ANIMAL MAGNETISM AND MORMONISM.

We are frequently forcibly struck with remarks we hear concerning Mormonism and various other operations which are daily springing up. Men express the greatest astonishment that people can be so deluded as to credit the pretensions of J. Smith, and believe him to be a special messenger from heaven and a real prophet. Why should this create surprise! The world is filled with superstition. The juggler, who by nicely contrived machinery, deceives the eye—ventriloquist, who, by well adapted modulation of the voice, deceives the ear, are believed by many to be in league with the powers of darkness. How many, after the shadows of night have fallen upon the earth, tremble at the sighing murmur of the wind, and are ready to cry out in agony of fear at the rustling of a leaf or the breaking of a twig. It is a part of the education of nine children, out of ten, to be frightened into quiet behavior and silence by some hobgoblin or evil power. This state, which is fearfully reflected by their wretched-up state, is the state of which is never wholly shaken off in after life. In proportion as the mind is more or less deficient in strength, is it affected.

We should cease to be surprised at the success of Matthias, or at the swift and constantly increasing accession of numbers to Mormonism, when we see educated and intelligent men lending themselves to the mysteries of mesmerism, or in other words Animal Magnetism. Why should we wonder that cunning and designing men should impress upon the credulity of the ill-informed and inexperienced? When we behold those who have had the benefit of all the lights of wisdom and experience, yielding to credulity, and acknowledging the existence of a science which conflicts with the designs of the great Architect of the Universe, and stabs at the very vitals of the Christian religion!

To believe in Animal Magnetism, one is, ex necessitate, compelled to give credence to the dogmas of phrenology; and it goes far, far beyond the absurdities of that visionary theory. Call it by what name you please—neurology, or any other new-fangled term, it is at best but a wild scheme, which, when cleverly explained by one who possesses a smattering of science, and can talk colorfully in phrases that tingle in the ears of every day people, seem credible enough, though wonderful enough too.

Any one who understands the anatomical structure of man, and knows the locations of the brain, and heart, and kidney, and liver, and lungs, and stomach, and all the parts of the body, will see that such a system is a palpable imposture. When a disease is upon us at all, the consequences will be as you imagine, and of such force to be perceptible, from the exterior, something very like a concussion will be the consequence, will be at a loss to perceive or comprehend how these effects, bosomed of, by rubbing a man's brain, are produced. It is enough to hear learned philosophers dilate upon the science (par excellence) of phrenology, and profess to read a man's nature, as though they were mapped on his head; when excellent and highly gifted anatomists have demonstrated that the inner portion of the human skull not only does not exhibit a cavity corresponding to the protuberance on the external part, Leavine a balance of

$3,198,769 60

Semi-Chorus and trio by the Academy—When I survey

Chorus—The world's wide realms of nature, arranged by Dr. Blasby

Chorus—Serenity of the world, its display, by Dr. Blasby

Chorus—Rise to the top, by Dr. Blasby

Chorus—Let every creature rise and bring, by Hazen

Chorus—Semi-chorus by the Academy—Why should I hang, by Hazen

Chorus—Semi-Chorus by the Academy—Why should I hang, by Hazen

Chorus—By the mirror's edge, by Hazen

Chorus—In voices to the world, by Hazen

Chorus—But the Christian shall enjoy, by Hazen

N. Y. B. 105 and 300, 14th and 3rd avenue, N. Y.

NEW YORK COFFEE HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. B. A. Brown, No. 49 William street, near the Leather Manufacturer Bank.

The present proprietor has had the above establishment thoroughly refitted and put in complete order, and is now ready to serve the public.

Those who patronize public eating houses have just cause to complain and speak their objections to most of those now in operation; the proprietor of the above has determined to remove all cause of prejudice, and would request those into whose hands this circular may fall, to notice the following particulars, viz:

First: This establishment is managed and under the entire care of the proprietor and family, and not servants, and is usually the case.

Second. "Service, Order, and Health," is our motto, and shall be the watchword of our establishment, which is in every respect a model to the table in the most genteel and healthy manner.

Fourth. The proprietor is confident that the large portion of the community would be gratified with this exercise of his hospitality, and will find this establishment in a most pleasant and healthful condition. The proprietor is confident that the large portion of the community would be gratified with this exercise of his hospitality, and will find this establishment in a most pleasant and healthful condition.

Sixth. With the foregoing particulars the public, we pledge in addition, every effort in our power to please all, and how to extend the invitation to call, that you may be the most approved judge.

CHILDREN'S BRICKS AND GEOLOGICAL CABINETS, proper in all cases to precede the alphabet as lessons for children, for sale at the Exchange Lycam, 348 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—Under the roof, near the line of the village of Yonkers, Westchester county, known as the Yonkers Female Seminary, late of Mr. and Mrs. A. Blasby, about five minutes walk north of the church, and about 200 yards from the church, contains 49 finished rooms, and can accommodate from 60 to 80 boarders.

The grounds and garden are neatly improved and beautifully situated, being laid out and surrounded by an extensive view of the Hudson River and the surrounding country. The air and water are excellent, and it is surrounded by two steamboats, one of which leaves every morning and afternoon, and will fax to the railroad. The house is finished two stories, and will be in a state of comfort and convenience for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. L. W. M., near the Landing, Yonkers, 20th January, 1849.

PUBLISHED MILK ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, supplying every article required in the dairy business, at a fixed price, and with all the conveniences and accommodations of the best in the neighborhood. The balance of the purchase price will be paid for in good notes at a short time. Address, "Penn Milk," 418 Broadway, New York, Jan. 29.
CHILDE'S BRICKS AND GEOLOGICAL C.
9.75, by the 1st December, 1842, for sale at the Exchange, $45 N.

NEW BANK COFFEE HOUSE, lately occupied by Charles Brown, No. 49 William street, near the Belgian Hotel.

The present proprietor has the above establishment thoroughly repaired and put in complete order, and is to serve the public.

Those who patronize public eating houses have just complained, and made objections to most of those now in operation; the proprietor of the above has determined to reinstate the cause of prejudice, and would request those in hand this circular may fall, to notice the following points.

First. This establishment is managed and under the control of the proprietor and family, and not served by any one else.

Second. "Sedgley's Order and Health," is out in the public may be assured of our consistency in observing the regulations.

Third. The milk provided for this establishment be the best which can be obtained, and shall be properly tabled in the most genteel and healthy manner.

Fourth. The proprietor is confident that the large demand of the community who are "at New England," and shall establish this establishment to correspond with their wishes and desires in every respect.

Fifth. No spirits shall be served, which this establishment is composed of the finest temperance, and will not be troubled on this point.

