The Countryman. Published by J.A. Hadley at Lyons, New York. Vol. 1, No. 1, 19 January 1830. This is an anti-Masonic newspaper.

The Countryman 1 (2 March 1830):[2]:

Boston, Free Press
letter of Lucinda Morgan dated Batavia, N.Y. 1 Feb. 1830 to Frederick A. Sumner, Esq. donations - $50.00 "was presented to me by Mr. George W. Harris, of this village, last week."

The Countryman 1 (9 March 1830):[2]:

Cold Weather. - The Quebec Gazette, of the 1st inst. says - Yesterday was the coldest day we have had this winter. The thermometer in an exposition fell to 32 degrees below zero. At Kingston, Upper Canada, the quantity of snow which had fallen had not be equalled for several years. - The lake (Ontario) was frozen, and crossing had become general.

The Countryman 1 (8 June 1830):[2]:

observations, by the Ontario Phoenix [poetry]

The Countryman 1 (7 Sept. 1830):[2]:

The Palmyra Sentinel makes high pretentions to purity. It professes to have a great aversion to all kinds of disrespectful publications; and feigns to be one of the most immaculate journals of the day! But in order to show its hypocrisy, it is necessary only to state, that "The Reflector," a sarcastical, obscene little paper, the character of which is so well known in this quarter, that comment from us, respecting it, would be useless, is issued from that office; as also was the infamous, catch-penny work, entitled the "Book of Mormon," or, as it is generally called, the "Golden Bible." These two publications have cast a lasting reproach upon the Sentinel -- a reproach which years of penance would not wipe away.

...

The Countryman 1 (28 Sept. 1830):[2]:

[E.B. Grandin] "not the editor of the Sentinel, but a mere tool in the hands of the Palmyra masons."

check issues to 1 (9 Nov. 1830)
Ontario Phoenix, Canandaigua, N.Y.; W.W. Phelps, Editor

A spark of Throop's wisdom which flickers in the gutters as the Messenger of a "small light," in this section, says: - 'The Book of Mormon was advertised for sale at the Phoenix office, last spring; and those who have curiosity to see the [t]hing, can probably find it there.' This same masonic paper once published an advertisement ...

(Ontario Phoenix 3 [29 Dec. 1830]:2)
CAUTION AGAINST THE GOLDEN BIBLE.

The editor of the Palmyra Freeman declared in his paper of August 11th, as follows:—"The Golden Bible is the greatest piece of superstition that has ever come within the sphere of our knowledge."

In the Investigator, No. 12, Dec. 11, I published, by way of caution, a letter of Oliver H. P. Cowdry, in answer to my letter to Joseph Smith, Jun. Martin Harris, and David Whitmore—the believers in the said bible of gold plates—which they affirm they have miraculously, or supernaturally beheld. I sought for evidences, and such as could not be disputed, of the existence of this bible of golden plates. But the answer was—the world must take their words for its existence; and that the book would now last till the

Again, page 353, is written—"And there was but a few which denied the covenant of freedom." Was should have been were.—Again: "And there were some who died with fevers, which, at some some seasons of the year, was [were] very frequent."

Again, in the next page—"And it came to pass that they would not, or the more part, would not obey," &c.

The following is the title-page of the Golden Bible, as published in the Palmyra Freeman:

"The Book of Mormon: an account, written by the hand of Mormon upon plates, taken from the plates of Nephi:"

"Wherefore it is an abridgment of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites, written to the Lamanites, which are a remnant of the house of Israel; and also to the Jews and Gentiles; written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation; written and sealed and hid up unto the Lord, that they might not be destroyed—to come forth by

368 inclusive. I cannot perceive any superiority of style in this specimen; nor any evidence that this bible is not a book of Joseph Smith's own manufacture. His title-page professed that he was the author of it; and this declaration is evidenced by its style. For in these sixteen pages, I noticed 'yea' was repeated 34 times; and even 21 times in two pages. The words, 'it came to pass,' is repeated 56 times in 16 pages, and even ten times on one page. 'Now,' and 'behold,' are reiterated near the commencement of sentences, full thirty times apiece, and more, in these sixteen pages. Consequently these four things are repeated 162 times on the ear-drum, while speaking of the war of the Nephites

convinced at the building of the tower of Babel; this convincing work, which is to convert Jew and Gentile to believe that Jesus is the eternal God. Surely our missionaries should take notice of this! "Now if there be fault, it be the mistake of men," says J. S.

This title page is another specimen of superior style, in which one is soon lost—and wonders what J. Smith means; or how can all that is written by the author be true!

These facts are given to caution people not to spend their money uselessly for a book, that is more probable a hoax—or a money-making speculation—or an enthusiastic delusion, than a revelation of facts by the Almighty. C. C. BLATCHLY.
H. Michael Marquardt

From: "Lloyd, Langford" <langford.lloyd@attws.com>
To: "H. Michael Marquardt" <research@xmision.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 20, 2004 11:28 PM
Subject: RE: Newspaper item tha was on e-bay

Feb 1830 NEW YORK Newspaper- JOSEPH SMITH, MORMON

You are signed in

Bidding has ended for this item. (mhold123 is the winner)

Winning bid: US $1,381.51
Ended: Oct-17-04 19:56:39 PDT
Start time: Oct-10-04 19:56:39 PDT

History: 14 bids (US $24.95 starting bid)

Winning bidder: mhold123 (33 ⭐️)

Item location: Authentic Autographs & Original Old Paper United States

Shipping costs: US $1.95 - US Postal Service First

Item number: 2276330749

Visit this seller's eBay Store!

Seller information
autographs-oldpaper (933 ⭐️)
Feedback Score: 933
Positive Feedback: 99.9%
Member since Jan-05-02 in United States

Read feedback comments
Ask seller a question
View seller's other items

PayPal Buyer Protection
Free coverage up to $500.
See eligibility
NEW-YORK TELESCOPE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY W. BEACH, EDITOR
AND PROPRIETOR

"CAST YE UP, CAST YE UP, PREPARE THE WAY, TAKE UP THE STUMBLING BLOCK
OUT OF THE WAY OF MY PEOPLE."

Vol. VI. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1830.
No. 38.

Here is an issue of a rare old New York weekly with a religious theme. At the top of page two begins an article, "CAUTION AGAINST THE GOLDEN BIBLE" by C. C. BLATCHLY. It is nearly two full columns and is about Joseph Smith and his golden tablets with quotes from the PALMYRA FREEMAN newspaper. Blatchly reviews portions of the soon-to-be-published BOOK OF MORMON and concludes "These facts are given to caution people not to spend their money uselessly for a book, that is more probable a hoax-- or a money-making speculation-- or an enthusiastic delusion, than a revelation of facts by the Almighty." This is one of the earliest possible articles refuting Joseph Smith's tablets and teachings- two months before the Mormon Church was organized and a full year before Alexander Campbell's famous analysis and refutation. Two portions of this important article are scanned at right.

Another interesting item in this paper is a long obituary of COLONEL HENRY RUTGERS which quotes
extensively from an 1827 speech he made at the cornerstone laying of the Reformed Dutch Church on Orchard St in New York. This historical paper has much fascinating content- news, articles, comments, deaths & marriages, etc.

Four pages, very good condition with original folds and some light foxing, approximately 12x16 1/2 in size. It is guaranteed to be original and complete as published in 1830 and will be accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity. Click on scans at right to supersize. For more historical background, see box below.

U.S. shipping charges for this item are $1.95 ($3.85 if you prefer Priority Mail).

JOSEPH SMITH - THE MORMON CHURCH
During the 1820s, Smith worked as a farm laborer and developed his religious ideas, inspired by other supernatural encounters. After 1827, by his own account, he yearly visited a book written in a hieroglyphic script on golden plates buried in a nearby hill; the book's location, he said, had been disclosed to him by an angel. In 1830 he completed the translation of these plates, "by the gift and power of God," and published the Book of Mormon, which he believed to be a religious record of the ancient inhabitants of North America. On April 6, 1830, he organized the Church of Christ, soon known by its present title, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. © 1993-2003 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C. C. BLATCHLY
Cornelius Camden Blatchly, a physician working in New York City. He was born on 1 January 1773 in Mendham, New Jersey. His father was Dr. Ebenezer Blatchly and his mother Mary Wick. Cornelius Camden published a number of interesting works on social issues.

RUTGERS
A coeducational state institution of higher learning in New Jersey. Rutgers was founded as private Queen's College by the Dutch Reformed Church in 1766. The college struggled to survive in the years after the American Revolution and was closed several times in the early 1800s. It was renamed Rutgers College in 1825 (for the philanthropist Colonel Henry Rutgers) and became, after the Morrill Act of 1862, New Jersey's land-grant college in 1864, assuming university status in 1924. In 1945 the state legislature extended the name State University of New Jersey to all colleges and divisions of the institution.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:
I work hard to give you detailed scans and accurate, complete descriptions and am happy to answer questions or provide any additional information that you require. I am in my 20th year of selling old paper and authentic, original autographs and am a life-long collector myself. I do my best to treat my customers the way I like to be treated. My
success depends on satisfied customers!

SHIPPING:
All orders are securely packed and shipments go out usually twice a week via U.S. Postal Service. I use only brand new cardboard photo or record mailers, bubble mailers or USPS Priority packaging materials when shipping. I am currently shipping to the United States ONLY. Please, NO INTERNATIONAL BUYERS! Insurance is optional and, if chosen, I will insure your item for the actual amount of the winning bid at the current USPS rates. I cannot be responsible for uninsured items which are lost or damaged.

PAYMENT:
This item is being offered with a low starting bid and no reserve. PayPal will send you a winning bid notice shortly after the auction ends. You can either pay by PayPal at that time or follow the directions included if you prefer to mail a check or money order. Payment must be received within 10 days of the auction’s ending date. I understand that there are extenuating circumstances at times and will try to be fair if you will contact me.

PLEASE NOTE:
Before placing a bid, please be sure that it is what you want and that you will be able to honor it. Your bid is a binding contract to purchase this item. Submitting your bid signifies you have read and agree to the above terms of sale. A Non-Paying Bidder Alert will be submitted if you do not honor your obligation. I reserve the right to cancel bids from parties with negative feedback, etc.

AUTOGRAPHS-OLDPAPER SEARCH:

Search our listings for keyword(s): [ ] in titles & descriptions

Thanks for looking. Please click on the logo below to check out our other listings.

Autographs-OldPaper

Good Luck and God Bless!
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<tr>
<td>US $1.95</td>
<td>US Postal Service First Class Mail®</td>
<td>United States Only</td>
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<tr>
<td>US $3.85</td>
<td>US Postal Service Priority Mail®</td>
<td>United States Only</td>
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Shipping insurance
US $1.30 Optional

Seller's payment instructions & return policy
PayPal will send you a winning bid notice shortly after the auction ends. You can either pay by PayPal or prefer to mail a check or money order. Payment must be received within 10 days of the ending date of the auction.

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  - PayPal - Fast, easy, secure online payments.
- Personal check
- Money order/Cashiers check
Learn about payment methods.

10/21/2004
Submit an Inquiry

Information supplied enables us to better respond to patron inquiries and to provide further information about CHS activities and programs.

* All fields are required.

*Email Address: research@xmission.com
*First Name: Michael
*Last Name: Marquist
*Address: 445 Pioneer Ave.
*City: Sandy
*State: Utah
*Zip Code: 84070-1174
*Phone: 801-255-7377
Contact: Research

Comments:
I would like to obtain a copy of an article published in the New-York Telescope Vol. VI, No. 38, Feb. 20, 1830. The title is "Caution against the Golden Bible" by C.C. Blatchly. What is the

☐ I am currently a member of the Chicago Historical Society.
☐ Please sign me up for E-News so that I can receive updates and special offers from the Chicago Historical Society.

Submit  Reset
Search: Title keyword

> You're searching: Chicago Historical Society Research Center

Title: New-York telescope.
Pub./made: New York [N.Y.] : W. Beach
Phys. desc: v.
Frequency: Weekly
Note: Description based on: Vol. 6, no. 27 (Dec. 5, 1829).
LC control: sn 93052632
Subject geo: New York (N.Y.) -- Newspapers.
Predecessor: Telescope (New York, N.Y.) (DLC) sn 94051363 (OCoLC) 1767244.
LCCN: sn 93052632

Subscription Summary

Chicago Historical Society

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Status: Not Currently Received
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Type: Main run: <1829:12:5-1830:8:28>

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Email to: ___________________________ Send

Horizon Information Portal 3.0

Greetings:

The Chicago Historical Society's copies of the New-York Telescope are all original (paper) copies. Original newspapers are too fragile to copy.

