

Devoted to the Development and Propagation of Truth, the Emfranchisement and Cultivation of the Human Mind.

VOLUME I.—NO. 11.

Fictions are pictures of truth.



STEPHEN ALBRO, Editor.

BUFFALO, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

## The Season of Legislation.

Now is the general season of legislation.—Congress has already assembled, and soon our State Legislature will commence the annual labor of taking the laws to pieces and reconstructing them. Those whose business it is to labor with the legislatures, state and national, for the procurement of acts productive of emolument to themselves and their employers, are getting their machinery prepared for active operations. Sometimes it happens that a powerful class of men have a mammoth project of emolument in view, which will require legislation palpably inimical to the interests of the people. This will require not only a heavy lobby force, but a system of operations upon public sentiment, which will make the worse appear the better reason. In such a case, the venality of the public press is developed and brought into requisition. Public meetings are called in all parts of the State, and the most ingenious sophists are employed to second the efforts of subsidized journalists, to deceive the people and lead them from the truth and into the embrace of error. Such was the project of breaking the great seal of the State Constitution and tearing down the sacred wall of defence, which the people had erected around the treasury, to keep out those clutching hands which plunder by millions.—Under the specious pretence of a great public necessity, where none existed, the barrier which defended the State treasury against those wholesale robberies which have become so rife in the present generation, the State of New York was thrown a dozen millions farther into debt, and a necessity created for doubling the sum. So urgent was the necessity for having the Erie Canal enlarged, that the regular session of the legislature could not be waited for. A special session had to be called to break through the Constitution, and let the plunderers into the treasury. Since the accomplishment of that great desideratum, nothing has been heard of that pressing necessity. The Erie Canal has been fully competent to do all the business that came to it, and so it will continue, as long as railroads continue to be a much more expeditious method of getting produce to market, which will be till the iron mines of the world are exhausted.

We have witnessed so many of these gigantic schemes of plunder, that we are glad to see the intimation in the President's Message, that he will not favor any project which will draw the general government into a paying partnership with any Atlantic and Pacific railroad company. No such partnership can be entered into by government without its suffering enormously by the fraudulent transactions of its partners. Corruption so generally pervades the hearts of those who engage in such projects for the purpose of enriching themselves, that fair and honorable dealing, in such a connection, is totally impracticable. Where there is any laxity of moral principle, there seems to be no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion, that the people are fair game for plunder; nor is there ever any difficulty in bringing over some of their agents to the favor of any peculating scheme, where they can see emolument and impunity.

Although it is true, that rogues and penitents become more and more adroit, as they practise fraud from generation to generation, we are not of the number that believe that the human family are progressing backwards, or growing worse, instead of better. Steadily, with the progress of cunning in those whom the passion of avarice leads into temptations and the commission of fraud, progresses the means of detection, the degradation of moral delinquents, the general detestation of dishonest and corrupt principles, and the general betterment of the human heart. Right is fast getting the upper hand of wrong. Virtue is no longer afraid to hold up its head in the presence of vice. The voice of truth is daily more distinctly to be heard over that of falsehood; and men of all classes are continually becoming more willing to surrender chronic errors, and embrace the truths which the age is developing. The paramount evil genius of this nation, is Avarice. Could that passion be subdued, and the fearfully prevailing habit of inebriety be eradicated, there would be nothing to injure us, or make us afraid. All might then lie down and rise up in safety, for corruption and crime would die for want of sustaining stimulants. How beautifully would then work our representative systems of government, and how permanent would be our free institutions.

But we have unconsciously strayed from the subject indicated by our head-line. We intended to promise our readers to keep a watch of the legislative doings of the State and nation, during this law making season, and comment freely and candidly on what shall be done.

We have somewhere seen an account of a kind of employment for convicts, resorted to by their keepers, when they had nothing else to do, which we should be much pleased to see introduced into both houses of Congress, for the employment of members, at the expiration of the first sixty days of each session. Each convict was furnished with two tubs, one of which was empty, and the other filled with sand. An iron tea-spoon was then given to each, with which he was required to dip the sand out of the full tub into the empty one.—The sizes of the spoons and the tubs were so calculated that it was a reasonable day's work to transfer the sand from the full one to

the empty one. How much better would it be for the country, if our representatives in Congress were thus employed, even all the time, than to be legislating in the way they have been for a number of years past.

