The Christian Inn.

A Religious and Miscellaneous Newspaper, devoted to Religion, Morality, Literature, General Intelligence, and the support of the Principles of the Christian Church.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

"THE LORD GOD IS A SUN AND SHIELD."

\$1:50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME IX.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 25, 1852.

NUMBER 34.

CHURCH HISTORY,

SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIAN PREACHERS.

But the Clergy, perhaps (why perhaps?) the Arian Clergy, were slaughtered, at the foot of their own altars by the defenders of the Catholic faith. Three hundred thousand males were reported to be slain, the female sex, and more precious spoil, were resigned to the Burgundians, and the houses, or at least the walls of Milan were leveled with the ground."-Gib., 4: 1491.

While Italy trembled between the two powers, (A. D. 539,) Theodebert grand son of Clovis, King of the Franks, with a numerous army assaulted both camps, "and the death of thousands appear to have excited less horror than some idolatrous sacrifices of women and children, which were performed in the camp of the most Christian King; but sickness more terrible than steel, invaded the camp of the Franks, and they were obliged to pass the Alps, while Justinian ere he drew his sword, proclaimed himself conqueror of the Franks (G. 4: 149,) Blisarius then besieged and through the aid of traitors took Ravena (A.-D. 539,) and Justinian was master, and the new religion triumphed in Italy (G. 4: 152.) But in A. D. 546, Rome was again besieged by her former masters, who returned to the siege of Rome, when hostilities having embittered religious hatred, the Christians preachers were driven from Rome by the Catholics, while the annuncio of the Pope in an embassy to the Gothic camp returned, deprived of both his hands for daring to utter falsehoods in the service of the Church and State. But the famine relaxed the strength of the Romans, and traitors opened the Asinarian gate to the enemy (G. 4: 211,) which was retaken by Belisarius A. D. 547,) and retaken by the Goths A. D. 549, (G. 4: 216.) Though it continued every few years to change masters, yet the Pope was a political prince of Rome, always united in religion with the Emperors in Constantinople. But Justinian after bringing all the power of earth and wicked spirits, with the gates of hell to prevail against it; himself, for thinking wrong on a point of the new and oft additioned creed, died accursed by the Catholics. "The Bishop of Treves secure beyond the limits of his power, addressed him thus: unless you destroy what you have taught, unless you exclaim with a loud voice, I have erred, I have sinned, anathema to Nestorius, anathema to Eutychas, you deliver your soul to the flames in which they will eternally burn." But he died accursed. Such is Heaven's just retribution, as ye mete to others it shall be meted to you.-Gibbon, 4: 420.

Yet, during this time it is acknowledged by her friends, that "the internal state of the Church was all dark and gloomy, ignorance and superstition advanced with rapid strides-the greatest saints (even Pope Gregory) contributed to it," "all truth and godliness were supposed to be drawn from the writfathers"; the image of the Virgin and her Son-of Apostles and Saints, were worshiped instead of Thor and Friga. (heathen deities.)-Hawies, 1: 335-337. "The corrupt lives of the Clergy bore a growing proportion to the wealth accumulated, &c."-Ib., 841.

Hawies says: "In the 6th century, while the Anti-Trinitarians maintained a firmer footing, (1: 847) and the heretical prevalence of Arianism during a great part of this century, contributed to extinguish the light of Israel," (850.) What light? In the next sentence the hater of Arianism tells us:

"I confess" says he "I can find little soundness in principle, and less in practice! unless I should exhibit those lights of the Church, Benedict and his associates, whose multiplied rules for a seraphic life, like the pharisaic traditions mentioned by our Lord, made men only seven fold more the children of pride and Satan than before. If I take John the faster, Gregory the great, or that adulterer of the Roman see, Ennodius; alas! the very best of them is sharper than a thorn hedge, more suited to pierce and wound than to feed."-Hawies, 1: 850.

And "Arianism contributed to extinguish this light"!! A. D. 536. "No penny, no mass" was the order of the

day .-- Ib., 1: 343. Under the protection of the Germans "the Church of the

Arians at Constantinople had braved the severity of the laws; their Clergy equalled the wealth of the Senate, and the gold and silver which were seized by the rapacious hand of Justinian, might perhaps be claimed as the spoil of the provinces, and the trophies of the barbarians."-Gibbon, 4: 416.

