

A Confession.

Abolitionists have been unsparringly denounced by the religious world, ever since they commenced exposing the character of the American church, showing it to be full of rottenness and utterly unworthy of the name of Christ.

The state of religion in general is dull, revival and revival influences there are, but these are exceptions to the general rule. Such seems to be the apathy of the mass of minds on the subject of religion, that the common means of grace, such as were in former years so wondrously successful, do not arrest their attention.

It is useless to talk about any thing like revivals—deep and lasting—while the world with all its abominations is smuggled in the church. Spiritual Israel can no more stand before her enemies while the accursed thing is in her midst, than the Jews could in the days of Joshua.

The witness before us testifies that the church "has lowered the standard of holiness"—that is, she has substituted for the true a spurious religion, has stricken out of her code of morality some of Christ's established laws.

We are also told she "has become too compromising and worldly in her spirit and policy," and what has been the result? Just what any one might have foreseen. She tolerates sin, she winks at iniquity, and throws her sanction over systems of gross immorality.

The American church has made herself a city of abominations, has become full of corruption; and he of the Telescope confesses that "dead carcasses lie by thousands in her streets."

When the church, to divert the public mind from the searching process to which abolitionists were subjecting her, charged her assailants with infidelity, the accusation was hurled back, and she was herself proved guilty of the charges she preferred against them.

tion, that her own friends have admitted that she is guilty of infidelity, or to use a word which sounds softer in her ears, unbelief!

But how is the American church to be regenerated? "Sinners must be excluded from fellowship," responds the editor of the Telescope. Of course! This is but the reverberation of the anti-slavery thunder that has been pealing through the land for a dozen years or more, and we presume abolitionists have no objection to the church borrowing or stealing it.

We are beginning to have some hope of the church after all. If she will but exalt the standard of holiness, cease compromising with sin, abjure worldliness in spirit and policy, banish pride, put off covetousness, throw away her unbelief, bury her thousands of dead carcasses, and exclude sinners from her communion, who knows but the American church may become what all reformers desire to see her, "Fair as the moon, bright as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners!"

CLING TO THE UNION.—The editor of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" received the following letter from a southern subscriber to his campaign paper:

Cum gratia, Ga., Nov. 2, 1848. J. W. Gray—Dear Sir: As you appear to be the responsible cook of that anti-patriotic dish of stuff weekly served up under your supervision, called the "Campaign Dealer," I enclose fifty cents to you. I am sorry I did not take five thousand copies of it. It would have carried the State of Georgia by twenty thousand votes for Taylor.

You profess to be co-operating with the democrats south, to elect a president. You do apparently labor together; but I can assure you that if you will come to Georgia and make yourself known, if you do not receive a present of two gallons of Tea and a bolster of FEATHERS it will be owing to the stinginess of your whig and not your democratic friends.

You are at liberty to publish the above, names and all in full. The anti-slavery of the "Plain Dealer" was not by any means so ultra as that which passes for abolition doctrine with those who are acquainted with the article. It was such anti-slavery as is tolerated in the Democratic party, which is saying but little for its strength; and yet the South could not bear it—TAR AND FEATHERS was its response, and it was doubtless sincere in the proffer of its gifts made by its Whig and Democratic defenders.

And yet, to suggest the impolicy or utter uselessness of a governmental union with such men as the writers of the foregoing letter, is declared unpatriotic, and even denounced as treasonable. There is a great deal of the spaniel in the North, and the South knows it; and the kicks and cuffs the latter bestows upon her, seem to produce no other effect than to make her crawl to the feet of her master and lick them in abjectness of spirit.

A WORD ABOUT OBERLIN.—A correspondent writing from this place, says: "Oberlin is a strange mixture of anti-slavery and slavery, of liberty and despotism. They will be what they can to educate poor colored people, in the depth of their degradation, and raise them on a level with the whites, and place them in their own families on perfect equality; and the next moment will vote to elevate a man to the presidency who is their bitterest enemy. They preach in favor of religious liberty, and turn out students from the Institution for propagating sentiments different from their own. We recently had an example of the latter. A young Hicksite Friend of good character and excellent talents was dismissed for no other crime than that of propagating doctrine which they considered skeptical. There is one good thing, however, they do not dare turn us out for preaching, and that is, "No union with slaveholders."