## The Post Office Department.

In the President's message, we find the following paragraph, which comprises the whole amount of the information which the Executive had to impart to Congress on this department of the government. To us, it is suggestive of some reflections which do not appear to have struck the mind of his Excellency:

"The report of the Post Master General to which you are referred in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditures for the year ending June 30th, 1854, including \$133,433 of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to \$8,710,907. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to \$6,955,588, exhibiting an expenditure over income of \$1,755,321—a diminution of deficiency as compared with last year of \$361,756. The increase of the revenue of the Department for the year ending June 30th, 1854, over the preceding year, was \$979,309.

"No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23d, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of paying its expenses, as was designed at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by \$495,474."

The President does not, in terms, recommend a modification of the post office laws, taking a retrograde step to high letter postage; but his language, when read with the emphasis which the sense obviously requires, has a strong leaning that way.

Now, we deny the truth of the assertion that the Post Office Department "Instead of paying its expenses, as was designed at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws, must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the General treasury." We deny the truth of the statement, because we perceive that he aims at the law reducing the rates of letter postage, and not at the regulations which make the post office department the bearer of burdens—as well as dispatches—for all the other departments of the government. We affirm that the post office department does pay, not only all its own legitimate expenses, but contributes largely to the general revenue besides. On what principle of right or equity is it required that the post office department shall be taxed with all the transportation of mail matter, for all the other departments of government? Why was that department established? Was it for the purpose of producing a revenue to the government? No one will pretend that this was the object. The principles on which our institutions are based, do not allow the General government, which is an agent of the people, to engage in a business to make money out of the people. The representatives of the several states, in forming the constitution, ceded to the General government the power to establish this department, and to arrange, regulate and manage the whole postal system of the country, because in no other way could uniformity be secured, or confusion and confusion be prevented. If the states had retained their supervisory power, each over its own postal system, there would have been as many postal regulations as there were states for the mails to pass through. The rates of postage would have been as various as the caprices of state legislatures. Each state would have been emulous to take from the corresponding public as much as any other state received, and cheap postage would have been an impracticable idea. Some would have required prepayment, and others would not. Some would have charged for every piece of paper, whilst others would have charged by weight. Some would have conducted the postal system through government officers and agents; others would have let out the whole to the contractor who would do it on the best terms; and others still would have left it entirely to private enterprise.—There would have been no practicability in mail transportation, without some kind of treaty arrangement, entered into by all the states.—All these difficulties were obviated by ceding the power of making postal arrangements to the general government. And for the sake of obviating these difficulties, and for no other reason, was it done.

It was not contemplated, at the time of this session of power, that the government was to make this agency a source of revenue. Nor was it expected that it should be a tax upon the government. It was calculated that it should be so regulated that it would pay its own expenses, thus taxing those who use it for their own convenience, to the amount of the expense incurred by the government. But who, at that day, ever dreamed that the correspondence of the commercial community, the parental love of fathers and mothers, the filial affections of sons and daughters, the greetings of distant friends, and the words of fondness that pass between lovers, should be taxed with the cost of transporting the hundreds of tons of mail matter for all the departments of the general government? Who, but a mad man, could have anticipated such monstrous injustice?

We feel shame for the executive of the nation when we see him holding out the idea that the franking privilege, extended to all the members of congress, heads of departments, and all the functionaries of government through-

out the whole country is a boon arbitrarily granted to them, at the expense of the current literature, friendship and affections of the country. The President virtually says: Raise the rate of letter postage, because the present rate does not cover the expense of mail transportation for all the departments of the government—because it does not cover the expense of all the correspondence between members of Congress and their families, and home politicians—because it does not cover the postage of all the books and electioneering documents, sent from Washington to every locality in the United States—because it fails to pay the expense of all the thousands of packages of petitions for office, and office seeking letters, sent to members of Congress, from everywhere and by every body—and because it does not pay for all the official correspondence between the government and its foreign agents throughout the world.

Just as reasonably might the war department charge the post office department with the cost of transporting armies and ordnance from state to state and from country to country. The whole postal system, as it is, is a gross imposition upon the corresponding portion of the people, and reflects shame upon those upon whom devolves the duty of conducting it.

