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From the Wetchman of the South CURISTIAN CHARACTER.-No. XI.

Love to Chirst. vidence of love to Christ is of conformity to his character wish to be like what we low ual desire of conformity to his character. an used to wish to be like what we love, t gives us delight when contemplated in have transferred to our own. And as st is perfectly holy, the sout which loves, will aspire after perfect holiness, and con-tistical with nothing less. As every hu-virtue was exemplified and exhibited in its of Christ upon earth, the soul that him delights to contemplate each of the of his pure character, and sincerely to imbide his spirit and copy his exam-And this desire rests not a mere gene-rises of moral excellence, but is fixed intensity on every particular virtue or ex-tee. Was Christ zealous for the honour glory of his Father, the pious soul de-to be inflamed with the same pure and than to have such a spirit enkindled in it, and would esteem it the highest fa-to have a spirit of grace and supplication d out upon it. Was the blessed Redeem-tuated by the most expansive benevolence fifected with the most ingenuous and ten-compassion for the miseries of men, even sion for the miseries of men, ever s, so the soul that loves him out continual prayers, for a beneve feeling heart. Was Christ meek a neering neart. Was Christ meek, and patient, calmly submitting to in-tented with a lowly state in the world, to endure poverty and reproach, exer-ve and kindness to his enemies, ven ind knows to be a such the second sec ge of the Son of God, there will be a endeavour to imbibe his spirit and his footsteps. His example will be ought before the mind for delightful lation, and the more it is contempla-greater will be the delight and admira-the pious mind, and the stronger the copy his example and walk in his t. And these desires and longings be ineffectual. There will be progress iths of picty. Such a person will be

in billion of the second state of the second s his deficiencies, and will esteem attainments as nothing, while so much s to be accomplished; forgetting those which are behind, and reaching forth to mose things which are brize of the high calling of God. He is of the number whom Christ pronounces blessed; for he is poor in spirk, an humble penitent mourner on account of sin; hungers and thirsts after righteousness; cultivates purity of heart; is a lover of peace writy of heart; is a lover of peace ompassionate to the afflicted. This evi of piety, namely, a love of unusual holiand a fixed purpose to seek after it, is the at and best of all evidences of a renewed It is a temper which no hypocrite or unregenerate person ever possessed. It grand characteristic of a true Christian. evidence alone if clearly ascertained is ficient, and all others without it would be anisfactory. "I estern," said the royal limist, "all thy precepts concerning all ngs to be right, and I hate every false way." "O how love I thy law, it is my meditation day and night." And the more we grow in conformity to Christ, the brighter will this evidence shine. And this is the end which evidence shine. And this is the end which God had in view in the predestination of his chosen people. For whom he foreknew, them he also predestinated to be conformed to the image of his Son." And Christ in the redemp-tion of the elect had the same object in view. His name was called Jesus because be shall

ly exercise, no work is undertaken, no action is deliberately performed, which is not made to tend to this point. Whether the person eats or drinks, or whatever he does, he does all to the glory of God. But as all are imperfect in this life, when he takes a retrospect of his conduct, he is constrained to see and acknowledge that the comes very far short of the mark at which he aims, and this is sure to cause him to mourn over his failures, and to blame himself for the Sir Matthew Hale said, "That of the persons at were convicted of canital crimes while he feedbeers of his love, and for the defects in his when he tease is constrained to see and acknowledge comes very far short of the mark at which a sims, and this is sure to cause him to mourn ver his failures, and to blame himself for the sebleness of his love, and for the defects in his bedience. It is also the fact, that when we sincerely love any person, we not only desire to honour him ourselves, but wish to bring others to esteem and honour him also; and when, instead of so doing, they cast dishonour when a not be been to honour him also; and when a not be been to honour him also; and when a not be been to honour him also; and when a not be been to honour him also; and when a not be been to honour him also; and when a not be been to honour him also; and when a not be been to honour honour him also; and when a not be been to honour him also; and when a not be been to honour him also; and been twenty-eight years chaplain of prisons in her him to be had had, on a low calculation, her him to be had had, on a low calculation,

PHILADELPHIA SABBATH ASSOCIATION.

The Managers of the Philadelphia Sabbe

by their by-laws from incurring any debt be-

mach ourselves than that it should fall upon one hundred thousand prisoners under his care, testified as follows :-- I do not recollect a single A. A.

case of capital offence where the party has not been a Sabbath-breaker; and, in many cases, they have assured me that Sabbath-breaking was THE FIRST STEP in the course of crime Indeed, I may say, in reference to prisoners o

The Managers of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, in presenting to the public their first report, desire to express their gratitude to the God of the Sabbath for the success that, through his blessing, has attended their incipi-ent efforts. This Association was organized in the Spruce Street Baptist Church, on the 2d of October, 1841.* Its object, as expressed in the first ar-ticle of the constitution, is, " to co-operate with other similar associations in promoting the ob-servance of the Christian Sabbath ; particularly with reference to the transportation of merchan-dize on our inland lines of communication, and to secure to the men employed on them the all classes, that in nineteen cases out of twenty, they are persons who not only neglected the Sab-bath, but all the other ordinances of religion." From the report of the Auburn State Prison, in 1938, we learn that of twelve hundred and thirty-two criminals, twelve hundred and six had been habitual Sabbath-breakers, three hun-

dred and one of these "had followed the canal," and one hundred and forty-six more had been sailors. 3. Could the rest of the Sabbath, and suitaenjoyed by the men employed in this business, the security of life and property intrusted to their care would be very greatly increased. Recklessness in regard to these important trusts increases in proportion as moral restraint dimin-ishes. to secure to the men employed on them the most appropriate means of moral and religious improvement." Another important feature of this Association is, that the Board is restricted

this Association of the form incurring any debt be-yond funds in hand—thus referring the ques-tion directly to the Christian public whether agents and missionaries shall be sustained in prosecuting its beneficent purposes. The following memorial was then circulated, and received the signature of a large number of the merchants of this city : "The undersigned, interested in the western trade of Philadelphia, hereby express their opinion, that the transportation of merchandize no interest and received and received the signature of a large number is trade of Philadelphia, hereby express their opinion, that the transportation of merchandize the basiness of the transportation of merchandize is it not time that the remedy should by ap-

opinion, that the transportation of merchandize by our canals and railroads on THE SABBATH Is it not time that the remedy should by ap-

by our canals and railroads ON THE SABBATH is anauthorized by any necessity, and much to be lamented as a violation of the law of God; and its discontinuance is hereby recommended to the proprietors of the Transportation Lines." In October last, the Rev. O. S. Powell was elected general agent of the Association. Since then he has visited several towns on the line of the Denseutrants canal, many of the import

then he has visited several towns on the line of the Pennsylvania canal, many of the impor-tant commercial towns in Ohio, and also Madi-son and New Albany in Indiana. The Means Emyloyed have been preaching on the importance of the sanctification of the Sabbath, and of affording the means of grace to the boatmen; holding public meetings in which the subject has been freely discussed, and the sentiments of these meetings expressed public meeting, that he had run flat boats fourteen years on the Ohio river, that he always tied up his host on the Sabhath-that he had never met with any accident, except that he once run his boat aground, so that it remained fast about two hours, and that he had never failed

The Success of these Efforts has thus far to be in market as soon as those that run on exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the cause. The memorials have been very numerously signed, as will be seen by reference to a subse-quent page. In a majority of the towns where Capt. B. runs a canal boat from Columbu Ohio, to Cleveland. He says that boats fre-

quently leave columbus on Saturday night, while he remains till Monday morning, and that he seldom fails to pass them before they arrive an expression of opinion has been solicited, seven eighths of the mercantile men have in this at Cleaveland. Several western merchants manner readily recognized their obligations to observe the Sabbath of the Lord. Several western merchants Philadelohia in a six day line the last several Philadelphia in a six day line the last season, nd that they never had

E PRESBYTER A

the auxiliaries indebied pay for the occast they have ordered. Stereotype plates have been prepared for a bourgeois Bible, and also for the New Testa-ment, and the book of Psalms, in raised letters, for the use of the blind. These latter plates have been prepared in Boston, under the direc-tion of Dr. Samuel G. Howe. They have been puteriod, with examidentials extreme but will

tion of Dr. Samuel G. Howe. They have been attended with considerable expense, but will last for many years. The unhappy condition of those for whom the work is designed, made the duty of the Board very plain. The board have unanimously decided that they will print no more Bibles or Testaments translated from the Vulgate. The plates on hand of the Spanish Bible, and those for a French and a Portuguese Roman Citholic Tes-tament, are to be sold for type metal. Plates for a new Spanish Protestam Testament have been ordered, and hooks from them will be ready for delivery in a few months. The rea-sons for this measure will be found in the report when published.

when published.

Then travelling agents have been employed all the year, and four more for a part of the time. These agencies are attended with expense, yet they are not employed, when there is evidence that the Bible cause will be sustained without them. Experience of a quarter of a century has convinced the Board of their great import

Other grants, mostly in English, French, and German, have been made for Texas, Hayti, Havre in France, Bremerhaven, in Germany, for missions in West Africa, Ceylon, Madras, and Sandwich Islands. Moneys have been paid as follows, for pre-

paring and circulating the Scriptures abroad : For France, \$500 And a start of a 12 For Sweden. 1500 For Russia and Finland, 1000 For Ceylon, -200 For Madras, 1000 For Madura, - 1000 For Northern India, 2500 For Orissa, - - - - Eor Sandwich Islands, -100 2000

For Greece, Turkey, Syna, &c. 2499 These sums are payme to but in part of what has been appropriated, and which is all wanted; \$30,000 at least of what has been recently called for and conditionally promised, remains un-paid, while new calls for the coming year bepaid, while new calls for the coming year be-gin already to arrive. The managers have done the best they could with the means pro-vided, looking at the claims both of the home and the foreign field. They would be grateful that so much has been effected, and m vite their fellow labourers to enter on a new year with increased faith, zeal, perseverance and prayer.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society held its sinteenth shower t the Broadway Tabernacle on the evening o Wednesday the 11th inst., Henry Dwight, Esq., of Geneva, President of the Society, occupied the chair. The exercises were commenwith prayer, by Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorches-ter; after which Jasper Corning, Esq., Treasur-er of the society, presented his Annual Report. forty per cent. on the amount approprinted in aid of feeble churshes, is paid back by them du-ring the year, into the different channels of against those who neglect this solemn duty, the tenth chapter, and twenty-fifth verse of the prophet Jacomiah. There the Lord has declared

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The anniversary was held in the Middl Dutch Church on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst.; Anson G. Phelps, Esq. presiding. A portion of the Scripture was read by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Orden of White Ogden of Whitesborough. Moses Allen, Esq., Treasurer, read a re

from which it appeared that the receipts of the society for the year had been \$8856.52, and 39998.68. he expenditures

The report of the Executive Committee was read by Rev. Dr. Cone. Addresses were made by Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., William L. Stone, Rev. Dr. Cone, and Mr. Gurley, corresponding secretary of the parent society, who had just arrived from Washington. The meeting throughout was full of interest. Mr. Gurley spoke for half or three quarters of an hour, without wea-rying the audience, although so late in the eve-

He stated that the applications of co persons for the menns of emigration to Liberia were very numerous and pressing. Most of them were emancipated slaves, or persons who were to be emancipated on condition of removal. A large number from Kentucky and other laces were now at Norfolk, and were in a few lays to embark for the Colony. Mr. Garley represented the society as in ur-

gent need of money, to aid in defraying the expenses of this expedition, and of other expeditions which ought soon to follow—remarked that the Colonization Convention recently held at Wash ington, and which continued in session several days, was, in his view, the most important meeting in reference to the interests of African Colonization, which has ever been held.