A. D. 567. Albion, king of the Lombards who were Christians, still adhering to the ancient faith, now made a conquest so of Italy, and hence, for a short time, the old religion was again

Gregory, "patron St. of England, under his reign the Christians of Italy and Spain were converted to the Catholic Church, and the conquest of Britain, reflects less glory on the name of Cesar, than on that of Cesar the first."-Ib., 4: 832.

Gregory made great efforts to bring the adherents of the old religion to the adoption of the new creed. To this end he gave particular instructions to the Catholic Bishops, to proselyte the Arian youth to the Catholic Church, (see Hawies, 1: 508,) while he, himself corresponded with Theod linda the Queen of the Lombards, through whom he brought about apostacy of her husband Aigilufus, and thus the declension of the whole nation from the religion of Christ, to the mysteries of Plato, (see Mil. 1: 507.) Yet "her devout labors still left room for the industry and success of future Missionaries, and many cities of Italy were still disputed by hostile Bishops, but the controversy was terminated, after a war of three hundred years by the conversion of the Lombards of Italy.—Gibbon, 3: 450.

LOMBARDS. A. D. 568. "The Lombards (Germans) from Pamonia under Alboinos their King, and joined by several other German nations, invaded Italy, and having made themselves masters of the whole country except Rome and Ravena, erected a kingdom at Ticinum. Under these new tyrants, who, to the natural fero-city of their characters, added an aversion to the religion of Jesus; the Christians in the beginning, endured calamities of every kind. But their fury gradually subsided, and their manners contracted from time to time, a milder character. Autharius, the third Monarch of the Lombards, embraced Christianity, as it was professed by the Arians in 587; but his successor

lulf, who married his widow Theodolinda, was persuaded by that Princess to adopt the tenets of the Nicene Catholics."

The apostate Agilulf however, according to Milner, gave "no hopeful idea of the real conversion, since he still ravaged n with misery and desolathe Roman territories, and filled th tion-tying the Romans like th cords and dragging them ks."-Milner, 1: 511. to be sold as slaves among the Fran

Pepin, mayor of the palace of Chideric III of France, and desirous to dethrone his imbecile master, and usurp the throne, assembled the States of the realm, who gave it as their opinion, that the Pope should first be consulted—the anwer being such as the usurper desired, Pepin took undisputed possession of the throne," and when "Stephen II., his successor, applied to France for protection against the Lombards, Pepin instantly crossed the Alps at the head of a numerous army, overthrew the Lombards, recovered the Exarchate of Ravena, including the territories of Ravena, Bologna, and Ferara, the Pentapolis advancing as far as the Apennines, which he transfered to the Bishop of Rome, A. D. 754-5. And Charlemagne, when again in the year 774, the Lombards threatened Rome, on being invoked by the Pope, subverted the Empire of these comperors, and proclaimed himself their Kiug, increased the grant of his father Pepin to the Pope, by some accession of territory. See Moshiem, 1: 196.

FALL OF SPAIN. During the revolutions of religion in the home department of the Empire, all possible means seem to have been taken to send Catholic Monks under the authority of the Imperial purple, into all parts of the Empire. Where, although they were despised by the common people: yet they had power to oppress all true Christians, harrass the preachers, and break up the peace of society, by encouraging the profligate to destroy the worthy citizens who rejected their new religion.

Picture of Spain when claimed by the Catholics, ere the conquest of the Vandals. "It seemed as if the inhabitants had entirely taken leave of reason-the streets were filled with drunkards-infested with every snare against chastity-adulteries and the most abominable impurities were the commonant of all things, and they were publicly practiced with the extreme of imprudence. The orphans and the widows were oppressed, and the poor were tortured to such despair, that they prayed to God to deliver the city to the barbarians. Blasphemies and impietry reigned; professed Christians at heart Pagans! worshiped the celestial goddess with entire devotion, and the people had an extreme aversion and contempt for the Monks."-Waddington, p. 127.