## Spiritualism.

## Is Buffalo behind every other place?

It is with mingled emotions of grief, shame and surprise, that we listen, at this day, to emanations from minds in this city, which, in most other matters, manifest an ordinary degree of capability, going to show that they doubt the spiritualism of the otherwise miraculous communications and manifestations which are received and witnessed all around them. We place no stress upon the vulgar and senseless effusions of those paragraphists who come forth every morning from the stews of moral corruption, to take upon themselves the dirty work of those journalists who esteem themselves not quite base enough to blackguard sacred things in the columns of their own papers, but who are still willing to pander to depraved tastes, by hiring it done. Such infamous creatures are only worthy of those who employ them, and of those for whose gratification they are employed. Those citizens of whose want of faith we speak, are of a different class. They are men and women in good moral standing, with intellect enough to lead them to the development of truth, if they dared to allow themselves the privilege of investigating.

In all other places of note, the question whether the phenomena are spiritual or not, seems to have been settled, and citizens have taken their positions accordingly. The orthodox clergy, in all those places, have been forced to the acknowledgment that these wonders are from the spirit world; but they attribute them all to their patron spirit—"The Devil." And, as a matter of course, the flocks whom they teach must adopt their dogma and cry "devil" too.—The class of citizens who worship gods of marble, mahogany, rosewood, damask, silver and gold, with which their princely dwellings are furnished, and who attend at those splendid pagodas where God is mocked every Sunday, with the lip-homage of pompous phrase, and the mummeries of ceremony, performed by the hands of pride personified, can no more condescend to believe that the spirits of their departed relatives manifest their presence by rappings and tipplings, than the Scribes and Pharisees could persuade themselves that a child, born of humble parentage, and in a manger, was sent of God on a mission of mercy, to his human children. These, as a matter of course, do not believe in the spiritualism of this age, nor in that of the age when Christ lived in the flesh. Nor will they allow themselves to investigate either. Indeed, they are sure that their departed relatives would never so bemuse themselves as to come slyly slipping into rooms and making those ticking raps on tables and other resonant articles. If spirits came in chariots of fire, or in the clouds of heaven, announcing themselves by the roar of all Jove's artillery, they might believe them to be those of their departed friends. Not otherwise. Pride, now, is just what it was when the question was asked: "Is not this the carpenter's son?"

Another class is composed of those whose minds are entirely absorbed in the pursuit of wealth; whose souls are dwindled to pygmies by the withering influence of avarice, and who view the transition from this to the next state of existence, as a thing too remote to be thought of yet in many years. One of these replied to the question: "What do you think of a future existence?" "I don't care a snap whether I exist after this life or not." But whilst these classes are making the most of this life in their own way, true spiritualists are not only enjoying a thousand fold more happiness in this life than they do, but are preparing to take an elevated position in the next state of existence, and receiving an upward momentum which it will take many ages to acquire, if neglected here. In all places which we hear from, besides Buffalo, the last named class is getting to be numerous and influential, embracing the best minds and the most kindly hearts.

Here, the clergy have not advanced far enough in the philosophy to lay it all to the devil, as their brethren of the black gown do, in other cities and localities. They are far behind the intelligence of the age. They will just be entering into the faith of devil agency, as their more advanced brethren are stepping out of it into atheism, to which all those are bound who ultimately reject the spiritual philosophy. Atheism and annihilation, or spiritualism and eternal life, are the alternatives of faith, between which all must make choice.—

There can be no third position for any one to take, as the remnant of the eternal-damnation doctrine, is so fast running off of the reel of time, that the end of it will be reached in a few more revolutions.

There are yet a few stultified minds, here and elsewhere, who cry "humbug," delusion," "cheat," "trick." They are as harmless and worthless as they are ignorant and base.

## A Spiritual Lecture.

There seems to be a difficulty which elevated spirits have to encounter in controlling the hands of writing media. Although the medium may be strictly moral, there may be a lack of spiritual elevation which renders the disparity of conditions too great, between the communicating spirit and the medium, to admit of such contact as is necessary for direct communication. Hence, in most cases, a spirit medium between the incarnate one and the communicating spirit, is indispensable. There are, as yet, very few media of sufficient spiritual development for spirits from the wisdom circle to communicate through, without an interpreter, or an amanuensis, out of the flesh. And the less the medium is spiritually developed, the less developed must the spirit be who acts as spirit medium. The elevated spirit communicates to the spirit medium in the spirit language, and the latter translates and passes it through the incarnate medium, as it understands it, and according to its knowledge of the human language. The same difficulty occurs when the communicating spirit has to employ one of a much lower degree of development to communicate by raps. This will account for the fact that lectures given by the spirits of men known to have been highly gifted when in the flesh, seem to fall far short, in purity of diction, harmony of construction, and force of thought, of their efforts whilst in the flesh.