Several distinguished members of Congre ook a prominent part in its proceedings, and leclared their determination to bring before Congress, and to urge upon its adoption, a motio to extend to the African Colonies adequate proection and aid. The house that evening was nearly filled, no

withstanding the Home Missionary Society met at the same hour in the Tabernacle.—Journal of Commerce.

For the Presbyterian ON FAMILY PRAYER.

Our excellent Catechism defines prayer to be an offering up of our desires to God, for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thank-ful acknowledgment of his mercies." We have here five very important points, which ought to be considered by every one, who approaches the throne of grace. The first is that prayer is the offering up of our desires to God. God alone is to be worshipped, and to him all flesh should come. "Look unto me, and be ye saved all the ends of the earth : for I am God, and there is none else." Isa. xly. 22. "Trust in

him at all times ye people: pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us." Psa. Ixii. 8. "Hearken unto the voice of my cry, my King, and my God, for unto thee will I pray. der to the Lord for all his benefits toward me,

My voice shall thou hear in the morning O Lord: in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up." Psa. v. 2, 8-"Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and

that call not on his name. The duty and necessity of preyer is so reasonable and so co-insident with the p injunctions of the word of God, that it so need no

his wicked deeds: Can the family alter or a throne of this world, and remembering only so much of their mutual relation to each other as may for serve to unite them more closely in supplica-tion, and confession of guilt to their common the base before the resence and the serve to unite them more closely in supplica-tion, and confession of guilt to their common the base before the resence and the family alter, or a throne of the same level on their knees before this may the same level on the resence and the servent, all meet on the same level on their knees before the same level on the broker of a nu-merous and respected family, who has never bent his kneet at the family alter, or a throne of grace; who is living without either the love or fear of God in his heart. He may have fear, but it is the fear of the condemned eriminal, who knows that be must shortly appear before this incensed Judge, to receive the just reward of his wicked deeds: Can the family of such a father, be taught in the fear and admonition of the Lord ? Can his children be blessed, on whom he has never invoked a heavenly blessing ? Yes they can, for God's hand is not shortened thit it cannot save; but alas, experience proves thing

we have hought to approach of evil. Their house is a little sanctuary, a Bethel, where God is honoured where he

dwells, and which he will protect and preserve when the storm of vengeance lays in ruins the stately temples of ages, and when the blighting curse of his dishonoured law consumes the strength and the glory of the most flourishing To be set in families is a special mark of the kindness of God, which calls for special ac-

Whole No. 587.

STURDAR

itil

red, and that a few

sing of heaven, upon the dear has given you? My sged re eed no express appointment, to prove its im-

Father, and God, and Redeemer. Such a scene, and such an occasion must kindle holy zeal in the most languid botom, and communicate warmth and spirit to the coldest heart. The the chamber of the dying Christian the scene is "privileged beyond the common lot." The Most High will not disdain to visit such an as-

Most High will not disdain to visit such an assembly. "I will dwell in them and walk in them, and they shall be my people, and I will be their God." 2 Cor. vi. 16. Them that honour me, I will honour. Where this holy and heavenly privilege is enjoyed in its real spirit, peace and order reign. And the family that horder is spent in the most indifferent manner. No ray of heavenly joy cheers the sad soul, all is the young plants, and their daughters be like the polished corners of the temple. A family that lives without offering any regular tribute of praise to God in whom they live move and have their being, is indeed in a defenceless and exposed situation. They may be said, without any breach of Christian charity, to be in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity, without any breach of Christian charity, to be in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity, without any breach of christian charity, to be in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity, without any breach of christian charity, to be in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity, without any breach of Christian charity, to be in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity, without any breach of christian charity, to be in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity, without any breach of christian charity, to be in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity, without any breach of christian charity, to be in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity. The members can have no feeling of safety and comfort arising from a consciousness of poscomfort arising from a consciousness of pos-sessing the divine favour and protection. They must be either insensible to the dangers that every where surround them, and which often every where surround them, and which often burst upon the heads of offenders less guilty than themselves and sweep away from the earth families, and cities, and nations, great and fair and prosperous, or they must be agitated with perpetual and lively and increasing uncasiness. The household that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the wings of him that is the Almighty, and can

May God give every parent, to know how responsible is his situation in regard to his off-spring, so that when that dread day arrives, for which all other days were made, he and his beloved children, may meet, no wanderer lost, a family in heaven. M. K. S.

FORBICS ITEMS.

SANCITY, AUSTERITY, AND LEARNING, THREE CLOARS OF HERESIARCHS.—The rules of man-ners which MARCION presented to his folwere which hardona presents containing an average a second of all external comforts of the me of wine, flesh, and of all external comforts of the Notwithstanding the rigour of this severe dis-"Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Matt. iv. 10. We are to present our desires to God, for he only can answer our prayers, by giving the things which we pray for, and stand in need of. "The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him. He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him: he also will hear their cry and save them." his brethren by the extent of his fame and th

multitude of his followers. MONTANUS added to the laws of the Gospel many austere decisions

His name was called Jesus because be shall save his people from their sins." And, suys Paul, he gave himself for us, that he might re-deem us from all iniquity, and purify to him-self, a peculiar people, zealous of good works. The last evidence of sincere love which I shall mention is, that it ever prompts and in-clines the person who feels it to seek the hon-our and promote the prosperity of the person beour and promote the prosperity of the person be-loved. And conversely, will cause grief and pain, when the object of our affection is dishon-

Now the essential glory of God cannot be in research for it is infinite : nor can we wish him be more independent, more wise, more powerfu or more blessed than He is; for in all these re spects He is infinite; but as to the manifesta-tion of his attributes, this may be more or less perfect, and to promote this declarative glory is the highest aim which any creature, however exalted, can entertain. For this very purpose were raticnal creatures formed. And as God's chief glory is his moral character, therefore to chief glory is his moral character, therefore to celebrate, to make known and to glorify his mercy, his long-suffering, and also his holiness, justice, and truth is the lighest end at which any creature can aim; and that there might be creatures capable of rendering him a tribute of honour and praise, on this account, he has en-dowed them not only with reason, but with a moral faculty; so that they are capable of per-ciping and approximations the moral excellency of oral faculty; so that they are capable of per-ving and appreciating the moral excellency of divine character. Holy beings delight in econtemplation of the glory of God, and find in happiness in loving, admiring, and prais-guis superlative excellence. And as soon as a love of God is restored to the soul of man, is immediately impelled by this constraining; this to make the glory of God the first and ief object of his pursuit. As certainly as the ignetic needle, when left at liberty, will point the roles on surger will the heart of man,

he poles, so surely will the beart of man, hed by Divine grace, direct itself to seek glory of God, its Creator and Redeemer. by extraneous forces, be drawn aside noment, but its struggles to disengage it-om these, and feels that it is not in its roper position until it regains its natural di-ection. Every soul born from above as na-urally ascends to God in desire and delight. id zeal for his glory, as the sparks fly upward d seak a conjunction with kindred fire. And when the love of Christ is in constant, live ent live

There has been great unanimity of action among good men of every denomination, and of almost every occupation. Clergymen, merchants, boat proprietors, and boatmen, have ooked upon our plan of operations as unexceptionable and practicable; and very many ave given their hearty co-operation. has, also, been an almost entire absence of oposition from any quarter. This is the more emarkable, as the obligation to keep holy the Sabbath day has been enforced, not only from the pulpit, and in the public meeting, but in the cabins of steam and canal boats. In these things we cannot fail to see, and would not fail to acknowledge the hand of God.

and the sentiments of these meetings expressed through published resolutions; and in most

laces memorials have been circulated among

nerchants, millers, and manufacturers, recon

mending an entire cessation of the transporta

tion of merchandize on the Sabb

The proprietors of several lines on the Ohio canal have determined not to run on the Sab-

On the western section of the Pennsylvania canal, nearly all the boats are laid by on that day, and the practice is fast gaining favour with boat proprietors and boatmen on the east side of the mountain. The success of one of he large lines, that adopted this practice strictly he last year, is a sufficient demonstration o its feasibility. This release from Sabbath labour of the me

mployed on the transportation boats, has devolved an additional responsibility on the Chris-tian community to endeavour to bring them under the influence of the means of grace. We trust this responsibility will be cheerfully and promptly met. The spiritual interests of the batmen have been too long neglected. They have felt it. The community have reaped th bitter fruits of that neglect.

The plan which this Association the appointment of committees in each of the towns along our canals, consisting of one from each evangelical church, to visit the boats on Sabbath morning, and invite the boatmen to at-tend meeting—thus assuring them that they

re welcome to our churches. In addition to this, it is proposed to emplo ssionaries, who shall spend the six days of he weeks on the boats, exerting such religious influence upon the boatmen as may be in their power, and on the Sabbath they will stop at some town, and aid the committees in the dis-charge of their duties. Similar labours have been performed with great success on the New York canals during the last two years. May we not hope for equally favourable re the canals in Pennsylvania and Ohio?

The Society would now invite the attention of merchants and of the proprietors of all trans-ortation lines, to some of the reasons which headd in our indexed of the reasons which should, in our judgment, induce a general ces-sation of Sabbath labour on our lines of internal inication.

1. The system that has hitherto prevailed eprives the labourers on our inland commun bath—a privilege of resting on the Sab-bath—a privilege that we hold most dear. It is also a *right*, claimed for man and for the laouring beast, by the authority of the Suprem Lawgiver of the universe. 2. The system of Sabbath labour is highly

njurious to the morals of those employed. No

• Previous to the organization of the Associa-tion, the Rev. O. S. Powell, then acting as agent of the American Bethel Society, came to the city, and after conference with many clergymen and commer-cial men, a public meeting was held in the Union Methodist Church in Fourth street. The assembly Methodist Church in Fourth street. The ass was large, and embodied much of the mora

as large, and nee of the city. Encouraged by the demonstrations of feeling that meeting, and urged by the importance of su a Society in this conmercial emportum, the frier a Society in this conmercial emportum, the frier

a shorter period 5. It is our deliberate conviction that our nation is suffering the judgments of God for the violation of the Sabbath. It has been well said, "That they who war against the command-ments of God, war against the Providence of God." We feel assured that every believer in the particulation of the same state of the same show

the Bible as a revelation from God, who is also an attentive reader, must be impressed with the conviction, that his righteous displeasure will rest upon us, as a people, so long as we con tinue thus openly to disregard his authority. And we do most earnestly inquire whether his Providence does not at this time indicate an

urgent necessity of giving the rest of the Sabbath to those who have long been deprived of In conclusion, we commend our agent an missionaries to the confidence and patronage of the friends of the Sabbath, with our prayers that all engaged in this work may be deeply imbued with the spirit of that gospel which is peace and righteousness, and that His blessing may rest hands. on our efforts, who has said, " Remember the

Sabbath day to keep it Holy." AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

stated that

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Ameri-can Bible Society was held in the Broadway vances, during the year, that have no parallel

Tabernacle on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The President, Hon. John Cotton Smith, took the chair, and the meeting was opened by read-ing of the 96th Psalm, by the Rev. Dr. Carna-

an, President of Princeton College. The venerable President addressed the ciety for a few moments, congratulating it on the great amount of good it had accomplished during the year; and expressing gratitude to the God of the Bible for his constant smiles the God of the Blue for his constant smiles. He mentioned with high gratification the fact that the Secretary of the Navy had ordered the

New York, recommending the use of the New Testament in common schools. He vindicated King James's version of the Scriptures, and de-testament in common schools. He vindicated precated with great earnestness any attempts to alter and amend it. He arged the necessity of which exceeds the number added the last year guarding it with special care against corrup-

Joseph Hyde, Esq., the assistant trea then read his report as treasurer. The receipts of the year are \$134,357.08, being an increase of \$15,496.67 over those of the previous year The disbursements have been \$138,649.70 leaving the society in debt to the Treasure \$5292.62.