During this state of affairs, Spain was taken possession of the Goths, who still retained the primitive system of doctr The following account of one of their last Monarchs and of the subjection of Spain to Popery-from the pen of an enemy, well deserve credit:

"Leovigild, the Gothic Monarch of Spain, deserved the respect of his enemies, and the love of his subjects; the Catholics enjoyed a free toleration, and the Arian Synods attempted without much success, to reconcile their scruples, by abolishing the unpopular rite of a second baptism. His son married an orthodox princes," who was received, beloved, and of course persecuted, for all the Catholic saints have been persecuted in the Arian Court of Toledo, Gib. 3: 448. Between this girl and a Popish Bishop of Seville, not only Hermengild whom his father had associated with him in the government, but also his brother was seduced to the Catholic faith. "The rash youth, inflamed by zeal, and perhaps by ambition, was tempted to violate the duties of a son and a subject; and the Catholics of Spain, although they could not complain of persecution, applauded his pious rebellion against an heretical father. He invited the orthodox Barbarians, the Suevi, and of the Franks, to the destruction of his native land; he solicited the dangerous aid of the Romans, who possessed Africa and a part of the Spanish coast, and his holy ambassador the Arch Bishop, Leander, effectually negotiated in person at the Byzantine court: But the hopes of the Catholics were crushed by the active diligence of a Monarch, who commanded the troops and the treasures of Spain. Hermogild was obliged to surrender himself into the hands of an incensed father. Lovegild was still mindful of that sacred character, and the rebel despoiled of the regal ornaments, was still permitted in decent exile to profess the Catholic creed."-Gibbon, 3: 449. He repeated his unnatural, but truly Catholic rebellion, and

was executed; and is now, of course St. Hermenegild; cannonized by that bloody Church for rebelling against an indulgent

A. D. 589. FIRST CATHOLIC KING OF SPAIN

Upon the death of his father, Recared succeeded to the throne, who, assembling the Arian Clergy and nobles, declared himself a Catholic, and proposed two arguments. First-"The earth had submitted to the Nicene creed. Second-that the Catholic

Clergy performed miraculous cures."—Ib., 3: 450.

The Arians "still retained a very powerful party in Spain, which was not destined to be otherwise extinguished than by the accession of an orthodox Monarch, (such was Recared) and that Prince pursued his victory both in Spain and Narboness Gaul, with so much diligence and rigor, that after some sanguinary tumults and barbarous executions, the great body of his subjects ranged themselves under his doctrine."-Wadding-

Such were the triumphs of the Catholic sword. Do you ask? but did not both sides persecute? Waddington shall tell, though he calls the Christians, Arians, his testimony is good. "It is true that the Arians were more lenient in their treatment of other heretics, whereas the Catholics persecuted universally."-Waddington, 108.

The old Christian Church, stigmatized as Arians were yet numerous. In the seventh century "in Italy, the Lombards prefered their opinions to the doctrine of the council of Nice" (rather Constantinople.) "They were numerous though declining, and the Semi-Pelagians maintained a sharp warfare against Augustine and his disciples in Gaul."-Moshiem, 1: 183. and Hawies, 1: 870.

"All the books of the Anti-Trinitarian theology were reduced to ashes, with the house in which they had been purposely collected. The whole body of the Visgoths, and the Suevi, were allured or driven into the pale of the Catholic communion, and the zeal of the Spaniards improved the Nicene creed, by declaring the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son, as well as from the Father, a weighty point of doctrine which produced not long after the schism of the Greek and Latin Churches." The apostate "King immediately dispatched presents of gold and gems to Pope Gregory, and received in return some of the hairs of John the Baptist, a cross enclosing a small piece of the true wood, and a key that contained some filings from the chains of St. Peter. Ninety thousand Jews were compelled to receive baptism."-Gibbon, 3: 450-452. Thus fell Spain.

THE JEWS UNDER CATHOLICS.

A. D. 590, Gregory became Bishop of Rome.-Mosh. 1: 162. A. D. 610. "The Jews in Spain continued to be discipled by the sword, and driven within the pale of the Church, whilst the zealous Heraclius in the East, dragged them to the fonts, and nobly baptized them in multitudes."-Hawies, 1: 355.

The state of the Christians at the close of the 8th century, is presented in a paragraph from Moshiem, wherein he still calls them by the false names given them by the Catholics. "The (Christians,) Arians, Manicheans, and Marcionists, though often depressed by force of penal laws, and the power of the secular arm gathered strength in the East." "In Europe also, Arianism prevailed greatly among the barbarous nations that embraced the Christian faith."-Moshiem, 1: 206.

Oh, how protestants have abused themselves by joining with the Catholics in calling those ancient Christians Aarians! Never was a charge more unfounded, untrue, unjust, impolitic. Never were a people so cruelly deceived than the Protestantsso abused as the Christians. These people were our common ancestors of the true faith; neither Catholics nor Arians, but Christians. Moshiem says they prevailed in Europe.