I am attaching a list of freelance researchers for your convenience, should you wish to have a transcription made of the article.

Research Center Staff/dv
Chicago Historical Society
Debbie,

I received your e-mail. No, I did not mention what the contents of the article was about but included that part of the text that I had. A friend of mine mentioned that he had seen the article from the New-York Telescope on e-bay and sent me a scan of part of the article. Since the article was printed before the Book of Mormon was published it appears that this is one of the earliest reviews of that book.

Michael

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "ResearchInquiries" <research@chicagohistory.org> 
To: "H. Michael Marquardt" <research@xmission.com> 
Sent: Tuesday, October 26, 2004 3:18 PM 
Subject: RE: For Debbie Vaughan

Did you ever tell me what the article was about? Somehow I think that Joseph Smith is a bit out of scope for us.

Debbie

From: H. Michael Marquardt [mailto:research@xmission.com]  
Sent: Tue 10/26/2004 11:29 AM  
To: ResearchInquiries 
Subject: For Debbie Vaughan

To: 
Debbie Vaughan 
Research Services Librarian 
Chicago Historical Society

Debbie,

I received your e-mail with the attachment of the missing lines of the New-York Telescope for February 20, 1830. Needless to say I am embarrassed since I suggested that there were only 21 lines of text to copy. I got this impression from a scan of part of the paper.
H. Michael Marquardt

From:  "H. Michael Marquardt" <research@xmission.com>
To:    "ResearchInquiries" <research@chicagohistory.org>
Sent:  Tuesday, October 26, 2004 10:29 AM
Subject: For Debbie Vaughan

To:
Debbie Vaughan
Research Services Librarian
Chicago Historical Society

Debbie,

I received your e-mail with the attachment of the missing lines of the New-York Telescope for February 20, 1830. Needless to say I am embarrassed since I suggested that there were only 21 lines of text to copy. I got this impression from a scan of part of the paper.

I want to especially thank you for the time and effort of your transcription -- going above and beyond the call of duty. You are to be commended. If you would like the full article for your files I can send it to you as an attachment. Again many thanks.

Michael
H. Michael Marquardt

From: "ResearchInquiries" <research@chicagohistory.org>
To: "H. Michael Marquardt" <research@xmission.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 26, 2004 9:41 AM
Attach: New York Telescope.doc
Subject: RE: Received e-mail; Re: New-York Telescope

Well, had I know what a task this was, I would have gladly passed you (and the New York-Telescope) on to a freelance researcher.

I am attaching the transcription.

Debbie Vaughan

From: H. Michael Marquardt [mailto:research@xmission.com]
Sent: Sat 10/23/2004 3:26 PM
To: ResearchInquiries
Subject: Received e-mail; Re: New-York Telescope

To:
Debbie Vaughan
Research Services Librarian
Chicago Historical Society

Debbie,

Received your e-mail. Below is a typed copy the article that I wanted to have checked. There are three areas where text is missing. If you could have this checked it would be appreciated.

Return it by e-mail (research@xmission.com) or to my mailing address: 445 Pioneer Ave. Sandy, UT 84070

Thank you very much.

Michael

For the New-York Telescope.

CAUTION AGAINST THE GOLDEN BIBLE.

The editor of the Palmyra Freeman declared in his paper of August 11th,
The first missing section:

that the book would appear this month.

The editor of the Palmyra Freeman, their neighbour, adds to the above, that “in the fall of 1827, Joseph Smith, of Manchester, Ontario county, reported he had been visited in a dream by the spirit of the Almighty, and informed, that in a certain hill, in that town, was deposited this Golden Bible, containing an ancient record of a divine nature and origin. After being thrice visited thus, as he states, he proceeded to the spot, and found the bible, with a huge pair of spectacles. He had been directed, however, not to let any mortal being examine them [i.e. the plates and the stone-eyed spectacles] under no less penalty than instant death!! It was said that the leaves of the bible were plates of gold, about eight inches long, six inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick [i.e. 8 plates are one inch thick, 8 long and 6 wide.] On these plates were characters, or hieroglyphics, engraved.” The whole of the plates are said to weigh about thirty pounds; which would be in gold near eight thousand dollars, beside the value of the engraving.

One of Joseph Smith’s proselytes, Is, continues the Palmyra Freeman, “Martin Harris, an honest and industrial farmer of Palmyra.” He is said to have shown some of these characters to Professor Samuel L. Mitchell, of this city, who could not translate them. Martin Harris returned, and set Joseph Smith to the business of translating them: who, “by placing the spectacles in a hat and looking into them, Joseph Smith said he could interpret these
characters."

The editor of the Palmyra Freeman describes Joseph Smith as not being very literate: and that his translation is pronounced, “by his proselytes, to be superior in style, and more advantageous to mankind, than our holy bible!”

I have this month received sixteen pages of this work, from page 353 to

The second missing section:

and Lamanites, in the day of Moroni, and reign of the judges, according to the book of Alma.

Thus, in page 359, it is written—
"Yea, verily, verily, I say unto you, if all men had been, and were, and ever would be, like unto Moroni—yea, the devil would never have no power over the hearts of the children of men: [never to have no power, is ever to have some power.] Behold, he was a man like unto Ammon, the son of Mosiah; yea, and even the other sons of Mosiah; yea, and also, Alma and his sons." Whether this style is equal to our scripture style, the reader can judge.

Again, in pages 353 & 4, it reads thus: "And those who died in the faith of Christ are happy in him, as we must needs suppose." That a weak faith ends this sentence, is manifest.

The third missing section:

Might not be destroyed,—to come forth by the gift and power of God unto the interpretation thereof—sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the Lord, to come forth in due time by the way of the Gentile, the interpretation thereof by the gift of God: an abridgement taken from the book of
Ether.

"Also, which is a record of the people of Jared, which were scattered at the time the Lord confounded the language of the people, when they were building a tower to get to Heaven; which is to shew unto the remnant Of the house of Israel how great things the Lord hath done for their fathers: and that they may know the covenants of the Lord, That they are not cast off forever; and also To the convincing of Jew and Gentile that Jesus is the Christ, the Eternal God, manifesting himself unto all nations. And now, If there be fault it be the mistake of men: wherefore condemn not the things of God, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment seat of Christ.—By JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR, Author and Proprietor."

With this section, the small print ends, and another paragraph of the larger font begins.

Thus we are informed that this book of Mormon was written [i.e. engraved] by the hand of Mormon, on plagues taken from the plates of Nephi;--wherefore it is [not a transcript, but what a strange conclusion] an abridgement of The record of Nephi, &c. If so, why is it not called the record of Nephi? But what is also strange, this record is "written by way of commandment, and also [and or also is here useless] by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation;" [what an uncommon record of past and known events to the Nephites!] sealed and hid up unto the Lord; sealed by the hand of Moroni—an abridgement taken from the book of Ether." [Instead of being hid up, it was hid down in the earth of a hill, or in a stone reservoir. It was first said to be an abridgement of the record of Nephi, but it is now said to be an abridgement taken from the book of Ether.] "Also which is a record of the people of Jared, &c. to teach Jew and Gentile, that Jesus is the Christ, the Eternal God." But lastly, Joseph Smith, jun. declares he
is the author of this book of Mormon, 
this record of Nephi, this book of Ether, 
this record of Jared’s people, who were 
scattered at the building of the tower

This article is all on page 150.
I pulled the collection of New York Telescope to verify that we have the February 20, 1830, issue. We can certainly provide you with the brief transcription for which you are asking. Let me know where your gaps are and I should be able to fill them in.

Debbie Vaughan  
Research Services Librarian

From: H. Michael Marquardt [mailto:research@xmission.com]  
Sent: Fri 10/22/2004 8:19 PM  
To: ResearchInquiries  
Subject: Need list of researchers

To: Research Center Staff,

Thanks for responding to my inquiry. There was no list of researchers attached to your e-mail. If it is easier for you please have any one of the dependable researchers who has worked in the Chicago Historical Society contact me. I can provide most of the text of the article but there are about 21 lines in two columns that I need to have transcribed from the original New-York Telescope issue of February 20, 1830.

Sincerely,

Michael

---- Original Message ----
From: "ResearchInquiries" <research@chicagohistory.org>  
To: <research@xmission.com>  
Sent: Friday, October 22, 2004 11:07 AM  
Subject: New-York Telescope

Greetings:

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I am attaching a list of freelance researchers for your convenience, should you wish to have a transcription made of the article.
For the New-York Telescope.

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[lines missing; filled in line-by-line]

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[lines missing; filled in line-by-line; mark where small print ends]

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(New-York Telescope, Vol. VI, No. 38, Saturday, February 20, 1830.)

[what page number?]
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For the New-York Telescope.

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Oct. 28, 2004

talked to Royal Skousen
holds to word-by-word, hat - Joseph Smith

Mark Holden bought New York Telescope, Feb. 22, 1830
interested in locating Oliver Cowdery letter
other letter written by C. C. Blount
Nov. 29, 1828

Mormon Religion No. 2 (end) Mention Quakers

Jan. 3, 1829

For the New Enquirer

SUNDAY 16th,

C.C. BLATCHLEY
For the Telescope.

Dr. B. -

C.C. BLATCHLEY
26th of Dec. month, 1828 [26 Dec. 1828]

March 21, 1829

For the Telescope.

C.C. BLATCHLEY
I am grieved that the general convention of different
conventions held in N.Y. in the 16th of May 1828, have infracted
the 3rd Article of their constitution.

I am not an infidel, but a believer in Jehovah, the only Lord
and Saviour Jesus Christ.

C.C. B.

March 25, 1829

For the Telescope.

...recognized by the discipline of Friends - Defends Eliza Hicks
...implies if Pseudosapien
...No. 17, Infidels, and Eliza Hicksites, though we are neither
...Causal orthodoxical quakers withdraw from three-fourths of the
Society of Friends of N.Y., because we would not submit to their elder
craft and priestcraft.

C.C. B.
Feb. 13, 1830  New Law of Matrimony
   " C.C.B.

Sat. July 3, 1830  For the New-York Telescope
   Vol. 7, No. 13
   Published by W. Beach
   C.C.B.

New Weekly Telescope
Saturday, Dec. 11, 1830  Vol. 1, No. 15
   Published by C.J. Hamilton & Co.

Dec. 11, 1830  Delusion,
   [From the Sandusky (Ohio) Gazette]

New Weekly Telescope
Sat., Feb. 15, 1831, Vol. 1, No. 25
   Fanaticism from U.S. Gazette
New York Telescope

September 30, 1826
- "priests of all denominations are not only useless but hurtful to religion"/Creeds. Recommends new periodical called The Free Meetings Advocate published every two weeks at Auburn New York and is pleased that it editor (W. Andrews) "advocates the sentiments maintained by the Reformer and Telescope" Later refers to this paper as the "Advocate". Positive article about Robert Owen and New Harmony.