Sixth. With the foregoing particulars before the public, we believe the extension of the invitation will be made, and that you will consider this establishment as an improvement on the 

CHILDREN'S BRICKS AND GEOLOGICAL C.

A superb building near the village of Yonkers, county, known as the "Yonkers Female College," of Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker, about five minutes walk, village.

The building contains 43 finished rooms, commodious from 20 to 60 boarders.

The grounds and garden are attractively improved, situated, being a short distance from and convenient view of the Hudson River, and water cannot be excelled, and from the city, being only 17 miles distant, and each stopping at the wharf and from the city, the water stage to the railroad after a few minutes, every hour of the day, in a few hours in the App. to L. Wells, near the Leading.

PREMILY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALO

From 600 to 800 quarts per day, with the necessary equipment, consisting of horses, wagons and etc., is by the arrangement of the premises to be had gratuitously, or at a very trifling price of 50 to 100 cows, which with other necessary equipment, and management, may be expected to pay in the course of two seasons. Or the custom will be continued in the right of the milk, the instrument of the above may be paid for, or in short time. Address "Price Milk," 816 Broadway, New York.

AGENT WANTED—In each of county of New York, to execute the business of a

Merry's Museum, Boston first class, M. Longfellow, Master of the Law Report, for which a liberal commission will be paid, who will be employed by the firm of the above.

BRADBURY, BODEN &
JAN. 22, 1842
171 No.
as the rays of the setting sun were upon the tops of the forest around, the animals of the chieftain were seen dancing in the distance. He advanced and the little boy was at his side. He sat down as a young chief—his feet being covered with mocasins; his coat was of a white, and eagles' feathers were stuck in his hat. He was in excellent spirits, and was his of his honors, that he seemed as tall as before. He was soon in the arms of the men, and in that brief minute, she passed from death to life. It was a happy moment for me to describe.

white man has conquered!” said the man seated beside you. If he Indian, he will repay you with consid erable friendship. He was as good as his name, and Judge W. lived for many years in the Indian tribe and succeeded in the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community. —From Merry's Museum.

ATISTICS OF NEW-YORK CANALS.

number of boats passing the lock near Stukey is stated to be in the year 1841, 30,320; in 1840, 26,987; in 1839, 24,234; an increase of 3,323 in the last year, or 86 in the last two years. Number of miles travelled by the boats in 1839, is stated to have been 4,788,570; in 1840, 5,016,725; in 1841, 5,910,150; an increased movement of 892,425 miles in the last year, and 1,132,580 miles in the last two years. Augmentation of tonnage which has been shown a rapid increase, together with the increase in the last four years, is manifest.

estimates of the Canal Board in 1840, is the annual saving in transportation, to be urged by the enlargement, was computed to be $65,000, (and that saving had been estimated at $80,000 in 1836, at $82,000,000.)

revenues of the canals exhibit a tendency to increase. tolls during the last season, 1841, were $2,034,892 52, in 1840, $1,775,727 27, an increase of $259,165 25, or 14 per cent. tolls of 1839, were $1,616,564 62; in 1838, $1,509,911 07, an increase of $106,653. 62, or 7.07 per cent.

magnetizer, the greatest coward in Christendom will feel a disposition to fight.

By pressing slightly on the head, a singular acuteness of the sense of touch is produced—the same effect that a microscopic glass would have under the eye. By pressing another, an inclination to sing is forced, when the victim of this quackery, perhaps never will be able to turn a tune in the natural state. By magnetising other bumps, the professor of phrenological-magnetism is enabled to throw his patient into a deep sleep, and yet to hold a continued conversation with him, yet most frequently by, and receive coherent answers, and the "numbing fair" moreover is able to tell, like the Miss in the nursery game "what hangs heavy over head," or where it is impossible to see.

The humbug has been thoroughly exposed, although there are many sensible and well informed persons who pretend that there are more things between heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

THE TRUE SIGN BOARD.

Suppose a retailer of brandy spirits when he opens his store for the sale of this poison, should write in great capitals on his signboard, to be seen and read of all men, what will he do, viz:—So many of the inhabitants of this town or city he will, for the sake of getting their money, make drunkards and send to the almshouse, and thus oblige the whole community to support them and leave off their families; that so many others he will excite to the commission of crimes, and thus increase the expenses, and endanger the peace and welfare of the community; that so many will send to the jail, and so many more to the State prison, and so many more to the gallows; that so many more will live and die and be dead, and in so many cases he will deprive persons of reason, and in so many cases will cause sudden death; that so many wretches he will make widows and so many children he will make orphans, and that in so many cases he will cause the children to grow up in ignorance, vice, and crime, and after being misused on the earth, will bring them to a premature grave; that in so many cases he will prevent the efficiency of the Gospel, and grieve away the Holy Ghost, and ruin for eternity the souls of men. And suppose he could and should give some faint conception of what is to lose the soul, and of the overwhelming guilt and coming wretchedness of him who is knowingly instrumental in producing this ruin; and suppose he should put at the bottom of the sign this question, viz: What, you may ask, can be my object in acting so much as a devil incarnate, and bringing such accumulated wretchedness,
City of Nauvoo.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

The Great Mormon Prophet—A Description of the Mormon Chiefs, Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, &c. &c.—Curious Particulars.

City of Nauvoo, Ill. Feb. 19, A. D., 1842.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.:

It may not be uninteresting to you to have a few lines from your correspondent in Zion—the city of the saints—the nucleus of a Western Empire. In this communication I propose giving you a description of the first Presidency of the Mormon hierarchy, which consists of four dignitaries: to wit: a principal Prophet, a Patriarch, and two Counsellors.

Joseph Smith, the President of the Church, Prophet, Seer and Revelator, is thirty-six years of age, six feet high in pumps, weighing two hundred and twelve pounds. He is a man of the highest order of talents, and great independence of character, firm in his integrity, and devoted to his religion; in one word he is a man per se, as President Tyler would say. As a public speaker, he is bold, powerful, and convincing—possessing both the hurryer in modo, and the foriler in re; as a leader, wise and prudent, yet fearless; as a military commander, brave and determined; and, as a citizen, worthy, affable, and kind—blending in his manners, and of noble bearing. His amiable lady, too, the Ester Syria, is a woman of superior intellect and exemplary piety—in every respect suited to her situation in society, as the wife of one of the most accomplished and powerful chiefs of the age.

Hyrum Smith, the Patriarch of the Church, and brother of Joseph, is forty-two years of age, five feet eleven and a half inches high, weighing one hundred and ninety-three pounds. He, too, is a Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, and is one of the most circumstantial, pious, and devout Christians in the world. He is a man of great wisdom, and superior excellence, possessing great energy of character, and originality of thought.

