## PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1844.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 19.

## CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

CHURCHES FOR THE WEST.

Will the Eastern Churches aid their brethren in the erection of houses of wor ship in the West? This question, which some of our correspondents have placed in the negative. Many, in this favored part of Zion, have contributed liberally for the education of pious young men for the ministry, and also to send and sustain them in their labors to plant the institutions of the gospel in destitute fields the Treasurer's account. of the West. They have also aided in founding colleges and theological seminaries, to which they are perhaps still contributing, whose influences, they trust, will be extensively felt in converting the moral deserts of the West into the gar-

den of the Lord. But as yet they have done little or nothing to assist their western brethren in erecting church edifices. They have given a cheerful response to calls for given a cheerful response to calls for Presbytery at its stated meeting, and furnishmen, and for aid in supporting them, and ed to the Editor of the Christian Observer for for western colleges and seminaries. Beyond this they have not felt able or prepared to go. They have thought that their western brethren can worship in their dwellings, or in some temporary structure erected for the purpose at a churches. So their fathers did in the oldcan do, who migrate to the far West.

But eastern men who are providentially placed near the outskirts of civilization, take a different view of this matter. They feel that while our people are sending thousands to aid in the erection of tend a helping hand to their own breth. Charles Gennet. ren and children, who, in circumstances of greater privation than the members of prayer. the Scotch Church, are laying the foundations of spiritual order, in regions where there are no churches. If their eastern brethren can send money to Scotland, a country abounding in churches, will they send none to the West for the same purpose, where they have no places forpublicworship in wide sections of counas that of Scotland, and they think it has prior and stronger claims upon the symthan any foreign cause.

We subjoin an extract from a correspondent on this subject. Would that we had the gold and silver to send him. But the fruits of the efficacy of the gospel similar applications are so numerous, within our missionary limits during the that we think that nothing effectual can year just closed. All we are permitted to be done in such cases, unless an agency say is, that the churches have been susand organized effort shall be employed for the express purpose. Romanists can where brother Henry Smith labors, Hanraise funds in Europe to build cathedrals over and New-Kent. The Portsmouth not some provision to be made to aid condition, and has received an accession Presbyterians in erecting churches on the

same ground? Our correspondent sayssubject, and requested you to write whe. | membership. ther any thing could be done towards in erecting a Presbyterian Church at St. | the obligations of our present position. Joseph's this summer. Ere this reaches you, you will receive another letter calling the fact, that here in the West, we are and that while they give liberally to the ought not to overlook our claims upon their Christian charities. I wish, (if you have time,) that you would re-peruse my letter concerning the wants and imporwithout doubt the richest and finest tract

tance of St. Joseph's, and of the necessi- Domestic Missionary Society of Richty of doing immediately what we intend to | MOND to press her operations at this time do, if our church is to have a being and a with renewed vigor. prominence there. If we can secure to constitutional Presbyterianism a good the state of our branch of that hingdom, destanding at St. Joseph's, we may exert an | mand it. important influence for good through the whole of the Platte Purchase, which is of country in this State, and capable of a more dense population than any other to the East or to the West-ponder the portion of Missouri, of equal extent. And movements of spiritual powers at home it is most rapidly filling up with cmi- or abroad-in Christian or in heathen grants. Eighteen months ago, and there lands-and at every point evidence gawas but one constitutional Presbyterian thers upon you that the great contending minister, and but two churches. Now we hosts of Satan and God are rapidly marhave three ministers, and two more want. | shalling for the conflict. Wherever, in all | ed immediately, and five churches, with the earth, you find an active subdivision ground already known for two more. But of the army of Jesus Christ, hard by you if, through the unwillingness of Chris- will generally find the Man of Sin mustians of our communion, or negligence, tering his troops, and setting them in batthe opening point at St. Joseph's has to the array. The fact is, the spirit and be abandoned by us, others stand ready movements of the parties, the word and to step in and occupy the ground. And if | hand of God, in short, the signs of the so, the town, in a few years, growing to times, betoken that a general engagement commercial importance, (as it assuredly is commencing upon the face of all the will,) will give them no inconsiderable earth between the kingdom of Christ, on advantage. We wish to secure the Platte | the one hand, and the most formidable Purchase for Christ, and by occupying division of the great foe, on the other. this point at the very beginning, and be- Is this indeed so? Then surely the ing sustained in this occupancy, will, in kingdom of Christ expects every man to my humble opinion, render this rich in- do his duty, and especially every misheritance unavailable in other hands. sionary body of our day, to proceed at Besides, the Romanists are about to once to possess every foot of territory, make strenuous efforts to claim the town to strengthen every outpost, and to set in behalf of the pope. May the Lord ren- up a new bulwark on every point of the der their labors abortive. But means great battle field. In a word, the great and must be used to guard against the designs | glorious cause of Jesus Christ expects all of this unchristian sect. The Campbellites, too, have commenced the dissemination of their errors, and in this western country there is setting in their favor a very strong tide of popular opinion. All these things together, it seems to me, ought to have great weight with those who have the bounties of God's enriching providence bestowed upon them, in making up their minds as to the propriety of giving funds for the purpose for which they are asked. I do hope and trust that the Lord will incline many hearts to modious church at St. Joseph's, this sum- our country is marching up to her rea- odist brethren, and cheerfully and suc-

are taught. The whole soul of children is pure simplicity.

For the Christian Observer.

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The fifth annual meeting of the Domes tic Missionary Society of Richmond, Va., was held, agreeably to notice, in the Lecture Room before us, has been practically answered of the United Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening, April 18th, 1844.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and was opened with prayer. Mr. W. P. Strother was appointed Secretary.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted, together with

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Stratton, Resolved, That the Domestic Missionary Society of Richmond become auxiliary to the

American Home Missionary Society.

Resolved, That this Society take steps to se-cure the services of some suitable minister of the gospel, as early as may be, who shall take charge of its affairs, under the direction of the

On motion of Mr. James Gray, Resolv.d, That the annual report, together with the Treasurer's account and the proceedngs of this meeting, be laid before Hanover

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following persons were

MI. FLEMING JAMES, President.

publication.

Vice Presidents .-- Messrs. James Gray; Thomas Sampson; Carter Braxton, Hansmall expense, until they shall be able to over; John Taliaferro, Petersburg; Robert A. erect for themselves neat and convenient | Young, Accomac. Revs. Jacob D. Mitchell, | posterity. And finally, in the providence | Bedford; J. H. C. Leach, Cumberland; E. er States. And so, they think, their sons Ballantine, Prince Edward; E. H. Cump- are a privileged generation, for we stand are our four vacant churches. Let us see ston, Lynchburg; James Stratton, Ports-

Corresponding Secretary-Mr. Saml. Reeve: Recording Secretary-David M. Branch.

Treasurer-John N. Gordon. Other Managers, Messrs. James Caskie, P. R. Grattan, Benjn. Tate, Joshua J. Fry, John churches in Scotland, they can surely ex- Jones, Robert B. Cringan, David J. Burr, and to mind the natural, Christian, and provi-

And then the meeting adjourned with (Signed)

FLEMING JAMES, President. W. P. STROTHER, Sceretary.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Presented April 18th, 1844.

The CHURCHES aided the last year by he Domestic Missionary Society of Richmond are the following, to wit Rockets, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Acco. mac, Salem and Polegreen, and New Kent. try? They occupy a region destined to The MINISTERS employed by the Society contain a population ten times as large to supply these churches during the year, were the Rev. Messrs. Mebane, Leavenworth, Stratton, Cole, Storer, Smith. and Brisbane. The SUMS EXPENDED by the pathies and aid of their eastern brethren, Society in supplying these churches during the last year, may be ascertained by reference to the Treasurer's report.

> vorable statement to present in regard to tained, and there seems to be a pleasant attention to ordinances at the two points the church at Rockets has been visited by a pleasant little refreshing, which issued

Brethren, shall this be the extent, and aiding a few individuals, very much this the tenor of our future operations? Let straitened in their worldly circumstances, us ponder the glory of the great cause, and

The man who contemplates the origin, motive, aim, and issue of the cause of the attention of our eastern brethren to missions, sees, as with intuitive certainty, that no enterprise upon earth, and as needy, and far more so than Scotland, probably none in the universe, pretends to equal authority, benevolence, imporaid of our transatlantic brethren, they tance, or success. These general views must ever clothe the missionary cause at large with the most exalted interest.

There are two reasons, however, of a more special character, which urge THE

The state of the kingdom of Christ, and

I. Let us consider the STATE OF THE

KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

1. Look at the signs of the times. Cast your eye to the North or to the South-

friends, and especially all missionary institutions, to study the signs of the times, they may bring to the church the most efficient co-operation in her approaching tremendous conflict.

