FROM LIBERIA.

The brig Louisiana, Capt. Williams, in the remarkably short passage of 26 days from Liberia arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday evening, with a cargo of the produce of the country, consisting of camwood, pepper and hides. The Rev. J. J. Pinney (late governor of the Colony,) Messrs J. F. Finley, Joseph B. Daily, (merchant of Monrovia,) Preston Spottswood and Stephen Steward, have returned in the Louisiana.

We learn, says the *Norfolk Beacon*, that the Colonists are generally contented and doing well. Those engaged in agriculture have their difficulties to contend with at first, but these being surmounted, the rural life insures to moderate industry and application, comfort, ease and even wealth. A settler may raise a sufficiency for the comfortable subsistence of his family, by only devoting two or three hours per day to labour in his fields, and such labour are sure of their reward.

From the Liberia (Monrovia) Herald, June 30th.

DISASTROUS CATASTROPHE.—At 10 o'clock, on the night of the 13th inst. an express arrived from William L. Weaver, Esq. Superintendent of the settlement at Edina, communicating the dreadful intelligence of an attack by the natives on the infant settlement at Port Cresson, and of the cruel slaughter of seventeen settlers—the following is a copy of the letter—

EDINA, June 11th, 1835.

Nathaniel Brander, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to inform you of the dreadful circumstances, which took place on the night of the 10th instant. King Joe Harris has taken a armed force over to Port Cresson, and killed and wounded about eighteen persons. We are apprehensive at a state of war; if you can get any volunteers to come down, you will confer a great favor on an unprotected people. We on this side of the river are in a state of defence, enough to defend ourselves in a small way, but we have only one barrel of power on hand at present.

No more, but remain yours, respectfully.

WM. L. WEAVER.

Immediately on the reception of the letter, the Vice Agent called the inhabitants together, and proceeded to make arrangements to succour Edina, which it was supposed would be attacked by the savage and blood-thirsty foe. For which purpose, letters were despatch to the settlements up the river, announcing the fact, and requesting that each would furnish a quota of men, and have them ready to embark from this place at 1 o'clock on the following morning, sixty men from Caldwell, New Georgia and this place were ready to proceed to the assistance of their brethren. The distances to Millsburgh being much greater, the volunteers did not reach this till late in the afternoon.—About 9 o'clock A. M. the English brig St. Lucia, Captain Rawling, trading from Liverpool, arrived from the leeward, with Mr and Mrs. Hankinson, and one woman, who saved her life by getting under the house, when the ruthless female were passing like a destroying angel, through the place. The intelligence received from Mr. H. put to rest the propriety of adopting some method that would enable the Vice Agent to supply Edina with provisions. To do which, as the stock on hand was small, it was necessary to reduce the number of men, intended to be sent, to defend it, who sailed on the 15th for Edina. On the 17th, the brig Ruth, Capt. Taylor, arrived from Little Bassa, bringing Mr. Pinney, who, at the time of the massacre, was about eighteen miles up the river, at a place selected for a missionary location.—The intelligence by Mr. Pinney, is still more painful. A letter from D. W. Whitehurst, Esq. (at Edina) written subsequently to Mr Weaver, gives the number killed as 27, in addition to some that have since died of wounds. From this number, must be deducted the three brought up in the St. Lucia. Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson owe their preservation to the fidelity of a Krooman, who protected them while the merciless savages were dealing death to all around them. As soon as an opportunity offered, the Krooman conducted them to his own town, whence they were taken off by Captain Rawling, and kindly brought to this place. What was the immediate cause of the attack, we have not been able to learn; but we have no hesitancy in believing, that the smallest show of military preparation would have prevented the attack. But the principle on which the colony is founded, is one, that forbids every thing like military preparation, consequently, they fell an easy prey to the villainous savages.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

AGENCY HOUSE MONROVIA, July 14th, 1835.

Council met according to appointment. Present N. Brander, Esquire, acting agent, counsellors John Day, P. Moore, T. Prichard, and M. A. White.

1. Resolved, That the proceeding of the town meeting, held in this place on the 8th and 9th instant, and presented to the acting agent by a committee appointed for the purpose, be read.

2. Resolved, That the most recent intelligence from Edina be had before the council. The acting agent and colonial secretary presented each one letter, which were read.