Sidney Rigdon, one of the Counsellors, and a Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, is forty-nine years of age, five feet nine and a half inches high, weighing one hundred and sixty-five pounds—his former weight, until reduced by sickness produced by the Missouri persecutions, was two hundred and twelve pounds. He is a mighty man in Israel of old, educated, learning, and extensive and laborious research. There is no divine in the west more deeply learned in biblical literature, and the history of the world, than he—an eloquent orator, chaste in his language and conclusive in his reasoning. Any city would be proud of such a man—by his proclamation thousands on thousands have heard the glad tidings, and obeyed the word of God, but he is now in the' 's'ear and yellow leaf,' and his silvery locks fast ripening for the grave.

William Law, the other Counsellor, is thirty-two years of age, five feet eight and a half inches high, weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He is a great logician and profound reasoner; of correct business habits and great devotion to the service of his God. No man could be better fitted to his station—wise, discreet, just, prudent: a man of great suavity of manners and amiability of character.

All these men are Bosomguards of the Church—thundering in the western forests, and hurling arguments and reasons against the sectaries of the age like the thunders of Jupiter. Their wives, and children, present, likewise, a pleasing spectacle of intellect, goodness, hospitality, and kindness, seldom witnessed. I think you would be pleased to visit this 'city of a day,' for certainly it is, as its name signifies—a beautiful resting place for man.

In my next I will give you an account of some of the Mormon warriors, and other matters connected with that people.
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The following is from the New York Herald of March 18, 1842:

City of Nauvoo.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

The Great Modern Prophet—A Description of the 'Mormon Chiefs,' Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, &c. &c.—Curious Particulars.

CITY OF NAUVOO, ILL. FEB. 19, A.D. 1842.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ:—

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VERITAS.

The following is from John C. Bennett's History of the Saints, p. 40 [needs to be compared with the New York Herald if published.]

POST-OFFICE, Nauvoo, Illinois, April 23, 1842.

Sir,—

A letter has appeared in the New York Herald, giving a description of certain individuals in this city. I take the liberty of addressing this letter to you, that I may answer my part and show my opinion. The subject of this address is General J. C. Bennett. General Bennett is five feet five inches high, one hundred and forty-two pounds' weight, and thirty-seven years of age. He is at once Major-General in the Nauvoo Legion, Quarter-Master-General of the State, Mayor of the City of Nauvoo, and Master in Chancery for the County of Hancock. He is a Physician of great celebrity, and a successful practitioner; of great versatility of talent; of refined education, and accomplished manners; discharges the duties of his respective offices with honor to himself, and credit to the people. He possesses much decision of character; honorable in his intercourse with his fellows, and a most agreeable companion; possessing much vivacity and animation of spirit, and every way qualified to be a useful citizen, in this or any other city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY RIGDON, Post-Master.

J. A. BENNET, Esq.
steamboat Kingston has commenced running up the Bay of Quinte.

Moose hunting seems to be a favorite sport with the British officers stationed at Montreal, as we see on a recent expedition against these creatures, no less than twenty-eight were killed and brought in.

The Mormons have found a new book called the Book of Abraham. It purports to have been written by that patriarch, and is said to have been found in the Catacombs of Egypt by an English traveller, who brought it away with eleven mummies. Jo Smith is engaged in translating this book for the Nauvoo "Times and Seasons."

The "Insane" Special Minister!—The New Orleans Bee in announcing the passage through that city of Ambrose Spencer, Jr., with dispatches to President Houston, committed an error which it thus corrects the next day:

"We believe we were mistaken in stating that the steamer has been asked, and is expected from Treasury Department. That Department, it is understood, has been collected to provide the materials for its report, in answer to the first call for it; so that it will probably not be many days before the Committee of Ways and Means will be enabled to present its project also to the House.

When the two Tariff bills, the one for protection and the other for revenue, are beyond the House, we presume that they will be cussed together, and the acceptable parts of both bills be wrought into one. The details upon the details of the Tariff, whatever is to be the measure may ultimately assume, will necessarily be protracted, from the diversity of interests involved in any legislation on the subject, to considerable length; but it may be hoped will not extend through more than fifteen or twenty days in the House or Representative nor more than half that number of days in the Senate.

TROOPS FOR TEXAS.

The New Orleans Crescent City of the South, speaks of the departure of the steamer...
A Mormon Posed.—The Mormons have sent a missionary to enlighten the people of New Orleans. At one of his meetings, he pretended to have the gift of tongues, and being addressed successively in French, Spanish, and German, answered readily in those languages. His triumph was soon cut short: for a son of the Emerald Isle addressed him in pure Irish, and broached him entirely. Amid roars of laughter, the gifted prophet put off.
The Mormons have found a new book called the Book of Abraham. It purports to have been found in the catacombs of Egypt by an English traveller who brought it away with twelve mummies. Joe Smith is engaged in translating this book for the Nauvoo "Times and Seasons."
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sense of eternity,
construct on earth,
interpretation
the spirit of just
human heart as
a miseries; ecstatic
perpetuity, and
the light to
those who are,
i can abide only
and maker.

Christianity through
of ancient times.
shaded picture
the Saviour, love,
by age,
love, and
the discipline of
the coming,
in the
and beloved disciple.

remark, that there may be
depression without denunciation. To keep the feelings in a high state of excitement for any great length of time is physically impossible. After a season of deep religious interest, there will be a change in the feelings of the Christian, while he may not be guilty of any neglect of duty, or loss of love towards the Saviour. There is a regular alternation of excitement in both the moral and natural world. But in the moral winter of the Christian life, there will be no decay of piety, but a gradual in ward growth, and when the times of refreshment return it will bud and blossom with new life.

do not love it, then let it go to ruin. "Ah," said he, "there is the difficulty: the people do not love their religion for its own sake; scarce a single brahmin could be found in the country, who would do anything from real love to his religion. It is a desire to make a living, which influences them all. Here, in Madura, the temple is under the care of four men, two of whom are among the highest rank of brahmans. Now commit the funds of the temple to their hands, and those funds will quickly disappear. Each one will appropriate something to his own use, till in a short time all will be gone. And the same is true of the other temples."