2. Reflect upon the prospects of this country.

By calm and diversified calculations, it has been recently computed that 400,-000,000 of human beings will one day swarm upon the territory of the United States. And we see, with our own eyes, pulation. Can it be so? Shall half a world | honor Jesus.

fact in the prospects of our country creenergy in our day! But can we touch future generations? Can we throw out a forming power now, which shall shape them for the kingdom, when they come? Yes! blessed be God for that great law of moral influence, which, in every man's hand, can strike upon the ends of the earth, and reach through time and eternity. There are five great facts which tend to put unborn man under the power of his predecessors. First, Future generations come to us in a state so feeble, pliable, and dependent, that, by the manifold movements of moral influence, they almost of necessity take their moral complexion from us. Second. God has mercian agency and an instrumentality amply competent to infix upon coming generations the moral image we should desire them to possess. Third. God in mercy has purposed to show mercy to thousands of generations of those that love him and the blessing of Heaven, the fidelity of our our poeple with the Spirit and word of God, and transmitted to us an inheritance of enlightened Christian principle, and established habits of Christian operation. Thus they have thrown into the an amount of active moral power, which, by God's blessing apon our equal fideliimpress upon the coming masses of our of God, and the history of the church, we we press the church in triumph through the coming conflict, we of necessity pass lennium beyond, and thus secure the ex-

be any power in man living over the cha-

Yes, brethren! contemplate the prodigious resources of this country, and call dential power put into our hands by the Head of the Church to shape the destinies and write the history of the on-coming multitudes of our nation, and you see clearly that the kingdom of Christ expects every man of our day and nation to do his duty. And you see further, the kingdom of Christ especially expects every missionary institution in this country to lay out all her strength in the more thoour people, that hereby she may do her part in building the great stamp of national holiness that shall shall seal for God the advancing hosts of our population.

alted Christianity of future generations.

Thus you perceive, brethren, that the present state of the kingdom of Christ, growing out of her approaching conflict, on the one hand, and the amazing prospective development of our national population, on the other, demands of the Domestic Missionary Society of Richmond, from this hour, the most energetic prosecution of her business.

II. We remark again, that THE STATE of our branch of the kingdom of Christ demands it.

Disunion, we are free to confess, is the sin of our day. The Christian denominations must answer at the bar of God for the fact, that great fundamentals do less Church is considered to be in a healthful to unite our hearts, than non-essentials to divide them. But while we cheerfully of seven members during the year; and affirm our duty to cherish the truest and warmest fraternal fellowship with every Christian of every color and condition, I have before written to you upon the in the addition of six or seven to its and with every Christian society of every name and party, yet we are bound to say, that this very love for the brethren requires us to look well to ourselves, since it is by our denominational prosperity only that we can effectually help them and the great cause. Moreover, our very existence as an independent ecclesiastical organization in Virginia, implies the conviction of our conscience and judgment that God calls upon us to serve him in this way. And if so, it behoves us, in obedience to his call, to look to ourselves and our ecclesiastical usefulness.

We firmly believe that two things are essential to the permanent prosperity of the Constitutional Branch of the Presbyterian Church in the State of Virginia. First. We must see to it, while we despise the spirit and practice of low proselyting-that our occupied churches, by the blessing of God upon our holy living

and Christian effort, are made to grow and flourish. Second. We must see to it that the missionary interests of our Society are pro-

secuted in future with greater vigor. There are three causes which make it probable that there is no branch of the Christian Church in the United States of America, which labors at this day under equal disadvantages with the Constitutional Presbyterianism, South of Mason and Dixon's line. First, The great body of the churches in this section of the country have gone with the other branch of the Presbyterian Church. Thus, we are not only cut off from the strength, encouragement, and comfort, of extensive ecclesiastical sympathy, on the one hand er party, in high party times, on the will beget a high and buoyant missionary energy. Every eye must see, at a glance, that if we could gain a valuable accession to our ministry, enlarge the number of our churches, and revive the spirit and once the evils under which we labor. This would enable us to go forward, side by side, in the great field, with our Old

dren disput; not; they believe as they of the American people? Oh! if there logue of our ministers to be enlarged! trust will be an effective desire to supply mate of the institution in question—said tiful and impressive, and afforded great we have our reasons. As far as we can

racter of unborn men, how does this great | the North, in divine providence, has | cd word of life. In one church a visit of | tions from the beginning—was among | tion, to all who heard it. thrown open a door to ministerial supate the deepest obligation to missionary | ply-or rather, encouraged an application, which may furnish us all the aid we require. It is known to you, that the violent Abolitionists have recently commenced to organize in the Northern and Western section of our general Church. This has not only separated us from those most disposed to disturb, and therefore calculated to alienate us, but it has simultaneously engendered a warmer sympathy with us on the part of those of our Northern brethren, with whom we still ment. remain ecclesiastically connected. It is due here to say, that a number of the duty: First, to consider our ways and years it had been his honor and happileading brethren of our body, of various parts of the country, have taken pains to express their knowledge of our circumreadiness to aid us. No doubt, therefore, that any of their great Missionary Societies would cheerfully render us all the efficient aid they are now affording so many other extensive departments of the | and " press forward," as did the Apostle, great field. No doubt they would take to the mark of the prize of the high callkeep his commandments. Fourth. Under pleasure in directing the men of God to ing of God, which is in Christ Jesus our he had seen, with entire satisfaction, the our Missionary limits, if we take equal fathers has deeply imbued the mind of pains to comply with their recommendation, and keep them well informed of our Missionary statistics. Indeed, they have expressly offered to do this. Here, then, is an opening for the supply of our ministerial destitution.

It will be asked again-Where shall we

find a field for their labor? A field! Why, the world is a Missionary ty, must go out to enstamp a Christian Field! And any part of the world, no better supplied than ours, affords an ample opportunity for Christian operation. But to descend to particulars: First, Here just there, where, if shoulder to shoulder, each of them supplied with an able minister of Jesus Christ. When we have done this—let us call to mind the facts stated in the recent Report of the Virginia Bible Society. Who that heard that Report can doubt for a moment that a most extensive and interesting missionary field within the boundaries of Virginia, is open to an intrepid missionary spirit, wherever which, on the present occasion, had that spirit can be found? Place after place, region upon region, were brought to light in that Report-where not only no churches were established, and no missionary preached-but where the pcople in whole neighborhoods, had no Sabbath, no Bible, no means of grace. And who can doubt, if our bounds were judiciously explored, that there would be found extensive fields of every intervenrough Christianizing of this generation of | ing grade of society-from absolute destitution, to competent Christian supply!

Say now, brethren! what is wanted to enable the Domestic Missionary Society work for Jesus Christ, for our sister denominations, and for ourselves, within the limits of the State of Virginia? Only one thing, brethren! The heart to do it! That is all. Here are men. Here is money. Here is the field. God give this Society to night a soul to cry out-" We will arise and possess the land."

For the Christian Observer. VARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELI-

HANOVER PRESBYTERY. Our blessed Lord has declared, that the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." The inspired Apostle also has said-"this orgetting the things which are behind, I press forward." The Church is thus taught, that if she would accomplish the great object of her election, and | Christians, not inforeign lands only, but in | ble-and that if a day meant a year, his her children secure heaven for themselves—at the same time build up the which, at present, very much engages cause of Christ, and conquer the world the attention of the Society, is extending for Him-the heart must be filled with its influence over the length and breadth desire after holiness, and be engrossed of our land, and secures the approbation with a determined purpose to glorify of the friends of religion every where. God, by earnest prayer-by self-denial Our colporteurs are carrying out a sysand by vigorous effort.

GION WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF

Neither blessings for ourselves or salvation for others, can be secured, unless the soul be stirred up to constant violence in conflict with our spiritual enemies, and in efforts to grow in grace and serve the Lord our Saviour. The Church prospers or the reverse, as she possesses and acts upon this principle or neglects it.

Sometimes, alas! she forgets the great ness of the work to which the Christian is called, and the result is always disastrous-the current of evil influences becomes too strong, and the Church loses her power with God and man.

Then again, having become indolent and lukewarm, a strong indisposition to make self-denying, continuous and vigorous efforts, possesses the mind, and it sinks into despondency and unbelief-and if until the desired and blessed result be secured.