The following purports to come from the spirit of EDGAR C. DAXTON, first through a spirit medium, and from that, through Miss Brooks by her hand. Let it be also understood that communicating spirits, out of the flesh, frequently take the same liberty with great names that many do in the flesh. Politicians frequently append the names of THOMAS JEFFERSON, PATRICK HENRY, and other notables who long since passed from the stage on which they acted such conspicuous parts. But writers who do this, do not intend to impose upon their readers by such fictitious signatures. They only intend to keep back their own less popular names, and to indicate that the sentiments which they express, are in accordance with those entertained by those whose names they use. Spirits out of the flesh, do not consider themselves any more bound to give their own true names than spirits in the flesh do. Nor can falsehood or deception be imputed to the former with any more propriety than it can to the latter.

It may well be that this lecture really came from the source from which it purports to come; but whether it did or not, its merit is none the greater or the less:

"When Earth was formed, it was so crude that it was only productive of the lowest order of animal life. From the chaotic mass as primarily conglomerated, sprang the lowest species of the animal kingdom. As years rolled on, the Earth continued increasing in refinement, until vegetables, flowers and trees were produced. Then through different processes of chlorotic rocks began their formation; and as earth advanced in development, various species of the genus homo were capable of receiving the gross electricity that pervaded the atmosphere; and as ages still passed, earth became more sublimated, and those beings that then existed, progressed in refinement, until intellect was exhibited. As the wheel of time revolved, it refined the condition of the atmosphere, until it was capable of sustaining beings of that degree of elevation which is only attainable by Man. Thus gradually was Man created; and as earth advanced in development, the higher and holier became the elevation of Man. The science of geological formation, was the first study of man. What was the origin of the rocky mass continually springing up before them? Why were decomposed objects petrified? and why will heat form rocks? This was the science for the study of man, at that age. Then came the astronomer, and farther back than biblical history relates, or the human mind can imagine, lived Man, as highly developed as our wisest men in these modern times. There was then harmony throughout all earth's great creations. The lamb could roam with the lion, and all the animal kingdom move together in peace. But when the mind-power commenced searching for knowledge, and stretching forth to learn the origin of things, there arose contention. One mind could only study as far as its facilities would permit. Others had the power of ascending higher on the scientific ladder; and as step by step they ascended, their minds were more sublimated, till they became capable of receiving truth. Then, necessarily, arguments originated. Man having sprung from mere animal existence, yet retained animal propensities. These becoming disturbed, overbalanced his intellectual, moral and spiritual development; and here originated hatred, envy and contention between men. Each had a brain acting as a medium, through which the mind could act. Motion, action, intellect were greater in some minds than in others. This mind could know, from the great immutable law of nature, that a God existed—a Supreme Ruler of the universe. Other minds had intellectual power, but the animal development ruled, and they could only appreciate the earthly. Thus disagreements originated, and contention arose therefrom.