"Well, I replied, it is as the case why should the people support a religion they do not love? Let every man choose for himself: let all become Christians, if they will. That they will finally become so I cannot doubt, for the Word of God declares that the heathen are given to the Lord Jesus Christ for his inheritance, and not one jot or tittle of that word has ever yet failed. "Yes," said he, "I suppose that will be the end of it. I have nothing to say against Christianity; it is a good religion, and even our own sacred books declare, that we know nothing shall be destroyed and this new religion take its place." While such is the opinion of the priests and such the feeling of the people, may we, who have a sure word of prophecy to build our hopes upon, take fresh courage to labor with renewed vigor in that blessed cause which we know our own eyes may see the joyful day: but if not, they who sow and they who reap shall rejoice together. May the day of the Lord's triumph speedily come!

As this withdrawal of support from heathen

PROGRESS OF MORMONISM. In Boston a church was formed in March last of little more than 30 members: the congregation has become large, and a great many have been obliged to turn away in consequence of the crowds which attend.

In Chelsea, near Boston, a beginning has been made, and one has been baptized.

In Salem and vicinity about 70 have been baptized. In Medfield, Medway, Cape Cod, and many other places, meetings are held, and the Boston minister says there was never such a demand for preachers, of such a readiness among the people to receive the truth.

The missionaries of the prophet at Nauvoo are making progress in New Hampshire; it is said 20 were baptized in the town of Peterborough in one day; and that the Mormon church in Peterborough, Gilsum, and vicinity, numbers in all above 100.

The Mormons pretend to have discovered a new book, called the "Book of Abraham," and purporting to have been written by that respectable gentleman, though not known hitherto; it is said to have been found in the catacombs of Egypt by an English traveller, who brought it away with eleven mummies. This profound scholar and orientalist, Joe Smith, is engaged in translating the work for "The Times and Seasons," the organ of the sect. No doubt the faith of the latter day saints will be greatly strengthened by this new discovery.—Congregational Journal.

PROTESTANT SISTERS OF CHARITY.
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia dated
Springfield, (Illinois,) May 10, 1842.

You requested me, when I saw you last, in St. Louis, to inform you by letter directed to Philadelphia, whether Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, had applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. I have now before me the applications of the prophet, Joseph Smith, of Sidney Rigdon, and of Hiram Smith, the two last far-famed teachers of these deluded people. The debt of Smith amounts to about $100,000. I have hastily calculated it just now, and made it amount to $99,325 57. —

His assets consist in some notes obtained from individuals for various amounts, in some trading household furniture, and in lots in Nauvoo. I have looked diligently amongst the furniture for the golden bible, but cannot see it named, in fact, he has no Bible or book of any description in his inventory. The inventories and schedules of Sidney Rigdon and Hiram Smith are similar to Joseph Smith's, except that Hiram has inventoried some children's books, a Bible, and a book of Mormons. Sidney Rigdon had inventoried 1 vol. Gill's Body of Divinity, 1 old family Bible, 2 books of Mormon, 1 Hebrew Bible, 1 Hebrew, 2 Greek, and 1 Latin Grammar. These are teachers— he is the prophet.
AUSTRIA.

Great Fire at Steyer.

A letter from Steyer, a manufacturing town in Austria, containing the following interesting account, was received at the office of this paper.

The fire was not extinguished before the morning. The destruction is extensive, and the estimated loss, on the conservative side, at least $500,000. The cause is believed to be due to carelessness in the use of a match. The town is a large industrial place, with many workshops and factories, and the fire has caused great suffering to the inhabitants.

FRANCE.

A Railroad Accident—123 persons killed and wounded.

A terrible railroad accident took place on Sunday evening near Versailles, in which 123 persons were killed and wounded. The train was struck by a horse-drawn carriage, and the passengers were thrown from the cars. The accident occurred near a bridge over the Seine, and the bodies of the victims were scattered along the river bank. The cause of the accident is not yet known, but it is believed to be due to carelessness on the part of the engineer.

The Mormons in Salem—Northeastern Advance.

The Mormon advent in Salem, Massachusetts, has been the subject of much discussion. The sect has established a settlement in the county, and is making rapid progress. The converts are said to be industrious and hard-working, and the community is well organized.

School Moniker—Annexed to a statement of the apportionment of school funds, made June 1, 1842.

The school property of the district, valued at $2,000, was placed under the care of the committee of education.

GRAND

Earthquake.

An earthquake was reported to have occurred in the province of Manisa, Turkey, on the night of the 28th of April. The shock was felt in various parts of the province, and several houses were destroyed. The cause of the earthquake is not yet known, but it is believed to be due to the movement of the earth's crust.

The headlines in the media were filled with reports of the disaster, and the government was quick to respond. The minister of public works was dispatched to the area to assess the damage and provide assistance.

The event was also reported in the international press, with the news agencies covering the story in detail.

JUNE 1842.

Summary, No. 101.

Vol. II. No. 24.

J. E. Taylor has been extensively published in Georgia. We understand that the person int.

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During the month of May there arrived at various ports in the United States:

1. Steamship Nason, Captain Keene, from London, May 10, for New York, bringing 35,558 barrels of spermaceti oil, and 33,925 do. whale oil.

2. Steamship Ararat, Captain Smith, from Liverpool, May 15, with a cargo of 30,000 bales of cotton from the Southern States.

The reports of these ships were published in the newspapers of the country, and the news spread quickly throughout the nation.

Public School Society.

The public school society, which had been established in the city of New York, held its annual meeting on the 1st of June. The society was formed to promote the education of the poor children of the city, and the meeting was attended by many prominent citizens.

The president of the society, Mr. John Smith, gave a detailed report of the society's activities during the past year, and announced the plans for the coming year.

A new building was to be constructed, and the society was seeking contributions from the public to help finance the project.

The meeting was a success, and the society was able to make a significant impact on the education of the poor children of the city.

AMERICAN NOTES FOR EUROPE.

The Rev. James Marsh, D.D., of Harvard College, has just published a book entitled "American Notes for Europe," in which he describes his travels through the United States and Canada. The book is a fascinating account of his adventures, and is highly recommended to all interested in American history and culture.

The book has been well received by the critics, and is expected to be a bestseller. It is available in all bookstores, and can be ordered online.

JUNE 1842.

Summary, No. 101.

Vol. II. No. 24.

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The British navy — Considerable sensation was produced in the city of New York on Tuesday evening last by a report that the British government had instructed the British navy to disembark upon the shore, and that a treaty was drawn up and ready for signature.

The British government — The treaty was received with universal interest, and the news was spread throughout the country. The treaty was concluded with the British navy, and it was stated that it was to be signed on the following day. The treaty was to be binding upon the two nations, and it was to be ratified by the two governments.

The British navy — The treaty was signed on the following day, and it was ratified by the two governments. The news was received with great interest, and the treaty was hailed as a triumph for the cause of peace.