The present narrative of the state of religion within our bounds, shows too plainly that the Church has not acted vigorously upon this great principle, and that she has been criminal before God. The reasons of our not being more blessed during the past six months are evident, and our future duty also is apparent. The churches generally report small additions only to their communion, and -but exposed to all the evils of the weak- with one exception, mourn that they have experienced no refreshing revival other. (This party hostility, we thank from the presence of their God. Remem-God, is steadily abating.) Second, All bering the days of the right hand of the the Theological Seminaries in this region | Most High, when the heavenly voices of fell into the hands of our brethren. Thus, | many converts made charming music, we are cut off altogether from our an- and filled our souls with joy, we grieve to cient sources of ministerial supply. Third, learn that acceptable prayer has been re-Northern sentiment respecting our do- strained, and Christians, unlike the wormestic relations has hitherto extensively thy Jacob, have not had power with God | Crane, Va., and seconded by Dr. McClay, disinclined our Northern Constitutional and man. There seems to have been less brethren to settle at the South, and than usual of the humble and persevering equally indisposed us to seek their co- spirit of supplication, accompanied with operation. The depressing influence of self-denial and effort, which should at all Tract Society for the generous assistance these causes is powerful and powerfully times manifestly characterize the Chris- it has rendered our missionaries heretofelt, and we have reason to fear that no- tian. The pulse of holy love and divine fore, in the publication of religious books thing, under God, will save us from the zeal has not beaten with healthful and tracts, and especially for the donaand lay out all their strength at once, that most disastrous ecclesiastical results, but strength, therefore is it, that the ways of tion of \$3,000, made during the last such an efficient sense of our necessities as Zion have mourned, and few have come year." up to her solemn feasts. Many of our zeal of our people-this would correct at | but the remembrance of their pious spirit, | charities and fervent prayers of our been the usual attention to the means of mended to our brethren to co-operate School, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Meth- constant interest has been felt in the in- ness, so far as shall be consonant with sonable, permanent compliment of po- cessfully toil with them to save men, and ples of the sacred word. In some of the jects." churches, also, God has greatly increased | Dr. McClay supported these resolutions

mercy from the spirit of our good God, bringing salvation to several souls, great- and had followed its progress at home and bewailed, and there is consequently much to make sad the pious heart, yet the that Society to our missions. Church seems resolved to return unto the Lord their God, and trust in His promise-"I will return unto you." Penitence, hope, and resolution, seem to be springing up, and cause fresh encourage-

In conclusion, we know what is our mourn over all our sins. 2d. To turn from every thing which is offensive to God, and aim at entire obedience. 3d. Hope for better days, and pray more and with the right spirit. 4th. To make vigorous efforts in every way for our own souls and for God's glory, and finally take the kingdom of heaven by violence, JAMES STRATTON, II. SMITH.

> For the Christian Observer.

THE TRACT SOCIETY IN THE WORK OF MISSIONS.

During the late sessions of the Baptist Triennial Convention in this city, the cause of the American Tract Society was | Whether in reference to style, or argupresented before that body by one of the ment, or doctrine, the series of that So-Secretaries. On Thursday, at 40'clock, P. | ciety is incomparable. M., as previously arranged, the Conven- hope of a happy immortality, he esteems tion listened to the Rev. O. Eastman, in the privilege of being a member of the behalf of the Society.

Mr. Eastman expressed the satisfaction he had experienced in listening to the deliberations of the very large and respectable body there convened; and he appeared before them with the more pleatheir notice, was identical with that, brought them together. The Convention send missionaries abroad to the ends of the earth; the American Tract Society furnish them with that kind of assistance, which makes them doubly useful. The object is one. We co-operate in the great work of the world's conversion, by the dissemination of divine

Mr. E. said he represented a Society sanctioned and patronized by Christians of every evangelical denomination. And here it might not be amiss to allude to the great principles which were fixed on as of Richmond to do a great and noble the basis of the Society's union. They are these, (he read from a Society's document,) "Man's native sinfulness; the puthe necessity of personal holiness; and an everlasting state of rewards and punishments beyond the grave."

in perfect harmony. Not a tract is pub- ed to Miller's predictions-quoted paslished, which does not bear the seal of ap- sages from the Bible in opposition to Mil- owned and leased by the Dean and Chap. probation from every member of the ler's interpretation-contended that the ter, which have been occupied as broth-Publishing Committee. And no measure idea that Satan was to reign on earth for els during the memory of the oldest in passes without unanimity of sentiment,

tem of family visitation and book and tract distribution in portions of almost old. every State in the Union. In Florida and New Orleans, among the boatmen on the Mississippi, in Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas, among the vast multitude of our foreign immigrant population, to say nothing of the Atlantic States, or the Germans of Pennsylvania, among whom we at work, or the "Pines" in New Jersey, or the destitutions in Maine, Rhode Island, or New York, which have not been carrying out the plans of the Society.

abroad in not less than 100 different lan-Society have made grants the past year and others, he said, had described the deing year.

ed to have produced the conviction in difference not real. It related to the time every mind, that the Society he repre- as mentioned by Moses, for the formation sented was occupying high and holy of the world, which he examined at some ground, far above the narrow technicali- length. He referred to coal formations, ties and foggy atmosphere of sectarianism and bigotry, and nobly meriting the would require sixteen thousand years to approbation and patronage of every friend of the Redeemer's kingdom. The following resolutions, offered by Rev. W. of N. Y., were unanimously adopted.

" Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the American

"Resolved, That the catholic princirest, dying in the faith of Jesus, and and its active and uniformly consistent leaving the testimony of a holy life and efforts to propagate the gospel throughpeaceful death. Their loss gives us pain; out the world, entitle it to the enlarged pleasure. In all our churches there has churches generally, and that it be recomgrace, and ordinances of God's house. A with its friends in extending its useful- that when nature was fully understood,

But it will be asked,—How is the cata- the spirit of liberality, and given what we by remarks expressive of his high esti- Dr. Nott's conclusion was classical, beau-

the number who organized that Society ly rejoiced and strengthened the hearts abroad, with undiminished interest and of his saints. Though the want of special | confidence, and could most cordially divine influence is generally felt and vote the thanks of the Convention, for the very efficient and timely aid rendered by

Rev. O. G. Sommers, of N. Y., said he should be doing injustice to his own feel: ings, not to express his sentiments on this occasion. Himself a member of the Publishing Committee of that Society, he well knew of and approved the principles on which it is constituted. For 19 ness to meet weekly with that Committee, to prepare books and tracts for the millions who read the publications of that Society, and these he could sincerely say had been the happiest hours of his way as all other state preferments, and life. He could assure the Convention he had, during this whole period, discovered intrigue most effectually, will be most the utmost readiness in every member of into conformity to the word of God, and care exercised to remove every thing infidels, or whoever chooses to purchase which might in the least offend his brethren in their distinctive organization as Baptists.

In relation to the character of the Society's publications, he could bear unequivocal testimony. They might challenge any man to put his finger on a line which is contrary to the word of God.

Next to his privilege of indulging a Publishing Committee of that Society. Every meeting was a green spot in his life, on which he had been permitted from time to time to regale his soul, during the last 19 years of his pilgrimage.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

The National Intelligencer gives a summary view of a late discourse before the National Institute, by Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, on the END OF THE WORLD, subject rendered peculiarly interesting by the great excitement created by the visionary speculations and abortive prophecies of Miller on the immediate destruction of the world by fire. Dr. Nott treated the subject with listinguished ability, learning, and eloquence. He spoke of the temporal nature of all

earthly things, traced organization from its origin to thing sunorganized, and contended that all proved that God, their creator, was a self-existent and eternal Being. The Bible declared that God created the heaven and the earth. After all rity and obligation of the law of God; other formations were ended, he created the true and proper divinity of our man, the most finished specimen of cre-Lord Jesus Christ; the necessity and re- ated beings. He glanced at the accounts ality of his atonement and sacrifice; the of the origin of the world by the Chinese, efficacy of the Holy Spirit in the work of and showed that those accounts had been renovation; the free and full offers of the found to be fictitious, and that their antigospel, and the duty of men to accept it; quities do not reach beyond the age of Abraham, while the chronology of the Bible stands uncontradicted. Dr. Nott then spoke of the agreement between Under this broad banner the Society the Bible and geology. He then spoke Pontius Pilate, has, from its commencement, moved on of the duration of the earth—alludsix thousand years, while Christ was to They co-operate with all evangelical reign but one thousand, was unreasonaour own country. The colporteur system, reign would be three hundred and sixtyfive thousand years; but his reign would be eternal, and he supported it by passages from Scripture. He said that the Scriptures declared that the heavens and earth were to wax old, &c., but that, though great changes had taken place, nothing yet indicated that it had grown These changes have taken place at long

intervals, but man was promised that as

long as the sun and moon endured, he

should dwell here. That the book of na-

ture spoke of an extended duration, which was manifested by the coal formations, and which have been going on for ages to have several faithful, self-denying men provide for the future wants of man, and that man is, therefore, de tined to occupy his present dwelling place for a great length of time. He agreed that it would overlooked. Colporteurs, English, Ger- at last, however, be brought to an end; man, French, and converted Roman Ca- the Bible declares that the world will have tholics, are faithfully and perseveringly | an end, and nature confirms the truth of this declaration in language not less im-The American Tract Society are print- pressive and awful. How long, he asked, ing and distributing their publications would those internal fires, volcanoes, &c., which have been so alarming and partially aroused, fails to press forward guages. This they do by means of their dreadful, but which were in fact safety annual appropriations to different Boards | valves, be kept open! Should they be of Foreign Missions. To the several mis- | closed up, and the crust of the earth rent sions conducted by this Convention, the open, destruction would follow. La Place to the amount of \$3,000-and in all, dur- struction of a planet, which lasted for six ing the last 19 years, of \$58,750. And Mr. | months. What has been, may be again, E. rejoiced that this sum had been com- and our sun, moon, and stars, will be demitted to so worthy hands, and only wish- stroyed, but the Bible assures us that our ed that sum might be doubled the com- planet will be rebuilt in new splendor and beauty. Dr. Nott then briefly consi-At the close of Mr. E.'s interesting and | dered a single discrepancy between the very appropriate address, which seem- Bible and geology, but he thought the and said some geologists had said that it form a bed of coal of eighty feet in thickness, and vet it had been ascertained, he observed, that a very brief period is employed in providing those vast mineral masses. Geology has proved that rapid changes frequently take place in the laboratory of nature, and that effects have been wrought in days and hours formerly, that now require ages to produce them. He then entered into an examination of the Mosaic account of the creation, and explained the various interpretations which had been given to the six days, which Dr. N. contended were peribeloved people have been called to their ples upon which the Society is based, ods of indefinite length. He urged the necessity of connecting faith with science; that it was idle to place the world on the back of a tortoise; that a striking agreement existed between geology and religion, and that geology and revelation moved hand in hand to a certain extent;

geology would speak truth; that an un-

nomer, was mad; and that a strong affini-

ty existed between religion and geology.