3. Resolved, That the injuries recently inflicted by king Joe Harris on the persons and property of several citizens of Liberia, and his present menacing and hostile movements, threatening the existance of the settlement at Edina, demand the most prompt and energetic measure on the part of this government, to secure its peace and safety, therefore,

4. Resolved, That war be, and the same is hereby declared against King Joe Harris, subject, however, to the following provision.

That three commissioners be sent to Bassa, charged with the following instructions.

To demand from king Joe an explanation of his late coduct.

To demand reparation for his aggressions on the persons and property of America.

To demand security as sufficient and adequate as the nature of the circumstances will admit, for the future peace and safety of the colony generally, and its citizens individually, as well as for the preservation on the part of king Joe, of those amicable relations which have hitherto subsisted between this colony and king Joe.

That his delivery of the person of the aggressors, and that alone, will be considered reparation.

That in the event of failing to accomplish the above purposes, the declaration of the 4th resolution be vigorously prosecuted.

In order to give energy and effect to the deliberations of the commissioners, and thereby prevent an effusion of human blood—

5. Resolved, That the acting agent be authorized to accept the voluntary services of one hundred men, to be armed, accoutred, provisioned, and properly officered by the acting agent to accompany the commissioners to Bassa.

7. Resolved, that major J. C. Barbour and John Day, Esq. from Monrovia, and John Hanson, Esq. from Edina, be the commissioners.

On motion of John Day,

7. Resolved, That the acting agent be vested, and he is hereby vested with authority to make [illegible] during the [illegible] affairs at Edina, and [illegible] same force and effect as though made by the whole council assembled.

Resolved, That the council adjourn *sine die*.

By order of the council,

[illegible] Agent.

[illegible], Colonial Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.—COLONY OF LIBERIA. To all whom it may concern. Know, ye, that I, Nathaniel Brander, Acting Agent of the American Colonization Society, taking into consideration the disturbed and agitated state of the colony, arising from the war, now raging at Edina, and to afford an opportunity for an undivided attention to the speedy termination of hostilities: and also with a view to meet the spirit of a resolution of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, founded upon a petition, from the colony, that the election of civil officers, shall take place on the second Tuesday in December, and that said officers shall hold their offices during twenty-four calendar months:

Resolved, That the 4th article of the plan of civil government for the colony of Liberia, be so amended, as to read, for "two" "six" counsellors; the amendment not to take effect until the next annual election in the colony: and that the other articles be so altered as to correspond with this and other amendments, which may now be made," have postponed, and by virtue of the authority vested in me as acting agent of the American Colonization Society, do postpone the election of civil officers for the colony, until the second Tuesday in December next ensuing; so that the officers that may be elected for the ensuing year, will enter upon the duties of their office on the first day of January, 1836.

N. BRANDER.

Done at Monrovia, this twenty-second day of July, Anno Domini, 1835. God save the Commonwealth.

Christian Intel.

From the Carrying-place of the Church on Chicago.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, 1835.

Dear Brother Gildersleeve—I have time to give you only a very brief and hasty account of the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. which closed yesterday at 4 P. M.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held its 26th anniversary in the 1st Presbyterian Church of this city, on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. The sessions commenced on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Hon John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, the President, being absent, the chair was taken by the Hon Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, Vice President and the meeting was opened with prayer. The remainder of the day was principally occupied with the reading of the annual Report of the Executive Committee, by the Secretaries, and the appointment of Committees for business. In the evening the Rev Dr Miller, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. Jersey, preached the annual sermon before the Board, from Numbers, 23 ch. 10 v. "Let me live with the Lord, surely all the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord." On Thursday the Board met at 9 A. M. The Committee on the annual report reported in favor of its acceptance, when it was adopted and ordered to be printed. Officers of the Board were elected, and the vacancy occasioned by the immortal talents of Dr. Worcester, one of the Secretaries, was filled by the election of the Rev Walter Lowrie, of Pittsburgh, Pa. In the afternoon, at 4 P. M. the members of the Board, and a large number of the citizens from the city, and from other places, who were present, commenced the church of the Redeemer by meeting around the Sacramental Table. The services of the occasion were introduced by the Rev Dr Wilson, Professor of Theology, in Andover Seminary, who read the 1st Lesson, 3d Book, of Watts, and made a few instructive remarks. The Rev Dr Laurie of Glasgow, then prayed the fervent prayer, and distributed the bread, and the Rev Dr McCauley of New York City, administered the cup, both of which blessed the communicants while partaking of the elements, and the exercises were closed with a prayer by the Rev Dr John McDowell of Philadelphia, and the doxology. In the evening a public meeting was held in the same Church, which was kept up till 10 o'clock, when the Rev Mr Anderson, one of the secretaries of the Board, and addresses were delivered by the Rev David Abeel, Missionary from China, the Rev Dr Minor Winslow, Missionary from Ceylon, and his Excellency, Governor Vroom, of New Jersey.