The Rev. J. C. Brigham, the corresponding secretary, read an abstract of the annual report of the Board of Managers, from which we learn

In the course of the year two Vice-Presiden have died, Joseph Nourse, Esq., of the District of Columbia; and Hon. Jesse L. Holman, of Indiana. Also, one Manager, Samuel Parso Esq., New York, of the Society of Friends.

New Life Directors, arrest began New Life Members, 503 New Auxiliary Societies formed, 67

This number of Auxiliaries is more that

three times as large as that of the previous year. Most of them are formed in the new States, one in Texas, and one at the Sandwich The number of Bibles printed is 104,000. th number of Testaments 172,000, making a total

of 276,000 copies. The number of Bibles and Testaments

last year had been \$95,291.43, and that the Psa. cxlv. 18. 19. The second point is, that prayer is to

liabilities of the society for the same year were \$107,085.89. Of their liabilities, \$98,999.36 have been paid ; leaving \$12,785.75 still due to the labourers who have performed their service, and toward cancelling which there remains in the treasury a balance only of \$991.29.

The receipts for this year are \$7050.30 greater than those of the preceding. The amount received in payment of legacies during ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us. And if we know that he hear us, whatso ever we ask we know that we have the petithe year is \$12,423.42, exceeding the amount ions that we desired of him." 1 John v. 14, received from similar sources the preceding 15. The things which we may pray for, are those which are agreeable unto God's revealed year, by \$7327.23.

We enter upon a new year with an incre will in his word, such as the pardon of our sins, amount, \$12,785, already due to the mission aries, with an increased amount, \$35,549.63 the supplies of his heavenly grace, eternal life of pledges to be redeemed, with a hundred and and glory hereafter; also whatever temporal good things we stand in need of, and all those one more missionaries to be sustained, with a work before us greatly augmented by what we hings which he has promised in his covenant have failed the past year to do, and by the rainto us.

The third point, prayer is to be offered to pidity with which it every year grows upon our God only in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my The report of the executive committee was

name, he will give it you." John xvi. 23 .read by Rev. Milton Badger, one of the secre-Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that taries for correspondence. In this report it was will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask any thing in my name I will do it." John xiv. 13, 14. To pray unto

"The cause of temperance, in connexion with God in the name of Christ, is not barely to mention the name of Christ in our supplicathe history of the Society's operations. Not less than 134,000 souls are pledged ions, but it is by faith to mention his name. depending upon Christ alone for admittance and entire abstinence from every thing that can in-

oxicate, in the communities which have been dience, and a gracious return unto our requests blessed by the labours of the missionaries. In whom we have boldness and access with Seldom has it been our privilege to speak of a larger number of revivals, in connection with onfidence by the faith of him." Eph. iii. 12.

the missionary stations, and those of more in-terest and power than have been enjoyed the The fourth point, prayer is to be offered to God with confession of our sins. In all our approaches to the throne of grace we should past year, especially in the last half year. Many of these revivals are still in progress, and the results cannot be told. In one hundred and nine congregations, however, we are able to make confession of our original and ac-tual sins: of omission and commission, in thought, word, and deed, acknowledging at the chest of each seaman in the service to be sup-plied with a copy of the word of God; and also the circular of the Secretary of State of hopeful conversions, reported by two hundred by tw same time our desert of temporal, spirital, and

ged my sin unto thee, and mine iniquity have not hid." Psa. xxxii. 5. "Against thee, thee only have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight. Behold I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." Psalm li. 4, 5. "O Lord to us belongeth confusion of face, by eight hundred and ninety-six. because we have sinned against thee. I prayed

anto the Lord my God, and made my confes-The whole number of missionari mission during the year is seven hundred and sion." Dan, ix. 4, 8. In praver we ought to ninety-one, being one hundred and one more than were in the service of the society the preconfess our sins humbly, fully, freely, with grief for them, and hatred of them with full purpose and full resolution in the strength of the Lord, ceding year, and five more than the largest number which the society has ever before had not to return again to the practice of them. The fifth point, prayer is to be offered to God with thankful acknowledgment of his merin commission on the American field, in any

one year since its organization. Of the missionaries reported, five hundred and forty-eight were in commission at the be-ginning of the year, and two hundred and forcies-temporal and spiritual here, and the pro-mises of life and happiness in the other world. In every thing by prayer and supplication ty-three have been since appointed. The locations of the missionaries are in with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." Phil, iv. 6.

wenty-three different States and Territories, in Upper and Lower Canada, and in Texas.

Having briefly shown how prayer ought to be offered to our Father in heaven—I next pro-pose to consider the obligation, and the privi-lege, of family devotion. The number of congregations and missionary districts is nine hundred and eighty-seven, ex-

and twenty-five; and the amount of labour per-formed is equal to five hundred and ninety-four vers, being ninety three present of the years, being ninety-three years of labour more than were reported at the last anniversary, and thirty years more than have ever before been stowed by God himself upon the patriarch

thirty years more than have ever before been reported in a single year. The amount contributed to various benevo-lent objects, by two hundred and eigty-eight congregations—the whole number from which we have reports on this subject—is \$14,476.69, verifying the statements of former years, that we have also an awful judgment pronounced

at the family altar. expect that inward assurance of his salvation which the Holy Spirit of God seals upon the

fered to God only for things agreeable to his hearts of all believers in Christ Jesus, for it is will. We are not to pray for the fulfilling of only to those who diligently and fully follow the Lord that he will take of the things that are any sinful desires. "Ye ask and receive not cause ye ask amiss, that ye may consume Christ's to show unto them. To the humble upon your lusts." James iv. 3. "And this is and sincere seekers of his face in prayer, will he confidence that we have in him, that if we he reveal his holy covenant.

How different the aspect which the reverse When a father of a famihis picture presents. ly, in any Christian and enlightened country. neglects the duties of his station, and especially the duty of worshipping of God in the presence of his household, it may be affirmed with perfect truth, that he acts the part of an enemy to his the blood of the poor innocents that God has committed to his training for immortality, promotes the progress and dissemination of igno-rance and infidelity, and hastens the downfall of

that public society or nation of which he forms a part. God generally blesses the use of law ful and appointed means for the accomplishme of any purpose. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it, is a saying of the wisest of men, the soundness of which is amply justified by daily observation and experience.

We might here advert to the encourageme which fathers and mothers have to pray from the efficacy of prayer. Abraham, Job, Joshua, David, Solomon, Asa, Hezekiah, and Josiah, not to mention others, who are without number ccess unto God in prayer, for acceptance, auin the Scriptures, did not reckon it an unprofitable or an unsuitable office to pray in the name and for the benefit of their families, and of the people over whom they were placed as fathers and rulers. Daniel, Ezra, and Nehemiah were eminently endowed with a pious spirit, which found its rest and natural vent in prayer to God with their afflicted brethren, for their people and nation.

To pass over the accounts given of the do nestic worship of the primitive Christians, and to descend more immediately to modern times, it may be observed, that the most excellent men in every country, have raised their voice in favour of the importance of family worship. In Burnet's Life of Sir Matthew Hale, we find this

passage, "He used constantly to worship God in his family, performing it always himself, if there were no clergyman present." Mr. Cecil also informs us that Mr. Bacon was a bright ornament to his family, animated by a spirit of deep devotion, his family dwelt in a house of

daily prayer and spiritual instruction. Bu why multiply examples? Where is the pious father, that does not offer on the family altar the evening and morning sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving?

you of that class which rise up early, and sit up late, and whose aspirations never ascend to their Father in heaven? Or are you of that class who him with a hen: which gained that saint pray without ceasing? These are vital questions, and it becomes you to be able to answer them satisfactorily as in the sight of God. You must adorers .- Mag Brit., vol. ii. p. 1081.

answer them now or when you come to deliver up your soul to God who gave it. When this dread hour arrives it may be too late. Pause DOMINION.—The religion, which in its doctrines and usages, is the most superstituous, will be the one that throws the greatest authority into the hands of the clergy. As well the mummeries as the solemnities of an elaborate superstition dread hour arrives it may be too late. Pause then, now is the accepted time. Now, this very moment search your heart, and see if it is right in the sight of God, in this respect. If you have lived in the utter neglect of this important duty to yourself and to your family, be negli-gent no longer. Perhaps you are aged. The hoary head, the wrinkled brow, and the falter-ing step, may tell that your days are nearly

inculcated the necessity of multiplying fasts and condemned all care of the body. MANES and condemned all care of the body. MANES, or MANICHECS, was by birth a Persian; his genius was vigorous and sublime, but redundant and ungoverned. Many were deceived by the eloquence of this enthusiast, by the gravity of his countenance, and the innocency and sim-plicity of his manners. He divided his disci-ales into two elements the subject the subject to the subject to be a ples into two classes—the perfect, or the vict; and the imperfect, or the hearers. The elect were obliged to a rigorous and *entire abstinence* from flesh, eggs, milk; fish, wine, &c., and to truth, that he acts the part of an enemy to his fumily, to his country, to his species, and to his God. His conduct entails upon him the guilt of the barrow of the sharpest penury, nourish-ing their shrivelled and emaciated bodies with bread, herbs, pulse, and melons. The sect of the HIERACITES was formed in Egypt, by Hierar, distinguished eminently by his exten-sive learning, and venerable air of ameisti and virtue—Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. vol. i. pp. 177, 179, 185, 193, 240, 245, 246. THE CHARACTER OF THE POPES IN FORMER TIMES.—Very many, not only of the clergy, but even of their Popes, have been notable magi-cians and socerers; so that very many of the miracles in the Church of Rome have been the

operations and illusions of the devil. Even in their own writers there are recorded, as known magicians and sorcerers, above twenty Popes. This happened often, especially about those times wherein Anti-christ in the Papacy was in a manner come to its full growth; that is to say, in Sylvester II, and Gregory VII., and all the Popes between them, who were a sort of in-famous sorcerers. We need not doubt, but as themselves were magicians and sorcerers, so their signs and wonders (2 Thes. ii. 9.) were wrought by the power of the devil.—Bishop Downham on Ansi-christ, p. 169.

RELIGION, FIRST MISREPRESENTED. THEN BE. JECTED. - How common it is for men, first to throw dirt in the face of religion, and then per

suade themselves it is its natural complex they represent it to themselves in a shape i pleasing to them; and then bring that as a plea why they give it no better em Bishop Stillingfleet.

HOW TO ESTIMATE TRUE RELIGION .- Value and measure true religion, not by the uncertain measures of the world, but by the infallible dictates of God himself in his sacred oracles .-Idem.