We answer, -A recent movement at the waste places of Zion with the preach. he had been acquainted with its opera- improvement, as well as high gratifica-

PICTURE OF ENGLISH EPISCOPACY: The following article is from a review of the ate "Charge" of Bishop Brownell of Connecti-

Out of a little more than 11,000 bene-

fices or endowed churches in England,

cut, to the " Clorgy" of his Diocese:

the people themselves have a right to elect the occupant or pastor in 64 only; In 4000, the rectors or pastors are presented by the bishops, in 1000 by the collegiate chapters or other public bodies. The bishops, of course, wield this immense patronage, in a way to exalt their favorites and repay the services of those who are most efficient promoters of their priestly eminence: The State also holds a right to nominate to 1000 benefices, and these are scrambled for in the same they who can pull the wires of political successful. Then again the right of prothat Committee, to bring every thing sentation to 5000 benefices, nearly half the whole number, is held by individuals, who may be Catholics, Jews, Socinians, the right of presentation; for every such right is an article of property in the market, so that if any one wishes to provide for a younger son, or a spendthrift son, or son-in-law, he has only to buy the right of presentation to some church and present him for the place, when it is vacant. He then goes into it as a "living," employing in most cases, a curate at a very cheap rate, to discharge the duties of the office, while he lives, i. e. collects his tuthes, eats, drinks, visits, hunts, and dissipates at his pleasure. Let any man, who understands human nature, look at the English church through the medium of these simple facts, and he will have a picture of its moral state as complete as can be desired. He will see the clergy in constant litigation with the people about the tithes—holding a relation to

them as much more odious than that of a baliff or an exciseman, as his extortions are more personal. He will see them fleecing their people to support their hounds and the expenses of their tables. He will follow them to the watering places, and see them foremost in dissipation there-to the races, to balls, and theatres, and wakes, and taverns. Seldom is there a ball in which the names of the clergy are not found among the chief managers. Cards, we are told, are a customary part of the entertainments at bishops' houses. The working clergy are known as a distinct class under that appellation. Ecton's Thesaurus, a roll book of the

church preferments, is familiarly known as the Parson's Bible. Rowland Hill declares it to be a fact personally known to himself, that many of those who are preparing at the universities for holy orders, do not keep a Bible. The more reckless clergy will boast, among themselves, of the expedition with which they are able to dispatch the service. One, says Hill, who declared that "he could beat them all hollow at reading prayers, though he gave them down to Pontius Pilate, in the creed," was familiarly known at one of the universities, by the nick name of There are twenty-seven houses under

the very shadow of Westminster Abbey, habitants! At the same time, there is a condition inserted in every lease, that the said tenement shall not be used for any dissenting chapel or meeting house!!

ARCH-DEACON PALEY'S CHARGE.

About sixty years ago, Archdeacon Paley, the most sensible of men, and least given to exaggeration, gave a Charge to the younger clergy under him, which affords the most striking picture of the English priesthood, and one that no one can dispute. The picture has not essentially changed since that day.

He tells them that they, being mostly curates, and having nothing to do in collecting the tithes, are in a better condition to do good than their clerical superiors or employers, whose litigations to collect their money, "form, oftentimes, and are almost insuperable obstructions to the best endeavors that can be used, to conciliate the good will of a neighborhood." He urges them first to be frugal, at least so far as they may be able to pay their honest debts. Secondly, to avoid habits of intemperance. Imagine an order of clergy, whom it is necessary, or even proper to caution against drunken-

"Another vice," he goes on to say, which there is the same, together with many additional reasons for guarding you against, is dissoluteness. \* \* \* Bear away one observation, that whenever you suffer yourselves to be engaged in any unchaste connexion, you not only corrupt an individual by your solicitations, but debauch a whole neighborhood by tho profligacy of your example!"

"The habit I will next recommend is retirement. But what, you say, shall I do alone? Books are out of my reach, and beyond my purchase. \* \* \* A few books will suffice—for instance a Commentary upon the New Testament, read so as to be remembered, will employ a great deal of leisure very profitably. [!!] There is likewise another resource which you have forgot-I mean the composition of sermons. I am far from refusing you the benefit of other men's labors, [i. e. to preach other men's sermons.] You find yourselves unable to furnish a sermon every week-try to compose one every month. \* \* Above all things, keep out of public houses; neither be seen at drunken feasts, boisterous sports, late hours, or barbarous diversions!!"

Let any man but read this charge of Paley, and bring out carefully into mental view, all that is implied in it, and then he may judge whether our picture of the English Church and clergy is too severe.

To bring the matter home at a stroke. we affirm without scruple, that, with all their heresies and frigid neologisms, the state of the German Church is yet greatly to be preferred to that of the Anglican Episcopal Church. And if we were this day to import a religion, we should not hesitate a moment to make out an order on Germany, in preference to the English episcopate. This, we suppose, is not the general opinion of our friends, but

## For the Christian Observer. FUNERAL HYMN.

POETRY.

Originally written on the death of a friend. How strikes the deep-ton'd bell! With slow and solemn toll; Sounding the lost sad mounful knell Of the departed soul.

Come with a silent tread! Where soon shall lowly sleep; The noble, and the youthful dead-Bend o'er the grave and weep!

But late in joyous pride, He passed in bounding life; Mocking each adverse rushing tide; Triumphant in the strife.

We gaz'd on him and smil'd, Nor dream'd that he could die,-Be hush'd those lips' rich music wild, Or dimm'd that eagle eye.

But oh! our hopes-how soon? Their fondest beauties fade-Death struck-and in life's brightest noon, Our pride is lowly laid!

So flam'd the dawning sun With pure and brilliant blaze; Soon lost in gath'ring vapor dun, Or thick and darksome haze.

Yet why should frail man sigh, O'er its faint dying light ! Time piles the rolling mists on high, And then it flashes bright.

Thus-thus! the soul sublime, Though lost from mortal view, Beyond the mighty clouds of Time, Shines glorious anew.

Should then affection's tears, Despairingly be shed ! That which it fondly loved for years, But sleeps - and is not dead!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Christian Observer. HANOVER PRESBYTERY.

POLE GREEN CHURCH, HANOVER COUNTY, VA. Thursday, 18th April, 1844.

Hanover Presbytery met agreeably to adjournment, in Pole Green Church, at 12 o'clock, and was opened with a Sermon, by the Rev. James Stratton, the last Moderator present, from Heb. iv. 1st and 16th-" Let us therefore fear, lest a promise being left us of entering into his rest, any of you should seem to come short of it. Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need."

After sermon, Presbytery was called to order, and constituted with prayer. Rev. Henry Smith was appointed Clerk,

pro. tem. Members of Presbytery present.-Henry Smith, Elisha Ballantine, James Stratton,

Edward H. Cumpston, and Joseph C. Stiles, Ministers; and Samuel Reeve, Carter Braxton, George Hutchison, Henry N. Watkins, and John Rice, Elders. Absent.-J. H. C. Leach, D. D., Jacob D.

Mitchell, Vinal Smith, A. J. Leavenworth, James McDearmon, Daniel B. Woods, and S:ephen Taylor.

The Minutes of the last stated meeting were

Rev. Edward H. Cumpston was choson | isters, show a great failure on the part of many Moderator, and Rev. Elisha Ballantine and John Rice, temporary Clerka.

Rev. Robert Brisben, of Utica Presbytery, being present, was invited to sit as a corres-quested to enquire into this subject, and use all prudent measures to correct the evil. ponding member.

The Committee appointed to instal th Joseph C. Stiles, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, on Shockoe Hill, reported that they had performed that duty.

The Committee appointed to cite "Salem and Pole Green Church," to show cause why the resignation by Rev. II. Smith of his Pastoral charge over that church, should not be accepted, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the Church made no oppo-

sition to the measure; whereupon, Resolved, That the Pastoral relation be tween Rev. Henry Smith and the Salem and Pole Green Church, be dissolved, and the

church be declared vacant. Resolved, That the Moderator publish these proceedings from the Pulpit, at some convenient opportunity during the Sessions of Pres-

Brethren Stiles, Ballantine, and Cumpston, ministers, and Reeve and Braxton, elders, were appointed a committee to select and propose to Presbytery some Hymn Book, to be recommended to the churches.