We will next consider that part of Europe now under the English government.

FALL OF ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND. Notwithstanding the flourishing state of religion in England, Pagans and Papists were yet to become its rulers. The Saxon rules of Sil the Island, took possession of the country, deblessy to he churches, and their line of march could be traced in alm also cry district by monuments of human bones; yet they finally bowing to popery, the new religion reigned supreme.-See Reeves, 185.

England fell under Popery A. D. 600; previous to that time, Ith the exception of the Saxon invaders, it was under the innce of the Christians. The Christians regarded the Papists en they landed there, as apostates and idolaters.

The following lines of Ben Bariah, the chief of the Bards, translated from the Welsh, by Arch Bishop Uusher, will show how they regarded the Roman Priests:

"Wo be to that Priest Yborn That will not cleanly weed his corn, And preach his charge among: Wo be to that shepherd. I say, That will not watch his fold alway As to his office, doth belong, Wo be to him that doth not keep. From Romish savage wolves his sheep, With staff and weapon strong.

Arch Bishop Usher, A. Ir. Rel. pp. 82, 83. Good reason had the Bard to call them wolves, and dire was the savage slaughter they made among the poor sheep. They and their heathen converts butchering them by hundreds.

Great Britain and Ireland were gradually peopled from the adjacent continent of Gaul. The inhabitants of the Northern region were divided, as early as the reign of Constantine, between the two great tribes of the Scors and the Picrs. The power and almost the memory of the Picrs, have been extinguished by their successful rivals the Scors, who by a voluntary union, have multipled the honors of the English name. The Scots were men of the hills, shepherds and hunters, wanderers or vagrants, hence Scors. The Picts were men of the plains, wheat eaters, their warriors were distinguished in the eye of the Romans in the day of battle, by the fashion of painting their naked bodies with fanciful figures of gaudy colors. The two bold headlands of Scotland almost join the shores of Green, which by a varied orthography, is now called Erin, Irene or Ireland, which was settled B. O. 500, by a colony from Spain. It is supposed that the verdant fields of Ulster received a colony of Scots, and spread their conquests over Ireland. "It is certain that, in the declining age of the Roman Empire, Caledonia, Ireland and the Isle of Man, were inhabited by the Scots." Gibbon's Decline & Fall, 2: 440.

The Scots and Picts detested the Roman conquerors, and defied their armies; while the Saxons spread themselves over the British prevince, and the southernor complains that the Caledonian delighted in the taste of human flesh, prefering the shepherd to his flock; and the brawny, to the delicate parts, both of males and females. Britain was delivered from the marauders by Theodosius, A. D. 370. But A. D. 409, Britain being abandoned by the Romans to the Saxon Pirates, and thrown upon their own resources, met and expelled the invaders, together with the Roman Magistrates; and their independence was soon after acknowledged by Rome. Gibbon says "the British Church might be composed of thirty or forty Bishops, with an adequate proportion of inferior Clergy. Three Bishops were present at the Council of Rimini."-Gibbon, 8: 258.

But Vortigern, the supreme in command of Britain. A. D. 449, addressed a message to the Saxons in Germany, craving their assistance against the Picts and Scots, who soon cleared the country of those invaders; receiving on the return of the Britons, liberal rewards, a large portion of country; and fleet after fleet of Saxons arriving, Hengist their King, soon reduced a portion of the country, erected a kingdom in Kent, and a thirty-five years reign did not extend his dominions; and after a war of a hundred years the Britons yet were disputing the possession of the most of the soil; but the Saxons had invited to their assistance the Jutes and the Angles other Germans, the latter of whom pressed their victories, and when the Britons were driven into Wales, where for a long time, they maintained their independence. "Christianity was still professed in the mountains of Wales, but the rude schismatics, obstinately resisted the imperious mandates of the Roman Pontiffs."-Gib-

Name of the British Christians. These ancient Christians were called Culdees, from Cael or Cel or Kil, a retired spot or place of worship and Dia, God: or as others say from Kills servant; and Dia God, viz: servant of God.