A WHY FOR THE WHEREFORE.—Dr. Chipman, speaking of the effects of tobacco on a member of Congress from the West, says: "He could not even present a petition to Congress, much less say a word concerning it, though he had long been a practicing lawyer, and served much in legislative bodies."

This has been a very common complaint with members of Congress, and has especially manifested itself when the petition contained the word Abolition, or its equivalent. Perhaps the anti-slavery public have erred in attributing to severity, what should have been charged to tobacco.

The Study of Geography.

Those who wish to acquire by an easy and speedy process, a knowledge of Geography, or to recall and review the half forgotten lessons of early days, would do well to join the class which James Hambleton is about forming in this place. We have seen enough of his manner of teaching to convince us that his pupils can learn more during his course of 15 evenings, than they could under the old system in as many weeks, and they will remember too, far better what they do learn. There may not another opportunity offer soon, that will present such advantages as does the present; for we believe the teacher is amply qualified to impart instruction. Terms \$1 for the course.

GRAHAM closes the year with a fine No. of his Magazine, and makes magnificent promises for the succeeding volume. The December No., is embellished with three splendid engravings, the chief of which is a portrait of J. Bayard Taylor. The articles from contributors are no whit inferior in literary talent to those which are generally furnished the readers of this work, though that of Joseph R. Chandler—"Reflections on some of the Events of the year 1848"—contains at least one passage that is highly objectionable to every lover of impartial liberty. After giving, in the highly finished and forcible style which characterizes the productions of that author, a brief sketch of the recent changes in Europe, of the many struggles there for freedom, he says:

"With the United States there is no system to change—no institution to be remodelled: of course every year works some change in the operation of the system, and makes more beneficial the institutions of the country.—The new views of man's importance and of human rights, which work out revolutions in Europe, only make our citizens cling close and closer to the institutions of their own country."

Such a sentiment, such a broad endorsement of all our institutions would appear very well in a clap net political speech, or in the 4th of July patriotism of an uneducated orator, or would be in place in the mouth of Calhoun, McDuffee, or some other advocate of eternal slavery, but in the deliberately written reflection of one of the editors of Graham's Magazine, it does seem out of character. Its appearance there can only be accounted for on the supposition that Joseph R. Chandler does not regard slavery as either an institution or a system, unless we can persuade ourselves that he has become so stupefied that he can see no wrong in the blackest deeds recorded upon the page of our country's history, and that the premonitions of a revolution in our midst are wholly unheeded by him.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The "Christian Observatory" in an article defending Capital Punishment, says:

"As the defacing and overthrowing the statue of a king is an act of high treason, which stands at the head of all crimes, so to destroy the living image of God is the highest treason against the King of kings. The wilful homicide has murdered God in effigy! For this he stands an outlaw, and is placed in the same class with the wild beast which has destroyed a human being and 'at the hand of every beast,'" and at the hand of every such brutal man, the blood they have shed is required."

This is strong language, and we fear the "Observatory" would hardly be willing to apply it to General Zachary Taylor and other "wilful homicides who murder God in effigy," according to American law and American gospel. Wholesale homicides—those "who murder God in effigy" on a magnificent scale—are accounted worthy of Presidential honors, while the poor youth-neglected convict is choked to death on the gallows for his humble imitation of them. Such is the decision of the church and of the world! We fear, too, the "Observatory" would be unwilling to apply such harsh language to those who make God's effigy an article of bargain and sale. Perhaps it does not know that professed Christians sell God in effigy, and enslave God in effigy, and whip God in effigy, and brand God in effigy; and that the church, instead of declaring its abhorrence of these damnable deeds and thundering in the offenders' ears the sentence of DEATH, which in olden time was adjudged a fitting penalty, looks with affection upon the guilty ones, and proclaims to the world, "These are my beloved sons in whom I am well pleased;" and verily the sons are worthy offspring of the mother.

Mob at Springfield, Pa.

It will be seen by "Notes from the Lecturing Field," that our friends Walker and Curtis have been mobbed at the above named place, and that the mob was led on by a Justice of the Peace!—Squire Robinson. The women were true to humanity, and God bless them for it! Mrs. LANGDON and Mrs. LYONS are worthy of all commendation. Give us the women, after all, for every good word and work—they are more effective than the men, although they have no right to deposit a ballot on election day.

Our Terms.

As some of our subscribers seemed to think they were entitled to the Bugle for \$1 a year whether they complied with the conditions offered by the Committee or not, the phraseology of the statement of terms has been changed, so that in future no possible misapprehension need arise.