The fixed attention of a large assembly gave evidence of the deep and thrilling interest produced by the Speakers. The crisis of the Heathen world upon the Church, was as well as for their sympathy, prayer, and energy, were pressed with a zeal and cogency of reasoning which were almost irresistible. Governor Vroom is an elder in the Dutch Reformed Church, an ardent advocate of every benevolent enterprise; and his Appeal to the consciences of Parents, and to young men, was truly powerful and impressive. It was delightful to the pious heart to see one so high in the confidence of the State as well as the Church, throwing the whole weight of his influence and his talents, into the cause of Christ. Did when shall the *great men of earth* feel, that their highest honor is to be *least in the kingdom of Heaven!* when shall the prediction be accomplished, and "Kings become the nursing Fathers, and Queens the nursing Mothers of the Church!" On Friday, at 9 A. M. the Board re-assembled for business. Several resolutions were offered, and voluntary addresses delivered by the Rev Mr. Homes, of N. Bedford, Mr Ruggles, of the Sandwich Islands, Mr Greene, Mr Hunter, Mr Abeel from China, Mr. Winslow from Ceylon, Mr Eddy from New York, Mr Eddy from New Jersey, Mr Lanneau from S. C. as Educational to the Palestine Mission, Mr Ramsay, Missionary from Bombay, Dr Palmer, of Charleston, and D. Neil, of Pennsylvania, Mr Patterson of Philadelphia, Mr Robert Breckenridge of Baltimore, and several others, whose names I have forgotten, (for I write from recollection.) The names are not arranged in the order in which they spoke. This meeting was one of peculiar interest, as the Speakers gave utterance to the deep feelings of the heart called forth by the occasion. Many were melted to tears, as one Father and Brother in the Ministry confessed their past apathy in regard to the conversion of the world. This scene I trust will long be remembered, and that the influence thus produced will give a new impulse to the devotedness and the energies of the Ministers and other followers of Jesus who were present.

The Board closed its sessions at 4 P. M. and adjourned to meet in the city of Hartford, Ct. on the second Wednesday of September, 1836. Dr Codman, of Dorchester, Mass., is appointed to preach the sermon, and Dr John McPowell, of Philadelphia, his alternate.

We copy the following sketch of the present State of the Board and of its Missions, from the Richmond Telegraph.

Present State of the Board and of its Missions.

Mr. Anderson stated that three general agents had been added during the last year, making eight in all. The receipts of the year, were $163,519 18; of this amount, the sum of $45,635 11, was placed at the disposal of the Board, by the Bible, Tract, and Sunday School Union societies. The whole receipts of the Board are about half as large as those of each of the three principal Missionary Societies of Great Britain. The expenditures of the past year, were $163,254 60

During the year, 5 ordained Missionaries and 9 Assistant Missionaries had died; in the same time the Board had sent into the field, 13 ordained Missionaries, 3 Physicians, 4 Printers, 1 Teacher, and 29 Assistant Missionaries, in all 47.

The Board has 32 Missions, embracing 78 Stations,—which is twelve more than were reported last year,—104 ordained Missionaries, of whom 7 are regular Physicians, 9 Physicians not ordained, 8 Printers, 30 other male assistants: in all 308. In addition to these, the Board has 5 native Preachers, and 51 other native Assistants.

Churches and Schools.—The missions under the care of the Board, have 41 Churches, and 2047 members: and 21,181 pupils receiving a Christian education in their schools. The germs of future Colleges have been planted at several of the Missions, and in Ceylon a College is now flourishing, with 130 members, three-fourths of whom are pious.