A. D. 63. England converted to the Christians. Ancient legends say that Britain was visited by St. Paul-(see Henry Spelman p. 2,) and that Joseph of Arimathea also; and that Claudius a Welsh lady of Cæsars household was converted by Paul at Rome. Also, that when the Romans conquered Britain B. C. 50, they contracted a friendly alliance with the Welsh, in consequence of which, several families removed to Rome to reside; and that Claudius was descended of these. A. D. 180, Tagunus and Daminianus went to Rome, and being converted, returned, and were the blest instruments in the hand of God of the conversion of Lucius their King."-See Chrismas Evans'

A. D. 180. King Lucius of Britain the first Christian King. "Lucius gave the privilege of the country with civil and ecclesiastical rights to those who professed faith in Christ."-British Triads Lond. Ed. 1823, 338.

A. D. 304. "After the days of Lucius, the Briton" the faith whole and inviolate, in a quiet and pfice as opuntil the reign of Dioclesian."-Bede, 1: 4ty says: "The

St. George of England. Thearn, if they have be ance, has been supposed to confess it, and be so century."—Milner, 1: 310. that covereth But I have no doubt but the original was repo

the 7th century. The Roman historian says, that "under the benign influence of the Roman Emperor, the Christian faith began to shoot forth its branches in Great Britain-the Britons who went to Rome, as it seems, became acquainted with the principles of Christianity, which they carried back into their own country. St. Timotheus the son of a Roman senator, and Claudius a British lady (2 Tim. iv: 21,) had been ordained a Priest by Pope Pius I. and sent to preach in Britain. Also Marcellus a Briton, Joseph of Arimathea, with eleven Christian companions, &c. It is certain that the Gospel had found its way into Great Britain fore the reign of King Lucius." Many of the Draids (heathen Priests of England) were men of learning, and after their conversion became virtuous Ministers of the Church. Great Britain had thus the honor of being governed by the first Christian King" (Lucius.)-Reeves, 50.

A. D. 302. Constantine's mother was a Briton, daughter of Col, and he was born at Colchester; and the influence of Constantius his father, saved Britain in the persecution to some extent, yet St. Alban and St. Agulus, Bishop of London died for their faith, as stated by Reeves, 75, 76.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

How much valuable time is consumed in attiring the body, in hiding defects and heightening beauty! how much thought wasted upon the trifling matter of a becoming shade! In witnessing the petulance of some of the belles, the almost profane manner in which they indulged when a ringlet would not stay adjusted, we we were reminded of a little story that was told us when a child, and which made a lasting impression. The lady who narrated it, gave it as an actual occurrence. A young girl, extremely beautiful and much flatered, was attiring herself

The time drew near, but for some reason or other she could not make her hair suit her, and at length she worked herself (as we have seen young ladies do on similar occasions) into a towering passion. She was naturally very impetuous, and becoming annoyed at the frequent expostulations of her sister. who was really frightened at her vehemence, she turned towards her and exclaimed, while fury disfigured her face, "Pll fix my hair to suit me if I go to hell for it."

The blood gushed from her mouth; in her violence she had runtured a blood vessel, and at midnight instead of joining in the mazy dance, she laid in her white shroud upon the bed in

When poor unfortunate boys who have lost their parents, and consequently have been deprived of that home training which teaches them to behave decently in the house of religious worship, create disturbances in Church by laughing or talking, they excite our pity. But when those who have been well instructed; even ladies, with all the opportunies of acquiring modern accomplishments; who have read Byron and Scott and the various other noble (!) instructors and writers of polite literature, and had a chance to read the Bible, are seen gigling and laughing in Church in the midst of the sermon, we naturally conclude that, if washed, they would appear very small potatoes, whatever their pretensions. Warrenton News

Pitching towards Sodom .- The Christian man who sacrifices principle to interest, and who makes the law of the Lord a variable thing, is pitching his tent toward Sodom. A gentleman, an elder of the Presbyterian Church, some years since, opened a hotel in a country village. He did it to support his family, and it was right; but then to secure custom he departed from Christian principles, and kept an open bar. In a few years he died, leaving a widow and several sons. The hotel was kept up, and his sons attended at the bar. The sons of that man all became drunkards, they squandered his property; and his widow is now sustained by the benevolence of the Church. He was a good man, but he pitched his tent toward Sodom.

Bring out the Facts.—Gen. Cary the zealous Temperance lecturer, lately lectured in the Ohio Penitentary, at the close of which, as we understand it, he took the vote of the convicts as to the cause which led them ultimately to prison, when fourfifths of the whole number voted-strong drink! That is about as we would expect to find, in every State Prison or County Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.