At last, human mind became so refined, that, from nature, science and a propensity to search for truth, for the origin of earth and the philosophy of its formation, geologists and astronomers came forward to know why the sun gave light by day, and set at night. Why decomposed objects become petrified. Inquired about stratified and unstratified rocks, and about the coral formations. And when they discovered laws which accounted for these strange developments, and proclaimed them to the world, they were derided, scorned and called idiots. And why? Because the ignorant could not understand the philosophy they advanced; and hence many noble and intellectual men suffered at the martyr's stake. When Galileo advanced his laws to the world—that Earth revolved on an axis, he was martyred for truth's sake; and when other philosophical minds discovered principles and laws unknown to men, and advanced their ideas, they too perished at the martyr's stake. Still Earth existed, advancing in refinement, until many advanced minds combined their efforts, penetrated the ruling principles of nature, proclaimed them to the world, and established the laws thus deduced as the standard of science, for human investigation. Many, then, as now, cried humbug and delusion; but there were others who reflected, studied deeply, and became conscious that there must be a universal governing law of nature, earth and its elements; and the small number increased in strength, until many were convinced that there were principles which must govern the human mind. And even Newton's scientific development of the laws that governed the solar system, was laughed and hoisted at. When Franklin studied the phenomena of electrical combinations and forces, and the philosophy of lightning and thunder, of cloud and vapors, he was hissed at by thousands. Still earth continued to perform its revolutions, until what was then scoffed at now stands before the world the noblest and deepest science of the age. What was then delusion to many, has become a universal belief as well as law. Still, at this day, we find earth moving methodically on, until the mind refuses not to learn of truths important to the world. And thus will earth continue in development, until no man shall stand back and cry humbug. Proof is before you, and the human mind is so far developed at this exciting age, that the infinite can hold converse with the finite. The departed spirit can descend in glory to earth, and teach mortals of yet higher and holier pervading elements of nature, of scientific laws and universal principles, that human power or thought hath not reached. Shouts of praise reach from earth to the spirit land, and soon man will be so developed as to recognize departed spirits in the form, and by the demonstration of truth and affection, know they live and are not dead. But philosophy must meet philosophy, science meet science, man meet man, the thunders and the lightning's flash need the earth, ere this shall be accomplished. The patriot's foe, the religious bigot, all will engage in this fight, and as the combat deepens, the heavens of wisdom shall open and the angels of truth descend to earth and place the crown of love and mercy on wisdom's brow. Knowledge shall knock at every heart till it shall be opened, and truth, truth alone, bind and sustain the human mind. Hark! the cannon's loud roar from foreign shores is felt at the heart of your nation. Liberty sits quietly enthroned in your republic, while other powers and nations envy her her position; and soon they will gird on the helmet of war, and Atlantic's mighty deep shall drink the blood of many noble heroes. Oh! arouse them! sleep no longer! awake from your lethargy! voices from above implore you to beware! Rise—gird on the armor of truth—fight for love and liberty; and as earth yet exists, it shall become a heaven—a paradise where knowledge shall be reflected from the spirit world, and wisdom shine from immortal minds. As drops of water formed the ocean—grains of sand, its shores, particles of dust your land, so shall the human mind penetrate deeper and deeper into the universe, beyond. The intellect is expanding, and contemplates the momentous transition of the spirit from a finite to an infinite existence. Mystery has been a curse to the world; but mind, the great and universal, the everlasting and infinite, shall sweep away this gross covering, and spiritual intelligence shall be opened, and the truth shall be clasped to every heart, with all the avidity of satisfied mind.

## A Sermon on Death.

On Thursday evening last, at the house of Mr. L. Brooks, on Palmer street, but few of the little circle which meets there were present, on account of the storm, the very bad walking and the darkness of the evening. Missing the foot track and blundering over snow banks that were continually forming, I frequently came near complete prostration. After speaking of these encounters and the great difficulty of getting along, I spoke to the spirits and asked them not to disappoint us, seeing we had come so far in the storm to have an interview with them. Whereupon the raps commenced, calling for the alphabet, and a spirit with whom I was familiarly acquainted, when it dwelt in the flesh, thus addressed me:

"My friend, you shall not come so far without our bidding you welcome. We admire your perseverance. May you be ever thus faithful, though snow banks rise in your pathway and many missteps prostrate you to the ground. Pick yourself up, and push ahead.—You shall not be alone, for spirits are with you who can assist you in your progress.

I am your old friend,  
L.—A."

When the name was given, I remembered a song which she used to sing, and asked her if she could see a stanza of it in my mind, and rap it out for me: she replied:

"Stephen, I am engaged just now. There is a spirit here, who will shortly speak to you."

I replied: "We shall be pleased to hear him, and will await his pleasure." We then entered into conversation, which we continued for some fifteen minutes, when raps commenced very loud and distinct, calling for the alphabet. The first word which was given, was "Death!" This we understood, was to be the subject of the discourse, and so it was; for the spirit went on and gave us what I esteem an excellent discourse; the best indeed, that I ever listened to on that solemn subject. The preacher came to the end of a paragraph, and said, "rest a little, I am called away." He was absent for some ten minutes, when he returned and resumed rapping. There was another pause made, to rest, when he was not called away. I used this opportunity to look at him, and see if I could discover who he was. I could only see the upper part of his face, he keeping the lower part concealed, so that I should not recognize him. I asked him if I ever knew him in the flesh; to which he responded in the affirmative, by rising. He again resumed and finished the discourse, to which he appended the signature of STEPHEN R. SMITH.