Bills! Bills!!

We shall this week commence sending out bills to all who owe 6 months or more subscription. We do not claim to be so infallible as to have no errors in our accounts—this would be next to impossible with our number of subscribers, many of whom bear the same name. We hope, therefore, no one will feel offended if he should receive a bill when he owes nothing, for we always hold ourselves ready to rectify all mistakes.

To those who do owe, we must say; there are from \$800 to \$1000 now due on subscriptions, and if the paper is to enter upon the new year clear of debt, it is necessary that all who owe settle their accounts during the present month, should do so. Compare the No. of this paper with your bill if you wish to know how far advance the account extends.

The Ex. Committee

Will meet at the usual hour and place on the 3d of December. It is desirable that all the members who can possibly attend shall be present.

ONE OF THE OUTLETS.—A correspondent of the "Galveston Presbyterian" gives an account of a burning well in Eastern Texas, which emits "a dark cloud of smoke and a sulphurous smell." We always supposed Texas was in the neighborhood of the place which Taylor wished to assign the Mexicans, but did not before know it was immediately over it.

General Items.

The Rhode Island Legislature did up its entire business in four days. If "brevity is the soul of wit," that must have been a witty Legislature.

The election for the President of the French Republic does not take place until the 10th of December.

A bank in New York recently refused to discount a note for the alleged reason that the drawer of it was seen intoxicated in the streets a few days previous.

Castor oil candles are now manufactured in Alton, Illinois. They are said to be superior to sperm, and can be furnished for half the price.

There is a woman residing in Cincinnati, —Mrs. Bradley—who is 108 years old.—She is a Virginian by birth.

Dr. Junius Smith has imported 500 tea plants for cultivation in the South. The climate and soil of Georgia and South Carolina is thought suitable for their growth.

The Jews have three synagogues in Cincinnati, and number about three thousand.

Some of the English journals have suggested the propriety of repudiating the national debt—it has become a burden too heavy to be borne.

Mc Gee, former editor of the "Dublin Nation," and a refugee patriot, has established a paper in New York city.

The first National Council of the Roman Catholic church in the United States is to assemble shortly in Baltimore.

The infant daughter of the Duchess de Montpensier has been blessed by her parents with twenty-one names!

Receipts.

- Sarah Ann Arnold, Hanover \$1.20-32
Lucinda French, Austinburg 1.00-231
Dr. J. Harris, Salem 1.00-226
J. Greenmeyer, Columbiana, 50-179
Benj. Snow, Berlin 1.50-101
Jos. Lukens, Jenkintown 1.00-208
Eliz. Taylor, Newtown 1.00-208
Sarah Carey, " 1.00-208
Abraham Metcalf, Malta 1.00-224
R. P. Seaton, Medina 1.00-197
* Jos. F. Nash, Troy 1.00-198
S. Hatch & H. A. Green, Ridgville 50-195
Jackson Low, Lockport 1.00-140
Isaac Book, Lineville 1.00-230
Jonah Wileman, Marlboro 1.50-227
P. L. Hills, Grauger 3.50-175
A. Kittle " 50-101
Lyn & Laugdon Springfield roads 1.00-222
Dawley & Kirkland, Gerard 1.00-222
W. & A. Francis, " 1.00-222
Alvah Francis, " 50-196
B. F. Rouse, " 1.00-222
Nathan Davis, Green Hill 1.00-243

*The payment referred to by Mr. Nash, was, according to our books, made by Joseph Nash Jr. paying to 157. Unless a mistake has been made, Mr. Nash's \$100, pays from No. 94 to No. 128.

Please take notice, that in the acknowledgment of subscription money for the Bugle, not only is the amount received placed opposite the subscribers name, but also the number of the paper to which he has paid, and which will be found in the outside column of figures.

No subscriber need expect that a reduction from the price of \$1.50 will be made, unless the money is forwarded at the time specified in the published terms.

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

J. W. WALKER & H. W. CURTIS, Agents of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, will hold Anti-Slavery Meetings as follows:

- Friday & Saturday, Dec. 8th & 9th, at Rome, Ash. Co.
Friday, Dec. 15th, at Mecca, Trumbull co.
Saturday, Dec. 16th, at Canfield, Mahoning Co.