One of the Committee appointed to report a formula to be used in the admission of church members, reported the progress made in the business, and requested that the Committee be discharged. The request was granted.

A letter was read from Henry A. Dwight, one of the candidates for the Ministry, under the care of Presbytery, declaring his intention (for reasons stated in the letter) to apply for licensure to the Hampshire Association, Massachusetts, and requesting a letter of recommendation to that b. dy. It was ordered that his request be granted, and that the Clerk prepare and forward the proper papers.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education for the Ministry, reported, which was accepted.

Sessional records were called for, and referred to Committees. Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9

o'clock. Concluded with prayer.

Friday morning, 19th April. Presbytery met agreeably to adjournment, and was constituted with prayer. Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were

The free conversation on the state of religion was made the order of the day, for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The churches were called upon to pay their dues to the Commissioners' Fund. Ten dollars were paid by the "United Presbyterian Church on Shockoe Hill;" three dollars by "Salem and Pole Green;" three dollars by "Douglass;" ten dollars by "Appoinattox;" one dollar by "New Kent;" two dollars by "Second Church, Lynchburg."

It was ordered that the whole amount, viz: \$29, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Presbytery.

The Domestie Missionary Society of Richmond presented its report. Resolved, That Presbytery cordially approve

of the operations and plans of the Domestic Missionary Society of Richmond, as presented in its report, and recommend to the Society that the report be published.

Sessional reports were received from the churches of "Shockoe Hill," "New Kent," "Douglass," "Appomattox," and "Ports-

Pole Green," "Third Church, Richmond," 'Accomac," "High Street Church, Petersburg," " Peaks," "Cumberland," " Byrd,"

Union Hill." Religious Instruction of Colored People. The following paper was presented and adopted. Whereas, the Legislature of this State did, several years since, pass a law, permitting the

pose by any of the religious denominations in a regular way. And whereas, this Presbytery has never taken action upon this subject, there-Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a form, according to which, Church Sessions shall set apart individuals in accord-

ance with the provisions of the law, to give the instruction contemplated; and that said Committee report as soon as practicable. Rev. J. C. Stiles, H. N. Watkins, and C. Braxton, were appointed the Committee to pre-

pare the f rm just mentioned. The following paper was presented and

adopted: Sensible of the importance of renewed Christian effort within our bounds, and desirous to encourage the Domestic Missionary Society of Richmond in its efforts, and to cooperate with them as far as we can, there-

Resolved, That this Presbytery send out two of its ministerial members, who shall spend four or six weeks in such a missionary tour among our churches and missionary grounds, as, in their judgment, will contribute to animate our people at large, and open the way for the contemplated operations of the Missionary Society. Rev. J. D. Mitchell and Rev. E. II. Cumpston were appointed that Committee.

Presbytery proceeded to the order of the day, viz. the free conversation on the state of religion. Rev. J. Stratton and Rev. H. Smith were appointed a Committee to take notes and prepare a narrative. At the close of this conversation Presbytery adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer. Saturday morning, April 20th, 1814.

Presbytery met. In the absence of the Moderator, Alexander

Mebane was called to the chair. Constituted with prayer.

Rev. A. Mebane assigned satisfactory rea-

of Presbytery. rative of the state of religion reported, and have been pretty steadily increasing, and The Committee appointed to prepare a nartheir report was approved, and the Stated are likely to increase in future. Clerk directed to have it published in the Christian Observer.

Resolved, That the next stated meeting of Presbytery be held in the Presbyterian Church at Liberty, Bedford county, on Thursday, the 10th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon Resolved, That Rev. E. H. Cumpston preach an education sermon at the next stated ing of Preshytery, and that the Rev. J. H. C.

Leach, D. D., be his alternate. The Committee appointed to select and recommend some hymn book for the use of the have been received by the treasurer for churches, asked and obtained leave to report to the next stated meeting of Presbytery.

The ministers were called upon to state how they had performed their duties, and the clders how the churches had complied with their Owing to this circumstance, and the disengagements to their ministers, whereupon

adopted : Whereas the reports made to Presbytery in sions. regard to the payment of the salaries of min-

of our churches in this respect, therefore Resolved, That the Committee appointed to visit the churches within our bounds, be re-

The report of the Treasurer was read, adopt-

The Treasurer of Presbytery has received since the last meeting \$20-from the United Presbyterian Church on Shockæ Hill.

The delinquent churches are 3d Church, Richmond, \$9-High Street Church, Petersburg, \$9-Portsmouth \$8-McKemic \$6-Cumberland \$1--Peak's \$10-Byrd \$8-Union Hill \$4.

George Hutchisen, Treas. Signed Resolved, That the Treasurer be requested to use proper efforts for the collection of amounts due by the churches to the Commissioners

Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, by letter, assigned reasons of absence from the present sessions of Presbytery, which were sustained.

The minutes were read. Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian Church at Liberty, on Thursday, the 10th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon. Concluded with singing, prayer and the apostolic benediction.

(Signed) EDWARD H. CUMPSTON, Mod. E. BALLANTINE, Clerks.

JOHN RICE, NAPOLEON'S LIFE, DOUBTFUL!

The following is an extract from Archbishop in the history and existence of any such person BE NAPOLLON BONAPARTE, in imitation of Hume's sophistical argument against the miracles of Christ: "But the same testimony which would

have great weight in establishing any thing intrinsically probable, will lose part of this weight in proportion as the matter attested is improbable; and if adduced in support of any thing that is at variance with uniform experience, will be rejected at once by all sound reasoners. Let us then consider what sort of a story it is, that is proposed to our acceptance. How grossly contradictory are the reports of the different authorities, I have already remarked: but consider by itself the story told by any one of them; it carries an air of fiction and romance on the very face; all the events are great, and splendid, and these missionaries on this subject. marvellous;—great armies, great victories, great frosts, great reverses, hairbreadth-escapes,' empires subverted in a few days; every thing happening in defiance of political calculations, and in opposition to the experience of past times; every thing upon that grand scale, so common in Epic poetry, so rare in real life; and thus calculated to strike the imagination of the vulgar-and to remind the sober-thinking few of the Arabian

What sufficient reason is there for a series of events occurring in the eighteenth and nincteenth centuries, which never took place before? Was Europe at that period peculiarly weak, and in a state of barbarism, so that one man could achieve such for educating native teachers and preachconquests, and acquire such a vast cm-On the contrary, she was flourishing in the height of strength and civiliza-

This is merely a brief specimen of the inimitable argument, in which the spirit and reasoning of Hume are imitated with great fidelity.-In the margin, numerous passages are quoted from Hume, to illustrate the similarity and beauty of the argument. PUERILE POMP OF AN ORIENTAL COURT.

Luitprand, Bishop of Cremons, who,

sador to the court of Constantine IX., gave the following account of his reception. He was brought to the audience on the shoulders of two eunuchs. Before the huge imperial throne, which was supported by two gilded lions, there stood a tree of copper crowded with birds of the same metal. At the ambassador's approach, suddenly the lions roared and the birds sang forth, each in the note appropriated religious instruction of the colored people by to his species. The ambassador now, as laymen, who might be appointed for that purfell prostrate to the ground, and when he raised his head, saw, to his astonishment, the Emperor in new and more gorgeous robes, and his throne, which had before stood on his own level, elevated by machinery to the ceiling of the hall, From this height "discourse," as is naively remarked,  $ar{\cdot}$  would have been ridiculous, so the great chamberlain spoke for the Emperor."-Nash. Com.

For the Christian Observer. NAMING AND EDUCATING HEATHEN

CHILDREN. Donations for the support of heathen children, under the direction of the missions of A. B. C. F. M., and bearing Christian names given them by the donors, have been received for more than twenty years. The proposal was at first made with reference to the missions at Bombay, Ceylon, and among the North American Indians. At Bombay the plan was immediately found to be impracticable. At these missions it was designed as an experiment, having advantages, which, it was hoped, would outweigh any evils that might flow from it. The principal advantage of the plan, and one which was not small when it was at first proposed, was that, in the early stage of missionary operations, it was adapted to awaken special interest in the minds of the young, of those who possessed little information on the subject, and who were not accustomed to take enlarged views, saysor to be influenced by well established religious principle with regard to it. The necessity of any such specific objects to create an interest and incite to liberality, would, of course, diminish, as the nature and obligatoriness of the work became better understood by the Christian com-

munity. Some difficulties attending this mode of operating were early felt, both by the Committee and the missionaries; as may sons for his absence from the former sessions be seen from the remarks relative to it in the volumes of the Herald for 1820, p. 207; and 1825, p. 225. These difficulties

> On the following points, the patrons of the Board should be fully informed:-1. That Christian names and donations for the support and education of individual pupils, can be applied only to such pupils as are in the boarding-schools.-

No others receive such an education as donors of this class intend to give. 2. That naming and educating children in this manner, is confined to Ceylon and the Indians. Many donations, with names, other missions, and been forwarded; but no information has been received from the missionaries that names can be given. Many heathen tribes are unwilling to have the names of their children changed. continuance of most of the boarding-The following paper was presented and schools among the Indian tribes, very

few names can be given at these mis-3. Donors must not think it strange, or pecome impatient, if they should not soon hear that a child has been named, or their donation applied according to their desire. From eighteen months to elapse. In the year 1825, the missionaries in Ceylon had 200 unappropriated names; and as they could not then admit more than about fifty pupils annually to their boarding-schools, donors must then wait four years, besides the time requisite for the intelligence to go there and return. In March last, at the time when the reductions in the Ceylon mission began, there were fifty unappropriated names for pupils there; and as few or no pupils have been received to the boarding schools since, the number has probably now increased to 150-a larger number than the missionaries will be able to assign during the next two years.