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Nov 29 1828
- Modern Religion No. 2 – by Investigator
- Modern Religion No. 3 – by Investigator
December 6 1828
- Modern Religion No. 4 – by Investigator,
- William Morgan
January 3 1829
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Index for Vol 5
- Note shows main address on Bowery in NYC and another in Philadelphia
October 17, 1829
- Short article signed Investigator
February 13, 1830
- “New Law of Matrimony” by CCB
April 17, 1830
- The Gold Bible Society
July 3 1830
- Short CCB article on Irish Immigration
December 11, 1830
- “Delusion” From the Painesville Ohio Gazette
February 19, 1831
- “Fanaticism” from the Painesville Ohio Gazette
New York Telescope
Selected Index Including Possibly Mormon Related, CC Blatchly Related, or other
Interesting Content

June 3 1826
- Mission statement of paper
June 10 1826
- Reprint from Christian Inquirer
June 24, 1826
- M.N. Noah, “Chief Judge in Israel” in ceremony at new theatre in Bowery, layed
cornerstone for new city in West called Arrarat for re-assemblage of the Jews.
July 29, 1826
- An enemy to priestcraft, popery, and Anti-Christ
September 30, 1826
- Priestcraft in Miniature/ Missions, Priests and Warriors
- “priests of all denominations are not only useless but hurtful to religion”/Creeds.
   Recommends new periodical called The Free Meetings Advocate published every
two weeks at Auburn New York and is pleased that it editor (W. Andrews)
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to this paper as the “Advocate”. Positive article about Robert Owen and New
   Harmony.
Page 203 1827
- Anti Masonic article/ Murder by Jesse Strang
Index to Volumes 3-4 (4 files)
July 5, 1828
- Combatative article about Sabbath quoting and disputing Rochester Observer
Page 22, 1828
- Description of and supportive comments on Lorenzo Dow/ Priestcraft Exposed
August 23, 1828
- Exaggerated stories of religious revivals
September 20, 1828
- Danger from growing power of priestcraft
October 4, 1828
- “A view of the last dispensation of light that will be in the world. Taking into
   consideration its certainty, its effects upon mankind, and the time when this light will
October 11, 1828
- Gates continued
October 18, 1828
- Gates continued
October 25, 1828
- Gates continued
Nov 1, 1828
- Gates continued
November 8, 1828
- Gates concluded
Nov 22, 1828
- Modern Religion No. 1 – by Investigator,
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June 6, 1829
- Vol 6, No. 1 first to introduce trumpeting angel motif
- Mission of paper explained
October 17, 1829
- Notice about operation of New York Medical Academy
- Short article signed Investigator
February 13, 1830
- “New Law of Matrimony” by CCB
- Indian Missions
April 17, 1830
- The Gold Bible Society
April 24, 1830
- Priestly Cruelty
July 3 1830
- Short CCB article on Irish Immigration
August 28, 1830
- Subscription list being transferred to “WORKINGMAN’S ADVOCATE
- Telescope to continue as new 8 page paper on Mitchell and Davis
- Closing remarks upon final issue of paper stating financial reasons for closing and summarizing his religious beliefs including that “all different sects of religion are “corrupt, fallen and anti-Christian....” and that millennium is near.
September 4, 1830
- NEW WEEKLY TELESCOPE vol.1 No. 1
December 11, 1830
- “Delusion” From the Painesville Ohio Gazette
February 19, 1831
- “Fanaticism” from the Painesville Ohio Gazette
New-York Telescope

2. A few more articles by Blatchly. Copy.
3. Took about 70 digital photos.
4. 1826 issue - endorsing The Free Meetings Advocate (Auburn, NY).
5. 1826 issue, quoted from the Rochester Observer - Telescope editor disagreed about the Sabbath.
   Rochester Public Library 1827-1832.
   6. Articles on the Book of Mormon/reprints. Copy.

Mark Holden

1. dates?
2. topics
3. copied?

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Record 8 of 9

Uniform title: Telescope (New York, N.Y.)

Title: The Telescope [microform.]

Published: New-York: William Burnett & Co., 1824-

Loc: MU ELLIS SPEC FILM FILM BOOK 0006

LIB. HAS: v. 1-14 (1824-1828.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOC</th>
<th>CALL #</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MU ELLIS SPEC FILM</td>
<td>FILM BOOK 0006</td>
<td>LIB USE ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMS TJ MICRO</td>
<td>PS531.A45 reel 1254B</td>
<td>NOT CHECKD OUT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Description: 6 v.
Weekly

Pub history: Ceased with: v. 6, no. 26.
Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 5, 1824)-

Series: American periodical series, 1800-1850; 1254

Note: Vols. 5-7 wanting.
Some pages are torn and stained; some have print faded. Pagination is irregular.
Vol. 3: Index and issues for Aug. 26 and Apr. 21 are missing. Supplement follows issue for May 12. Vol. 4: Index is missing.
Imprint varies: published later by W. Beach.
Published by William Burnett and Company, this weekly was primarily devoted to religious and moral principles, but also published some poetry and news. Cf. American periodicals, 1741-1900.
Title from caption.


Continued by: New York telescope

Related to: American periodical series: 1800-1850
Telescope (New York, N.Y.) (OCoLC) 1767244

OCLC #: 10241565

Record 8 of 9
THE COMPILER.

GEORGETOWN, MARCH 3, 1870.

The Senate's Proclamation for the Circuit Court has been published for two or three days past, but heretofore useless, requiring the Court and Constables to attend, &c. We have learned that the attendance of only three Constables is necessary—and that those will be included in the list of officers of the Court.

The President's Proclamation for Friday last in a postscript—The Canal and Road Bill was this day read and passed in its second and final reading by a vote of 31 to 42.

We have now received the Address of the Anti-Masonic Convention held at Harrisburg on the 13th. Part of the proceedings are published in the preceding columns, (chiefly from the State papers, but the remainder will be given next week,) unless the Address is very long.

A bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, (published in our last,) was yesterday received in the Senate, providing for the State to issue 6,000,000 of bonds, to be bought by some Counties if they so wish, to pay the State's taxes.
PLASTER—BOOK OF MORMON

The "Book of Mormon" has been placed in the hands of the press. A large edition is being prepared for distribution. It is a great event in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as it marks another step forward in the spread of its message. The book is printed in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

TAXES—PEOPLE

The people of the state of New York are enjoying much less taxation than they have in the past. This is due to the efforts of the legislature and the governor, who have worked hard to reduce the burden on the taxpayers. The result is a healthier economy and a more prosperous state.

PILOT LINE

The Proprietor of the Pilot Line, Mr. Thompson, has shipped out some of his staff to start operations. The line will provide a valuable service to merchants and travelers by connecting different ports and cities.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A new organization, the Temperance Society, has been formed in the city. Its purpose is to promote the cause of temperance and to prevent the spread of alcoholism. The society is composed of men and women from all walks of life who are dedicated to this cause.

PILATES

The Pilates method of exercise has gained popularity in recent years. It focuses on using the core muscles to improve posture and flexibility, and is known for its low-impact, full-body workout. The method was developed by Joseph Pilates in the early 20th century and has since become a popular form of exercise around the world.

Married

M. A. Rabbie, from New York, Upstate and 600, 5th St., Roch., to Miss Ada B. Scudder, of this city.

Died

Mr. John Smith, aged 75, of 123 Main St., passed away last night after a long illness.

OPINIONS

The opinions of the editor are presented in this section. They include discussions on current events, local politics, and other matters of interest to the community.

WES ABDON

A business advertisement for Wes A. Abdon, a successful merchant in the city, is included in this section. The advertisement promotes his store and provides information about the products and services offered.
The Proprietors of the First Fire Insurance Society in the Town of New York, in the Province of New York, and within its jurisdiction, do hereby give notice to all inhabitants within the said town, that on the first day of January next, they will commence the business of insuring lives and property, and will issue policies of insurance in the usual manner, and will charge for the same at the following rates:

For $500 insurance, the premium is $5.00 per annum.
For $1000 insurance, the premium is $10.00 per annum.
For $2000 insurance, the premium is $20.00 per annum.
For $5000 insurance, the premium is $50.00 per annum.

All policies must be paid for in advance, and the insurance shall be in force from the date of the policy. The company reserves the right to rescind any policy upon the occurrence of any event which may render the risk unassurable.

The business of the company will be conducted at the offices of the Proprietors, located at Nos. 12 and 14 Broad Street, New York City.

THIS IS TO BE COUNTED NOTICE TO ALL INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF NEW YORK, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.

Property stolen by this fire, of any value, will be furnished with a certificate of ownership, which can be presented to the Proprietors, and they will be obliged to pay the same as per above.

The Proprietors, having learned that several fires have occurred in the town, will be glad to give any information that may be of assistance in preventing such disasters.

The above rates are subject to change without notice.

JANUARY 1, 1830.

TOWN LIBRARY.

SCHEDULE OF BOOKS.

The following books are now on hand:


The above books may be borrowed for a period of one month, and renewed for a like period.

This schedule is subject to change without notice.

TOWN LIBRARY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1830.

TOWN LIBRARY.

SCHEDULE OF BOOKS.

The following books are now on hand:

4. "The History of Brazil," by Pedro II.

The above books may be borrowed for a period of one month, and renewed for a like period.

This schedule is subject to change without notice.

TOWN LIBRARY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1830.

TOWN LIBRARY.

SCHEDULE OF BOOKS.

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The above books may be borrowed for a period of one month, and renewed for a like period.

This schedule is subject to change without notice.

TOWN LIBRARY.
The following serio-comic evidence of human absurdity or knavery, appears in the New York Evening Post Republican:

BEGINNING—"ROGUE OF THE MONTH,"
also THE GOLDEN RULE.

The "Rogue of the Month" has been placed in our hands. A vile imposter, no never was such a character before, and only the privilege of the book and volume, lacking in the Christian and moralist. The "audacity and pretension" is one "Joseph Smith, Jr." a fellow who, by some means or other, acquired such an influence over a wealthy farmer of Wayne county, that he latter mortgaged his farm (or 2000), which he sold for printing and binding 200 copies of the mysterious work. The volume consists of about 200 pages, and is divided into the books of Nephi, of Jared of Methuselah, of Adam, of Moroni, of Ether and of Helaman. "Deeply" right accorded! The style of the work may be "sarcasm," "irony," and "fantasy," which are adjured.

PREFACE. 1.

To the Reader.

As many false representatives have been published, embracing the following work, and also many treacherous means taken by ill-designed persons to destroy me and the work, I would inform you that I introduced, by the gift, and power of God, and exalted in his wisdom, were honest and upright persons, of which I took from the Book of Lehi, which was an account voluted from the plates of Lehi, by the power of the Spirit, to the people, the purpose or persons have endeavored by means or anothers, as well as religious means to rescue me from, and, in a sense, religious means to rescue me from, it again—and being instrumental of the Lord that I should renounce the name of racks, and the Book of Mormon, by altering the words, that they, instead of worthy from that which I translated, and instead of being a way, that I should be the same words again, or in other words, if I should translate the same again, they would publish that which they published, and would not strike the hands of those who translated, that they might not receive the griefs that they felt, and whose names are mentioned in my article of the above, and that will not suffice that they shall accomplish the work, and in the things done that they shall_translate from the plates of Nephi, until yet, and the work that they have translated, which you have relation, and behold you shall publish it as the word of Nephi and also that I will restore those who have altered my words. I will not alter that they shall destroy my name; you will know this, that their wickedness is greater than the existing of the Devil. Wherefore, to the destruction and the punishment of God. If I had taken the great and necessary thing, I would not injure that the greed of which has been spoken, were found in the township of Manchester, Orange County, New York.

THE AUTHOR.
NEW-YORK TELESCOPE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY W. BEACH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"CAST YE UP, PREPARE THE WAY, TAKE UP THE STUMBLING BLOCK OUT OF THE WAY OF THE PEOPLE."

VOL. VI. SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1830. No. 46.

THE GOLD BIBLE SOCIETY.

Palmyra, March 16, 1830.

"I should never forgive myself, should I neglect to give you some account of a singular sect, that is springing up in this vicinity; not that there is so much consequence really attached to these speculating ignorantuses, as their undertaking, which appears to be entirely new: I mean the 'Gold Bible Society.' An ignorant vagabond boy, under the sanction of the most marvellous illuminations, in conjunction with his father, brothers, and ten or fifteen other ragamuffins, pretends to have found a book, the leaves of which are plates of gold, giving an improved account of the incidents detailed in the scriptures, together with what they call an accurate history of the first settlement of America, by the lost "ten tribes," of Israel, written in "reformed Egyptian," as they pretend. No less than ten of these geniuses (some of whose words would not be believed in a Court of Justice,) have come forward and declared in the presence of God, that an angel had appeared to them, and not only showed them the book; but gave them the translation. I have only time to remark, that the work in question, (which will be before the public in a few days,) is a most foul plagiarism from the Old and New-Testaments, altered in many particulars, to be sure, and always for the worse; and to cover their foolish deception, many chapters are copied backwards, without reference to chapter or verse, as the conjurers of old used to read the Lord's Prayer for the purpose of raising the Devil.—Al. Mic.
The death of Mr. Holcomb.

Mr. Holcomb, a well respected merchant of this place, was killed yesterday by the action of a large dog which was wandering about the neighborhood. The dog, which had been seen before, was known to be friendly, but when Mr. Holcomb approached it, it lunged at him, causing him to fall. The dog then jumped on him, and was not restrained until the police arrived. Mr. Holcomb's death is a great loss to the community, and his friends and neighbors are deeply saddened by the news.

Chotic.

The Chotic affair continues to be of interest to the community. The Chotics have been accused of defacing public property, and many have been arrested. The situation has sparked a debate about the rights and responsibilities of the community towards the Chotics. Some believe that they should be tolerated and given the opportunity to assimilate, while others are calling for stricter enforcement of the law.

The Chotic issue is a complex one, and it will require careful consideration and thought before a resolution can be reached.

Cleric.

The Cleric has been appointed as the new editor of the local newspaper. He brings with him a wealth of experience and knowledge in the field of journalism. The Cleric is known for his impartiality and his ability to present both sides of an issue. His appointment is seen as a positive development for the community.