THE PAGANIZED SAINTS OF POPERY .- The church of this town (Otford, Kent) is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and there is a fair annually kept here, though no market-town, upon that saint's day; for this saint was in Popish times

in high esteem here: for it was in Popish times woman, upon her first conception, desired to have a male child, if she offered St. Bartholo-mew a cock chick. Reader which class do you belong to? mew a cock-chicken, she infallibly had one and if she wished for a girl, she must presen

SUPERSTITION FAVOURABLE TO PRIESTLY

THE PRESBY SATURDAY, MAY 21. Three Dollars if paid within six a

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GENERAL ASSERBLY .- The General Ass bly of the Presbyterian Church in the Unit menced its annual meetes of America com on Thursday last, 19th of May, at eleve ock, A. M., in the Seventh Presbyteria by a sermon from the Rev. R. J. Bre , D. D., the Moderator of the last Assem from 2d Thessalonians i. 12.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Nashville, Ten ce, was elected Ma The Rev. Willis Lord, of Philadelphia, Ter

porary Clerk. manent and Stated Clerks

mittee of Commissions, reporte ine Con hundred and forty members pres

ANNUAL SERMON ON FOREIGN MISSIONS. The Annual Sermon before the Board of For in Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will by the Rev. William D. Snodrass, D.D., in the Second Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Cuyler's,) Seventh, above Marke street, Philadelphia, on To-morrow (Sabbath,) evening, 22d inst., at a quarter before eight o'clock.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS .- The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church commenced on Tuesday last, 17th instant, in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian church, Phila in. (Rev. Dr. Cuyler's.) The Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, the President of the Board, in the chair ; the Rev. Dr. Krebs, of New York. Recording Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Rev. John C. Lowrie, Assistant Secretary. The Annual Report was read by Walter Lowrie, Esg., Corresponding Secretary, which contained pleasing evidence of the healthful activity of Presbyterian Missions. The Board has erected the standard of the Gospel in Northern India, China, Siam, Africa, and among the American aborigines. An allusion was made to the massacre of the English troops at Affghanistan, and the bearing which the resistance to the British authority might have on the Indian missions; and it was concluded that no danger was to be apprehend ed from the general prevalence of a spirit which might wish to overthrow the authority of the British in their present Indian possessions. The report, with an accompanying memorial to the General Assembly, was divided into several portions, and committed to various committees The Treasurer's Report exhibits an excess of expenditures over the receipts of about eight

hundred dollars; the former being about sixtyone thousand dollars, and the latter about sixty thousand dollars. It appeared from the report, that the contributions this year have been some what less than those of the preceding year.

TIME OF DIVINE SERVICE .- The time truth as it is in Josus. They are safe if they meeting for public worship is the churches in Philadelphia, is as follows: morning, ten have the truth, in despite of the human inventions which have been grafted on their form of o'clock; afternoon, half-past three o'clock; evening, quarter before eight o'clock. Another sentiment expressed by the Record,

THE PRESBYTERIAN.

As we have said be set up Laud, as a model for a Christian bishop! fore, this can be done with perfect charity for in hers, and that it should be done we have no

ond, It would be the fliest thing imagi BE COURTEOUS.—This simple scriptural pre-cept, if carried out generally into practice, would be paid to be amount of human happi-paid the Church? The Tractarians canonize Laud, of the name, to edit a paper, which for most part favoured Episcopacy, with the hope of being able now and then to oppose high

ness, which does not so much consist in great things as it is compounded of little things Wealth, high station, political distinction, and Third. The truth of the sverment is de things of a similar nature, have no power, as trast could not be furnished than that which

by the editor, and is not proved by his oppo- the history of the world shows, to tranquillize the feelings, and inspire the soul with hope; nay, the possessor of them all may be utterly Erasmus was a wily courtier, who in all things We have been amused to see the eagerness wretched. On the contrary, happiness may be studied his own ease and reputation ; the one with which this conjectural discovery has been reiterated by the press in this country, sympa- resident where these are all absent. A sincere thizing with the Oxford Tracts. That an Epis- friend, an obedient child, an affectionate hus- exclusively, being taught it by the Holy Ghost ; copal paper should venture to affirm that a man band or wife, are incomparably more potent in the other, although he was persuaded of the night belong to the true Church of Christ, and promoting the true enjoyment of life. In ac- corruptions of the papacy, yet had no proper yet not believe in the divine right of diocesan cordance with this general principle, we find understanding of the great doctrines of the Re-Episcopacy, was truly alarming, but the mys- much unhappiness in the world which is the re- formation, and evinced in his whole life that tery is unravelled, and Episcopacy wonderfully sult of mere unkindness. A man might endure they had made no saving impression on his relieved, by conjecturally attributing this latithe pain of a broken limb with more fortitude tudinarian sentiment to a Presbyterian disguis- than an unkind remark from a supposed friend; erroneous, and while he seemed to admit the doced in Episcopal robes! We commend the de- a blow would in many cases be less difficult to vice, and suggest that when ever a sound sen- bear than a contemptuous look or word. How Freedom of the Will, his arguments all evidently of their own hearts than they had ever taught timent is uttered in the established Church, its many are chagrined, and have their happiness are designed to prove that man himself is the author should be forthwith denounced as a destroyed for days together, by the incivility

Presbyterian in disguise. or supercilious treatment of others! Feuds This whole matter is ably reviewed by the arise, the most irreconcilable alienations occur Episcopal Recorder of Philadelphia, and it con- from causes thus apparently trivial; whereas placid Erasmus, that he lost his temper, and clusively shows that if the editor of the Record on the contrary, love may be perpetuated, is to be cast aside as a Presbyterian, for the ut- friendship won, and the comfort of all around D'Aubigne remarks: "Erasmus was conquerpromoted, by a kind, friendly, and courteous ed. Moderation had, till this occasion, been his terance of liberal sentiments on Church order,

certain prelates of no small fame must share the same fate. The Church Chronicle of New Haven, takes the opposite side, from which we quote a single passage. It is as follows: gain their good will, but you will be a benefac-

mable for a Pre

churchism, by arguments derived

brightest luminaries of that Church.

"The editor of the Record, upon his own which will increase their enjoyment. Why Reformer of barbarism, falsehood, and blaspheresponsibility, takes a position that is point blank opposed to the articles of the Church, should not all aim at this? May it not be my: The philosopher even ventured on prowhen he says that 'it is the truth that makes mutually advantageous? Will not the cour- phecy: 'I predict,' said he, ' that no name unthe Church, and not any ' form of administrateous be courteously treated? And is there der heaven will hereafter be more execrated tion,' that ' where the truth is, there is the not a reason for this, in a world where at the than Luther's.' The Jubilee of 1817, has re-Church, whatever may be its discipline.' So say the transcendentalists, and those who re-ject every form of organization. But this is not Church doctrine. Nay, it is not even orbest our share of happiness is small, which we plied to this prophecy, after a lapse of three cencannot afford foolishly to throw away? The ex- turies, by the enthusiasm and acclamations of hodox Presbyterianism.' mple of the blessed Jesus who smiled benig-

It is for the utterance of such a sentiment as nantly on the unworthy, who showed an inte this, that the editor of the Record is to be unrest in their welfare, who spoke kindly, and churched, and sent out upon the broad world acted benevolently, should be all powerful with without even a certificate of character as "an his followers.

orthodox Presbyterian!" He says that it is LANE SEMINARY .- A letter from Dr. Beech-"the truth that makes the Church," but Episcopacy says it is the "administration and net er, published in the Connecticut Congregational the truth !" Now without bringing our charac-Observer, contains a strong appeal for Lane ter for orthodoxy into suspicion, we hope we Seminary. We quote a paragraph: may be permitted to say, that truth has more to

" Our Seminary has already helped into the do in constituting the Church than any form of ministry between eighty and ninety young men with few exceptions they settle at the Westadministration. Truth makes the Church, a in feeble churches-on small salaries-work form of administration may make a Church, or hard, and have revivals, and are soon surround give to it its denominational distinction. We ed by large churches, and blessed with a com recognize all as members of the true Church of petent support, and act as missionaries to or ganize and multiply new churches around them Jesus Christ, who embrace the truth as it is in Our endowments and professorships, buildings, Jesus, and those who deny them membership, library and lands, surpass any other Seminary do it at their peril. While we believe the form out Andover, and want only students to supply of administration adopted by Presbyterians, to West with ministers, and eighty dollars pe year to cover the whole expense of each bene ficiary. Thus aided, we might send out be incomparably superior, as well as more scriptural, than that which is the boast of Episcopastream of sixty or seventy ministers a year, lians, yet we recognize the membership of all which would soon decide the evangelical cha-racter and glorious destiny of the West." in that communion who love and practise the

If Lane Seminary is to operate on independ nt ground, and build up churches imbued with the Old Testament in a similar manner. the New-school doctrines, in places not hithert occupied, its action will be legitimate; but if, to

the neglect of destitute neighbourhoods, and without regard to the prevailing heresies of the

lors, shoemakers, and weavers, so that the boys already make and mend their own clothes and shoes, and weave the cloth for their shirts, In what a strong, and beautifully contrasted light does the gentle, mesk, and holy Archbish-op Leighton appear with this picture, the son of the very man upon whom Laud wreaked his cannibal rage! Which is the model for a Chris-tian Bishop, the fierce, ambitious, bloody Laud, or the wild celf-shared heavenly.minded shoes, and weave the cloth for their shirts, Then the Lord has seemed to bless the mechan-ical part of the establishment; but he has in a special manner smiled upon the spiritual care bestowed upon these poor children. In a country like ours, where the education of the poore classes in general has been hitherto so much while they disparage Leighton.

neglected, even when they have their natural guardians, you can easily imagine that the state of orphans must be very deplorable, both temof orphans must be very porally and spiritually; and the value of orphan asylums under a good direction increases in proportion to the need of them. The care bestowed upon the children at Sa-LUTHER AND ERASMUS .- A stronger con these two names suggest. Luther was an ar-

home. Besides, there are work-shops for tai-

dent lover and impetuous defender of the truth ; erdun may be appreciated by the effects that months since the Spirit of it produces : some months since the Spirit of the Lord seemed to breathe upon this house, and the conviction of their guilt and spiritual mise-ry was aroused in the hearts of several. One believed the truth heartily, and reposed on it day especially, when they had been listening to their master who read to them passages from all at the same time, and confessed their sins they all melted into tears, and confessed their sins with weeping and sobbing. Texts of the Scrip-tures came down upon their souls with over, whelming power; and the directors of the house, when had been called immediately to witness the more performance of a seat perhaps ouce in three or four pant of a seat perhaps ouce in three or four and to fasse the transformation is and fast, the indiheart. His views of the doctrines of grace were trine of free salvation, yet in his work on the them. The impression did not vanish, when the directors had withdrawn. The children great agent in his own salvation. Luther most triwere going to bed, and were quite alone, when umphantly refuted the time-serving philosopher. they were overheard using the same expression and his treatise had such an effect on the usually of their feelings. One or two of them prayed poured forth his feeble invectives. On this behaviour. Be kind to all, show a friendly re- strength ; and now this left him. Anger was gard for their welfare, never speak ill of them, the only weapon he could oppose to Luther's address them courteously, and you will not only energy. The wisdom of the philosopher, on this occasion, failed him. He replied publicly tor by exciting in their minds some feelings in his Hyperapistes, in which he accuses the The consequence was that all, or nearly all the clerical members of the body. boys began to seek diligently what they must do to be saved. All did not persevere; but several did; and a general impression of serious-ness remained. Among those who continued on their language. How did they practically o give proof of a real change of heart, by the interpret their own meaning? Directly in op change that has since been observable in their conduct, was a young boy who from his more position to the new opinion, and in perfect has savage, wicked, violent disposition, was a sort of scandal, and almost of terror to the rest. Oh! the power and mercy of God! The dithis paper to vindicate. The constitution of our church under which we now act was finally completed and ratified in 1788-fifty-four years ho are men of fervent piety, and ago. rectors.