4. Donors must not complain, if they hear little or nothing from their beneficiaries, or from the missionaries concerning them. To give an account of one pupil is comparatively a light task; but o impose on the two or three missionary teachers in Ceylon, the labor of writing an annual statement respecting their 300 beneficiaries, is making a too heavy draft on their time and strength. General statements will from time to time be published in the Missionary Herald, giving an account of the number and progress of the schools, with catalogues of the benefi-

ciaries, &c. 5. It should be understood, that, when donations with names of pupils are sent Whately's ironical argument against a belief in for missions where such names and donations cannot properly be applied; or when donations of this class are so numerous as, if literally applied, to carry forward one department of missionary labor in a manner disproportionate to others, these donations will be used for promoting education generally. This was expressly stated in a long article on this subject, inserted in the Missionary Herald for

1825, pp. 225-28. 6. At a meeting of the delegates from the Ceylon, Madura, and Madras missions, in February, 1838, the question, whether it is expedient, in a new mission, to give Christian names to native youth in charity boarding-schools, was discussed, and decided in the negative.

7. The objections named above, in the paragraphs numbered four and five, may be urged with similar force against donations appropriated to the support of a particular school to which the donor gives a name, and from which he expects Trequently to receive information.

But some may inquire if there is no branch of missionary labor to which the contributions of donors may be, without inconvenience, specifically appropriated, when they desire it?-In reply it may be stated that funds may be appropriated by donors, 1st, to schools generally, at any one of the missions; 2d, to the seminaries ers in Ceylon, at Ahmednuggur in the Mahratta country, in Singapore, at Bevroot, at the Sandwich Islands, or at Cape Palmas; 3d, to the support of any one of the printing establishments of the Board; of which there are now thirteen; 4th, to any one of the missions and stations un-

der the care of the Board. Still it is respectfully suggested to ministers, and superintendents of Sabbath Schools, to parents, and to other individuals and associations, whether it will not be better, in its ultimate influence, to acmouth." Churches delinquent—"Salem and about the year A. D. 948, was sent ambas- quire and communicate, as far as practi- meeting!

cable, a familiar acquaintance with all tist Churches, consisting entirely of cothe missions, and with all the departments of labor, and to cherish so lively an interest in all, as to cast their contributions into a common fund, to be applied to one mission or another, to one branch of missionary labor or another, as the necessities of each shall require.

For the Christian Observer. SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

BY B. KELLAR SHARRETTS. When the heart is sad and lonely, And the mind's depress'd with cares, When our better feelings, only Seem allied to worldly snares; Where find we consolation Where for comfort shall we look, But in earnest centemplation Search the Scriptures !- Holy Book ?

When upon the sick couch lying. Rack'd with pain, and chill'd with fear, When our thoughts are on our dying-Brief at best our sojourn here-What in this dark hour of sorrow. Cheers the night that glooms the mind? God's great mercy brights the morrow, Search the Scriptures-ye shall kind.

When old age hath shadow'd o'er us, When the eve of death draws nigh, When the grave yawns wide before us, Waiting for our latest sigh; What gives strength at last to rally, Routing death, and hell, combined, What illumes the shadow'd valley? Search the Scriptures, ye shall find.

Washington City, April 1844. A HIGH-CHURCH CONVERT.

In another part of this paper we have noliced a little tract purporting to come from a minister of the Episcopal denomination, who professed to have been made a convert to high church principles by reading the Rev. Mr. Barnes' late pamphlet. The Banner

"Whoever the author may be, we congratulate him on his happy escape from the uneasy entanglements of 'a talse position,' and hope he is but the 'first fruits' of an abundant harvest, which true church [Puseyite] principles, are to gather from Mr. Barnes' labors. The pamphlet will produce 'a sensation' in certain quarters, and we predict for it quite a run. The following extracts from the sheets loaned us will give our readers some idea of what may be expected."

"There is nothing so difficult as to res-

cue men from a false position, to whose dangers they have wilfully shut their eyes. Mine was such, and from this you have delivered me. [The writer is here addressing Rev. Mr. Barnes.] In fact, no instrument could have been more wisely cho-sen, and, I doubt not, the efficiency of your agency will be attested by many other proofs. I had often before heard the same truths which you have told, declar-ed by those who I had learned to disregard as high churchmen. To their assertions I gave no heed. I esteemed them as the conclusions of empty prejudice. I had always regarded their authors as dry formalists, who, from not being spiritually minded, were unable to judge of things which are spiritually discerned. \* \* How startling then were the revelations of your pamphlet, coming from one whom I regarded as a spiritual Solon, the enemy of all that is formal and carnal in religion! on folks whilst living. I never had one In such matters I was prepared to wel-Daniel come to udgment! With joy and glad anticipation | Prayer was offered in the prisoner's heard of your pamphlet on the ion,' &c. Now, at length, said I, 'the evangelical party,' the title which I though belonged to us, so long kept down, will rise to its true 'position!' Now the world will know our real merits. The justice of our claims, our wide-reaching charity, our Christian brotherhood, will now receive their just praise. Need I tell you with what astonishment I read your book, or there and even four years may first three and even four years may first \*\* I at first hoped you had been alloge. the main, your representations of 'the fore two o'clock, the prison and the prichurch,' and of our 'position' therein, were son-yard being cleared of all, save about correct. Now the sorrowful question came, what was to be done? I felt that there was no rest for me in such an unea-

> come a churchman, I would quit 'the church,' and attach myself, that is, vere satisfied with my conversion and change of heart, to your communion! I am not much acquainted with your private history, but I feel safe in saying, you have never, in any previous attempt nade a greater practical error, hardly excepting your controversy with the author of "Episcopacy tested by Scripture." I also feel secure in saying you have never encountered a more signal defeat than the one which will distinguish your present effort, not even making the same excepasked if she would prefer to spend the Your attempt was magnificent, but that will hardly atone for the insignifi-cance of the result. You have ventured

much, but your gain will be small, your oss great. Your statement of "the characteristics of the two parties," as you are pleased to call them, in the Episcopal Church, is, so far as I am able to judge, pretty fairly given. It needs, however, some few corections. You have done "the high church party" justice in stating the plainness and inreservedness with which they now prooound their "views."

For the Evangelical party there is some consolation in knowing, that if the Scripture principles of a brother sit so loosely upon him, that he will discard them, and bind himself more closely, by drinking in the absurdities of the true succession and baptismal regeneration, to the death-like carcase of formalism, to escape from the fact lose nothing worth retaining, although their numerical strength is diminished.

PREACHING TO THE SLAVES. Rev. Mr. Fuller of Savannah, Ga., a

minister of the Baptist denomination, gives cheering evidence of a growing in-Christian Watchman.

There is, (he says,) a great lack of States, and a desire is extensively manifested for an increase of the number.— Much attention is paid in various places, to the religious wants of the slaves: their owners evincing a wish to have them give one and two hundred dollars to a negroes; and there is one preacher in dred dollars per annum, for devoting his stillness of death mantled the entire whole time to that sort of labor. I have scene. Mr. Mattison, the Sheriff, kindly been requested to send on men for the proffered the body to those of her own same purpose. .

In Savannah there are three large Bap-\* There were some good Presbyterian ministers of this sort. It is always best for good men, who made, after which her friends removed cannot bear to be in a minority, to hold an inquiry the body to Springtown for burial.

lored people. Their preachers and deacons are selected from among themselves, and they manage their church business also themselves. One of their preachers, by the name of Marshall, is now 86 years of age, but as vigorous as at 45. He told me that the condition of his brethren has been much improved within the last 40 years, and a desire for still greater improvement is general among them. In this the people seem ready to co-operate.