The Cleric is committed to providing accurate and balanced reporting, and his editorial leadership is expected to bring a new level of professionalism to the newspaper.

The Cleric's first issue has been well received, and it is hoped that his influence will continue to shape the direction of the newspaper for years to come.
The chance Vol 11 No. 18 June 12, 1831 Observer and Telescope

Newt MD. 21, 1831

Carlyle, 21, 1831

The Golden Globe

Wellman, 1831

Shepard, 1831

Orwell, 1831

Green, 1831

May 5, 2006
Observer and telegraph [microform]

Title: Observer and telegraph [microform].
Physical description: v.
Current frequency: Weekly
Volume/date range: New ser., v. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 5, 1830)-new ser., v. 4, no. 30 (Sept. 21, 1833).
General Note: Presbyterian.
Subject term: Presbyterian Church--Ohio--Hudson--Newspapers.
Geographic term: Hudson (Ohio)--Newspapers.
Geographic term: Summit County (Ohio)--Newspapers.
Geographic term: Portage County (Ohio)--Newspapers.
Genre or Form: Newspapers.
Portion of title: Observer & telegraph
Hierarchical place: United States--Ohio--Summit County.
Hierarchical place: United States--Ohio--Hudson.
Hierarchical place: United States--Ohio--Portage County.
Continues: Western intelligencer, religious, literary and political
Continued by: Ohio observer (Hudson, Ohio : 1833)

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Location: MICROFILM--
Library has: U(MAR.5,1830-SEP.21,1837),U(APR.16-DEC.28 (1853),U(JAN.11,-DEC.27,1854),U(JAN.24-JUN.20,1855)

Holdings

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OBSERVER AND TELEGRAPH
RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1846.
WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LITIGATION DEPARTMENT.

BIBLICAL.

OLD TESTAMENT POETRY.

The following is a typical example of Biblical Old Testament poetry. It is a passage from the Psalms, which is often considered one of the most beautiful and inspirational poems in the Bible.

The Psalms is a collection of religious poems and songs that were written by the Israelites. They were likely intended to be sung and played during worship services. The Psalms are divided into several sections, each with its own characteristics and themes.

One of the most notable features of Old Testament poetry is its use of repetition and alliteration. These techniques help to create a sense of rhythm and sound, which can be very soothing and calming for those who read or listen to the poems.

Another important element of Old Testament poetry is its focus on themes of praise, lamentation, and repentance. These themes are often expressed through the use of metaphors and similes, which can be very powerful and effective in conveying the poet's message.

Overall, Old Testament poetry is a valuable resource for those who are interested in learning more about the religious and cultural traditions of ancient Israel. It is a rich and diverse collection of works that can offer insights into the beliefs and values of the people who created it.

FURTHER READINGS:

1. "The Psalms" by Various Authors (Bible Gateway).
2. "The Book of Psalms" by Various Authors (Bible Study Tools).

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE POETRY

Old Testament poetry has been studied extensively by scholars in recent years, and it has been found to have significant psychological and ethical implications. For example, the poetry often emphasizes the importance of faith and trust in God, and this message can be very powerful for those who are struggling with their own beliefs.

Similarly, the poetry often encourages individuals to be honest and truthful with themselves and others, and this message can be very helpful for those who are working on their character and relationships.

Overall, Old Testament poetry is a rich and complex collection of works that can offer valuable insights into the religious and cultural traditions of ancient Israel. It is a resource that can be studied and enjoyed by people of all ages and backgrounds.

FURTHER READING:

1. "The Psalms" by Various Authors (Bible Gateway).
2. "The Book of Psalms" by Various Authors (Bible Study Tools).

THE METHODOLOGY OF STUDYING OLD TESTAMENT POETRY

There are several different methods that can be used to study Old Testament poetry. One approach is to focus on the specific themes and motifs that are present in the poetry, such as faith, love, and trust.

Another approach is to look at the historical and cultural context in which the poetry was written. This can help us to understand the reasons why the poets wrote the poems in the way that they did, and can also provide insights into the values and beliefs of the people who created them.

Overall, there are many different ways to study Old Testament poetry, and each method has its own strengths and weaknesses. However, by combining these different approaches, we can gain a more complete understanding of the poetry and its significance.

FURTHER READING:

1. "The Psalms" by Various Authors (Bible Gateway).
2. "The Book of Psalms" by Various Authors (Bible Study Tools).
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ing of the Atlantic. These novel Schools are an
ative operation in most of the cities and seaport towns,
and in many of the country villages and school
districts in the Eastern, middle, and Western, 
(probably the Southern) states. They have attracted
the attention of the wisest statesmen of our
country, as well as of some of our State Legislature.

That distinguished Governor of New-York, in whom
her internal improvements were said, by a certain
speaker, to have “served, and now serve, and have their
being”—was too saucy to ask them to pass unnoticed: and
recommended them to the consideration of the Legislature
of that flourishing State, in the last message he ever
presented.

As I am now in the region of facts, suffer me here to
notice another.—Gen. W., of a certain village in N. Y.,
was requested to lend his assistance in establishing an
infant school in that place. He replied that it
would cost him more money than he could afford to
earm of that sort. Not long after, on a visit at Har-
ford, Ct., he visited the Legislature, then in session.
In a few minutes after he had entered the house, a
motion was made for an adjournment for the purpose of
visiting the “Infant School;” and no sooner made, than
“Small business, indeed!” thought he, “for so honorable
a body!” But he had to do with it, —as great as he
was,—or be left alone. He went; —but what an
unexpected scene was now presented. No sooner had he
befti settled in the infant school, than the tears
began to roll down his cheeks, and continued so to do till
his exercises were ended. —And now, gentlemen,” says
he, on his return to his native village,—“now establish
your infant school immediately; and, cost what it may,
I will foot the bill!”

Before closing this brief sketch, I would just remark,
that although this institution, like most of the valuable
improvements in education, took its rise in charity to
the poor, it has of late received the patronage of
some change in this original feature. It was perceived
that the children of the poor were thus soon for its
advance of those o the wealthy, in all the important
branches of a good education. The latter class were
thus excited to procure the same advantages for their
children; and now, especially in the American country
villages, the schools of education of this character are
supported by subscription besides the public
school cities on the original plan.—What these “advan-
tages” are, I shall endeavor to show hereafter.

THEODORUS.

THE GOLDEN BIBLE, or
Campbellism Improved.

Mr. Isham.—For several days past, four individuals,
said to have formerly resided in the State of New-
york, have appeared in the northern part of Georgia
County, assuming the appellation of Disciples, Prophe-
ters, and Angels: Some among us, however, are led to believe
that they are nothing more than men, and impostors.

They are preaching and teaching a species of Religion
we are not at present to embrace; for we are con-
vinced it does not accord with our old-fashioned Bible.

These men have brought with them copies of a
Book, known in this region by the name of the “Golden
Bible, “or, as it is termed on its title-page, “The Book
of Mormon.” They solemnly affirm, that the
prophets of old were given by Divine inspiration, that the
prophets of our time are not. They write
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SUMMARY.

KENTON POLITICAL.—The winter session of this
Institution commenced on Wednesday the 6th inst. The
Freshman class was just entered, consists of twenty-four
students.

We close the book.—We understand that during
the month of October the Marxist Bible Society
issued more than 10,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures
and that most of them went into the hands of
the people. We do not believe, as is usually
supposed, that the Bible is read and understood, and
such families will—bles

The Hon. Mr. Everett, a Representative in Congress
from the State of Vermont, says the Boston Phila-
monic, has posted Hon. Isaac Hull, of New Hampshire,
execrable of the two men cited.

Mr. W. H. Wilcox,

LINCOLN.—The people of
were in a
other persons
Lot No. 86 in
nearly about one
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1. The next meeting Society of Medina, the
centre of Brunswick, day of December next, 
said day, Township to send delegates, and
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An address will

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 Medina Nov. 12, 1836.

BURTON.

THE Winter Ten
open on Thursday
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33
I will find the Bible."

Before closing this brief sketch, I will just remark, that though I cannot say that the institution provided for the most of the useful improvements in education, took its rise in elevation in the 12th century, it has increased in size and extent, and is now a large and important school. The last class was thus excited to procure the same advantages for their children; and now, especially in the American country, a number of denominational schools of this description are commonly supported by subscription, hence the denominational schools on the original plan. What these advantages are, I shall endeavour to show hereafter.

THEODORUS.

THE GOLDEN BIBLE, or Campbellian Improved.

Mr. Isham.—For several years past, four individuals, said to have been resident in the State of New York, have appeared in the northern part of Georgia, assuming the appellation of Disciples, Prophets, and Angels. Some of these, however, are led to believe that they are nothing more than men, and impostors. They are teaching and teaching a species of religion not all suited to the purpose of education; for we are convinced that this does not accord with our self-impressed Bible. These men have brought with them copies of the Book of Mormon. They solemnly affirm, that its contents were given by divine inspiration; that it was written by prophets of the most Holy High from a period of 600 years before the time of the Savior; was devised by divine command, and was a prophecy of the future. In the kingdom of heaven, or in the vicinity of the city of Palmyra, Ontario Co. N. Y.; and that an Angel appeared to a certain Joseph Smith residing in that place, who, they say, was a poor, ignorant, illiterate man, and made no pretensions to religion of any kind—dissatisfaction with the state of society, and the desire for a pure, simple, and direct way, and directed him forthwith to dig up and bring to light this precious record and prophecy. They affirm that the said Smith obeyed the heavenly messenger, and in a new revelation—the Golden Bible—was discovered!

According to the narrative given by one of these disciples—Oliver Cowdery—at the late exhibition in Kirtland, this pretended revelation, was written on golden plates, or something resembling golden plates, of the thickness of gold leaf, the length, 6 inches, and a girth of 8 inches deep. None among the most learned in the United States could read, and interpret the hand-writing, (save one, and he could decipher but a few lines correctly,) excepting this igno-

From its writings of "The Golden Bible," or its revelations, the Church of Jesus Christ is established in the eyes of the world. The life and death of the Prophet Joseph Smith have been generally regarded as the foundation of the Church. The Book of Mormon has been widely circulated, and its contents have been the subject of much controversy. The Church has grown in numbers and influence, and its missionaries have spread its teachings throughout the world. The Church has played a significant role in the history of the United States, particularly in the westward expansion and the development of the country. The Church's impact on American culture and society continues to be felt today.
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of Infant Schools” is a portion of public brief essays on the
this time. If you see in your valuable
3. No. I.

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WADSWOR

AN ACADEMIC

ment at the centre of the 29th inst. Mr.
member of the W. I. employed as Teacher.
Terms of Tuition:

of 29th inst. Mr. member of the W. I.
employed as Teacher.

Board furnished the neighborhood, and a
pains will be spared of public patronage.

Wadsworth, Nov.

of 29th inst. Mr. member of the W. I.
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Board furnished the neighborhood, and a
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Wadsworth, Nov.

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THE GOLDEN BIBLE.

We should be slow to believe that any set of men would attempt to play off upon the community, so barefaced a deception as that of which our correspondent speaks: and equally slow to believe that any could be found, so credulous as to be duped and led astray by it,—did we not know, that men are the same depraved beings that ever they were; did we not know, that it is a crime which Heaven has laid to the charge of our fallen race, that they “seek out many inventions”—that “they go astraay as soon as they be born, speaking lies.” While unruly passion sways the empire of the heart, and guilt draws its film over the moral vision, and a cloud of ignorance darkens the intellect, it would be strange if men should go straightforward in the narrow path. It would be strange if, in their bewildermanent, they did not listen to the cry, “lo, here, and lo, there.” So it has been in all ages of the world—and so it will continue to be, until the minds of men are enlightened, and their hearts warmed by the rays of the Sun of Righteousness.

Since commencing this article, we have received information, which goes to corroborate the statements made in the communication of our correspondent, and also furnishes several additional particulars: The Elder Refored to, is the famous Campbellite leader, who has made so much noise on the Reserve for a few months past. He has finally concluded to receive the new Revelation, and has actually been baptized, (now for the third time.) The common stock family, mentioned in the communication, is a club of Campbellites, who have all things common. It is said that they hold their meetings till late at night, and afterwards retire to the river, and baptize by the score. They profess to have the power of working miracles. Having given us that they would perform a miraculous cure upon a person who was sick, an assembly collected to witness the experiment, when lo, there was a want of faith, and until this difficulty could be removed, the miracle must remain unwrought—the old lady continues sick to this day. They are now on their way to the Western Indians, for whose benefit the new Revelation was especially designed. The Indians, as fast as they are converted are to become white men. This is one of the absurdities which have been broached, and we see in it the finger of an overruling Providence. The sagacious Indian, when he sees, that in spite of their incitement, he is an Indian still, will not suffer himself to be any further fooleed.