Printing.—Seven languages have been reduced to writing, by the Missionaries of the Board, and books printed in them, the New Testament, and portions of the old have been printed at the Sandwich Islands, in the Language of the natives. The Board has 8 printing establishments; a stereotype foundry, and have expended, in two of them during the past year, in mere printing, $[illegible] to be provided for them. At these presses, books are printed in *sixteen* different languages, spoken by 150,000,000 of the human family, one half of the inhabitants of the earth. Printed last year, 9,000,000 pages: whole amount at these presses, 94,000,000 pages.

Mr. Anderson stated that the missions greatly need *fifty* ordained Missionaries at this time, and that the Prudential Committee would send out this number, if they had the proper men. They also want five or six Apostolical men in the central regions of Asia, Afghanistan and Thibet, to report their conditions, and ascertain what can be done to join the influence of gospel day upon the dark hills of their long and dismal night.

THE RESCUE.

From Ross's Narrative Expedition of a Northwest Passage.

MARCH 29, 1833.

At four in the morning, when all were asleep, the look-out man, David Wood, thought he discovered a sail in the offing, and immediately informed Commodore Ross, who, by means of his glass, soon saw that it was in reality a ship. All hands were immediately out of their tents and on the beach, discussing the rig, quality and course; though there were still some despairers, who still maintained that it was only an iceberg.

No time was, however, lost; the boats were launched, and signals made by firing wet powder; when completing our embarkation, we left our little harbor at 8 o'clock. Our progress was tedious, owing to alternate calms, and light airs blowing in every direction; yet we made way towards the vessel, and had it remained calm where she was, should soon have been alongside. Unluckily, a breeze just then sprang up, and she made all sail to the southward, by which means the boat she was towing was soon left astern, while the other two were steering more to the eastward, with the hope of cutting her off.

About noon, we took, we saw another sail to the northward, which appeared to be lying to for her boats, thinking, at one time, which she have to, that we had seen us. This, however, proved not to be the case, as she soon bore up under all sail. In no long time, it was apparent that she was fast leaving us, and it was the most anxious moment we had yet experienced, to find that we were coming up with her when, most fortunately, it fell calm, and we really gained so that, at 11 o'clock we saw her heave to, with all her sails aback, and lower down a boat, which rowed immediately towards our ours.

We soon alongside, when the mate in command approached us, by proclaiming that we had met with some misfortune, and lost our ship. This being answered in the affirmative, I requested to know the name of the vessel, and expressed our wish to be taken on board. He answered that it was the Isabella of Hull, once commanded by Captain "Ross;" on which I stated that I was the identical Captain in question, and my people the crew of the Victory. That the mate, who commanded the boat, was as much astonished at this information as he appeared to be, I do not doubt; while with the usual blunderheadedness of men on such occasions, he assured me that I had been dead two years. I quickly, however, convinced him that what ought to have been true, according to his estimate, was a rather premature conclusion; as the bear like form of the whole set of us might have shown him, had he taken time to consider, that we carried tolerable evidence of our being true men, and not impostors, on our backs, and in our starved and unshaven countenances. A hearty congratulation followed of course, in the true seaman style, and, after a few natural inquiries, he added that the Isabella was commanded by Capt. Humphreys, whom he immediately went off in his boat to communicate the information on board, repeating that we had long been given up as lost, not by them alone, but by all England.

As we approached slowly after him to the ship, he jumped up the side, and in a moment the rigging was manned: while we were within a cable's length, and were not long in getting on board my old vessel, where we were all received by Captain Humphreys with a seaman's welcome.

Though we had not been supported by our names and characters, we should not less have claimed from charity, the attentions we received; for never was seen a more miserable looking set of wretches: while, that we were but a repulsive looking people, none of us could doubt. It to be poor, wretchedly poor, as far as all our present property was concerned, was to have a claim on charity, no one could well deserve it more: but if to look so, be to frighten away the so called charitable, no beggar that wanders in Ireland, could have outdone us in exciting the repugnance of those who have not known what poverty can be. Unshaven since I know not when, dirty, dressed in the rags of wild beasts, instead of the tatters of civilization, and starved to the very bones, our gaunt and grim looks, when contrasted with those of the well dressed and well fed men around us, made us feel, I believe, for the first time, what we really were, as well as what we seemed to others. Poverty is without half its mark, unless it be contrasted with wealth; and what we might have known to be true in the past days, we had forgotten to think of, till we were thus reminded of what we truly were, as well as seemed to be.