much wisdom in the accomplishment of task, cultivate with paternal care these beginnings of conversion in the hearts of the poor children confided to their care by their fellow Can a single instance now be produced of an Christians.

of children of both sexes are preserved from vice, and taught the fear of the Lord; and may we not hope to see the most happy effects aris-

While the youngest part of the community are thus provided for, establishments of another character of Dr. Scott's Commentary is well known, and his practical observations appendnature are about being formed. A house of refuge is opened in a faubourg of Paris to receive ed to each chapter have been particularly esung women who by their immoral or irreguteemed by Christians. They are rich, spiritual, conduct have lost the esteem and confidence and edifying. The whole commentary, although of their fellow citizens; and, in the same house, excellent, does not gain access to every family sisters (sœurs de charité Protestante.) are preparing to fill up the various places that are openon account of its size, but this portion of it, beng on every side to receive them. This last ing portable, and cheap, is likely to have many stitution, which has been founded in Paris by ourchasers. We cannot recommend it too pastor Vermeil, is deeply interesting. The need f it is generally felt; for similar institutions trongly, as an aid to family worship. Whereyhave been founded also in Germany, and lately er the family altar is erected, the sacred text in n Switzerland. Such establishments belong connexion with these observations may be read only to a country where the spirit of the Goswith great profit, and we would advise all fampel begins to have free course, when Christia ilies to introduce this book into their social wornity has softened the hearts, and taught those who are under its benign influence, their duty ship, and have it read in course. We hope the towards their fellow-creatures, whose temporal and spiritual condition are so different. When publishers will have encouragement to publish asylums for the reception of the helpless, for hose who wish to turn from their evil ways, FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

ed that in regard to no point of ecclesinstical or-A few lines from the Prospectus on the subthe establishment of the sœurs de charite in Paris, wish to act: "Called to instruct. to pation of an active life, they will follow a reguphilanthropic institutions, which are tion, as well as the studies necessary to become and infirm. Their life must be essentially acafter many years of service, that for the handmaids of the Lord repose can be permitted,

public standards? There it is directed that egain, he should be inclined to consider his first public standards? There it is directed that each one who lays hands on the head of a min-ister in ordination, shall take him by the hand, when he rises from his knees, and shall say to bim, in these or equivalent words—"We give you the right hand of fellowship to take part of this ministry with us." Can a Ruling Elder use this language with either propriety or truth? this ministry with us." Can a Ruling Elder use this language with either propriety or truth? Surely not unless he bears the same office with the person whom he thus addresses. True, indeed, it is said, in our Form of Gov-

ernment, in the chapter on Ordination, that the newly ordained minister, on rising from his knees, shall be taken by the hand, by every knees, shall be taken by the hand, by every member of the Presbytery, with the repetition of the formula above prescribed. But who are members of the Presbytery in the evident sense of our book? No one, Mr Editor, is less dis-posed than the writer of these lines to under-value either the dignity or the importance of Ruling-Elders; but suppose any one were to ask another, when the Presbytery of Philadel-nbia was not in Session who ware its members? phia was not in Session, who were its members? ministerial character than the most thorough Would any one think of naming, in reply, any going fanatic could propose. And yet the whole the Bible, such a conviction of sin seized them, all at the same time, and almost suddenly, that roll? Are any others, properly speaking, at this flow from the doctrine concerning roll? Are any others, properly speaking, at this hour, members of that body, excepting the min-isters? The Elders who come in when the body it is proceedings, The fact is, if the principle be adopted, that

vidual is a member; but not an hour after it functions of the latter; then undoubtedly, one tables of our Presbyteries and Synods, who are the persons mentioned as members? The min-isters only, as every one knows.—I cannot ques-tion, then, that in this strict sense we are to unof their feelings. One or two of them prayed with a degree of fervour and fluency unusual even with advanced Christians. We all thought at the time that this was the most remarkable, or one of the most remarkable instances, though on a very limited scale, of the effusion of the Spirit of God, which had taken place in France; and it was observed, I remember, that this might give us some idea of the extraordinary manifestations that had been recorded in the account of the religious revivals in America. tion, then, that in this strict sense we are to unfeely evident that the more entirely distinct these offices are kept in fact, and in the popu-II. Further; the uniform practice of the vene

lar mind, the more likely will they be to able men who formed the constitution of our church, is a living and indubitable commentary

lar mind, the more likely will they be to an-swer the great purposes of their institution. The foregoing remarks are intended to show that the new doctrine and practice concerning the agency of Elders in ministerial ordination ought not to be adopted! To my mind, they are permony with the practice which it is the object of fectly conclusive. I think I see the derange-ment of much Presbyterian principle, and great practical mischief as likely to arise from the general adoption of the new theory. From that time to the present, how have

But this is not all. Suppose the invasic the venerable men who were concerned in the Presbyterian principles were less dangerous, and the practical mischief likely to ensue less seriformation of that Formulary, continued to act ous—is nothing due to the unity and harmony of the Church? We profess to be bound to Can a single instance now be produced of any be bound to We profess to of those men adopting or countenancing the new plan? If in the general title of members of the gether by the same Constitution as one compact homogeneous body. We consider it as a great advantage, that we all walk together by the same rules, and all speak the same thing; so Presbytery who were to lay on hands, and give the "right hand of fellowship," they meant to include Ruling Elders as well as ministers. that a Presbyterian minister or member would they not have acted accordingly ? How travelling from one Presbytery to another, finds can we account for it that such a construction was never thought of, either in theory or pracevery where the same doctrine, and the practice, and is every where at home in the enjoyment of the same usages. Is it discreet, then, for one or two Presbyteries, or a single Synod to introduce some usage different from the rest of the body, and thus to countenance dis happened that this new doctrine was never cord of feeling, and diversity of practice? Would it not be far more in accordance with Presbyterian principle, and in every respect better, when a Presbytery or Synod adopted the opinion that the general practice of the Church had been either defective or erroneous in regard to a particular point, to send an overture to the General Assembly bringing the matter in ques-tion under the notice of that Body, and propo-sing the desired alteration. The Assembly if it exception, for the last three hundred years. There is a kind of "common law," in ecclesi-astical as well as civil communities, equally bicding with that which is statutory and the transformed. This is

binding with that which is statutory; and to the only course in accordance with our ecclesi-astical system. The only course which can which, where it is clearly ascertainable, all lead to harmony and uniformity of practice; that harmony in order, as well as in doctrine, which is so desirable in every religious com-munity. Why will not our Kentucky friends prosecution of their new plan, circumstances may not now and then arise, which may render

tions, with an Introduction, by the Rev. Dr.

By these various institutions, a large number Alexander, of Princeton. The volume is printed in double columns, on good paper, and is ng from such causes ? illustrated by a number of engravings. The

> tice, by the men who formed the constitution and who, of course, were of all others mos competent to interpret its language? How has stumbled upon, until all those Fathers of the Church, with very few if any exceptions, were sleeping in their graves? Do the advocates of the new doctrine understand the constitution better than its framers? Or were those framers so weak, or so dishonest as to believe one thing, and practise another ? III. This reasoning will receive abundant con firmation if we examine what has been the practice of ALL PRESEVTERIAN CHURCHES, without exception, for the last three hundred years. There is a kind of "common law," in ecclesigood citizens implicitly bow, such a commo law, it is confidently believed, exists in respect are founded, nothing can be more necessary to the matter under consideration. It is believ-

than persons well instructed to govern them.

VALUABLE WORK,-Isuac Ashmead & Co. Philadelphia, have just published in one royal octavo volume of 532 pages, the text of the New Testament with Scott's Practical Observa-

the entire Protestant world,"

sive to the Chronicle, is "that there is no difan article in our paper of to-day, on the recent- ference in any essential matter between the ly litigated question of the right of Ruling El- Church of England and her sisters of the Reders to impose hands in ordination. Nothing formation." All we have to say to this is, woe to the Church of England if the opinion of that we have seen or heard has in the slightest degree shaken our confidence in the opinion Bishop Hall be not well founded. Essentially before expressed, that Ruling Elders have no to differ from the faith of the Reformation would right to participate in the ordination service of be tantamount to being out of the way of sala preaching Elder. We are sorry to see this vation.

novelty introduced which may possibly cause much distraction to the Church. The article of our correspondent is written with a full understanding of the question.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- A doubt has been suggested by one of our cotemporaries in relation to the views of Church extension, which we formally expressed, whether the spirit, if

on the authority of Bishop Hall, which is offen-

LICENTIATES .- The Editor of the Weekly excited, would really prove a blessing or not? Messenger of the German Reformed Church, The doubt must relate to the possible bad feelsays, in allusion to an article which appeared in ing with which such an enterprise might be the Presbyterian, in relation to probationers for conducted, and not to the enterprise itself. It the Gospel ministry, that the limited licensure will be admitted that sectarianism may influof candidates for a year has been the practice ence an individual whose heart is never warmof that Church, " and has been found, by long ed by the love of God, and who is never urged experience, to be a wise regulation."

We have another article on the same subneed not say, that such a spirit is irreligious, ject, in our paper of to-day, from another esteemed correspondent. He objects to our opinion that the licensure should be limited to a single year. The grounds of our opinion ever a very different spirit which is the union of are that in most cases the licensure might with great facility be renewed if thought no- is nothing more or less than strong attachment seduction and adultery ? and in reference to which cessary at the end of the year-that the short to the truth as far as it has been revealed to us. King James, when a mitre was asked for Laud, Sectarianism is a term which has undeservedly period for which it was granted would tend greatly to stimulate licentiates in their labours and that when licentiates are sent to a distance from the Prosbytory which has licensed form; there is no such thing as loving it in them, they should be invariably dismissed to general or abstractedly, and hence what is elves under the care of the Prosbyteries within the bounds of which they propose to labour. On the subject, however, we have no fined notion of religion mingled with no small -his chosen confidential friends and advisers the license should be limited.