EXECUTION OF PORTER.

The individual who furnished us an account of the murder of Richardson, by

the verge of eternity, just about to give his final account. In regard to the sincerity of his repentance we have no reason of judging.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor—As the establishment of “Infant Schools” in this vicinity has recently attracted a portion of attention, perhaps a series of very brief essays on subject may not be inappropriate at this time. I think so too, please give them a place in your valuable paper, as fast as they may come to hand.

INFANT SCHOOLS.—No. 1.

Sketch of their Origin and Progress.

Sometime in the year 1820 a gentleman and his wife were employed by —— Wilson, of the society of Friends, to manage a school, or rather a nursery, for young children, in Mr. Wilson’s own dwelling-house in Quaker-street, London. This gentleman was William Wilson, recently so well known from his work and more active exertions in behalf of Infant Schools. His “nursery” at that time was composed of children belonging to indigent families. The pious heart of Mr. Wilson had been often pained witnessing the forlorn condition of such families. The larger children, frequently detained at school to help their mothers take care of the young, were deprived of their small pittance of education. The mothers themselves, wearied and vexed by want, care and confusion, could do little for the maintenance of their families, and still less for their propagation. "Can nothing be done for them?" said W in his heart; and soon was responded there, the language of him of kindred spirit—"I'll try; this was followed by the simple expedient already hinted to. By procuring the large number of these in common, the time and expense being saved, man and woman might be substituted for those parents. The economy of the plan would be obvious—but what was to be done with the children assembled?"

Here the singularly happy talents of Mr. Wild were put in requisition to find them suitable employment. And so successful was he, that, in a short time, you might have beheld in his school-room 150 of the little prattlers, from one and a half to four years old, so completely and happily occupied from morning to night, that not a cry nor a murmur would be heard; and so much attached to the teacher and employment, that they would actually escape from parents in the morning half dressed and without breakfast, and struggle away through the streets of the “Infant school.”

I shall reserve a description of these employing for a future opportunity;—marking meanwhile the progress of the institution from this small beginning. Such a phenomenon could not remain long unnoticed by other philanthropists in England; and Mr. W
THE GOLDEN BIBLE.

We should be slow to believe that any set of men would attempt to play off upon the bipedality, so handsomely designed as that of our correspondent speaks; and equally slow to believe, that any could be found so credulous as to be duped and led astray by it,—did we not know, that men are the same depraved beings that ever they were; did we not know, that it is a crime which Heaven has laid to the charge of our fallen race, that they "seek out many inventions!"—that "they go astray as soon as they be born speaking lies." While unroyly heaven spares the empire of the heart, and guilt draws its film over the moral vision, and a cloud of ignorance darkens the intellect, it would be strange if men should go straight forward in the narrow path. It would be strange if, in their billow-derment, they did not listen to the cry, "Lo here, and lo there." So it has been in all ages of the world, and so it will continue to be, until the minds of men are enlightened, and their hearts warmed by the rays of the Sun of Righteousness.

Since commencing this article, we have received information, which goes to corroborate the statements made in the communication of our correspondent, and also furnishes several additional particulars. The Elder Bridger of Bois, is the famous Campbellite leader, who has made so much noise on the Reserve for a few months past. He has finally concluded to receive the new Revelation, and has actually begun the same, for the third time. That a "common stock family," mentioned in the communication, is a club of Campbellists, who have all things common. It is said that they hold together their meetings till late at night, and afterwards retire to the river, and baptize by the score. They profess to have the power of working miracles. Having given out that they would perform a miraculous cure upon a person who was sick, an assemblage collected to witness the experiment, when lo, there was a want of faith, and until this difficulty could be removed, the miracle must remain unavowed—the old body continues sick to this day. They are now on their way to the Western Indians, for whose benefit the new Revelation was especially designed. The Indians, as fast as they are converted are to become white men. This is one of the absurdities which have been broached, and we see in it the finger of an overruling Providence. The anomalous Indian, when he sees that in spite of their incantations, he is an Indian still, will not suffer himself to be any further befuddled.

THE GOLDEN BIBLE, or Campbellism Improved.

Mr. Isham,—For several days past, four individuals, said to have formerly resided in the State of New-York, have appeared in the northern part of Cass County, assuming the appellation of Disciples, Prophets, and Angels. Some among us, however, are led to believe that they are nothing more than men, and imposters. They are preaching and teaching a species of Religion we are not all prepared to embrace; for we are convinced it does not accord with our old-fashioned Bible. These men have brought with them copies of a Book, known in this region by the name of the "Golden Bible," or, as it is termed on its title-page, "The Book of Mormon." They solemnly affirm, that its contents were given by Divine inspiration; were written by prophets of the Most High from a period of 600 years before, to that of some hundred years after our blessed Savior's advent; was deposited by Divine command below the surface of the ground, in or near the township of Palmyra, Ontario Co. N. Y., that an Angel appeared to a certain Joseph Smith residing in that place, who, they say, was a poor, ignorant, illiterate man, and made no pretensions to religion of any kind,—dis- covered the sepulcher containing the remains of this sacred deposit, and directed him forthwith to dig up and exam- ine the record of truth that would establish the new Revelation, the Golden Bible was discovered!

According to the narrative given by one of these disci- plines—Oliver Cowdery—at their late exhibition in Kirtland, this pretended Revelation was written on plates suspended in golden plates, of the thickness of the--inches in length, 6 inches in breadth, and a pile about 6 inches deep. None among the most learned in the United States could read, and interpret the hand-writing, (save one, and he could de- cide but a few lines correctly,) excepting this igno- rant, Joseph Smith, Jr. To him, they say, was given the spirit of prophecy, that he might be ignorant of the art of writing, he employed this, Oliver Cowdery, and others to write, while he read, interpreted, and translated this mighty Revelation.

It appeared from the testimony of these men, that while this process was going on, some of their mischievous, meddlesome neighbors, having a mischievous disposition, stole some of their plates of gold before they gave them sufficient time to translate them, and as they have not yet been recovered, they fear a part of this great Rev- elation will be lost to our race. There were other plates among them, they say, which contained secrets which are not yet to be revealed. These escaped from them by some mysterious dispensation of Providence, they know not how, but that it was what they are secreted, but as they are to be forthcoming at the proper time, to some future generation, they appear to manifest no particular uneasiness with regard to them.

To convince the world that this record and prophecy is a Divine Revelation, three men, Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer and Martin Harris, have subscribed their names to an article in this "Book of Mormon," solemnly declaring that they saw an Angel come down from heaven, who showed them those plates, and made known to them it was given by inspiration; and "they know it is a truth," &c.

This new Revelation, say they especially designed for the benefit, or rather for the christianizing of the aborigines of America; who, as they affirm, are a part of the tribe of Manasseh, and whose ancestors landed on the coast of Chili 600 years before the coming of Christ, and from them descended all the Indians of America.

You are perhaps, by this time ready to say, Surely this great hue and cry about a book of this character, is worthy of public notice. The possession of the holy Scripture should be looked on so weak as to be led to embrace this delusion. But, sir, could you but see the multitude that follow those pretended Disciples, and know the natures of each, many of whom 'twas said have been immersed for the third time; were you to be informed, that a certain Elder hesitated in deciding whether to reject or receive the new Revelation, and that the "social Union," or as it is more familiarly called in its vicinity, the "common stock family," have gone into the water again in token of embracing it; and consider that their great object in bending their way to the West is to convert the Indians to the new faith, among many of whose tribes Christian Missionaries are faithfully, and through the blessing of God, successfully laboring,—I say in view of this—in view of the worth of souls, liable to be deluded and lost, will you not as a Herald of the Cross of Christ, raise the note of alarm, in your weekly circulating paper? I would do it for my own safety, and for the cause which I have embraced in the new Bible. Though it be called a new Revelation, you will perceive, whoever the author may have been, that it is the same that is held forth by a certain denomination which has sprung up in our day. It is maintained their title is not a new Gospel, and they base the New Testament. Youth's Age.

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THE GOLDEN BIBLE

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Observer and Telegraph 1 (18 November 1830)

THE GOLDEN BIBLE, or, Campbellism Improved.
Mr. Isham. -- For several days past, four individuals, said to have formerly resided in the State of New-York, have appeared in the northern part of Geauga County, assuming the appellation of Disciples, Prophets, and Angels. Some among us, however, are led to believe that they are nothing more than men, and impostors. They are preaching and teaching a species of Religion we are not all prepared to embrace; for we are convinced it does not accord with our old-fashioned Bible.

These men have brought with them copies of a Book, known in this region by the name of the "Golden Bible," or, as it is learned on its title-page, "The Book of Mormon." They solemnly affirm, that its contents were given by Divine inspiration; was written by prophets of the Most High from a period of 600 years before, to that of some hundred years after our blessed Saviour's advent; was deposited by Divine command below the surface of the ground, in or near the township of Palmyra, Ontario Co., N. Y., that an Angel appeared to a certain Joseph Smith residing in that place, who, they say, was a poor, ignorant, illiterate man, and made no pretensions to religion of any kind; -- [[original text illegible]] ... of this sacred deposit, and directed him forthwith to dig up and bring to light this precious record and prophecy. They affirm that the said Smith obeyed the heavenly messenger, when lo! a new Revelation -- the Golden Bible was discovered!

According to the narrative given by one of these disciples -- Oliver Cowdery -- at their late exhibition in Kirtland, this pretended Revelation was written on golden plates, or something resembling golden plates, of the thickness of tin -- 7 inches in length, 6 inches in breadth, and a pile about 6 inches deep. None among the most learned in the United States could read, and interpret the hand-writing, (save one, and he could decipher but a few lines correctly,) excepting this ignorant, Joseph Smith, Jr. To him, they say, was given the spirit of writing, he employed this Oliver Cowdery and others to write, while he read, interpreted, and translated this mighty Revelation.

It appears from the testimony of these men, that while this process was going on, some of their mischievous, meddlesome neighbors, having a miscreant disposition, stole some of their plates of gold before they gave them sufficient time to translate them, and as they have not yet been recovered, they fear a part of this great Revelation will be lost to our race. There were other plates among them, they say, which contained secrets from them by some mysterious dispensation of Providence, they know not how, or in what region they are secreted, but as they are to be forthcoming at the proper time, to some future generation, they appear to manifest no particular uneasiness with regard to them.

To convince the world that this record and prophecy is a Divine Revelation, three men, Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer and Martin Harris, have subscribed their names to an article in this "Book of Mormon," solemnly declaring that they saw an Angel come down from heaven, who showed them those plates, and made known to them it was given by inspiration, and "they know of a surety it is true," &c. &c.

This new Revelation, they say is especially designed for the benefit, or rather for the christianizing of the Aborigines of America; who, as they affirm, are a part of the tribe of Manasseh, and whose ancestors landed on the coast of Chili 600 years before the coming of Christ, and from them descended all the Indians of America.

You are, perhaps, by this time ready to say, Surely this great hue and cry about a book of this character, in unworthy of public notice; none possessed of the holy Scriptures, will be found so weak as to be led to embrace this delusion. But sir, could you but see the multitude that follow those pretended Disciples, and know the number they have baptized each night, (many of whom 'tis said have now been immersed for the third time;) were you to be informed, that a certain Elder hesitated in deciding whether to reject or receive the new Revelation, and that the "social Union," or as it is more familiarly called in its vicinity, the "common stock family," have gone into the water again in token of embracing it; and consider that their great object in bending their way to the West is to convert the Indians to the new faith, among many of whose tribes Christian Missionaries are faithfully, and through the blessing of God, successfully laboring, -- I say in view of this -- in view of the worth of souls, liable to be deluded and lost, will you not as a Herald of the Cross of Christ, raise the note of alarm, in your widely circulating paper?

I take the liberty of sending you a Chapter in the new Bible. Though it be called a new Revelation, you will
perceive, whoever the author may have been, that it is the same that is held forth by a certain denomination which has sprung up in our day. It is maintained that this is not a new Gospel, but that it explains the New Testament.