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TRouBLE WITH THE MORMONS.—The State of Illinois appears to have become fairly convinced in consequence of certain disclosures concerning the political position of the Mormons. The leading men of the Kirks and conduct of Joe Smith, their prophet, and the condition and privileges of their city of Nauvoo. The San Francisco Journal, published at Springfield, on the 18th, is filled to overflowing with exposés of the Mormon system, and with extracts from other containing letters from J. C. Bennett (late General of the Nauvoo Legion), giving further details of Joseph Smith's licentiousness, and chiding him for being his wife and having 11 children with one woman. Bennett says that the man who shot Governor Boggs is a Mormon, named Rockwell, and that he was shot by Smith. We quote the following paragraph from one of his letters:

"The Fulfillment of Prophecy.—In the year 1841, Joe Smith predicted or prophesied, in a public congregation in Nauvoo, that Libbun W. B. Meyers, the Governor of Missouri, should be killed by a bullet from the gun of a man named Rockwell, and that Rockwell should have "gone to jail."" Rockwell returned to Nauvoo on the 5th of November, and the Nauvoo Wasp remarked, "It seems to be the death of the noble dead. Rockwell rejoiced to see the death of the Wasp, and to make a further prediction for the present, from motives of prudence and safety to the person who, but which shall be forthcoming in due time. The city of Nauvoo has been burned and all about where the Mormon city is situated, and the Granary has been destroyed, and the place where it stood is now a ruin. Rockwell is a Democrat.

Other corerhanging circumstances are also given. In consequence of this disclosure a warrant has been issued for Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, upon Governor Carlin, of Illinois, for the person of Joe Smith—who, it is said, is determined to be given up. His famous Nauvoo Legion is said, have all the arms, some 30 or 30 cannon, ammunition, &c.

The city should be informed that this new populous Mormon town is situated in the last part of Illinois, and that the legislature of Illinois, privileged and never been granted to any other part of this country. The charter for the establishment of a University, and Congress upon its officers legislative powers equal to those acquired by the Legislature of Missouri. The Governor of Missouri, under the establishment of a military force, to the officers of which is given the 'executive power,' with no restriction except the Constitution of the United States and of Illinois. Of this Legion, Governor Reynolds has said, "It is a小康社会, and has a desperate corps, called Danieles, to do his will."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Committee on Education of the Pennsylvania Legislature have made a report which shows that the whole amount appropriated for colleges and academies and female seminaries in the State, is $58,900, and to common schools $891,907, making the total amount $940,807. Of this, the first is $49,400, and the others are not accepted, the actual appropriation is $54,990.

The table also exhibits the remarkable fact, that in thirty-five counties, the appropriation for schools purposes exceeds the amount of $50,000, and in thirty neighborhoods, the amount of $50,000, being in some of them double and even triple the amount. The other counties, of course, pay the excess. Every county, the taxation, and distribution must be exceedingly unequal."

The Committee recommend that each district be well provided for, its own means of education must be a hand in hand with the means of the State. The schools were kept open in 1841, and the free schools of 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, were never more than 4 months and 2 days.
A VISIT TO JOE SMITH. – We present the following extract from a letter received, a few days ago, from a clergyman now in Illinois:

“I went by stage from Burlington to Nauvoo. I spent the night in the city of the ‘Latter Day Saints.’ In the morning I visited the lions of the place. The stone [building] which they are building under Joe Smith’s direction is situated about half a mile back from the river, on the bluff. The basement is built; dimensions, one hundred feet or thereabouts by sixty or seventy. It is to be a very imposing building. Nauvoo contains a population variously estimated at from five to ten thousand. Probably there are six or seven thousand people there. It is a beautiful location. The city is laid out in acre lots, each lot having a house, generally of one story; it extends from three to four miles along the river, and runs back about the same distance, and this space is all built on. I called to see the Prophet, and had a short but very pleasant interview with him. He was quite communicative. I asked him about the gold plates which he professes to have dug up and translated into the Book of Mormon. He said, ‘Those plates are not now in this country; they were exhibited to a few at first, for the sake of obtaining their testimony – no others have ever seen them, and they will never be exhibited again.’ He showed me some specimens of hieroglyphics, such as he says were on the plates. I told him I had heard some pretty hard stories about him and the Mormons, and had come to see if they were true. – ‘Well, you have come to the right place,’ he replied. ‘Are you a clergyman?’ he says. ‘Yes, a Unitarian clergyman.’ ‘Well, I should like to sit down and have a long talk with you.’ ‘So should I with you, Mr. Smith.’ ‘What is the fundamental doctrine of your faith?’ ‘The unity of God – one god in one person.’ ‘We don’t agree with you. We believe in three Gods. There are three personages in Heaven – all equal in power and glory, but they are not one God.’ I suppose, from what I heard, that Smith makes it a point not to agree with any one in regard to his religious opinions, and adapts himself to the person with whom he happens to be talking for the time being. He was about going to ride in his carriage which stood waiting at the door, and I was about coming away from the town, so that I saw him only about ten minutes.

As I came out of his house, I saw two cannon mounted in the yard of this Prophet. Can this be a Prophet of God thought I, who must have cannon for his guard, and must convert all his followers into soldiers, and excite in them a warlike spirit? It is certainly strange that this man, of ordinary ability, should exert such an influence as he does, and that converts are flocking into the miscellaneous Zion by hundreds. But so it is. The simple religion of Jesus is not sufficient, but men must have something outward and visible, and with this show they are satisfied. I know not how this great body of men are to subsist in this city. An acre of ground to a family gives not much for support.”

– Lowell Courier.

Note: The Lowell (Massachusetts) Courier and the Lowell Journal both appear to have reacted to John C. Bennett’s summer of 1842 news blitz by publishing original articles on the Mormons. Perhaps the clergymen of that area felt particularly imposed upon by Mormon missionaries – or, perhaps the appearance of original articles on the Mormons in that place’s newspapers at this time was simply a coincidence.
Grant to the College of Maynooth.—The Dublin Evening Post contains the following important announcement: “There has been a distinct intimation made to the Irish Catholic Bishops, that the grant to Maynooth would be augmented this year, but for the financial embarrassments of the country; and there has been no more obscure promise made, under the sanction, as we are assured of the Prime Minister, that, should he remain in power, this case shall have his most liberal consideration in the year 1843.”

Presbyterian Marriages—the Appeal.—The writ of error, in this important case, has gone to the House of Lords; and, as the English Judges are summoned to attend the argument before they go out on Circuit, the decision may be expected within the next fortnight. The Dublin Evening Post, on this subject says, “The real question in issue is, whether Presbyterian ministers are in holy orders? And we predict, that the agitation of this question will more seriously endanger the Established Church of Ireland than any other since the days of Laud. It is stated, that the Lord Primate takes a very anxious part in the proceedings, which involve the validity of Presbyterian ordination. We are quite certain, that the case against the Presbyterianists will not be starved for lack of funds.”