> EXECUTION OF ROSAN KEEN. Bridgeton, April 30th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Christian Observer. Dear Sir,-I send you a brief narrative in relation to the imprisonment, sentence, and execution of Rosan Keen. She was committed to our county jail on the 3d of lived as a servant. During the September term of the

Court, Rosan was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 3d of last Novembor. Our worthy Ex Governor Pennington granted her a respite as his last official act-an act of mercy. This respite was an opening for our legislators to take into consideration the expediency of an act by which to commute punishnent in cases similar to that of Rosan Keen. Nothing was done, consequently she was again sentenced, and the 26th of April, 1844, was fixed for her execution. Rosan was a colored girl, about 15 years and two months old, when committed; of course, about 16 when executed. She was wanting both in intellect and education; and with many it is more than a question whether she was a subject for capital punishment, considering her want of intellect, education, and youth. Many who visited her for religious conversation, thought she neither did, nor could, understand the plan of salvation. Whilst in prison she had frequent and good religious instruction. In outward appearance and language, she gave as good evidence of a change of heart and preparation for death, as could be expected from one of her capacity. She considered her sentence just, and spoke with composure of dying. I visited her whilst in prison as often as I deemed it profitable to her spiritual interests. There were others who visited her more frequently, and made longer visits than myself. I called at the prison on the morning of the can be obtained at any store in the city. execution, when Rosan was unusually solemn. I said but a few words, then engaged in a short prayer, after which I left the prisoner to her own reflections. Rosan had requested a number to be with

her during the last scene. I went to the prison at a quarter past one o'clock. The prisoner had just been shrouded for execution, and taken leave of the jailor's wife, who, in common with the jailor, had showed her every kindness during her imprisonment. This parting and the winding sheet had great effect upon her feelings. She begged Mrs. Harris, (the jailor's wife,) to remain with her to the last, but she could not. "I never knew they put such things as these on before. I dont like it," said Rosan. There were three clergymen present. room. Rosan was much agitated at times; occasionally she wept aloud, but was composed by conversation on religious subjects. She was directed to the exceeding great and precious promises. The case of the dying thief was mentioned. She was pointed to 1 Timothy, chap. i. 15-" This is a faithful saying," &c., which she read as her last, and closed the sacred volume, never again to open its

twenty-five, the Sheriff entered the prisoner's room-proceeded to fasten her sy posture. I therefore determined to hold arms and unloose her chain, when Rosan, with firm step, left the room, where she an 'inquiry meeting,' as you call it-to make diligent scarch-to examine and had been confined more than nine prove all things—and unless the doctrines and teachings of the church, as you have took her seat between the two uprights first disclosed them to me, were sustained, of the gallows. The spectators, as by to quit my 'false position' at once! In a word, I resolved, that, unless I could be instict, located themselves in the most distant part of the yard. At 2 o'clock the Sheriff said, "Rosan, you have half an The prisoner removed to the hour." shade. One of the clergymen present offered prayer, after which the Sheriff said, "Rosan, if you have any thing to say to any one present, you now have the opportunity;" to which she said, "I have not much, but to bid you all farewell, and to warn you and others not to follow my example." Some conversa-

remaining fourteen minutes, which the Sheriff said she had, in prayer or in silence. "I don't care," said she. But being asked, if she would like to unite with one of the clergymen in prayer, she gave the affirmative. Prayer was then offered: after which the Sheriff said, "Rosan, you have seven minutes." Here the prisoner said, "I have something to say to Mr. - I know some of the Sabbath scholars, (Rosan had been in the Sabbath school.) I want Mr. to advise them to mind what they are taught; which, had I done, I never should have been here. Tell them not to follow my example-and I would have this said to all youth. Again being asked, she expressed her entire confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ, as her Saviour, and hope of future blessedness, through him. Rosan," said the Sheriff, "your time difficulties of their position. They do in | is expired,"-when, with apparant composure, she resumed her seat between the two uprights of the gallows—the robe was tied beneath her feet. She then stood up, and her feet were tied-the rope adjusted-the death-cap drawn over her face. Here the prisoner, audibly and with some agitation, said-"Lord Jesus, terest at the South to impart religious in- have mercy on me. Lord Jesus, take my struction to the Slaves, in a letter to the spirit." Whilst yet in prayer, the Sheriff said, "are you ready?" "Yes," was the reply. "Shall I cut the rope?" "Yes, ministers in many parts of the Southern Sir, cut the rope,"—which said, was done The sound of the axe-the creak or roll of the pulleys-the dead weights fall-the body thrown three or four feet above the tort rope-its recoil-the groan-the death struggles-the solemn silence-all instructed in the gospel. Planters often all conspired to render the scene awful in the extreme! Not a sound was heard, minister to labor and preach among their save the mourning breeze, as it bore the Five minutes past-all was over-the

The next morning at nine o'clock, there was a respectable number of citizens collected in the prison room she in 1837, '38 and '39, who held inquiry meetings | had occupied. Suitable remarks were

A SPECTATOR.

WEST CHESTER ACADEMY FOR BOYS. The Summer Session of this Institution will commenced on Tuesday, the twenty-third of

April.

Thorough instruction is given in all branche of a complete education.

The Classical and Mathematical Department is conducted by the Rev. Jno. Crowell, A. M., assisted by Henry P. Johnson, A. B. The course of study is such as is required for admission into the best colleges of the country.

Moral and religious instruction is faithfully imparted. Every pupil is required to attend public worship regularly on the Sabbath, at whichever of the churches in West Chester his parent or guardian may direct. The location is proverbially healthy. The

buildings are spacious and convenient, having been erected expressly for the use of this Institution. The pupils are constantly under the supervision of the Principal, and in all respects treated as members of his family. Communication to and from Philadelphia twice, daily, by the rail-road.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty August last, on suspicion of having poi- two weeks each, commencing on the fourth Tues soned Enos Seely, in whose family she | day in April and the fourth Tuesday in October. TLRMS: For board, &c., and tuition in all the English and Class cal studies, per session,

French-extra, Payable in advance.

JAMES CROWELL, Principal. West Chester, March 29th, 1844.

REFERENCES: Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Messis. Albert Barnes, Wm. H. Odenheimer, Jos. H. Jones. Jno. L. Grant, Samuel Jones, M. D., Wm. H. Dilling-ham, Isaac Roach, Robert Morris, James Field, Samuel Hildeburn, James J. Boswell, David Lapsley, Jos. B. Lapsley, Esqs., of Philadelphia; Rev. Ino. C. Clemson, of West Chester, Pa.; the Faoulty of New Jersey College, Princeton.
March 29-6t.

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CON

TROVERSY,
With Early Sketches of Presbyterianism: By th

This work, which is highly recommended by the Rev. and venerable Dr. Cleland, and others, as a well written compend of valuable information on topics of great historical interest to the Church, is for sale at 134 Chestnut street, by Perkins & Purves :- also at the following places :- Charleston, S. C .- Cincinnati, O .- Madison, Ind .-Nashville, Ten .- Louisville, Ky .- and Vicksburg Feb. 9 .- 5t. pd.

TEMPERANCE STORE. The subscriber, one of the old firm of Baldwin & Colton, who established the first Temperance Store at 2d and Dock streets, in 1828, and one in Market street, above 7th, in 1832, desires to inform his friends and the public in general, that having bought out the Temperance Store of Mr. Black, at 10th and Chestnut streets, in the fall of 1842, he continues the same business, and now offers a large and full assortment of first quality goods, on as good terms, and as low prices, he believes, as Goods carefully packed and sent to order to the SIMON COLTON, city or country. SIMON COLTON,
N. E. corner Chestnut and 10 sts.

N. B. Having no connexion now, nor for a long time since, with any other store, my whole time and attention is given to the interests of the April 12.-4t. above establishment.

MOUNT HOLLY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School, under he care of Mrs. C. C. Chisman and assistants, at Mount Holly, 7 miles from Burlington, N. J., will commence its second year on Wednesday, the first day of May, 1844. Instruction in the various branches of useful and fashionable education, thorough; care, religiously maternal; terms, moderale. Situation healthful and easy of access School now established and permanent. References-The clergy and people of Mount Holly generally.
Philadelphia—The Rev. Messrs. Barnes, Brain-

rd, Jones, and Converse; Ambrose White, Jas. Fassitt, and patrons generally. April 12.-4t. SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

An additional supply, making a complete as-ortment of the publications of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, amounting to several nundred different books, have just been received Among those recently published are— First Principles of the Oracles of God. Inspiration of the Scriptures. Influence of Religious Parents How shall I provide for my Family? Olive Plants unblighted. How to read the Bible. The Girl's Missionary Meeting.

Journey to my Grandfather. Remarkable Conversions. New edition of Thirsa, c For sale at the Evangelical Book and Tract Depository, No. 13 Seventh street, above Market.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. H. HOOKER has for sale at 178 Chestnut st., ppposite the Masonic Hall— Posthumous Sermons, by the Rev. Henry Blunt. Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, by the

Rev. John Dick. D. D. Life of Mary Lundie Duncan. Chalmers' Sermons, 2 vols, 8vo. Ilistory of the Church of Scotland, by Rev. W. M. Hetherington.

Hours for Heaven, a small but choice selection f prayers from eminent divines.

Lectures on Divinity, by Rev. George Hill,

Works of Jonathan Edwards. Works of the Rev. Dr. Emmons.