Yours, &c. A. S.
Observer and Telegraph 1 (18 November 1830); Hudson, Ohio

extract:

This new Revelation, they say is especially designed for the benefit, or rather for the christianizing of the Aborigines of America; who, as they affirm, are a part of the tribe of Manasseh, and whose ancestors landed on the coast of Chili 600 years before the coming of Christ, and from them descended all the Indians of America.
Mr. Editor,—I have gotten some additional information respecting the Book of Mormon, which I send you for insertion in your paper, if you see fit. It is contained in an extract, which I have just taken from a letter, written from a town in the State of New York, where, as I had been previously told, this Jos. Smith has resided some years, and from which he set out, with an attendant, in pursuit of the gold plates, which he found, as they say, about one hundred and fifty miles from the place of starting. The letter is dated Oct. 18th, 1830, and the extract is as follows:

“You have probably heard of the Gold Bible taken from the earth by Joseph Smith, the money-digger. This he has translated from the Egyptian reformed language to English, by a pair of stone spectacles (provided by an angel) and a dark hat before his eyes. The books have been printed, and J. S. and Mr. S—s are engaged in peddling the same. The society are increasing. Eighteen have been baptized in a day. H. P. and wife have been baptized, &c. are very strong in the faith. The girls are under conviction. The leaders pretend to cast out devils and work miracles, heal the sick, &c. We have seen none of their miracles here, except N. N. I heard say in meeting, that he had had the devil cast out."

I just add, that I have been almost in contact with these peddlers in different parts of this county, having my information from them only through most credible second hand informers, who state that they said, they knew the book, and the manner in which it is said to have been found, was true; or that they did not believe it, but knew it. They are said to be respectable men. The wife of one of them, though immersed formerly by an Elder in this county, has been immersed or baptized again into this new system. I only state facts, and leave the judicious and pious to their own reflections.

CLERICUS.

P. S. There was a little error in the former piece. You mistook my L for an S in the word Lamanites.
FREE PRESS

Dec. 8, 1836

[Newspaper page with various articles and advertisements]

[Content of the page including news articles, advertisements, and possibly a historical headline about the French Revolution.]

[The page is filled with text, possibly discussing current events, political happenings, or local news from 1836.

[The text is legible but requires careful reading due to the style and layout, typical of 19th-century newspapers.]

[Further articles and notices are present, such as notices for sales or auctions, personal announcements, and possibly legal notices.]

[The page ends with a footer containing publication details and perhaps a signature from the editor or publisher.]

[The layout is typical of a 19th-century newspaper, with columns containing multiple paragraphs of text, and a mix of serif and sans-serif fonts, indicating the era of the print.]

[The page is well-preserved, with no significant stains or tears, suggesting it is from a library or archive collection.]
--but merely to advise our readers to prepare themselves for a rich treat in our next paper.

**The Book of Mormon.**—Most of our readers have probably heard of the *Golden Bible*, which it is asserted was found not long since, in some part of Ontario county. Some of the circumstances attending the remarkable discovery of this truly remarkable work, may not be uninteresting to some of our readers, as they serve to show how easily ignorance and superstition are made to support whatever doctrines may be advanced—no matter how revolting they may appear in the light of reason. An angel appeared to an ignominious man near Palmyra and directed him to dig at a designated place, with a promise that he would there find a new reve-

Bower of the U. S. Bank would probably call the attention of the Mr. D. is elected a member will, before the year 1831, such a Bank as president Jackson in his message at the opening of Congress, based upon government the present, "would be leave our political concerns to a me.

Mr. Doubleday certainly point in his eulogy upon Mr. neath that just sense of dignity, to mingle in any fair dis questions, important at the pre to the exploded notions of a po has seemed to exist, and the-

...
appear in the light of reason. An angel appeared to an ignorant man near Palmyra and directed him to dig at a designated place, with a promise that he would there find a new revelation engraved on plates of metal. The man obeyed the messenger and on digging, soon discovered an oblong stone box tightly cemented together. Upon opening this, he found enclosed a bundle of plates similar to gold, about 7 inches long, 6 broad, and in all about 6 inches deep, each sheet being of about the thickness of tin. They were united at one edge with 3 silver wires, so that they opened in a manner similar to a book. They were engraved in a character unintelligible to the learned men of the United States, to many of whom it is said they have certain, to mingle in any fair questions, important at the present day, it is in support of state and general administration to them which is now Mr. Webster has embraced
ter unintelligible to the learned men of the United States, to many of whom it is said they have been presented. The same angel afterwards appeared to three individuals, who call themselves Oliver Cowdry, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris, and showed them the plates. To Smith was given the power to translate the character which he was enabled to do by looking through two semi-transparent stones, but as he was ignorant of the art of writing, Cowdry and the others wrote as Smith, the person who was first directed to dig for the plates, interpreted.—

"They say that part of the plates escaped from them in a supernatural manner and are to be again revealed when the events of time shall require them." The book which these men have pretended to translate from these sheets of milioni to them which is now Mr. Webster has embraced and, as it appears, he has been able letter of Mr. Madison on views of Mr. Doubleday him by him, are carried to the Webster's on this subject, as: The federalists of Massachusetts used a law nullifying an act state courts enforced the law. States' Court declared the law. This measure was a federal decided in every respect with hair-brained politicians of the now so clamorous upon the stand so pertinacious in regard
revealed when the events of time shall require them." The book which these men have pretended to translate from these sheets of gold has been printed, and they are now busily engaged in scattering copies of it throughout the country. They were recently in Painesville, Ohio on their way to a land of promise, which is before them—they do not know exactly where—but somewhere beyond the Mississippi, where they intend establishing a New Jerusalem, into which will be gathered all the descendants of Manasseh.

These men assert that this book "was written by the prophets of God during the period embracing the time for 600 years before and several hundred after the Christian era. It predicts, now so clamorous upon the stand and so pertinacious in regard to the Republican party oppose the doctrines of nullification.

The Republican party opposed the State of Carolina, and it argues nothing that Mr. Webster upheld their doctrines, which are pre- gistocratic party. Mr. appear more like a sensible, as if he should state what was state rights, as supported by party, and opposed by the old and show in what way, either the party opposed to the prese
bracing the time for 600 years before and several hundred after the Christian era. It predicts, we understand, almost all events which have come to pass, such as the American Revolution, &c. and that there should be secret societies and that men should be led on to destruction as by a rope of flax, said to mean Cable tow. All which they believe is proven by profane history—thus supporting the authenticity of the new revelation. But why the Deity should predict events, the knowledge of which would be so useful to the human race, merely to hide them in the earth until after their completion, we are not informed.” They also say that the world will shortly—within fifteen years at most—come to an end; but by this they only mean, that the and show in what way, either the party opposed to the prese has embraced the views of this subject. It ought not to mark that Mr. Madison has left signature, in every material point, and Mr. Webster in the great question. Will Mr. Doubleday Mr. Madison has coincided in the measures or the doctrine administration?

All the leading prints in the administration, are opposed to is now a question of greater other with the people. The tariff are identified with Jack
is now a question of greater importance—within fifteen years at most—come to an end: But by this they only mean, that the protection system as will be reformed by such modification as will be reformed by such modification as will
incorrigible and perverse unbelievers will be destroyed. While the earth will become the
abode only of the true believers.
In Paisley, the three persons named above, as the translators of the Bible, who are looked upon by their followers as prophets, proceeded to Kirkland. At this place is a "common stock
family" under the charge of Elder Rigden, a
Campbellite leader, who, together with nearly one hundred of his followers, were immediately
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religion.
Auburn Free Press, December 8, 1830

THE BOOK OF MORMON.—Most of our readers have probably heard of the *Golden Bible*, which it is asserted was found not long since, in some part of Ontario county. Some of the circumstances attending the remarkable discovery of this truly remarkable work, may not be uninteresting to some of our readers, as they serve to show how easily ignorance and superstition are made to support whatever doctrines may be advanced—no matter how revolting they may appear in the light of reason. An angel appeared to an ignorant man near Palmyra and directed him to dig at a designated place, with a promise that he would there find a new revelation engraved on plates of metal. The man obeyed the messenger and on digging, soon discovered an oblong stone box tightly cemented together. Upon opening this, he found enclosed a bundle of plates similar to gold, about 7 inches long, 6 broad, and all about 6 inches deep each sheet being of about the thickness of tin. They were united at one edge with 3 silver wires, so that they opened in a manner similar to a book. "They were engraved in a character unintelligible to the learned men of the United States, to many of whom it is said they have been presented. The same angel afterwards appeared to three individuals, who call themselves Oliver Cowdry, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris, and showed them the plates. To Smith was given the power to translate the character which he was enabled to do by looking through two semi-transparent stones, but as he was ignorant of the art of writing, Cowdry and the others wrote as Smith, the person who was first directed to dig for the plates, interpreted.—They say that part of the plates escaped from them in a supernatural manner and are to be again revealed when the events of time shall require them." The book which these men have pretended to translate from these sheets of gold has been printed, and they are now busily engaged in scattering copies of it throughout the country. They were recently in Painesville, Ohio on their way to a land of promise, which is before them—they do not know exactly where—but somewhere beyond the Mississippi, where they intend establishing a New Jerusalem, into which will be gathered all the descendants of Mannassah.

These men assert that this book "was written by the prophets of God during the period embracing the time for 600 years before and several hundred after the Christian era. It predicts, we understand, almost all events which have come to pass, such as the American Revolution, &c. and that there should be secret societies and that men should be led on to destruction as by a rope of flax, said to mean Cable tow. All which they believe is proven by profane history—thus supporting the authenticity of the new revelation. But why the Deity should predict events, the knowledge of which would be so useful to the human race, merely to hide them in the earth until after their completion, we are not informed." They also say that the world will shortly—within fifteen years at most—come to an end; But by this they only mean, that the incorrigible and perverse unbelievers will be destroyed, while the earth will become the abode only of the true believers.

In Painesville, the three persons named above as the translators of the Bible,
(who are looked upon by their followers as prophets,) preached in the Methodist chapel, and then proceeded to Kirkland. At this place is a "common stock family" under the charge of Elder Rigdon, a Campbellite leader, who, together with nearly one hundred of his followers, were immediately baptised according to the ordinances of the new religion!
GALLANTRY.

Mr. Charles Hammond, of the Cincinnati Gazette, most hereafter be set down as the Don Quixote of the age — Amadis de Gaulle — the most gallant man of his time or a calling. A late member of his journal, which fixes us on, contains an editorial article of two or three columns in length, in defence of the character and accomplishments of that far famed and useful-mannered personage, Mr. Anne Hoyt. We are glad that the lad has succeeded in winning to her grace so able a champion, and as a testimony of our own sympathy in so far a behalf, we take pleasure in giving place to the following paragraphs of Mr. Hammond's article:

"I was introduced to Mrs. Hoyt by a gentleman who possessed an interesting society with several others. My introducer took the lead in conversation. His manner was that it was right to open her eyes, and that there was no danger of winning her bosom with the compliment of her name. He accordingly presented her with compliments. It was easy to see how much she was pleased: it was easy too, to perceive that in appropriating the plaudits of all his detractors. He was not satisfied with her, and even that the only good thing in her character, she had ostensible and unseasonable.

From a very applied manner, she was unsuitable and unserviceable in her turn, she did not attract mine on some present business, in all which her witticism was sensible, correct, and even touching. Once an extravagant elegance, her which she made an absolute apology; and I ventured in, but with very different impressions from mine, which I made to my industry. I had a sudden interview her, and in presenting the verse of her person, obtained from her the same treatment, I conversed with her in her passage of life, and then at the same time she had labored upon her. More than one she alabashed him to heurion, with a construction of her then, the following conversation weariness of all the hour. I was at length left alone with her, when I made myself free to her, and then gave her to understand, that her life, which she had hastened from the general round of her present feelings. In giving a very brief outline of herself, she was unsuitable and unseasonable.

The book of gold.

Says the volume of all the grand gallery of gold, which is now in the possession of the celebrated Mr. W. Robinson, in the east room of the American Museum, has been published, and found her to be in a high state of all the arts of incisiveness and violence, almost furious against every body. This was the natural expression of her in the present universal method of her analysis, as seen by the universal consternation of all the victims of her style.

"Since my personal acquaintance with her, I have taken the pleasure of one of her publications, which I had not before done. They ennoble me in the opinion of her witticism of her. And they satisfy me of her onerous. The kindly fealty of our partiality is present in her character. Her good will and her good word are deeply perverted. Let her be sufficiently comprehended, humbled and borne with; with a dismissal with kindness and severity: treat her as you treat the, an aged woman, of strong, but debased intellect, and my word for it, the violence will diminish. The most of all the, the admiration of Providence, and by the incomparable conduct of the world. Let those who degrade their good will of it.

The Book of Gold.

The following history of a new religion, founded on the ground on which the nation is described below, is taken from the Auburn Free Press:

"Most of our readers probably heard of the Golden Bible, which is now in the possession of the celebrated Mr. W. Robinson, in the east room of the American Museum, has been published, and found her to be in a high state of all the arts of incisiveness and violence, almost furious against every body. This was the natural expression of her in the present universal method of her analysis, as seen by the universal consternation of all the victims of her style.