Comparative Duration of Life.—Mr. Fair, the analytical and statistical calculator of the public registries, has ascertained from the census returns that the mean duration of life in the two districts—towns and rural places—differs by nearly seventy years, the average life being fifty-five years in the country, and only thirty-eight in the towns. The density of the population in the country districts referred to, compared to that in the towns, is as ten to 242: the mortality as 100 to 144.

Blasting Rocks by Galvanism.—A method of blasting rocks by Galvanism has been invented by Mr. Roberts of Scotland. The Glasgow Courier gives an account of an entirely successful experiment of this kind, performed at the Western Craig's Quarry. At the close of the description of this experiment the writer says: “The whole face of the rock was riven asunder from top to bottom, and from three to four hundred tons of stone were torn from the hill, and came thundering down like an avalanche. It is impossible to imagine anything more grand or interesting than this triumph of science as applied to practical utility in rendering a hitherto most dangerous process perfectly safe and simple in execution.”

Crisis of Mormonism Approaching.—The Mormon force is manifestly drawing a close. They continue from time to time to assume higher ground, and to utter more direct threats. They are rallying from every point to this county, for the purpose of carrying the elections, and thus getting all the public business of the county into their hands—and there is a state of growing excitement among the rest of the community. I am afraid the next August election will not pass by the way, while a great company of the people and many women follow behind weeping and lamenting as they go, for the cruelties which are inflicted upon them. As the suffering Jews hear their cries, they forget his own sorrows, and his compassionate heart flows out towards the unhappy multitude who are suffering and killed by them. "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, my sufferings are short; yet weep for yourselves and your children. Weep for this guilty generation who are madly heaping up wrath against the day of retribution. Weep for the sorrows which shall come upon you and yours, like unto which there never have been, nor shall ever be again.”

At length they reach the place where criminals are executed, and at once proceed to the cruel work. Jesus is stripped of his garments, laid upon the cross, and the nails driven into his hands and feet. Oh, the pain and anguish of that moment! The rough nails tear asunder the tender fibres and send tormenting agonies through the system. Who could endure such exquisite pain and not cry aloud for mercy? But the innocent sufferer groans not. Amid the sharpest agonies he turns his eyes upon his tormentors, not in anger, but with pity, and prays that they may be forgiven. “Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.” It would seem that this might have affected their hearts and arrested their murderous work. But no. The spikes are driven in and the cross is reared. Between the heavens and the earth is suspended the only begotten Son of God, the Maker of all worlds and beings. Man, guilty man, crucifies his Lord! “It is finished.” The sun has hidden his face from this awful sight and the world is in darkness.

“His death, the Friend of sinners dies.” Did the reader ever attempt to picture the scenes of Calvary, to bring distinctly before his mind the sufferings of that dreadful hour, and feel that all was endured for him? It is very easy for us to follow to Golgotha with the sorrowing women and weep for the insults and cruelties which are heaped on the crucified Jesus, and we can scarcely refrain our indignation against the priests and rulers who demanded and procured his death, but do we feel that our sins had any part in accomplishing this cruel sacrifice? We are verily guilty concerning the blood of this just person, for by our sins we allow the deeds of those who put him to death, much as we are angered at their malice and cruelty.

“Ye have washed the hands...” Drove the nails that fixed him there, Crowned with thorns his sacred head, Pierced him with a soldier's spear.”

Christ died for sinners, and may we who possess this character and can say with the apostle, “of whom I am chief,” be persuaded to trust in that blood which our sins have caused to flow, and find healing peace in that fountain which flows wounds supply.”

Ecclesiastical Notice.—On the first Sabbath of September the small chapel of the University will be open for regular religious services, morning and evening; the design being to organize a church in connection with the General Assembly, (Old School,) and under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Litchfield, A.M.

Public worship will commence at half past 10 a.m., and half past 7, P.M.
THE TWO EXTREMES.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the editor of the Liberator, goes for an immediate dissolution of the Union. At a late meeting of the Essex (Mass.) Anti-Slavery Society, he moved, among others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the American Union is and has ever been since the adoption of the constitution, a rope of sand—fanciful nonentity—a mere piece of parchment—a rhetorical flourish and flabby absurdity—and a concentration of the physical force of the nation to destroy liberty, uphold slavery.

Resolved, That the prosperity, safety, and reputation of the non-slave-holding states require that their connection be immediately dissolved with the slave states in form, as it is now fact.

Resolved, That the petition presented to the S. House of Representatives, by John Q. Adams, from sundry inhabitants of Haverhill, in this county, praying Congress to take measures for a peaceful dissolution of the Union, meets our liberate and cordial approbation.

A writer in the Natchez Free Trader on the contrary, considers the African race, constituted nature and pre-determined by Heaven for slavery, that it is a sin to labour with a view to any ultimate elevation of their condition, or to open them the way to a better independence. Abolition doctrines will be confirmed by the surety of such extremes—and like the Union and slavery, more commanding, and more recent, amid these extravagant and warlike unions.

LETTERS OF CORTES.—An important new work will be published in the course of the ensuing season. They old of dispatches of Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, written during his conquest, and addressed to the Emperor Charles V. Translated from the original Spanish, with notes and illustrations, by George F. Botsford, of this city.

The first of these letters or dispatches was without bloodshed. I presume Nauvoo is as perfect a sink of debauchery and every species of abomination as ever was Sodom or Nineveh.

Cor. of Home Missionary.

Dwight Place Seminary for Young Ladies, No. 51 Amory Street, is an institution for girls 18 to 21 years of age. The president, Rev. E. L. Harper, D.D., has accepted the position and will re-open the school on the 1st of September. The school is well equipped and has a good reputation. The fees are moderate, and the accommodation is excellent.

For the New York Observer.

SKETCHES IN THE HOLY LAND—No XI.

CALVARY.

"Round upon the sacred tree,
   Faint and bleeding, who is He?
   By the eyes so pale and dumb,
   Sinking blood and writhing limb,
   By the lamb with sources torn,
   By the crown of thorns twisted,
   By the side so deeply pierced.
   By the ball of burning thirst,
   By the drooping death-crowned brow,
   Son of man! 'tis Thou, 'tis Thou!"