- Monday & Tuesday, Dec. 18th & 19th, at Augusta, Carroll Co.
Saturday & Sunday, Dec. 23rd & 24th, at Leesburgh.
Tuesday & Wednesday, Dec. 26th & 27th, at Kail's Meeting House, (Christian.)
Thursday & Friday, Dec. 28th & 29th, at Perryville.
Saturday & Sunday, Dec. 30th & 31st, at New Market, Harrison Co.
Tuesday & Wednesday, Jan. 2nd & 3rd, at Green.
Thursday & Friday, Jan. 4th & 5th, at Cool Springs, Col. Co.
Wednesday, Jan. 10th, at Columbiana.
Friday & Saturday, Jan. 12th & 13th, at Hubbard, Trumbull Co. Public discussion on the church question, with Ed. Barris & Co.

To commence first day at candle-light, except at Columbiana, which will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. P. S. Will H. Roby, of Leesburgh, please send the appointment to Kail's neighborhood, Perryville and New Market!

THE GLOBE:

A CONGRESSIONAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER.

The Editors of the Congressional Globe propose a new publication. To deserve the patronage which Congress has accorded to their debates, in receiving and making the Globe the official register, they intend to add promptitude to whatever merit has hitherto recommended the work. They will publish a Daily Globe, to record the proceedings and debates as they occur; and a Congressional Globe periodically, as heretofore, embodying the reports of Congress separate from the miscellaneous matter which will accompany them in the daily print. To fill the sheet of the daily newspaper, it is designed to gather the news from all quarters, and complete the contents by drawing from every source that may be of most interest among literary novelties, and of greatest utility in scientific and practical works on agriculture. For material, the leading journals and periodicals of France and Great Britain, treating of such subjects, will be consulted, and it is hoped, advantageously used. Original essays, especially on topics connected with agriculture will be obtained from the most enlightened and practical men of our country.

The Globe, as a newspaper, and as a vehicle of information and amusement in other respects, will be under the charge of Francis C. Blair and James C. Pickett. The Congressional department and business concerns of the paper will be under the management of John C. Rives. The public are familiar with Blair & Rives, as connected with the press. In introducing Mr. Pickett as one of the concern, they will be allowed to say a few words of him. He is a gentleman favorably known to the Government, for the talent and judgment which distinguished his diplomatic service while connected with the mission to Quito, and more recently when Charge d'Affaires to Peru. From his pen mainly the Globe will derive the selections and translations from the foreign journals and periodicals, the comments on them, and the other literary articles, which will be found among its chief attractions.

The Globe will be published weekly during the sessions of Congress, and daily the balance of the year, and will undergo distribution in the form of a Weekly Globe, a Congressional Globe, and an Appendix.

The Weekly Globe will be the vehicle of the miscellaneous articles of the daily print, with a synopsis of the Congressional proceedings.

The Congressional Globe will embody, as it has done for the last sixteen years, Congressional proceedings and debates exclusively.

The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately, and the messages of the Presidents of the United States and the reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published as fast as the proceedings of Congress will make a number. Subscribers may expect one number of each a week during the first four weeks of the session, and two or three numbers each a week afterwards, until the end of the session.

TERMS.

- For one copy of the Daily Globe (daily during the session of Congress, and weekly during the recess) a year \$5.00
For one copy of the Weekly Globe one year 2.00
For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the next session, if subscribed for before the 1st of January 1.00
For one copy of the Appendix during the next session, if subscribed for before the 1st of January 1.00
For six copies of either the Congressional Globe, or the Appendix, or part of both 5.00

The subscription for the Congressional Globe, or the Appendix, after the 1st of January, will be \$1.50. The original price of one dollar does not pay the expense of the publications, in consequence of the great increase of matter published.

Our prices for these papers are so low that we cannot afford to credit them out; therefore, no person need consume time in ordering them, unless the subscription price accompanies the order.

Proprietors of newspapers who copy this Prospectus before the 1st day of December, and send us one copy of their paper containing it, marked around with a pen to direct our attention to it, shall have their names entered on our books, for one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session, or one copy of the Daily Globe, whichever they prefer.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, October 16, 1848.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL, FOR THE SESSION.

The time is already at hand, when, according to the requirements of the Constitution of Ohio; the Representatives of the People will assemble at the Capitol, for the annual transaction of such business as the public agencies may require. Questions of moment, affecting the interests of the State and of the People, will engage the attention of the Legislature, and impart lively and lasting interest to the whole community. As a means of gratifying this interest, the Proprietors of the Ohio State Journal, will be prepared to render a prompt and faithful account of the daily transactions of the General Assembly, as they shall transpire. To do this, a great expense on their part will be necessarily incurred.