"Since my personal acquaintance with her, I have taken the pleasure of one of her publications, which I had not before done. They ennoble me in the opinion of her witticism of her. And they satisfy me of her onerous. The kindly fealty of our partiality is present in her character. Her good will and her good word are deeply perverted. Let her be sufficiently comprehended, humbled and borne with; with a dismissal with kindness and severity: treat her as you treat the, an aged woman, of strong, but debased intellect, and my word for it, the violence will diminish. The most of all the, the admiration of Providence, and by the incomparable conduct of the world. Let those who degrade their good will of it.

"Upon opening this, he found enclosed a specimen of similar paper, about seven inches long, and six inches wide, and in about six lines deep, each about being of about the thickness of a hair. They were united at one edge with a silver wire, so that they opened in a manner similar to a book. "They were given a character intelligible to the learned men of the United States, to many of whom it is said to have been presented. The most agreeable of them is the one in which the three principal artists, who call themselves Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris, and showed them the plates. The slain was given the power to translate the character, which he was enabled to do by looking through the same in a magnifying glass, and by means of several experiments, but he was ignorant of the art of writing. Cowdery and the others wrote a letter to the Smiths, who were the principal agents for the plates, interpreted. They say that part of the plates escaped from them in a supernatural manner; and as to be again opened when the events of time shall require them. The book which these men have pretended to translate from these sheets of gold has been printed, and they are now daily engaged in scattering copies of it throughout the country. They were recently in Palermo, Ohio, on their way to a most peculiar, in which before them—do they not know clearly where—somewhere beyond the Mississippi, where they intend establishing a New Jerusalem,' by which will be gathered all the descendants of Mahometans.

The men assert that this book was written by the prophets of God during the period embracing the time of 500 years before and several hundred after of the Christian era. It presents, we understand, almost all events which have come in pass, such as the American Revolution, and that there should be secret associations, and that man should be led on to destruction by a rage of fate, and to mean Caledon. All which they believe is proven by profane history—thus supporting the authenticity of the new revelation. But why the deity should predict events, and the knowledge of which would be so useful to the human race, merely to hide them in the earth until after their accomplishment, we are not informed. They also say that the world will shortly—in fifteen years at most—come to an end. But by this they only mean, that the inscrutable and perverse philosophers will be destroyed, while the earth will become the aid of the two believers.

In Palermo, the three persons named above as the translators of the Bible, who are looked upon by their followers as prophets, preached in the Methodist church, and then proceeded to Kirkland. At this place is a 'common stock family' under the charge of Elder Rigdon, a Campbellite leader, who, together with nearly one hundred of his followers, were immediately baptized according to the ordinance of the new religion."
PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

GALLANTRY.

Mr. Charles Hammond, of the Cincinnati Gazette, must hereafter be set down as the Don Quixote of the age—the Amadis de Gaul of the west—the most gallant man of his time or calling. A late number of his journal, which lies before us, contains an editorial article of near two columns in length, in defence of the character and accomplishments of that far famed and much maltreated personage, Mrs. Anne Royall. We are glad that the lady has succeeded in winning to her cause so able a champion, and as a testimony of our own sympathy in so fair a behalf, we take pleasure in giving place to the closing paragraphs of Mr. Hammond’s article:

“I was introduced to Mrs. Royall by a gentleman who possessed her confidence, in company with several others. My introducer took the lead in conversation. His opinion was, that it was right to flatter her, and that there was no danger of seasoning his compliments too high. He accordingly pied her with compliments. It was easy to see how much she was pleased: it was easy too, to perceive that he was mistaken, in supposing her destitute of all discrimination. She frequently, in an hour’s discourse, was startled at the eulogiums he lavished upon her. More than once she admonished him to beware, with a countenance rising into resentment. During this conversation there was a mixture of strange incongruity in all that she said. I was at length left alone with her, when I made an effort to converse with her together. Upon opening this, he found enclosed bundle of plates similar to gold, about 7 inches long 6 broad, and in all about 6 inches deep, each being of about the thickness of tin. They were united at one edge with 3 silver wires, so that the opened in a manner similar to a book. "They were engraved in a character unintelligible to the learner men of the United States, to many of whom it is said to have been presented. The same angel afterwards appeared to three individuals, who called themselves Oliver Cowdry, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris, and showed them the plates. To Smith was given the power to translate the character, which he was enabled to do by looking through two semi-transparent stones, but as he was ignorant of the art of writing, Cowdry and the others wrote as Smith, the person who was first directed to dig for the plates, interpreted. They say that part of the plates escaped from them in a supernatural manner and are to be again revealed when the events of time shall require them." The book which these men have pretended to translate from these sheets of gold has been printed, and they are now busily engaged in scattering copies of it throughout the country. They were recently in Painesville, Ohio, on their way to a land of promise, which is before them—they do not know exactly where—but somewhere beyond the Mississippi, where they intend establishing a New Jerusalem, into which will be gathered all the descendants of Mammassah.

These men assert that this book "was written by the prophets of God during the period embracing the time for 600 years before and several hundred after the Christian era. It predicts, we understand, almost all events which have come to pass, such as the American Revolution, &c. and that there should be secret societies, and that men should be led on to destruction as by a rope of flax, said to mean Cable tow. All which they believe is proven by profane history—thus supporting the authenticity of the new revelation. But why the Deity should predict events, the knowledge of which would be so useful to the human race, merely to hide them in the earth until after their completion, we are not informed. They also say that the world will shortly—within fifteen years at most—come to an end. But by this they only mean, that the incorrigible and perverse unbelievers will be destroyed, while the earth will become the abode only of the true believers.

In Painesville, the three persons named above as the translators of the Bible, (who are looked upon by their followers as prophets,) preached in the Methodist chapel, and then proceeded to Kirkland. At this place is a 'common stock family' under the charge of Elder Rigdon, a Campbellite leader, who, together with nearly one hundred of his followers,
The Atlantic Era Journal, 1870:

The news from South America left Cox, the editor, in a state of consternation. "civil war, and Peru a prey to guano and conspiracy. We shall not broach that subject. The news is, or was, or has been, incredible. It cannot be true. The news is, or was, or has been, incredible. It cannot be true. The contrast of these great nations is so enormous, it is impossible to believe it. There must be some mistake in the transmission of the news."

The Book of Mormon — As our readers are well aware, the Book of Mormon is a religious text that has been influential in the development of the Latter-daySaint movement. It was written by Joseph Smith, the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and it provides a detailed account of the prophecies and revelations that led to the establishment of the Church.

The story of the Book of Mormon is one of many stories that have been told about the foundations of new religious movements. These stories often involve a leader's vision or prophecy, which leads to the establishment of a new religion and the spread of its teachings.

The Book of Mormon is a central text in the Latter-daySaint tradition, and it continues to be studied and interpreted by members of the Church today.
From the Ontario Messenger.

Book of Mormon.—This book, otherwise called the Golden Bible, has excited considerable curiosity, in some parts of the country; and we learn that preachers have appeared in the state of Ohio and elsewhere, who profess their belief that it is of divine origin. On Thursday evening last, a preacher of this character, delivered a discourse, at the Town House in this village, to an assembly of two or three hundred people. In the course of his remarks, he explicitly avowed his firm belief that the book of Mormon is a revelation from God; that he believed the golden plates on which it is said to have been inscribed in mysterious characters, had been discovered and deciphered by a very ignorant man, through the aid of divine assistance; and that he considered it as of equal authenticity with the Old and New Testaments. Whether these persons are really sincere in the profession of such belief, or whether their object is to promote the sale of the book, we will not undertake to determine.
For the Observer and Telegraph.

Mr. Isham, --

As the discovery of something, called a "new bible" is said lately to have been made, which challenges no less than to be a new Revelation of the Mind and Will of God, to his creature Man; I observe, that the account of the manner in which this pretended Codicil to the Will of God, was said to be communicated to mankind, in some place in the State of New York, is too absurd to deserve a serious refutation; yet such bold pretensions, may, perhaps, merit some consideration, especially, as some people are prone to believe whatever is asserted in a bold and confident manner.

I cannot but consider this pretended "New Revelation," not only as being unnecessary; but, on the supposition of its necessity; (which I by no means grant) it does not come with evidence of its truth, in any degree sufficient to demand belief. God has been pleased, in those books called the Old and New Testament, to communicate all that is necessary for man to know, whereby to regulate his faith and practice.

Not only is love to God and man, inculcated therein as the great moving principle of action; but also each particular duty, in every relation of life, is enforced and explained, in such a manner, that nothing but perfect holiness of heart, and obedience to the will of God, as already revealed in his holy word, are necessary to render mankind as happy as human nature is capable of being.

When God in mercy to sinful man, saw fit to give a Revelation of himself by Moses; that holy man very justly objected, unless God would favour him with such evidence of his divine mission, as rational beings, to whom he was sent, had a right to demand, to convince them that God had really sent him; and when required by Jehovah to proceed on his mission he urged the necessity of sufficient credentials to enforce belief; without which he very reasonably said, "They will not believe me nor hearken to my voice, for they will say, the Lord hath not appeared unto thee."
God immediately gave him the evidence of Miracles; such as the
transformation of a rod to a serpent, &c.; and by a long succession of the most
stupendous miracles, addressed both to their reason and senses, convinced not
only the Israelites, but also the Egyptians, and even unbelieving Pharaoh
himself, of the reality of his mission from God.

The giving of the Law on Mount Sinai was preceded, attended, and followed,
by very extraordinary exhibitions of Divine power and goodness, in the
performance of miracles of such a character as challenged the full belief, that it
was a revelation from God himself; and rendered unbelief most dreadfully
criminal.

When the old Dispensation, which was but a "shadow of good things to come,"
gave way for the introduction of the new, through the ministry of Christ and his
Apostles, when the Jews, who were strongly attached to Judaism, enquired who
or what he was, he uniformly referred them to the Miracles of benevolence
which he had wrought, as full and sufficient evidence of his Divine Character
and Mission.

As God "knows what is in man," whom he has made a Moral Agent; and as
Belief is not an act of the Will, but depends on the force with which Evidence
strikes his mind -- his Creator does not require rational creatures to believe any
thing whatever, without sufficient evidence, or contrary to the evidence of their
senses; neither does God reveal himself, and demand belief, unless he gives full
and ample evidence of the truth of such Revelation; and as he governs the
moral, as well as the natural world, by fixed laws -- rational creatures are not
bound to believe any pretended revelation from him, unless accompanied with,
and proven true by the same kind of evidence with which he has hitherto
established and proven, as those were by Moses, Christ and his Apostles.

In conclusion, I remark that if the above observations are correct, we are bound
to consider the Apostles of this pretended new Revelation, either as wild
Fanatics, or (what is more probable) as designing Villains, unless they can
convince mankind of the truth of their mission from Heaven -- either by
imitating Moses, by dividing seas, and feeding their followers with Manna -- or
like our blessed Saviour, by healing the sick, restoring lost limbs, or raising the
dead; or else by performing other miracles equally stupendous. -- I earnestly
entreat all who favor this 'newly discovered Bible,' as it is called, or its abettors,
to consider the awful denunciations of God, near the close of His Holy Word:
"For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the Prophecy of this
book, if any man ADD unto these things, God shall add unto him all the
"plagues which are written in this book!" H. Dec. 23d.

For the Observer and Telegraph.

THE NEW BIBLE. -- A HOAX.

Mr. Isham, --

It seems strange to me, that so many individuals in some towns in Geauga county, can be deluded by this base theory. Who that knows any thing of the character of these "Prophets," or whatever the please to call themselves, can be so deluded as to sell their farms, and contribute the avails of it to the support of the common family, or in spreading this pretended New Bible about the country? One of them is said to be a book hawker, and peddles off an immense quantity of this pretended revelation; which he is enabled to do, after the excitement raised by the remainder of the gang: -- and who has the profits? Are they expended in the "common stock family," or hoarded up by these vagabonds?

The following extract from the 153 page of their book, may not be unprofitable to the reader. L. F.

"And it came to pass that after there had been false Christs, and their mouths had been shut, and they punished according to their crimes; and after there had been false prophets, and false teachers, and preachers among the people, and all these having been punished according to their crimes; and after there having been much contentions and many dissentions; * * * king Benjamin, by laboring with all the might of his body, * * * did once more establish peace in the land."

OBSERVER AND TELEGRAPH.

RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY.