"Where is Calvary?" is a question which has deeply interested very many travellers, and perhaps few of them are agreed as to the precise spot where our Lord was crucified. The first thing for which the Christian inquires after he has entered Jerusalem is that sacred place. He is led to the church of the Holy Sepulchre, so called, because it is said to be built over the place where the Lord lay. The traveller is first surprised to find this church within the walls of the city, as we are told by the Evangelist, that the place of crucifixion was near to the city, and by the Apostle that the Saviour suffered without the gate. He is next surprised to find the tomb, or sepulchre, so near to the place where the crosses were fixed. Again he is astonished to find so many of the scenes which occurred during the Saviour's arrest and trial, located under a single roof. For instance, a few feet from the door of the church you are shown a large marble slab, said to be the place where the body of Jesus was laid to be washed before its burial; a little farther in you come to the sepulchre itself, still farther, on the opposite side, you see the place of scouring, and in the next little room the place where Jesus was confined while the preparations were made to crucify him, and hard by the spot where his garments were parted among the soldiers. But as you go from place to place and listen to the stories of the monks who guide you, you cannot help feeling disgusted with their superstition and greed for their own, for you know that this cannot all be true. The Christian therefore who goes to Jerusalem expecting to see Calvary as it was when our Lord died upon it, will be sadly disappointed.

He will meet only with the pomp and glitter of popery, and if he be not on his guard, the feeling of disgust and unbelief will seize upon him so powerfully as to exclude all enjoyment while visiting the scenes of the most stupendous transactions which the world ever witnessed. But does this church

EDUCATION—MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—From abroad, I intend to become more and more influential in the city of New Haven, Conn.

EDUCATION—BOSTON, Mass.—From the pen of the editor, the Rev. F. L. Haspel, of the Boston Alumnus, the article on the subject of the last winter's in France and in France, in attendance on Courts, Lectures, and the Chambers of Peers and Dignitaries, and the French society, with a view to accomplish myself in these pupils who attend to whom they will enjoy the same conversation at the table and elsewhere of French journals regularly received.

July 25th, 1842.

WANTED, a situation as instructor in the College of Mathematics at the North Carolina Normal School. A letter addressed to J. Conn, will meet with respectful attention.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, at the intersection of 9th and Butler streets. The school is open as the 5th day of September. All the branches of the liberal arts are taught, and the course is arranged so as to give the pupil the advantage of the finest schools and institutions of the highest character. The school is well furnished, and has a good reputation. The fees are moderate, and the accommodation is excellent.

Fall 1842.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, with an experience in teaching, and will continue permanent engagement, wishes to teach in a College or High School in the State. The applicant is well educated, and has a good knowledge of the languages and sciences. The prices are moderate, and the school is well furnished and has a good reputation.

TU LINGUISTS, Students of Theology, wish to teach in Sabbath Schools, Trustees of Districts, and other places. They are well educated, and have a good knowledge of the languages and sciences. The prices are moderate, and the school is well furnished and has a good reputation.

A. R. WYNN, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Philadelphia, has a very large assortment of standard English Works. The publications of the various schools and societies are regularly received.
ORIGIN OF MORMONISM.

We have the following letter in a late number of the Lowell (Mass.) Journal. It was not intended for the public eye, but giving as it does a history of the origin of Mormonism, it was solicited for publication by a number of gentlemen of that city. -- We copy it, believing that many of the facts it contains may be new to a large proportion of our readers.

Rochester, N. Y., July 14, 1842.

Dear Brother: -- Yours of the 10th inst., making inquiries about Jo Smith and the origin of Mormonism, I proceed to answer without delay.

I went to Palmyra, the residence of the Smiths and of the early dupes of Jo, in the Spring of 1828, a year or two after the pretended finding of the plates from which the book of Mormon was translated. The story of the manner in which it is said the plates were found, I have often had from Martin Harris, (the only honest man, if there was one, among the original Mormons,) which is briefly as follows:

Jo was one night visited by an angel, and told that in a certain hill in Manchester, a town adjoining Palmyra, was deposited a record of God's ancient people, which he was commanded to disinter and cause to be translated, for the benefit of the present and future generations. In the morning, as Jo afterwards said, he supposed this "vision," as he used to call it, to be no more nor less than "the baseless fabric of a dream," and paid no attention to it. Soon afterward he was visited again, and told that through his agency, the Lord purposed to do wonderful things for fallen man; the locale of the record was distinctly brought before his mind's eye, and he was still more strongly urged to execute the command previously made. On awakening from his slumbers, Jo said the hair of his head stood on end, like the quills of "the fretful porcupine:" that he hardly knew what to think of his holy visitor; but still he hesitated, thinking, after all, that the matter must have been only the creature of a disordered imagination. A third time was Jo visited, and threatened with the most direful calamities in this world, and eternal damnation in the next, if he did not immediately enter upon the glorious task to which he had been appointed. As there appeared to be no longer any room for doubt in the mind of Jo, the next night he took a lantern and proceeded to the spot indicated and applying a crow-bar to the end of a flat stone which projected an inch or two from the surface of a small mound, the plates were revealed to his anxious eyes! They had been deposited in a miniature vault, and rested on a flat stone, and were preserved from contact with the earth
above, by the first-mentioned stone being placed upon four small stone pillars, one at each corner of the vault.

Now, understand me; these are the circumstances under which it is claimed that the plates were found -- not that I credit a single word of the story; on the contrary, I have every reason for believing that this is only the first of the numerous humbugs hatched by Jo and his Mormon horde. Indeed, Mormonism originated in humbug, has ever since been a humbug, will continue a humbug until fully exploded, and will hereafter be remembered only as a humbug.

But to proceed: These plates were said to be some dozen in number, and of the purest gold, not in the least tarnished with age, about the thickness of tin, and some nine inches long and six wide. They were fastened on the back by gold wire, which enabled them readily to open like a book; and hence the name of the "Golden Bible." These plates were covered with hieroglyphics, the like of which man had never before seen, and probably will never see again.

Now it was that Jo noised abroad his precious discovery. At first, no one would listen to his absurd story; but he soon let some knowing ones into the secret, and by dint of their united efforts, a few of the unlearned and superstitious of their neighbors were made to gulp down the story. No one, however, was allowed to examine the plates, except three or four, to which the privilege was specially granted by the angel. These individuals, the more successfully to prosecute their imposition, signed a paper, (and I believe made affidavits to its correctness,) stating that they had seen and examined the plates, &c.

Fac similes of these pretended hieroglyphics were shown to some of the most learned in this section of the country, but they proved quite too ignorant to render them into English. Some lines of them were even sent to the late Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, but notwithstanding his profound literary researches, he was equally unsuccessful.