2 vols. 8 vo.

POPULAR RELIGIOUS BOOKS. Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, by the Sermons by Thomas Chalmers, D. D., L.L D.,

Sermons by Rt. Rev. Joseph Butler, D. C. L., Memoir of Mrs. Mary Lundie Duncan, 12mo. The Mysteries Opened, by Dr. Stone, 12mo. A Church without a Bishop, by L. Coleman. Emanuel on the Cross and in the Garden, by

Buel's Reply to Bishop Whately on the What is Christianity? by Thomas Vowler

Rev. George Hill's Lectures on Divinity, 8vo. Comfort in Affliction, by James Buchanan, Essays on the Church of God, by John M. Mason, D. D.

Practical Reflections on the Second Advent, by the Rev. Hugh White, A. M. Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper, adapted to the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, with Notes and Essay by G. T. Bedell, D. D., 18mo. The Lenten Fast, by Rev. W. S Kip M. A.

Melville's Sermons, a new and cheap edition

Book of Homilies, a new edition.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Moneys designed for the American Tract Soci ty should be forwarded to Rev. H. Read. Gene ral Agent, No. 13, North 7th street. It is des red that moneys, sent in from the city or the country, should be accompanied with directions y are to be appropriated—whether for the general operations of the parent society, or for he city operations of the Philadelphia society.
Philadelphia, March 22d, 1844.



I give and bequeath to my executors the sun in trust for the institution located at the City of Philadelphia, and known by the name of the American Sunday School Union, and direct that the same be paid to the Treasurer of the said association for the time being. March 22. PILGRIM'S LEGACY.

Just received, and for sale by PERKINS & PURVES, No. 134 Chesnut st., below Fifth, " A Church without a Bishop, A State without a King."
22. Price 121 cents.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. PRICES REDUCES

The Prices of the following Bo ks have been late-In Reduced.

The Union Spelling Book, originally compiled for the American Sunday School Union, and emcellished with nearly one hundred pictorial illus-

trations, at a cost of \$500. The spelling and reading exercises are suitable alike to Sunday and daily use, 126 pages, 12mo.

Reduced price 10 cts. The Union Primer, or First Book for Children, mbellished with over sixty pictorial a lustrations. 36 pp. 18mo. do. 3 cts.

The Improved Class Book abrueged, 18mo. size, for two years, bound in soft leather. do.

The Way of Life, by Charles Hodge, Professor logical Seminary, Princeton, New Jerin the The sey, 343 pp. 18mo. do. 37½ cts.

Scripture Biographical Dictionary, with a complete list of the names of persons mentioned in the Bible. 214 pp. 18mo. An Alarm to Unconverted Sinners, by Joseph Alleine, with all the references complete. 198 pp. 18mo. half bound, muslin backs. do. 123
Picture Reward Tickets, per 100 do. 25
Published by the AM. S. S. UNION, 12½ cts. 25 cts. April 26. 146 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PARISH HYMNS. A COLLECTION OF HYMNS FOR PUB-LIC, SOCIAL, AND PRIVATE WORSHIP.

Selected and Original. The subscribers have recently published a new ollection of Hymns, bearing the above title, compiled with great care, from the choicest collection of Hymn books, and other volumes of devotional oetry, embracing almost every publication of the kind, (English and American.)
It has been thoroughly examined by numerous

clergymen, and other competent judges, and has met with decided approbation, as the following testimonials will show. Extract from the Minutes of the " Pastoral Asso-

ciation" of Philadelphia.

"The Pastoral Association of this city, having examined a collection of Hymns just published y Messrs. Perkins & Purves, entitled ' Parish Hymns, cordially recommend it to the churches, as, in their esteem, admirably adapted to promote the spiritual edification of the people of God, and as supplying a deficiency long experienced and deeply felt in social worship."

On motion it was resolved that this Association will hereafter use the 'Parish Hymns' its devotional exercises. Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1843, Robert Adain, Clerk, pro tem.

From Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., and Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia.

"The undersigned have examined the Hymn
Book lately published by Perkins & Purves, of
this city, entitled 'Parish Hymns,' designed for
use in the Lecture Room, and for social worship. The book which we have been using for a long time we found very defective in many respects, and have been induced to pay particular attention to this new publication. It is a very copious colction-the arrangement simple and convenient. The hymns themselves are of a choice character. They are lyrical, and in every way well adapted to promote devotional feeling. They are of suita-ble length, replete with evangelical sentiment, and embrace a rich variety. We are using them at our weekly lectures, and other meetings for social worship, and find them most acceptable

JOEL PARKER. Jan. 31st, 1844. ALBERT BARNES. From Rev. E. W. Gilbert, D. D., President of De-

laware College.
"The 'Parish Hymns' have been introduced and used for some time in the Village Church of Newark, Del., and have commended themselves here as superior to any collection hitherto used. The volume has striking popular excellencies, being suited, better than any other publication of my acquaintance, to the benevolent activities of the age. It possesses great variety, and a superior arrangement, and contains many he sweetest in the language, not hitherto known to our congregations. For myself, I like it not merely for the variety of subjects introduced, but for the great variety of metres, and the introduc-tion of so many vivacious metres of the dactylic and anapestic kind. E. W. GILBERT.

Newark, Del., Feb. 12, 1844. From Rev. William Sterling, Reading, Pa. "I have examined the 'Parish Hymns' with considerable care, and find it to approach nearer to my beau ideal of what such a book should be, han any other collection of the kind I have ever seen, harmonising, as it does, with the growing refinement and Christian spirit of the age.

etical taste, and presents an extensive variety of subjects and metres. I therefore regard the Parish Hymns as well supplying a want which I have long felt to exist in one of the most interesting parts of Christian worship.
We have recently adopted it in our lecture room

The selection is made with much care and po-

my congregation are highly pleased with it.
WILLIAM STERLING.

A liberal discount made to churches adopting

NEW STANDARD VOLUME. Owen on the Forgiveness of Sin: being a Practical exposition of Psalm CXXX., by the Rev. John Owen, D. D., for some years Chancellor of Oxford University; pp. 430, 12mo., in handsome and substantial binding, prive 56 cents.

This is a work that needs to eulogy to com mend it to every devout and pious heart. Published by the American Tract Society, and for sale, with all their other works, at the PHILA. BRANCH DEPOSITORY

No. 13 North Sev enth street, Phila. Among the late Tracts, are No. 445, The Holy Ghost Resisted—447, Why should I study the Bible?—449, Would you be Happy?—450, The Heart Opened—451, Ye shall not surely Die—452, The Sinner and the Saviour—455, Thoughts for Catholics and their Friends-457, The Bible the Word of God.

Tracts in the various Foreign Languages, and sold at the rate of 15 pages for one cent, and Handbills ten cents a hundred. The American Messenger for April is out-

filled with valuable and deeply interesting articles, chiefly original. The subscription price to this truly excellent aper is—6 copies a year for \$1—20 for \$2—and March 29.

SOMETHING NEW!

OLD AMERICAN POTTED CHEESE of very superior quality, and fully equal to the Engglish Stilton, put up in small Jars, and for sale only by the subscriber.—Also, small Dutch, Head, Sap Sago, Superior Pine Apple, and very rich Herkimer county Cheese, always on hand.

COOPER'S GELATINE, or American Re ned Isinglass, for making Table Jellics, Blanc Mange, &c .- A supply just received from the manufacturer in New York. -ALSO-FREE SUGAR, from Laguayra, of superior

quality, and a lot of prime quality Orange Grove, (New Orleans,) Sugars—all of the New Crop.— Also, Lovering & Co's. Crushed, Pulverized, and Double Refined Loaf Sugars, for sale at the low-LYNCH'S CELEBRATED LUCCA AND

SUPERIOR BORDEAUX OIL, just received. A supply received and for sale low. -ALSO-JERSEY HAMS, SMOKED BEEF, &c .-

A prime lot of Jersey Hams, handsomely cut and cured in the best style. Best quality Smoked Beef, Smoked Tongues, and Bologna Sausages.

—Also—

Just received, 30 Half Chests Superior Chulsn

Souchong and Anki Powchong Teas. These Teas are but recently imported, and are very highly esteemed by all who have used them.— For sale at the low price of 50 cents by the box, containing from 30 to 35 lbs. each. Also, a few Fancy Caddies, of the Genuine Cumshow Black Teas, embracing in the assortnent, Southong, Powchong, and the Flower Pecco, which are decidedly superior to most kinds and their being put up in small packages of 10 to 20lbs., and the boxes having luds with hinges

the attention of families. Also, the usual assortment of fine quality Green Teas. For sale by S. W. COLTON,

and highly ornamental, render them worthy

At the New Tea Warehouse and Family Grocery Store, No. 190 Cheslant Stret. below 8th, and at the Old Stand, S. W. corner Tenth and Arch Streets.

March 8. and Arch Streets. AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,

GENERAL BOOK DEPOSITORY AND PUBLICA-TION OFFICE, 146 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. April 29—tf. F. W. PORTER, Cor. Sect.