But the ludicrous soon took place of all other feelings; in such a crowd, and such confusion, all serious thought was impossible, while the new buoyancy of our spirits made us instantly willing to be amused by the scene which now opened. Every man was hungry, and was to be fed; all were ragged, and were to be clothed; there was not one to whom washing was not indispensable, nor one whose beard did not deprive him of all English semblance. All, every thing, too, was to be done at once; it was washing, dressing, shaving, eating, all intermingled.

GAMBLING HOUSE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—A letter from New Orleans, under the date of the 6th inst. says, "Licenses of our gambling houses will soon expire, and then you may expect to hear of some splendid scenes. We have, say fifty houses, each of which can command from five to ten persons, beside their friends out of doors, all of which will, when combined, make a pretty effective force, and one which cannot easily be put down, should they determine to evade the law."

NAVIGATING THE ATLANTIC BY STEAM.—Our readers will find in our advertising columns this morning, notice of the intended application to our legislature for the charter of a company to be denominated "The Atlantic Steam Packet Company," the object of which is to establish a line of steam packets between this port and Liverpool.

We are happy to hear that Capt. Cobb, one of our enterprising packet captains has charge of this enterprise, and that it is intended to build vessels of about twelve hundred tons burthen with two engines each. But little doubt is entertained of accomplishing the passage out in about twelve days, and the return passage in about fourteen. We have long been satisfied of the practicability of propelling our packets by steam, and we congratulate the public upon the reasonable prospect of accomplishing this great object in the course of the ensuing summer.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Dungeons under Hatchways and Nunneries.—In the Protestant Vindicator of December 17, 1834: we published the following statement.

"We can prove that a man who was about to abandon the Popish idolatry was immured in one of the dungeons under the Cathedral at Baltimore, and there imprisoned and half-famished, and scourged, and otherwise tortured, by the authority of that Arch Jesuit Whitfield, until the wretched victim agonized never more even to think of abandoning the Romish abominations."

It was a most extraordinary circumstance, that no one of the Popish papers, so far as we noticed, ever whispered a syllable upon the subject: but several of the Protestant papers clamored aloud for proof and censured us severely for our statement. When we gave the testimony they would not believe; and even at this day retain all their incredulity of Protestant guilt, and their confidence in Popish innocence and the change which it has realized in modern times.

We have just received from a friend in Maryland, an almost exact transcript of the original story; which he declares is the result of accurate investigation. The man was named Foley and lived near Bel Air in Maryland. Our impression is that the priest was the famous Bible burner, Smith. At all events the other part of the narrative is correct. He unconscriptously carried the claim for his own punishment to Baltimore, and experienced the tender mercies of that accomplished Jesuit, Wilfield; by incarceration and torture in the dungeons of that Babylonish entrance to the cell of the Romanism Cathedral—and we dare any one of the Popish emissaries to deny it, from the Most Arch Shaud and the Grand Inquisitor John England, down to the unnatural transgressors who infest the Monasteries in the lower counties of Maryland.

Since writing the above remarks, we have opened the Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine for August, 1835; and our attention has been deeply arrested, and our feelings excited by a letter addressed to the Popish deputy the Roman Archpriest of Baltimore. It contains a complete proof that our statement respecting the tales of Bible Ann was correct in all its facts; and it also propounds some matters for the consideration of Roman ecclesiastics which will make them curse and swear through all the length of the Popish unholy vocabulary. However, we tell our brethren the editors of the Church, that if they do not call the attention of the Bishop's deputy and of his vassals, to the *doctrines* which respect the morals of Jesuits, in contradiction with their vows and their celibacy," until Mr. Ecleston replies to their questions; the subject will sleep until Babylon has fallen, to be found no more at all.

We request all our friends and exchanges to peruse the reading matters from the Baltimore Magazine—and we only subjoin, that we were half inclined to consider all the Baltimore appearance of the Pope in America by asking a few brief responses: but upon consideration we have determined to wait until the first of November, which is allowing the Jesuits thirty days to concoct their replies: and if they do not explain some of the mysteries to which the letter adverts, if our indication does not change, we shall *take up a few* in times which are well known to the leaders on in Baltimore, and which will astound the priestly delinquents, and their hypocritical sisters, that one text of Scripture is infallibly true—"There is no darkness nor shadow of death where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves." Protestants, read and ponder the following address to Samuel Eccleston, Arch Prelate of American Popery.