TRACTABIAN POLICY .- The London Record, difference in view leads to denominational dis- and where he exerted his whole influence to dea paper conducted with excellent spirit, and tinctions. Now we may suppose a man from elical in its character, has rendered itself conviction becomes a Presbyterian; the truth other crime, than that they thought differently obnoxious to the Oxford heretics and their co-adjutors in this country, by its able and efficient resistance to the monstrous sentiments of the science as agreenble to the word of God; is be tance to the monstrous sentiments of the science as agreeable to the word of God; is he a Scotch divine, merely for having written a Oxford Tractarians. It has pursued its course to be branded as a bigot for expressing his pre-book against prelacy? The unanin with perseverance and fearlessness, and its in- ference, and displaying it in active efforts to of the Star Chamber was, 'that Dr. Leightor spread this form of truth as widely as possible? Surgle and the form of truth as widely as possible? ce has no doubt been widely felt. Denunciation has recently been resorted to, to affect Surely not. As a Presbyterian, he is not under his ministry; and that he should be brought to its reputation with Episcopalians. It professes any obligation to decry other denominations; to be devoted to the interests of the Established he should not feel envious at their prosperity; nay, he should wish them God speed, as far as Church of England, but its enemies now pretend to have discovered that its editor is a their belief is in accordance with the divine Scotch Presbyterian, and of course that all its word; but nevertheless, he should be unceasing- sower of sedition; that then he should be carried ints against the semi-popery of Oxford ly active in promoting that peculiarity of docare thereby vitiated. Were it proved that he trine, worship, and government which he verily was a Presbyterian, we cannot see how that believes to be most scriptural. Thus an intellicould affect the character of his arguments gent Presbyterian, will manifest his consistency against Oxfordism, however it might bring his in encouraging Presbyterian institutions; the

esty into supplicion. The supposition we ministers he will assist in multiplying, the sem-First, Although Oxford divines may be used churches he will build will be Presbyterian in upon such champions for Episcopacy, as would

West, it is to receive its chief stimulus from the expectation of dividing and breaking up the orthodox Presbyterian Church, then, we say any thing but "good speed." We regard such That Dr. Beecher should give his impress to the Theology of the West, is greatly to be deprecated. The orthodox churches in the great valley, must exert themselves as they never yet have done, if they would avert an evil which threatens them in the spread of New-schoolism.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.-The high church Episcopal press is earnest in praising this notorious persecutor, but the Episcopal Recorder, with a more honest estimate of his character, says :

"But when we are asked to contemplate Lauce as a martyr, and a model for a Christian Bishop-as a finished specimen of ecclesiastical excellence-the view in which the Tractarians reto duty by a regard to the divine glory. We present him, every feeling within us revolts at the idea. Such a challenge forces us to point to the gross and glaring crimes which stain his however it may be engaged in religious things, chafacter, and which will, while history lasts, and although it may be overruled for good, it make his merrory come up into the nostrils

has no promise of a blessing. There is how- of men with ill savor. Can we ever forget his deliberate solemnization of the marriage of the Earl of Devonshire with the lady Penelope Depiety with sectarianism, in its good sense, which vereux, thus giving his public sanction both to made the tart reply---"Was there not a certain lady who forsook her husband, and married a fallen into disrepute. If truth be loved and de- Lord that was her paramour? Who knit that fended at all, it must be in some particular knot? Shall I make a man a prelate, one of the angels of my Church, who hath a flagrant crime upon him!" Can we forget that the infamous Courtier Buckingham, and " the wicked usually termed liberality in religion in contra- Earl" of Strafford, each one branded with the distinction from sectarianism, is a very unde- deepest sins of licentiousness, where his patrons

favourite opinion, except as to the principle that share of indifference. Religion is embraced about a legalized desecration of the Sabbath with a cordiality proportioned to the clearness Can we forget his cruel and bloody acts, in the of view with which it is apprehended, and a Star Chamber, where his voice was almost law,

liver over to cropping, and slitting, to imprison-ment and death, Christian men who had no the pillory a convenient time, and his ears cut off, one side of his nose slit, and be branded in the face with a double S. S. for a

back to prison, and after a few days to be pilloried a second time in Cheapside, and be then likewise whipped, and have the other side of his nose slit, and his other ear cut off, and then be shut up in close prison for the remainder of his

" Is this the Catholic mode of answering argu ments against prelacy? Is the Episcopal Church

Religious State of France.-No. IX. -. March 1, 1842. In my last, I spoke of some of the charitable Institutions that have been undertaken in counsel, and to exhort, the sisters must be well France, as the happy fruits of the beginning of instructed : their faith must be sure and living a religious revival among us; and without for- and their piety full of mildness and forbearattempts as iniquitous, and we shall be surprised getting how much we are still behind some ance.... In and near the establishment the sisters will be assured of the means of in reason to bless the Lord for the progress that struction and practice, according to their vocahas been made in the course of the last few tion, and their employment. Besides the occuyears. You are perhaps better acquainted with the religious state of France than with its Pro- lar and permanent course of religious instructestant all of comparatively late date. Twenty years good school-mistresses, or nurses for the ago not one establishment of the sort existed, and now, thanks be to God, we can count tive, and it is only in case of disease or age,

Many. About twelve or fourteen years since, an asyum was instituted by subscription at Nismes, or possible." in the department of Gard, for female orphans

and deserted children: since that time it has S. Miller continued to prosper. Many orphans have been eceived into the establishment, educated as ser vants, and become useful members of society A few who appeared to have a capacity above the ordinary level, have received the necessary instruction for becoming school mistresses, and have been honourably placed at the head of schools: and the number is now considerable of those who are receiving a regular Christian instruction in the house, and are preserved from cide upon it, and act for themselves. I refer the vice to which their forlorn condition would

otherwise expose them, In 1831, a similar establishment was formed in the ordination of ministers of the gospel, whether Pastors or Evangelists. Ruling Elders at Montauban, department of Tarn and Ga- whether Pastors or Evangelists, Ruling ronne, to educate orphan girls as servants. The ought to lay on hands with ministers. beginning was small, but the work continues, been stated, that two Presbyteries in that Sy and some girls have already been placed out as nod have actually adopted this practice : on servants. A very few have been removed on very recently, the other several years ago. account of disease; the number in the house now exceeds thirty, and the demands for admis- this step, because I think it has no jus from the tast report, which shows the manner even if it had, the practice ought not to have in which the object of the establishment is con-

sidered by the committee. "A circumstance without employing the Constitutional means of that might secure to us the favour of our friends, securing uniformity in this matter throughout is the special end that we propose in the education of our orphans, which is to prepare them for a career in which they may do much good

in a very quiet way. Who does not know how difficult it is, in our time, and with the spirit of our age, to find modest, devoted, and really er is my impression of its mischievous influe servants, as it regards their duty to the faithful world, and to the Lord? We wish to aid in obviating these difficulties in our domestic econo

my; and if our efforts are crowned by the bless ing of God, we believe we shall have rendered as great a service to society as to the poor children we receive." At Orleans a female orphan asylum has since

en created for the interior, and northern part of France; and at Marseilles another has been

But the most prosperous institution of the ind is one at Saverdun, department of Arriége, which was instituted three years since for boys, which already contains between fifty and sixty pupils. The want of such an establishment was so much felt, that it immediately met with the warmest encouragement. The friends of humanity came forward, and though founded the latest, this is of all, the most flourishing. A large and commodious home has been prepared, with a garden adjoining, where the children receive their first lesson in the art of agriculture. The number is increasing rapidly, and the want of intelligent farmers being felt, the committee

soon determined upon buying a considerable farm, the culture of which would serve to exer-cise the children in their art, and the produce at the same time be useful for the support of the

For the Presbyte RIGHTS OF RULING ELDERS.

Mr. Editor-A question has been starte within a year or two, and not a little discussed especially in some Western Presbyteries, which t is possible may come before the approachin General Assembly. At any rate, it ought to come there and receive some kind of before subordinate judicatories undertake to de to the notion which has been of late, seriously

I cannot help, Mr. Editor, deeply regretting been adopted by any subordinate judicatory, than the whole Church.

That this whole thing is an error, entirely without foundation in Presbyterian principles appears to me capable of being clearly establish And the longer I reflect upon it, the deepas well as its erroneous character.

I. The first consideration which leads to this onclusion is, that the two offices of Pastor or Bishop, and Ruling Elder are not the same. They are essentially distinct; and, of course, as like begets its like, the one cannot take part in conferring the other. The office of Pas tor in cludes that of Elder; and consequently, may act in imparting it; but we cannot say that the onverse of this is the case. The one is appointed both to teach and to rule: the other to

rule only; and, of course, when the subordinate officer lays on hands in the investiture of the hands on the head of the kneeling candidate.

hands on the head of the Rucering Charles in our Church in This proves nothing to the purpose. **Deacons** are, or ought to be ordained in our Church in the same manner; and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner; and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is and yet no one, on this ac-the same manner is a same mann count, would think of maintaining that Pustors fice of the Ruling Elder. One of the most and Deacons bear the same office, or of calling zealous advocates of the doctrine in question

der has there been more perfect uniformity of practice in Presbyterian Christendom, than in excluding all but ministers from laying on hands in the ordination of ministers. Whether we some of their ordinations questionable, if not contemplate the history of Presbyterianism contemplate the history of Presbyterianism as it has existed in Scotland, in Geneva, in France, in Holland in Geneva, or in the view of some other parts of the Church? For my part, Mr. Editor, the late ex-France, in Holland, in Germany, or in the United States, it is confidently believed that no example of a different kind was ever heard of, until within two or three years in the state of Kentucky. It is notorious and admitted that in the Form of Government drawn up by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, and adopted sembly of Divines at Westminster, and during the by the Church of Scotland, no other than S.miller

ands in ministerial ordinations. It is well known, too, that Calvin, the venerable patri Mr. Editor-I perused with pleasure the re-

arch and representative of the Church of Gene va, expressly declares that in such ordinations hands are to be laid on by pastors only, (solos ism, both foreign and domestic, will be search-ed in vain for a single instance of a contrary kind. Where have the friends of the new doc

entirely at variance with all preceding usage. But it has been alledged that our fathers of the American Church, in framing our present constitution, designedly departed from the mo-del of Scotland; and instead of saying as our Scotch ancestors have done, that the imposition Scotch ancestors have done, that the imposition of hands was to be made by "preaching Presbyters" alone, have employed language which assigns this rite to "every member of the Presbytery. This change of language, say the

advocates of the new doctrine, was no doubt, intentional, and must be considered as indicating known young men who were licensed at the of twenty one or twenty two, go on for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and, in a few instana design to sanction and introduce a practice different from that of our Scottish fathers. Noces, during the remainder of a long life, as mere licentiates—without ever being called by any church, and without any appearance or thing more is necessary to refute this argument recurrence to the fact, that Dr. Witherspoon, for many years an eminent minister, and for some time before he left that counpromise of usefulness. In the cr se of the present year, a young man licensed by one of try, a distinguished leader of the evangelitry, a distinguished leader of the evangeli-cal part of the Church of Scotland, was a member of the committee who framed our ec-clesiseting leanet this among the churches belonging to that Pres-gifts among the churches belonging to that Presdesigned ministers who were perfectly familiar with the principles and habits of our mother church. the principles and habits of our mother church. If those enlightened and venerable men really meant to introduce a new practice, why was such a change not only never introduced, but never so much as proposed or heard of for more than half a century afterwards? Were they so stupid as to forget their own purpose, or so dis-honest as to say one thing and mean and do another? Yet the fact is, that no one of their number seems ever to have adopted or thought of such a change as they are alleged to have of such a change as they are alleged to have aimed at. How any thinking, candid man can officer lays on hands in the investiture of the higher, he commits a sort of ecclesiastical solecism. Nor is this incongruity in the least diminished by alledging that the *form* of or-daining Pastors and Ruling Elders may be the same; that is, that both have been, and ought to be ordained by prayer and the imposition of hands on the head of the kneeling candidate. drawne The best general remedy for all such, and

similar cases, is to license for a limited time; and then, at the expiration of that time, as no office has been conferred, nothing more is ne cessary, if the trial has not proved favourable, than, simply and silently, not to renew it. the other hand, if it has proved favourable and Deacons to lay on hands in the ordination of Pastors. This being so, how can this new-fangled notion about Ruling Elders be reconcil-ed with the form of ordination prescribed in our

perience of our beloved Church has given us so painful a lesson in regard to the evils of discord and strife, that I shrink almost instinctively from every thing that looks like innovation, or a departure, even in form, from the old paths CANONICUS.