February 10, 1831.] Warren Isham, Editor & Prop. [NS. - Vol. 1, No. 2

THE GOLDEN BIBLE.
An individual from Geauga County came into our Office the other day, with a Golden Bible, alias the Book of Mormon, alias the new Revelation, alias a Volume of silly impostures, in his hand, and requested us to buy the book. He stated, that in the region where he lived, it was hailed as a Revelation from God, by great numbers, of all descriptions of persons. Not a few, who had, from motives of curiosity, gone several miles, to witness strange things, of which they had heard, had become believers before leaving, and returned home strong in the new faith. The prophets sternly decline holding an argument with any man -- and when assailed with that formidable weapon, coil into their shell, as securely as an oyster, vociferating meantime most lustily, 'Repent and receive the Revelation of God, upon pain of eternal damnation' -- or something to that effect. In view of these things he had been much tried in his own mind, and not knowing what to do, had brought the book along, in hopes that we might be induced to write something, which would clear up his doubts, and yield him the satisfaction of knowing where the truth lies. Far be it from us to sport with the honest scruples of any man; otherwise we should be strongly inclined to treat the subject with the levity and ridicule it deserves. The man was really serious, and appeared solicitous to know the truth. Addressing him then, as a sincere inquirer after truth, we submit to his consideration, the following remarks.

1st. A new Revelation, was not needed. Everything essential to our salvation was already revealed. The guilt, condemnation, and ruin of the sinner; the holiness, strictness, and spirituality of God's Law; the fullness and freeness of pardon through the atoning blood of Christ to all who will accept it; the office of the Spirit as a Sanctifier; and the utter inexcusable blininess of all, who are finally lost, -- are truths proclaimed upon almost every page of the New Testament. The way of Salvation was already open to all who would enter. "Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved." "Whosoever will, let him come and take of the water of life freely." But if there is ample provision in the Gospel for the salvation of men, what need was there of another revelation? Plainly none at all. And the fact, that no additional revelation was needed, is a conclusive argument that none has been made; for it is entirely aside from all our conceptions of the Deity, to suppose, that he would make a revelation, which was not called for by the necessities of his creatures.

2d. A new Revelation was not expected. Not so when the New Testament dispensation was given. It was needed, and therefore probable. It was predicted, and therefore certain. Hence a general expectation of the Messiah prevailed, even among the Gentiles, insomuch that wise men came from the East to do him homage, before it was known even among the Jews, that he was born. The more devout Jews also, "waited for the consolation of Israel." Aged Simeon lingered upon the brink of the grave, as though permitted to remain just long enough to clasp the infant Saviour in his arms. It was enough. "Now letteth thou thy servant depart in peace; for mine eyes have seen thy Salvation." But who ever waited for the coming of these men? Who expected them? Who ever rose from the perusal of the New Testament, under the impression that they were coming? Not only have they come without being expected, but against all expectation. The Christian world had settled down into the belief that no further revelation would ever be made to mankind; that already given being ample in its provisions; the writers of it
moreover declaring that it was the last, that the volume was sealed, -- and pronouncing the most dreadful anathemas against them, who should add to, or detract any thing from it.

3d. The appearance of false prophets, might reasonably have been expected. That they shall come "and deceive many," is the very thing predicted by those sacred writers, who inform us that the New Testament contains a full and perfect revelation of God's will to man. But when they shall say "lo here, and lo there, believe them not." Josephus enumerates no less than twenty-eight of these pretenders, who flourished in his day. Of two of these, "boasting themselves to be somebody," we have an account in the Acts of the Apostles. To one of them, "a number of persons, about four hundred, joined themselves," and the other "drew away much people after him." But they both came to nought, and all their followers "were dispersed." We can scarcely turn over a page of ecclesiastical history, without meeting with similar accounts. Impostors have arisen, and flourished, had their day, and disappeared, in an almost unbroken series, from the days of the Apostles, down to the present time. Had it not been so, the authenticity of the Scriptures might well have been questioned; for the charge of having uttered predictions, which never had been fulfilled, might have been urged with effect. As it is, every attempt of the kind only goes to corroborate the testimony that the Old and New Testaments are given by inspiration of God.

4. As was remarked, in a communication in this paper a few numbers back, those who profess to be the Messengers of a Revelation from God, must exhibit their credentials to the world, by working miracles. And it is to be remembered too, that miracles, wrought by the power of the Almighty God, in attestation of his truth, have certain characteristics, by which they may be distinguished from those spurious miracles to which impostors sometimes make pretensions. To be worthy of our confidence, miracles must have the following characteristics. They must be numerous. They must be performed in day-light. They must be open to the inspection of the public generally. Such were not the pretended miracles of Mahommed, and of Simon the sorcerer. Such are not the pretended miracles of the Church of Rome, and of the numerous jugglers, who go about the country, beguiling the people of their money. Such, and such only, were the miracles wrought to attest the truth of the Old and New Testaments.

5. The book itself bears the marks of imposture upon its forehead. On its very title-page is blazoned forth: "Joseph Smith, Jun. Author and Proprietor." Here the Impostor, in the pride of his heart, thrusts out the cloven foot. And the whole book speaks the same language. That God could be the Author of such a production, it were blasphemy to suppose. We venture to affirm, that there is not a paragraph in the book, in which the proprieties of the English Language are not violated; and such an assemblage of low, vulgar expressions, were never, we believe, collected together in a single volume. Not that there is any thing particularly licentious, or immoral introduced. It is to be remembered, that the book purports to be only a more full development of the Revelation made in the Old and New Testaments, and of course, to preserve the least color of consistency, every thing licentious, and immoral, must be excluded. The impropriety we speak of, is, that the Almighty should be represented, as clothing his ideas in language,
which cannot be used in well bred society, without a breach of common decency. How unlike the language of the Scriptures of truth!

Again, there is an overdone attempt to imitate the writers of the Scriptures. Probably the lowness, and vulgarity of the language, is a consequence of this attempt, the Imposter mistaking it for the simplicity which characterizes the language of the Scriptures, in so eminent a degree. We all know how natural it is, for a person of small mind, who attempts to imitate the dignified simplicity which characterizes the language of eminent men, to run himself aground, in the mire of vulgarity. An effort to preserve, in certain cases, the identical phraseology of the Scriptures, is equally unhappy. It is known to all readers of the Bible, that paragraphs commence occasionally with the words, "And it came to pass." In the book before us, there are probably three thousand paragraphs; and we should judge that as many as two thousand eight hundred of them begin in this manner. Open where you will, and you see nothing but, "And it came to pass" -- "And it came to pass." There is one continued stream of tautology, in this respect, running through the book. This is a small circumstance, to be sure; but small circumstances sometimes detect great impostures. The book is almost entirely made up of stories, improbable in themselves, and badly told. It seems to us, that the 'Author' furnishes himself with hints, from some of the most prominent facts of the Old Testament history, as starting points. From these various points, his stupid imagination leads him off into the land of Nephi, &c.; and the burden of his narration consists in giving an account of the battles, which were fought, the victories which were won, and the like, in these hitherto unheard-of countries. These countries are represented as lying adjacent to those which were the scene of Old Testament history, and yet not one of them is mentioned in the Scriptures. It is further worthy of remark, that in this whole volume, nothing which is at all essential is pretended to be revealed. It is made up entirely of accounts which are of no importance to any body, if they are true. Such are the insipid stories of which we before alluded. In another place we are wearied with a long account of the state of the soul between death and the resurrection, the amount of [years?] that the soul is either happy or miserable [immediately?] on its leaving the body, a truth which [is independently] taught in the Scriptures. The utter dearth of every thing, which would be at all essential, if true, confirms the remark, which we first made, viz that a new Revelation was not needed, and therefore none had been given.

Another feature in the book, which betrays its spuriousness, is, the great solicitude, which is expressed, lest it should not be believed. We have Smith's assertion, again, and again, that it is true; and accompanying it, are no less than two certificates, the one, by three, and the other by six [sic - eight?] persons; the three, setting forth, that they know of a truth, that the thing is so, having been supernaturally informed; and the six, that they have seen with their own eyes, and "hefted" the plates. Now this all looks like imposture, sheer imposture. It is just exactly the course which an impostor would be likely to take. Who does not know that the man who speaks falsehood, always manifests great solicitude, lest he should not be believed; that he follows up one assertion with another, refers to witnesses, and perhaps seals it with an oath? What kind of a figure would the Savior, and his Apostles have made, running about, with two or three paltry certificates, and manifesting great uneasiness lest they should not be believed? What kind of a substitute
would all this have been, for that calm and settled reliance on the arm of Jehovah, and that total disregard to the opinions of men, in regard to the divine authority of their Mission, which they manifested? How do these pitiful credentials appear, when we think of that divine power, which accompanied the Saviour and his Apostles, whenever they went, casting out devils, healing the sick, restoring the withered arm, giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, activity to the lame, life to the dead, and hushing into stillness the waves of the sea?

We shall only notice one thing more, in relation to this ill-shaped mass. It purports, as we said, to be in perfect harmony with the Old and New Testament dispensations, and indeed only a fuller development of them. -- And yet, it records numerous historical facts, which are directly at variance with the facts recorded in the New Testament, and corroborated by profane historians. For instance, during the first two centuries after the coming of Christ, the church is represented as having attained to a universal triumph over all opposition, insomuch that all contention had ceased, and peace and happiness prevailed throughout the world. A book which thus gives the lie to the positive declarations of scripture, we are not prepared to receive.

**OBSERVER AND TELEGRAPH.**

**RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY.**

February 24, 1831.]  Warren Isham, Editor & Prop.  [NS. - Vol. 1, No. ?

For the Observer and Telegraph.

**MORMONISM.**

Mr. Isham --

Since the subject of the Mormon Bible has found its way into the columns of your paper, the following sentiment connected with this *strange business* is worthy of attention -- for it is manifest that many of the less observing are deceived. The Prophets of Mormon profess to pay great respect to what is now termed the *Old Bible*, and say the new, or the Book of Mormon, is but a confirmation of the Old, and explanatory of it. Look at the following fact, and see if in this they can be sincere. -- Take for instance the authorship of their *baptism* -- and find if you can, any reference in fact to the *Old Bible*. Where shall we look for its commencement? Evidently, as they will themselves acknowledge, when Smith commenced with the Mormon dispensation. When did Smith -- and from whom did he receive the Ordinance? If it should be said from Cowdery, from whom did *he* receive it? The ordinance originated with
these men, and the authority [is] found vested in them to the exclusion of all others. -- Or else why did they, and do they still, treat as of no avail whatever may have been done by others tho' in the same manner -- and by virtue of that authority which they conceive was derived from the *Old Bible*? Though it may have been done thrice, as is the fact with some, yet the seal of [Mormon] was not there. Most evidently with all their professions of attachment to the *Old Bible* their conduct in this particular, shows a perfect disregard to it. U. P.

**OBSERVER & TELEGRAPH.**

NS. - Vol. III.  
Hudson, Ohio, April 5, 1832.  
No. 6.

*Origin of the Bible.*

Again we bring forward the question -- *When and where did the Bible originate?* --... No impostor, without a miraculous gift of language, can produce a forgery in a language he does not understand, nor in the peculiar style of some other age than his own.

The latter attempt has been made by the writer of the book of Mormon, who has lugged into his production all the *hath* and *did* of King James's day -- but he has made but a sorry business; for his barbarisms and ungrammaticisms correspond with nothing else that ever was written. The production, instead of bearing internal evidence of having been written from 1 to 2000 years ago, as is claimed, bears unequivocal marks of having been written within the past five years -- a miserable attempt at imitation. The writer uses the most ancient English with which he happens to be acquainted; which, however does not reach back far enough for his purpose by 1500 years... The scene of Mormon's tale is laid, some of it, in this country; but its geography corresponds with nothing that was ever known, or heard of...

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*For the Observer and Telegraph.*

**TRIUMPHS OF THE MORMON FAITH.**
Several verbal statements agree in establishing the following fact.

That on Saturday night March 24th a number of persons, some say 25 or 30, disguised with colored faces, entered the rooms in Hiram, where the two Mormonite leaders Smith and Rigdon, were sleeping, and took them, together with the pillows on which they slept, carried them a short distance, and after besmearing their bodies with tar, applied the contents of the pillows to the same.

Now Mr. Editor, I call this a base transaction, an unlawful act, a work of darkness, a diabolical trick. But bad as it is, it proves one important truth which every wise man indeed knew before, that is, that Satan has more power than the pretended prophets of Mormon. It is said that they (Smith & Rigdon) had declared, in anticipation of such an event, that it could not be done -- that God would not suffer it; that those who should attempt it, would be miraculously smitten on the spot, and many such like things, which the event proves to be false.