LETTER TO SAMUEL ECCLESTON,—POPISH ARCHBISHOP.

"The office which you hold, by appointment of Gregory XVI, is one of the highest, in his gift, in the United States. The character which you bore, as we are informed, before entering on the duties of that office, was exemplary in the eyes of your people. You were then, as time has shown, a favored son of the Holy Mother Church. Having been honored by her, and by his majesty, the Roman Pontiff, it is becoming that you should exercise yourself for the prosperity of your church.—And it is as little as could be expected that you should stand ready, to ward off the blows which are inflicted upon her, or manfully to meet her assailants, in an open, public and manful contest.

"'Tis supremely ridiculous for you, or your people, if you will keep in remembrance the past three hundred years, of the world and of the church, to boast of her being infallible, and therefore, impervious to attacks upon her. And at this present time, by looking abroad, even to old Catholic countries, you will see, that the very foundations of the church are beginning to shake—the Pope himself fears it so much "*that he thinks it, portentous of the downfall of the most powerful and flourishing empires.*" And in the same letter, he calls upon his "venerable brethren, *the Archbishops, Bishops,*" and you certainly among the number, "*to preserve, protect, and defend, by all such means as the sacred canons afford, that most holy branch of discipline,* THE CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY, *against that most foul conspiracy, which is extending its influence against it. The number of which is swelled by unfaithful celibate ones*—And all are unitedly, *soliciting the intervention of their princes, and repeating their solicitations for the abrogation thereof.*"

You have not by coming out like Peter, your pretended first Pope, whose successor you profess to be and taking a wife, numbered yourself among those who are desirous for the abrogation of this "most holy branch of discipline." Unto you then, is the call of your master. Come forth, and defend this precious doctrine of celibacy. Show yourself a man, and a faithful servant of him, to whom you are bound by oath. Show yourself faithful to the church over which you preside, and do not suffer her to be wounded, and scandalized in the face of this community, without one of all her ministers to stand up in her defence. Do not forsake her in the time of trial. Do not confirm the conviction of the great mass of the community, that her dogmas are incapable of defence, and above all things, do not compel us to believe that you are aware of this fact. And by remaining in the station which you hold, evidence to all around, that you do not believe what you teach, and that you hold them for the sake of gain.

"Twas once said of those at Rome:

"We sell the temples, altars, priests, and all
Heaven and hell lights, and God himself to boot."

This was once the state of Rome, and if better now, it is more than we know. Of our city clergy, and you, sir, respected Archbishop, we expect and hope better things. We cannot but hope you are sincere in your attachments to your church; and we might say in the belief of her doctrines: but we believe it absolutely impossible for any man to receive the doctrine of transubstantion. Allowing however the best, that you are sincere, that you love your church, obey your Pope, and receive the doctrines of your church, why is it, that no one of your number stands ready to expose publicly, the falsity of the attacks made upon your church, and defend that which you do believe?

Protestant Vindicator.

"*A Death Blow to Campbellism,*" *by a Lady of Fredericksburg.*——"*A Visit to Washington.*"

These two pamphlets have been put into our hands by the distinguished lady who wrote them. Of the visit to Washington, as it has a political aspect, we will not speak; but the other work ought to be followed, with the speedy death-blow of Campbellism. Dr T.—the gentleman whom it honors, may well strike his colors and acknowledge himself vanquished. And it is honorable to be vanquished by such an author.—Campbellism, possibly, may survive a little longer: it will not be likely to die by violence. It is one of those moral diseases, which common sense, moderately enlightened, will expel from the social system.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—The *Pittsburg Times* a political paper, which has taken a magnanimous stand against the insidious encroachments of Popery upon the civil liberties of our country, affords us the following intelligence and timely warning.

"On the last Manufacturer there is a call for a meeting of foreigners at the Council House, on the night of the bloody 24th of September, "for forming an Association" for the avowed purpose of *checking* what it terms your fanatical and intolerant effects;" and a writer in the same paper, in reference to this matter, puts the question—"whether patience and forbearance under such repeated abuses do not cease to be virtues?"