In lieu of the usual indefinite mode of subscribing for the session, without regard to its duration, we propose to supply those who may choose to patronize our press, with the Ohio State Journal for the period of three months, commencing with the first Monday in December, at one-fourth the price of the regular annual subscription. This period will in all probability embrace more than the term of the Legislative Session, and will continue during the entire session of Congress.

For a reimbursement of the large outlays which we must necessarily incur to carry out this arrangement, we look with confidence for an enlarged and liberally sustained circulation of our paper; and we ask of those into whose hands this prospectus may fall—and especially of such as favorably appreciate our labors in upholding and advancing the Flag cause for which our fathers were content to labor—to aid us in procuring subscriptions, and forwarding the pay. As the State Journal relies for support exclusively upon the patronage of a discerning public, and is in no way connected with the State Printing, it becomes unavoidably necessary as a prudential means of self-preservation, that subscribers for less than a year should be paid invariably in advance.

A crisis is at hand in the affairs of the State of Ohio. The People have, in the usual manner, chosen their Representatives. But in some instances the Clerks of Courts have taken upon them to place themselves, instead of the people and the laws, and by their own act of assumed authority, constitute members of the General Assembly, in derogation of both the laws of the land and of the popular will! We are prepared to see persons thus furnished with credentials, present themselves at the bar of the House, and claim to be recognized as members of the General Assembly! We are prepared to see these fraudulent and counterfeit claims zealously sustained by the unscrupulous leaders of a thoroughly organized party, and the acts of those leaders defended by a reckless and mercenary press. It is the business and honor of the sovereign people, to vindicate the laws, and to protect and defend the Constitution, as it was framed and transmitted to them by their fathers. It remains to be seen whether the Ark of our political Covenant is to be committed to the ruthless hands of factionists and disorganizers, or preserved sacred and inviolate. And while questions of such magnitude and vitality are pending, it behoves the people to keep constant vigils.

TERMS.

- Daily for 3 months - - - - \$3.00
Tri-Weekly " " " " " " 1.00
Weekly " " " " " " " " .50

Persons who may interest themselves by procuring five subscribers and forwarding the pay, shall be entitled to a single copy.—And Editors in this State, by giving three successive insertions, and sending a copy marked, will be entitled to a Daily exchange.

THRALL & REED.

Columbus, Nov. 13, 1848.

COVERLET AND INGRAIN CARPET WEAVING.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors conferred the last season, takes this method to inform the public that he still continues in the well-known stand formerly carried on by James McLean, in the Coverlet and Carpet business.

Directions.—For double coverlets spin the woollen yarn at least 12 cuts to the pound, double and twist 32 cuts, coloring 8 of it red, and 24 blue; or in the same proportions of any other two colors; double and twist of No. 5 cotton, 20 cuts for chain. He has two machines to weave the half-double coverlets. For No. 1, prepare the yarn as follows: double and twist of No. 7 cotton yarn 18 cuts, and 9 cuts of single yarn colored light blue for chain, with 18 cuts of double and twisted woollen, and 18 cuts of No. 9 for filling. For No. 2, prepare of No. 5 cotton yarn, 16 cuts double and twisted, and 8 cuts single, colored light blue, for the chain—17 cuts of double and twisted woollen, and one pound single white cotton for filling.—For those two machines spin the woollen yarn nine or ten cuts to the pound.

Plain and figured table linen, &c. woven. ROBERT HINSHILL WOOD, Green street, Salem, June 16th, 1848. 6m—148

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Pelton's splendid outline Maps, Baldwin's pronouncing Geographical Gazetteer, and "Naylor's system of teaching Geography," for sale by J. Hambleton of this place. He is also prepared to give instruction to classes, or to individuals who wish to qualify themselves for teaching the science of Geography according to this new, superior, and (where tried) universally approved system. Address by letter or otherwise, Salem, Col., O., Oct. 6th, 1848.

FRUIT TREES.

The proprietor has on hand a handsome lot of FRUIT TREES, comprising Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and some Grape Vines and Ornamental Trees—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms—at his residence in Gosha, Mahoning Co., 4 1/2 miles north-west of Salem.

ZACHARIAH JENKINS, Jr.

August 14, 1848.