But, fortunately, a translator was soon found, believed to be in the person of a fellow of some learning, by the name of Cowdery. Now mark: An old manuscript historical novel, the property of a deceased clergyman in Pennsylvania, had previously fallen into Jo's possession, by means best known to himself -- the novel having been written during the college days of the deceased, and preserved in the family as a relic by no means devoid of interest, showing as it did in its design, a genius of no ordinary stamp. It was never offered to the printer, for the reason that the writer became pious, soon after it was finished, and determined to devote the energies of his mind to divinity, instead of law, could not consent to lend the influence of his plan in multiplying the works of fiction then extant. The existence of this manuscript volume was known, however, to his neighbors, many of whom had read it with much interest, all the scenes being laid in America.

If I recollect right, it was about a year after Jo obtained possession of this volume, (he having spent a few months in the neighborhood of the widow,) that the Mormon plates were alleged to have been found. It is believed that the locality of its scenes, and the historical nature of its contents, first suggested to him the origin of this miserable
humbug. Hence, the coined story of the angel’s visits, the finding of the plates, their wonderful contents, &c.

The "translator," whether Cowdery or some other person, dressed up this old manuscript, merely adding to it whatever the Book of Mormon can be said to contain of a religious cast, and adapting its general phraseology as far as possible to that of the bible; but preserving the general original narrative as nearly, as to enable every one who read the manuscript, readily to detect the plagiarism on a perusal of the Book of Mormon. Affidavits to this effect are already before the public.

Soon after the translation was completed, I was one day waited upon by Harris, and offered the printing of the Book of Mormon. This was in the summer of 1829, at which time I was carrying on the printing business at Palmyra. Harris owned a good farm in that town, and offered to mortgage it to secure the expense of printing. Though he was a subscriber to my paper, and had frequently "labored" to convert me to the Mormon faith, I was so sceptical as to utterly refuse to have any "part or lot" in the imposition, telling him at the same time, that if he proceeded with the publication, I should feel it my duty, as the conductor of a faithful public journal, to expose him and the whole Mormon gang. He took the work, however, to the other office in the village, and it was soon put to press. It was then I wrote and published an article, which you may recollect, headed "THE GOLDEN BIBLE," giving a history of the humbug up to that time. This article was extensively copied, it having been the first ever published about the Mormons.

I have not the patience, nor do I consider it necessary, to trace all the movements of the Mormons up to the time of their emigration to the "Land of Promise" in the West.

The appearance of their Bible, (which by the way, cost Harris his farm,) seemed to inspire them with fresh hopes, and in the course of a few months they were able to muster for their Western tour, some hundred and fifty or two hundred souls, including women and children. Since that time their position has been sufficiently public to render anything farther from me in regard to it, an unnecessary task.

But you wish to know something about the earlier history of the Smiths. They were always considered by their own townsmen as a lazy, vicious, profane, unlearned, superstitious family. They lived "from hand to mouth," spending most of the time not required for the provision of their immediate wants, in digging in the hills of Manchester for money, under the belief often expressed by them, that Capt. Kidd or some other person of wealth, had there deposited their treasures. For many, many years to come, traces of these excavations will be visible Đ monuments alike of the superstition and folly of the Smith family.

As for Jo, he is altogether too stupid to write an ordinary newspaper paragraph of common sense, as the columns of the Mormon paper will bear abundant testimony. Before he got up his humbug, he was so illiterate as scarcely to be able to write his name intelligibly or spell it correctly. -- He could have no farther agency in the preparation of the Book of Mormon for the press, than that which I have already awarded him.
I may here add, that Harris, disgusted with Mormonism, left the tribe nearly two years since, as have also all of the honest persons of ordinary intelligence, who had become the dupes of Jo and his assistant wire-pullers.

Thus have I complied with your request, though with great haste; but imperfect as this sketch is, I doubt not that you have not always thought so, you will now concur with me in the opinion, that, to say the least, Mormonism was "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity."

Ever yours. J. A. H.

Notes by Dale R. Broadhurst:

Note 1: This is an important and greatly overlooked historical sketch by a person who was living in Palmyra at the time the Book of Mormon was published. In tone and content the reminiscence resembles somewhat the one supplied by another Palmyra newspaperman, Orsamus Turner, in 1851. The author probably chose to contribute the letter for publication in the *Wayne County Whig* due to his connections with the "newspaper people" in that town. The *Wayne County Whig* began its life at Palmyra in 1838 but was moved the next year to Lyons, where it was continued by William H. Cole until 1855.

Note 2: Jonathan A. Hadley was editor of the *Palmyra Freeman* and the *Lyons Countryman*. The 1830 New York Census shows a "John Hadley" living in Galen township, Wayne Co., just east of Lyons -- this may have been a relative. Milton W. Hamilton's 1836 book, *The Country Printer*, has the following entry on p. 275: Hadley, Jonathan A., appt. Rochester, 1825; pr. *Palmyra Freeman*; 1829; *Lyons Countryman*; 1831 (with Myron Holley, ed.); Penn Yan *Yates Republican*, 1835; Warsaw *American Citizen*, 1836-37; jrmn., foreman on *Rochester Daily Democrat*, 1837-1847..." This abbreviated resume does not disclose the detail of Hadley serving his apprentice with the famous Thurlow Weed at the *Rochester Telegraph* during 1825-26. At this time Benjamin Franklin Cowdery was employed Weed's foreman -- thus, Hadley went directly from his training under the Cowdery in Rochester (Franklin) to founding the *Palmyra Freeman* at the very time another Cowdery (Oliver) was active the same town, helping to get the Book of Mormon published. Mr. Hadley's 1829 *Palmyra Freeman* article on the Book of Mormon is not extant today; its text is most easily consulted in a reprint published by the *Niagara Courier* of Aug. 27, 1829 -- see also the *Painesville Telegraph*’s abridged version of Hadley's article in that paper's issue of Sept. 22, 1829.

Note 3: The "paper" of the Mormons that Mr. Hadley makes mention of in his letter was the Church's Nauvoo *Times & Seasons*. 
Frozen on the Prairie.—Alpheus Harmon, a Mormon preacher, one of the three hundred commissioned by Joe Smith, to spread the doctrines of Mormonism—and his nephew, Orsey Harmon, were frozen to death on Thursday, the 17th ult on the open prairie between Carthage and Nauvoo, about 7 miles from the latter place. They were travelling across the prairie towards Nauvoo with an ox team and wagon and it is supposed they became bewildered in the storm. The elder Harmon had just made the tour of Indiana, and was returning to the city of the latter day saints, where he had a wife and nine children, anxiously awaiting his return; but while yet a short space intervened between him and his domestic fireside, death arrested him on his homeward journey.

Southport W. T. Telegraph.