Fellow citizens you are now about to be formed in the midst of you a conspiracy to check the *press and the pulpit* by any means that you may suppose can be used by Papists for that purpose, and we ask if there are such members of the community? We ask you what would be the consequence if the power, which can now put itself in such an attitude, should in future prove to accumulate as it has done? If the pulpit and the press cannot dare to combat it now it is all over with us. However, the path to the extinction of the press must be over our lifeless corpse."

Presbyterian.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

OHIO.

Hamilton and county,		R. Thomas.
Hamilton,	do.	Cyrus Johnson.
New Haven,	do.	William Wallace, Esq.
Hudson,	do.	Rev. Chas. Finney.
Dayton,	do.	Mr. Benoni Stevens.
Oxford,	do.	W. W. Robertson.
Troy,	do.	Rev. Alexander M'Cleskey.
Dublin,	do.	Stephen Chapman.
Cincinnati,	do.	J. L. D. [illegible]
Lt. Sandusky,	do.	Rev. A. W. Bunn.
West Union,	do.	Rev. J. D. Vaughan.
Springfield,	do.	J. Gaston.
Richmond,	do.	Rev. John Rees.
Hamilton,	do.	Rev. Francis M'Leod.
Williamsburgh,	do.	Rev. Roger Gano.
Piqua,	do.	Rev. J. M. Coe.
Troy,	do.	D. Williamson.
Lebanon,	do.	Daniel Vanatta.
Bellbrook,	do.	James Steele.
Newark,	do.	Rev. Hugh M'Millan.
New Albany,	do.	J. Armstrong, Esq.
Hicksite,	do.	James Gillespie, jun.
Brookville,	do.	Gideon Blackburn.
Elm Cross Roads,		William Anderson.

INDIANA.

Centreville, and vicinity,		George W. Bonsfield
Lawrence,	do.	John Holland.
Princeton,	do.	William Hunter.
Cole,	do.	L. Green.
Hamilton,	do.	Rev. D. Monfort.
Rockville,	do.	J. Hamilton.
Indianapolis,	do.	James M. Ray.
Washington,	do.	James Crawford.
Spring Hill,	do.	Rev. H. S. Werner.
Bloomville,	do.	Cornelius Moore.
Knox County,		Archibald Sampson.
Franklin Co.		Rev. Archibald Craig.
Rockville,	do.	James W. Campbell.
Haverhill,	do.	James Allen.
Lafayette,	do.	Rev. M. Hommes.
Frankfort,	do.	Rev. Mr. Hill.
Delphi,	do.	Dr. John Ewing.

ILLINOIS.

Vandalia—Rev. William K. Stewart.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh—Rev. Robert Patterson.
Connellsville—Alexander Johnston.
Union Town—Rev. Joel Stocksel.

NEW YORK.

Caledonia—J. R. Clute, Esq.
Fredonia—James Purdy, Esq.
Ballenville—Rev. James W. Stewart.

VIRGINIA.

Wheeling—Redick M'Kee, Esq.

ALABAMA.

Tuscaloosa—Thomas Emmons.

KENTUCKY.

Olivet and Shiloh churches—Col. C. S. Todd
Shelbyville—Col. Samuel S. Boyd.
Pleasureville—George List, P. M.
Louisville—Henry E. Machelton.
Jefferson county—Henry Commings.
Williamsville, Shelby county—John Allen.
Hillsmith—Rev. H. H. Hopkins.
Eddyville—Rev. N. L. Rice.
Elizabethtown—J. Perkins.
Reading Green—Charles D. Mayhead, Esq.
Greensburg—Rev. J. Howe.
Lebanon—Rev. S. B. Robinson.
Danville—P. O. Rice.
Nicholasville—Col. O. Anderson.
Pisgah, Franklin county—J. S. Runyan.

INDIANA.

Calhoun—John P. Alexander.

PUBLIC SALE.

THIRTY or forty choice BUILDING LOTS, pleasantly situated in this thriving village; also a number of out lots, of from 1 to 5 acres each, the property of the Corporation of Hudson College; will be offered at public sale, on Saturday, the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid in six months, and the remainder in one year, for the payment of which bonds, with approved security, will be required.

By order of the Board,

J. P. CROWE,
WILLIAMSON DUNN,
T. H. BROWN, } Committee.

South Hudson, Oct. 15, 1835.