For the Presbyteria LICENTIATES.

marks of your correspondent, in a late number of the Presbyterian, on the propriety and importance of limiting the time for which candi-dates for the ministry are licensed by our Prespastores.) And we may confidently pronounce dates for the ministry are licensed by our Pres-that the whole annals of regular Presbyterian-byteries. The evils attendant on our present system are neither few nor small. The great object of giving license to a young man who kind. Where have the friends of the new doc-trine learned it? From what source has light suddenly burst forth to sanction a practice ne-ver heard of before? Surely those who profess to be Old-school Presbyterians ought to be slow in deserting the "old paths," and adopting plans has the ministry in view, is to ascertain whe he may attain in the congregations which he may visit. The New Testament prescribes a

manded to some secular employment, in which they may better serve the cause of Christ, and the happiness of their fellow men. More than once has the writer of the

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Mr. Editor-I would beg leave through the columns of the Presbyterian to call the attention of the friends of Presbyterianism to the follow-ing extract from a letter lately received. Per-haps there are few places where the books of the Mr. Editor—I would be leave through the columns of the Presbyterian to call the attention of the friends of Presbyterian to call the attention of the friends of Presbyterian to call the attention of the friends of Presbyterian to the follow-ing extract from a letter lately received. Per-haps there are few places where the books of the Board of Publication would be more useful. There are feeble churches, destitute of the ordi-nary ministrations of the Gospel, lately planted in what a short time since was a "waste how-ling wild eness" inhabited by the red man and the wild beasts of the forest; and yet not long the wild beast of the forest; and yet not long the wild beast of the forest; and yet not long the fore the business and em-the wi since in consequence of a public challenge given by an infidel, a discussion was held in which ability to discover new religious truths. These the infidel attempted to disprove the truth of the Holy Scriptures; he is the brother of a professor truths are not a discovery, but a revelution. 2d. Knowledge, in its own nature is designed "The Bible its own refutation." But the lat-ter will speak for itself. "Oakgrove, the church where I live, is desnot to renovate but to enlighten. It discloses, but cannot remove depravity. But he would ask in more direct demonstra

Il speak for itself. akgrove, the church where I live, is des-of religious books, but they have the means y if the books could be obtained. But da, Carrotton, Hargroves, churches which ately been planted and Pickensville, where to of all knowledge !—By what can the evidences and blessings of religion be correctly appreci-ated—but by intelligent reason ? As God is the great object of religion—and dwelleth in all his titute of religious books, but they have the means to buy if the books could be obtained. But Bethesda, Currotton, Hargroves, churches which have lately been planted and Pickensville, where I expect to organize a church shortly, are not only destitute of books, but of the means of grace, except so far as I am enabled to supply grace, except so far us I the heathen have but turning the eye of man to the recorded perfec-tions of the Deity. Knowledge and Religion in their best and ulbut little exertion to obtain it until it is sent to them: so it is in regard to religious books in destilute places. We labour under exceeding-ly great disadvantages in this country. We want both men and means. Some of us have spent our property and lost our health, labour-ing in these destilute regions and unless we can timate analysis, are one and inseparable. The streams that take their rise in the fountain of light, can find no proper termination until they ose themselves in the ocean of love. The principle considered, invests the office in these destitute regions and unless we can Teacher with great dignity and responsibility. assistance, we must have the mortification seeing our efforts to do good, greatly para-zed. Now sir, if you will be so good as to present the claims of these destitute Churches to the Board and they, will be so good as to make a donation of a few sets of their Publications, we will endeavour to use them for that cause for which the Board was organized."

L. R. W. For the Presbyterian.

THE WAY OF LIFE.

What a valuable accession has Dr. Hodge made to our family and Sabbath School libra-ries. It fills a place which has long stood

for a number of many spectral for a number of the figure spectral for a number of the meetings of its judicatories, and the difficulties which often at tend the meetings of its judicatories, and the transmission of documents from one to another, that a shorter period than two years ought not to be thought of as the proper limit; and is should prefer there years to two. Considering the peculiar situation of our country, it appears to two considering the Associations of New England, if I mist take not, restrict their licenses to two years. The country over which the Presbyterian the meetings to we there there there increases to two grants. The country over which the Presbyterian to an all New England, it would seen to the among use and the effective the there there

ed. 1st. Increasing knowledge confers no ployments I had to do; though I borrowed not one minute, from the Lord's day, to prepare for it, by study or otherwise. But, on the other hand, if I had, at any time, borrowed from this day any time for my secular employments, I found it did further me less, than if I had let it alone; and therefore, when some years experi-

ence, upon a most attentive and vigilant obser vation, had given me this instruction, I grew peremptorily resolved never, in this kind, to make a breach upon the Lord's day; which I have strictly observed for above thirty years. This relation is most certainly and experi mentally true, and hath been declared by me to hundreds of persons, as I now declare it to

From the Christian Mirror.

We occasionally hear propositions which make us thoughtful.

THE PRESBYTERIAN.

signed their offices. The Providence Journal of 17th inst. says : ." Mr.

Dorr remains at the house of Furrington Anthony. The house is guarded by soldiers, and a cannon is placed by the side of it. At about one o'clock, the signal of alarm was given, and, according to crders, some two or three hundred mer assembled. A por-tion of them were armed. The alarm was given in consequence of a report that the sheriff was about to arrest Dorr. The crowd was very much excited. Burrington Authony addressed them, and declared that Dorr should never be taken from that house alive. A voice in the crowd demanded to be led on the attack of the arsenal, and several responded

to it, but the orator cautioned them against commi-ting any 'overt act.' What an idea of Governmen is this—that a Government, which they say is legal-ly established, cannot commit an overt act! Mr. Dorr ordered the military to meet them in the afternoon prepared for action." When the cars passed through Providence Tuesday evening, at half-past six o'clock, the Suf-frage party had all their plans laid for taking forci-

hage party not an inter plans laid for taking forci-ble possession of the State arsenal at three o'clock on Wednesday morning. It was reported by Mr. Anthony, the Suffrage Sheriff, that the Suffrage Army then in Providence under arms, numbered one thousand men, that they had already taken posses-sion of the State Artillery, and that they had de-termined to make an attack on the Arsenal.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY .- The an niversary meeting of this association was held in the Dutch Reformed Church, comer of Tenth and Fil-bert street, Philadelphia. On Tresday evening 17th inst., the auditory were addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Gurley, Bethune, and Pinney, the agent of the Society. Also by Ziom Harris, a coloured man who emigrated from Tennessee to Liberia in 1829, and who recently distinguished hinself in repulsing an attack made by the natives upor the village of Her.

attack made by the natives upof the village of Her. rington. Another meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fourth and Pine strett. Francis S. Key, Esg. addressed the meeting, as did also some other runtlement.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA .- The whaling barque Mil EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—The whaling barque Mil-wood, Captain Church, arrived at New Bedford, Tuesday from the Indian Ocean reports that on the 25th of April, latitude 16 39 N., longitude 50 30 W. 11 A. M., with light winds and pleasant weather from E. N. E., ship going at the rate of three miles per hour, heard a noise resembling distant thunder, at first, and directly it felt as if the ship was passing over a certal coeff it should be babin.

a Teacher with great dignity and responsibility. But it must be remembered that it has no application unless knowledge be actively impartia, Hon, G. M. Kemi, Delaware, Dr. J. We with a set of Hoar Web and the set of Hoar Web and the

A the ports over the water, and mode, though from Port Sarnia, opposite Port Huron, to London, Upper Canada, is in a fair way of completion as a plank road, the company being actively engaged in the work. The Advertiser thinks this road when completed, will divert much of the trade from Detroit into Canada, through Port Huron.
 New York Issaws Hospirat.—Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, late Superintendent of Massachusetti Insane Hospital at Worcester, has been made the bad of the New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, the and or the New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on both the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceedings on the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceeding on the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the protocol of the Commissioner of Patents, respecting the tent on the trial at the test on the Insate State of the Complexity of the second the new York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceeding on the trial at New York State Insane Hospital at Utics, and the proceeding on the trial at New York

ABBY FOLSOM .- The Boston Courier says that this ABBY FOLSOM.—The Boston Courier says that this poor woman, who has so long been the sport of the idle, and the annoyance of a large portion of the re-spectable portion of our population, was on Monday sent to the Worcester Hospital, by order of Judge Thatcher, as an insane person. Her conduct in the Court, when on trial as a nuisance and disturber of the peace, was of itself satisfactory evidence of alignation of mind, and availate the num of these was

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Board of Publication.

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knowledges the receipt of the following d The Treasurer automotion of March and April, Arti-nations during the months of March and April, 1998 Morgantown, Va. add'l. per Rev. J Davis, \$25,48, less dis-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Donnely, Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. S. C. ad-count \$3.50. Rev. S. Beaver Creek ch. count §350. Rev. S. Donnely, Beaver Creek ch. S. C. additional, \$18. Donation from General Agens §30. Presby-tery of Newton \$30. [see discount §1.55, Nath'] Burt, Walnut street church, Philad, \$4 instalment §100. Moses Johnson.
 Wainut street ch. \$100. James Leslie, Wainut at, church, B dinatiment, §10. Rev. E. Grahum, Pigeon Creek, Pa.
 \$11.04. Pennington, N. J., add'L. per Rev. George Hule, \$30. A Lady, Newbern, N. C., per Rev. J. J. Heime, §3. Lick Run, Pa, per Rev. J. S. Woods, §35. Notz-This do-nation was received in October, 1810, by the Publishing Agent, and entered on the books of the Board as a credit to Mr. Woods.

Corner Seventh and George str

HEAP CARPET STORE .- The Subscriber has re CHEAT CARTER Store from Chestnut street, to No. 47 Strawberry street, Philadalphia, whare, having a very low rent, he will sell chemp the contract of the strength of the good assortiment of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Floor Buizes, Mar ungs, Piano and Table Covers, &c. at very reduced prices. LEVI ELDRIDGE, Chestnut, Detweet

LEVI ELDRIDGE, No. 41 Strawberry street, one doorabove Chestnut, betwee Second and Third streets, Philadelphia. may 91

DICTETI THEOLOGIA -Theologia Christians, Bene L dicti Picteti in Ecclesia et Academia Genever Theologize Professoris ex puris s. s. Literarum

famous preacher; others, for some of the new

you. EXTRA MEANS.

One would send for some

converts in a favoured city, to effect or promote a revival of religion in the place of their own residence-all we doubt not, very sincere and

vacant, it will enable the teacher to instruct the young on points which hitherto they have feared to touch, through a sense of their insufficient acquaintance with them; now they have the knowledge unfolded to them in so clear a manner, that they can easily communicate it to others. It is a valuable help to of lectures to the teachers and elder pupils of his Sabbath school.

