seal of and prayers are recorded in heaven, on their the righteousness of the faith which he had | behalf. Parents deprive not your children of of those ordering them. 7. It is a short time since, some have la-

bored to deprive infants of baptism. For more

than fifteen hundred years after the death of

grounds that many do at the present day. It

years after the birth of the Saviour. And from his argument, it is evident, that infant baptism was universally practiced in the Church. He objected to it, because he believed, that sins committed afterwards "were next to, if not utterly, unpardonable. Hence, some were baptized on their death beds. This adult was baptized, who had been raised in a sthe origin of exclusive adult baptism. Please Christian family. There is nothing in the to remember this! In the twelfth century, New Testament against infant baptism, but Peter de Bruis and his followers, an excommuch in favor of it. And the celebrated Mis- municated branch of the Waldenses, denied sionary Wolf informs us, that when he re- the salvation of infants; and, consequently, cently travelled in the Holy Land, that he rejected infant baptism. The Anabaptists of met with a sect, who called themselves the Munster, in Germany, were the first who refollowers of John the baptist, and that they | jected infant baptism, and practiced the ancient were in the habit of taking their children to mode of sprinkling. They believed false docmode of sprinkling. They believed false doctrines, and committed atrocious crimes. The following, are quotations from the Fathers, who labored in the Church, soon after the Apostles. Irenæus called baptism regeneration, just as God called "circumcision his covenant." See Gen. 17. 13, "When Christ," says Irenæus "graye his disciples the comthe edge of the water, whilst the priest trines, and committed atrocious crimes. The sprinkels them in the name of the Father, the following, are quotations from the Fathers, says Ireneus, "gave his disciples the command of regenerating unto God, he said, go and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the says Irenæus, "gave his disciples the comtament, against the admission of infants to and teach all nations, baptizing them in the Holy Ghost." And said he, "Christ came to save those who by him are regenerated unto God; (i. e. baptized) both infants and little ones, and young men, and elderly persons.' And infants, says Justine Martys, "They are regenerated in the same way in which we have been regenerated, for they are washed with water in the name of the Father, the Son, others, who grow to be adults, have a good membership; and they were divinely com- and the Holy Ghost." And the learned Oriwork in them, by the operation of the Holy | missioned, and placed upon the walls of Zion, | gen says in one of his books :- "The baptism of children is given for the forgiveness of sins. But why," says he, "are infants, by the usage lions of adults were, when baptized. Matt. name of the Father, and the Son, and of the of the Church, baptized, if they have nothing 19. 13-15, "Then were there brought unto Holy Ghost." This is the Greek reading that wants forgiveness?" And again ;-"The him little children, that he should put his of Matt. 28. 19. And little children are cal- Church had also, from the Apostles," says hands on them, and pray; and the disciples | led disciples. Acts 15. 10, "Why tempt ve | Origen, "an order to give baptism to infants; | rebuked them. But Jesus said, suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto ciples, &c." Here the Apostles were argustant of the committed, knew that there was, in all persons the kingdom of heaven in a partial condition which quality of the property of the constitution and Discipline (retail 55ts) per very dozen \$11 ne: for of such is the kingdom of heaven. ing about circumcision, and concluded, that a natural pollution, which ought to be washed And he laid his hands on them, and departed the disciples or children eight days old, should away by water, and the Spirit." And Marthence." "For of such is the kingdom of no longer bear this voke. Baptism had taken tyr Cyprian says:-"Should we delay bapheaven" or the Christian Church. Matt. 13. the place of circumcision. Baptism is now tism to infants until the eight day, or baptize them sooner?" And St. Augustine says:net," and caught good and bad fish. Matt.

25. 1, 2, "Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins.—And five of them were wise, and five were foolish."

4. 11. Mark 16. 16, "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth for original sin, since they have no other."

4. 11. Mark 16. 16, "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not. shall be damned." Here we were wise, and five were foolish."

4. 11. Mark 16. 16, "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." Here we were wise, and five were foolish."

4. 11. Mark 16. 16, "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingdom of heaven and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall the kingd were wise, and five were foolish." Here learn, that a living faith, is essential to salva- no other." And again, "If they have no sin, are proofs, that "the kingdom of heaven," sometimes means the visible Church.

And our Sovieur sever that little abildence her.

The day of the stablisment of the German Reformed Churches in the U. S.—Pamphlets. 24 pp. Church baptism? Why are they washed with the construction of the stablisment of the German Reformed Churches in the U. S.—Pamphlets. 24 pp. Church baptism? Why are they washed with the construction of the stablisment of the German Reformed Churches in the U. S.—Pamphlets. 24 pp. Church baptism? Why are they washed with the construction of the construction of the stablisment of the German Reformed Churches in the U. S.—Pamphlets. 24 pp. Church baptism? Why are they washed with the construction of the co Church baptism? Why are they washed with the laver of regeneration, if they have no deflement?" And Pelagins in his answer to Authors—Adapted to the Divine worship of the various relifilement?" And Pelagins in his answer to St. Augustine, on infant baptism, says among other things:-"Men slander me as if I denied the sacrament of baptism to infants." And the sacrament of baptism to infants." And again,—"I never heard of any, not even the ry celebration of the German Reformed Church in U. S. 1841 Price, 25 cents per dozen. most impious heretic, who denied baptism to infants." And the learned Pelagins, had travelled in Asia, in Africa, and in Europe.

Lastly.—The most of the learned commentators whose books are now circulated through our distinguished country, and other sections of the world, have admitted, that infants of believing parents, should be baptized; and have prefered sprinkling or pouring, to immersion, n baptism. And in conclusion, we would again state, that infants may die happy, without being baptized. But their enjoyments, we think, will not be so great, as if they had been baptized.\* And their parents or guardians, will be punished either in this world, or the world to come, for their neglect of duty, in this respect; provided, they had been informed of it. It is not a sufficient excuse, that many children, who were baptized in infancy, when advanced in years, were re-baptized. Parents and guardians should clear their skirts of their children's souls, by having them baptized, and instructed in the Christian religion: and if afterwards, their children, when doing for themselves, should trample the name of the Holy Trinity, under their sinful feet; they will be punished for it; and not their parents or guardians. Think of these things my beloved friends. And may the Eternal God strengthen you with might, in the inward man. Rev. 22. 18, 19, "For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book."

Lisburn, Pa., April 9th, 1842.

\* Rather improbable.—EDS.

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is admitted, that the excommunicated Tertu-lian was the first who ventured to speak against infinite hapting. This was some two keys and the former edition) has just left the Press, and will be out of the ands of the binder in a few days, when orders to any amount The admirable Essay on the rite of "Feet Washing," by the Rev. J. C Guldin, is appended to this edition also.

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per bottle (about half a pint.)

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following assortment of Books, viz:

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Ditto containing the Constitution & Discipline.

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Centenary Hymns—English and German.

Braunlee über die Taufe, 20., 20.

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

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CHAMBRESBURG SAVING FUND SOCIETY. APRIL 7, 1841.

The Board of Managers of this Institution have authorized

ne Treasurer to allow the following rates on all special de posites 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 . Do. per cent. per annum. exceeding 9, and not exceeding 18, 4½ per Do. cent. per annum

Eor exceeding 18 months, 5 per cent. per The office will be kept open in future, from 9 till 2 o'clock Saturdays till 6.)-4th of July and Christmas excepted .- Applications for loans should be put in on Tuesday. By order

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

HUGH CRAIG,

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

THE SUMMER SESSION of this Institution commences on Wednesday the 25th of May, and contin-ues 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 careful yinstructed in all the branches of a liberal education, and frequent public examinations are held during the course to ascertain their ad-

examinations are neaduring 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 ny 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.,

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

Professor of Natural Science Tutor in Languages.

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

EXPENSES. Summer Session. Winter Session \$12 00 \$18 00 2 50 3 50 1 50 (s, 31 50 22 weeks 38 50 n) 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 required in their rooms. Those who furnish their own rooms pay twelve and a half cents per week less. It is generally recommended to Students to furnish their own rooms. It prevents disappointment in the quality of the furniture and when a Student leaves College he can move his furniture or dispose of it to his successor at a trifling loss.

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

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. There are two vacations of six weeks in each year, cor

encing and closing at the same time with th The Instructors are Andrew Young A. M., RECTOR. E. V. Gerhart A. M. ASSISTANT.

The Rector is a member of the College Faculty, who wit im superintend the intellectual and moral cultivation of the tudents. EXPENSES.

These bills are required to be paid in advance, or within the first four 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 eye 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 sons; in other cases each student will be charged 12\frac{1}{2}\$ cents a week for the use of his bed. Each boy, however, is expected to provide at least two sheets (large size) for his own use, as well as a couple of towels. May 11, 1842.

## SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL

YOUNG LADIES,

Mercersburg, Pa. MRS. YOUNG AND MRS. RAUCH intend to enlarge and improve the Sominary hithory MRS. YOUNG AND MRS. RAUCH intend to enlarge and improve the Seminary, bitherto under the care of the former. It is their pury-ose to afford the young Ladies under their charge a regular and thorough course of instruction, 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 hut strict discipline is considered necessary to promote the best interests of all connected with this institution; and no means will be neglected which seem likely to form and cherish the sentiments, dispositions, and habits requisite to make them useful and happy in domestic life. More attention is pail to solid than ornamental branches of education—yet nothing essential to a polite education is omitted.

Gentlemen of finished education are employed to give in-

Gentlemen of finished education are employed to give it tin and German Languages and Music. A young Lady who has paid particular attention to fine Needle-work and to Drawing and Painting, will instruct those who may wish to ments. In the French Language essons will be given by one of the Ladies of the institution vithout extra charge.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty two weeks

ber. The vacations in Spring and Autumn, then afford the pupils an opportunity of spending eight weeks at home during the year; or, they can be accommodated in during the whole year, if that should be preferred. The School is divided into four classes, each requi-

e year to complete its course. STUDIES AS FOLLOWS.

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

THIRD CLASS. Continue Emerson's Arithmetic second part, Worcester's Geography, Goodrich's History, Kirkham's Grammar, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Biblical Antiquities, English and French History and Com-

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

no family will be without it

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