The frontispiece is beautiful in its design and execution—and happily illustrative of the pur-pose of the book. We hope to see it widely circulated and carefully studied. "The Way of Life" was intended for edu-

cated youth ; now it strikes us that there is one way Tabernacle New York the last week, none word introduced which even many of this class will find it difficult to understand. It is the exhibition of the deaf and dumb. The Taberword "objective;" speaking of the presentation of the truth to the mind by human agency, it is said to be objective; the idea conveyed being, that while the Spirit presents the truth subjectirely (i. c. enlightens the mind with an under- that the family of mutes under his care seem t standing of the truth,) man can only present hold converse among themselves with a facility truth as an *object* for the mind to behold. The but little short of that enjoyed by their more word was common in former times, particular- favoured fellow citizens to whom voice is not a ly with the Scotch divines, but it has long been thing unknown. Instead of being shut out from antiquated. Coleridge recommends the reviving of it, in as much as it is convenient and expres-public platform, but at their home, as happy and sive, but it has not come into general use, and contented as though every faculty of human ex fore we regret that such a master of the ish tongue, as Dr. Hodge, did not reject it The exercises of the afternoon were introduce English tongue, as Dr. Hodge, did not reject it for a plainer term, or use a more circuitous but clearer mode of expression. On the same ground, we object to the word *recuperative* which

Cours once. On p. 23, there is a reference to 2 Cor. iv. 3, Mr. Peet. The several classes were then

On p. 23, there is a reference to 2 Cor. iv. 3, 6—" If our Gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost, in whom the God of this world has blinded the minds of them that believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel should shine un-to them." As the sentence stands, it certainly seems awkward, and leads us to ask whether the apostle meant to say no more, than that the God of this world has blinded the unbelieving minds of those who are lost ? The verses are cenwble of a different translation, and they seem apable of a different translation, and they seen demand it—" If our gospel is hid, it is hid by em that are lost, by whom the God of this orld has blinded the minds of them that be-Thus the apostle having declared each scholar with a Bible, and it is surprising to Thus the apostle having declared reached the gospel so as to manifest it man's conscience, explains why it did the Scriptures; this facility the advanced class read the Scriptures; this facility was evinced by them in making signs, which were interpreted and written down by others. Mar Yohanan, the Nestorian Bishop, was on the city of New York, banded together the city of New York as the city of New York as

phistry, hid u, acting in this evil work as ling instruments of satan, who by their means inded the minds of the unbeileving. Now that this translation does no violence to a language, will be plain by considering that a preposition translated in by the authors of r version is rendered " by" or 4 through"—i. and satisfied the audience that although deat

The preparation translated is by the function that is preparation translated is by the function of the formation of the fo

shall hope to meet again in these pleasant and ly ask, what more in the way of means, is needprofitable interviews.

beart they have as we believe, contributed not beart they have as we believe, contributed not a Pastor in personal intercourse with the young, and might form a suitable text book for a course little to the ave, as we believe, contributed not There can be but one true answer to this quesa little, to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom among our children and youth. tion.

A. L. STONE, Sec'y. Philadelphia S. S. Union. duced; the question still presses upon upon us, is this effect *true religion?* or is it something THE DEAF AND DUMB.

short of an experimental, or saving change Among the numerous exercises at the Broad If it be something different from, or short of that change which prepares for admission into heaven, what is gained by this new effort by new instruments? If it be the great and saving conversion, why could it not not take place now, and with such means as those with which we are regularly favoured? Is there any thing to prevent, but the human will? If we were all disposed to love and serve God with all the heart, what on earth prevents? Not any deficiency in our

instruments, not any want of feeling and solicitous affection in our teachers. It is then a device of the devil, to find a resort for both Christians and impenitent sinners, to evade the force of truth and immediately pressing obligations, under the deluding preence, that they are seeking the glory of God and the salvation of men. It may be said of

our congregations with respect to the instruc-tions and expostulations weekly addressed to them, as Christ said of the brethren of the rich man. "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." And this affirmation

ty years of age, arose one evening, after the preacher had finished his discourse, to tell what the Lord had done for his soul. So intense were his feelings, that at first he was hardly able to express himself intelligibly. In the

> to engage in wickedness and sinful practices No crime was too heinous for us to commit.-No scenes of iniquity were too revolting for us to engage in. And thus we passed our time in gambling, debauchery, and riot. And what has been the result? Seven of that number have

with an estimate of damages sistained by the state finest fish, in the greatest abundance, oysters to be ry ask, what more in the way of means, is need-ed. Is it for want of instruction, or counsel, or warning, or entreaty, of light or motive, that Christing are are treaty of the province in growth in the failure of the contricting parties, with that a man may shoot a deer from his porch, or a wild turkey one hundred yards from his dwelling,

the same may be cancelled ; or at their option to de-

tion. Circumstances being such suppose we send abroad for agents and instruments, and a visi-bonds, or upon the issue of the new bonds, as above required, it is proposed to ener into a negotiation required, it is proposed to ener into a negotiation

The members of the association who are to regulate the affairs of the institution are His Excellency Henry Wheaton; Lorenzo Draper, American Consu at Paris; Alexandre Vattemare, author of "The System of International Exchanges;" H. Ledyard,

cretary of Legation; Eugene Vail. COTTON SEED FOR INDIA.-The undertaking of raising cotton in India has not been abandoned.-The editor of the Savannah Republican says he has strong reasons for believing that the experiment is still going on. "For as we passed along the wharf we saw two hundred and fifty neat iron bound casks, each of which would contain about two

casks, each of which would contain about two bushels, going on board the ship Aurelius, and on inquiry we learned they all contained Cotton Seed, except fifteen, which were filled with unginned Sea Island Cotton. The seed was both Upland and Sea Island, and the shippers, Messrs. A. Low & Co. informed us that it was ordered for the East Islaid a models. Indian market. It would be reshipped at Liverpool, and would probably be nearly a year reaching its destination."

DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE .- The Secretary of the time, prudence and economy. Treasury proposes a discriminating duty on Coffee —say two cents per pound on imports direct from place of growth—and three cents per pound from Europe. A discrimination is absolutely necessary, as it appears that nations in Europe, Holland par-A SINGULAR PHENOMENON. - THE SUN PERFECTLY sporLESS.—As I have not seen any publication on this subject, I should like to hear the opinion of Philosophers, whether all obstructions of heat removed from the sun will have any effect on the earth and the other planets. I have viewed the sun annu-ally for about forty-five years, and have never seen it with less than three spots—from that to about fif-teen. I viewed the sua last fall and found it spotticularly, having Coffee Colonies, enjoy a privilege which is ruin to us; as for example, an *export* duty is charged at *Batavia* and *Sumatra* on all coffee, by whatever flag, but on arriving in *Holland* under ver flag, but on arriving in Holland under less for the first time. It is also spotless this spring

the Dutch flag, this export duty is remitted, and the coffee is thus sent to the United States free of this ori--Republican Advocate. conce is into sent to the Ontee States nee of mis off-ginal export duty, which we have to ray on our own importations from those Colonies. The Secretary also recommends a duty of fifteen cents per pound on Green Tea, and ten cents per pound on Black DISTRESSING FIRE .- The extensive rope walk of George A. Von Spreckelson, Esq. which extends from Lombard street to Bank street, parallel with Market street, Fell's Point, Baltimore, was entirely consumed about 8 o'clock on Friday evening, 13th

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY .- The iminst. Three dwelling honses adjacent to the wall were consumed, namely: those of Israel Manste John Watts and William Knorr. Mr. Spreckelso Infortant Decision in Baakkorror, in the main inst. Infee dwenning houses adjacent to the wank to be of a bankrupt under the late law, prior to his appli-cation, is affected by a decree of bankrupty, has been decided by Judge Story at Boston. The decision, which will be published at length, is, that the attachment of the bankrupt's property prior to paid for this property, between 15 and \$20,000. He was insured in the sum of \$10,000. On Saturday

MARRIED.

At Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday evening, May 4th, by Rev. S. M. Cooper, Mr. DANIEL WELCH, of Ro-chester, New York, to Miss JANE E. daughter of the Rev. JAMEE Linx, of Bellefonte, Centre County. Pa. At Edinboro' Farm, the residence of William Elmslie near Bristol, Pa. on the 3th inst. by the Rev. James M. Har-low, ANTHONY J. JOYCE, to LOUISA MATILDA, daughter of THOMAS F. LIVINGSTON, Esq.

<text>

erintendents and Teachers of each School will b The Su The superintensity and the second state of the second seco Exerc

Singing—Anniversary Hymn.
 Prayer—by Rev. Dr. Ludlow.
 Address—by Rev. Mr. Kennaday.

	WM. SHIPPEN,
	ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
	THOS. U. WALTER,
	R. W. DODSON,
	JOS. H. SCHREINER,
	Committee of Arrangem

Presbytery of Huntingdon.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon stands adjourned to t if Providence permit, at Sinking Creek Church, May at 11 o'clock, A. M. JOSHUA MOORE, Stated Cle

American Sinuary School Union. Moxbay, May 23d.—Annual Sermon before the Society in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, Phil-adelphia, at half past seven o'clock, P. M., by Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D.D. "Dusbay, May 24rg.—Anniversary Services of the Ame-rican Sunday School Union, in First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, Philadelphia, at three o'clock, P. M. An abstract of the annual report will be read, and addresses may be expected from the Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. H. A. Board-man, Rev. K. Goddard, and others.

walk. Colonization Office-Walnut and Sixth Street.

The Office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, has been removed to Room No. 30, new building, opposite Wash-ington Square, North-west corner of Walnut and. Sinth Streets, Philadelphis, where the friends of the cause are in-vited to call, and communications may be sent to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Agent.

Hausta, or, Christian Theology, by Benedictus Pictetus, Professor of Theology in the Academy of Geneva, with a portrait, in I vol. A few copies of the above rare and excellent treatise, written in pure Latin, for the use of Theologians and Col-leges, for sale by HOGAN & THOMPSON, may 21 No. 30 north Fourth street, Philadelphia

TAMES H. BRISCOE, DENTIST, has removed to No. 247 J Walnut street, five doors above Ninth, north adelphia.

DRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION .- Just

COUNTRY MERCHANTS .- The subscribers would To cooler that MERCHARTS. — The subscripts would respectfully invite the attention of country merchants and others desirous of supplying themselves with articles in their line, to examine their large assortment of Books and Stationary, which they offer at the lowest prices. Persons would find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. MOGAN & THOMPSON, may 21 No. 30 North Fourth street Biologlab.

may 21 No. 30 North Fourth street, Phil

CO-PARTNERSHIP .- The subscribers have formed a

may 21-4t WILLIAM PURVES. TANDARD THEOLOGICAL AND DEVOTIONAL WORKS.—The subactiners would call the attention of Georgymen, Students, and the Religious Public generally, to here collection of Standard Theological, Devotional, and Macellaneous Books, which is now very complete may 20-4t *Devotional and the religious Public generally*, to here collection of Standard Theological, Devotional, and Macellaneous Books, which is now very complete may 20-4t *Devotional and the religious Public generally*, to here collection of Standard Theological, Devotional, and Macellaneous Books, which is now very complete may 20-4t *Devotional and the religious Public generally*, the at loc survey to a lower prices, than they can be puchased atany other Establishment. *Their arrangements* the at loc survey to binding. Paulms and Hymmy used in the different churches, in plan and handome bind-ges. Mardock's Mosheim's Church History. Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Burde's Village Sermons. Whit-field's Sermony, Blai's do. Hodge on the Romans. Jose-hum, Bibles, Dictionaries, and Concordancer. Nevin's Bibles, Dictionaries, and Concordances. Nevin's Bibles, Dictionaries, and Concordances. Also Greak the Lot. Jeremy Thylor's Works. Dick's Future State to, Christian Philosopher, and other works sold separately, or insets. Hebrew Bibles, Testaments, Carlows and the states translated. Geston's Collections. Comprehen-storist translated. Geston's Collections. Comprehen-More's Works. Do. Privet Devotion. Do. Memoirs. Ini-tions of Christ, by Thomas A'Kempi. Park's Pantology. J. WHETHAM & 200N. No. 144 Chemut street, show Sirth, Philaselphi.

No. 144 Chesnut street

American Sunday School Union.

in the winter of 1735-'36, when it was obstructed by ice for one hundred and twenty-five days-from the 30th November to the 4th of April.-N. Y. Sun.

DIED.

days. Last winter it was closed sixty-five days. The longest period that it ever remained closed was

a rayer-by Rev. Dr. Ludiow.
3. Address-by Rev. Dr. Ludiow.
3. Address-by Rev. Dr. Ludiow.
4. Singing-Parting Hymn.
5. Benedaction-by Rev. Dr. Creen.
6. Trayer-by Rev. Dr. Ludiow.
7. Address-by Rev. Dr. Ludiow.
8. Benedaction-by Rev. Dr. Ludiow.
8. Benedaction-by Rev. Dr. Ludiow.
9. B