We shall give this discourse in our next issue; and if there is a man or woman in Buffalo, who frequently sat under the droppings of the Gospel, as it fell from his lips, and who will not recognize the language and the style of that eminently good man, such person must have paid little attention to his matter and manner, whilst those pure streams of reason and truth were flowing from his fountain of wisdom.

## "Evil Spirits."

It will be observed that this term is used in the account of the wonderful manifestations in New York, as related by Mr. FARRINGTON of the *Spiritual Telegraph*. One of the spirits represents himself to be "an evil spirit," and acknowledges a propensity to do mischief. Let it be understood that this term, as used by spirits and spiritualists, has no reference to those fabulous spirits which Milton tells us of, and whom he designates as the "horrid crew" who, with the "infernal serpent," were "hurled headlong flaming from the eternal sky, with hideous ruin and combustion, down to bottomless perdition." It has reference, in all cases, to those spirits who are prone to evil whilst inhabiting the human body—who enter the spirit world with their propensities unchanged, and their sinful courses unrepented of, and who, consequently, are low, undeveloped and unprogressed. These are said to be more capable of producing such physical manifestations as those related by Mr. FARRINGTON, than elevated spirits are, because of their greatly more gross materiality. They are subject, however, to the control of elevated spirits, who take care to prevent them from doing essential mischief.

From two gentlemen who have been to Koons' Spiritual Room, in Lorain county, Ohio, and who are now on their way home, we shall receive thrilling accounts for our next issue. So we learn by a letter which has preceded their arrival. "But," said the bigot who disgusted us, a day or two since, with the drivings of an enslaved mind, "if I should see a table or other inanimate object move without human contact or agency, I would not believe my own eyes." There is no hope for one thus eaten up with bigotry. Let such ones alone—they are joined to their idols.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—I deem it but just to say to the public, through your valuable paper, that I consider the clairvoyant powers of Mr. CARTER, (whose advertisement I see in your paper), in the examination and treatment of diseases, either chronic or acute, second to none in the United States. Having had acquaintance with a number of Clairvoyants who examine and prescribe for diseases, some of whom have obtained celebrity, I do not hesitate to say, that his clearness of perception surpasses them all, in tracing disease to the cause, which should in all cases govern the treatment. He has seldom failed to give entire satisfaction in his examinations and treatment, during three years practice in Western New York. I therefore, cheerfully recommend him to the afflicted, feeling confident that all those who employ him, will not hesitate to endorse my opinion. I would add, that I have been acquainted with Mr. CARTER, during the last eight years, and have always found him worthy of all confidence—a candid and truthful man.

A CITIZEN.

25 We learn, by a letter from a friend, that Mr. COCKING, the medium, who proceeded hence, some two weeks since, on a visit to Koons' Spirit Room, has returned as far as Cincinnati, where he will remain till Monday next, when he will leave for this city. He will probably remain here a week before, returning to New York.

## Conference of Spiritualists.

By appointment of the Executive Committee, the first Conference Meeting, under the Spiritual organization, in this city, will take place at two o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday the 17th instant, in the Lecture Room of the Sons of Temperance in the Kromin Block, Main st. It is contemplated to have a Lecture on that occasion.

I have somewhere read, that of the two orders of fallen spirits—the Angels of Love and the Angels of Knowledge—the first missed the stars they had lost, and wandered back through the darkness one by one into heaven; but the last, lighted on by their own lurid splendors, said, "Wherever we go there is heaven!" And deeper and lower descending, lost their shape and their nature, till, deformed and obscure, the bottomless pit closed around them.—Butter.



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**Synopsis of the President's Message.**

[Received by Telegraph on Monday Evening.]

The President commences with an acknowledgment to Providence for favors bestowed upon the country and our exemption from war. He proposes to leave to foreign powers the adjustment of their own political systems, but denies their right to any interference with our own. Our present attitude and past course, give assurances which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. He thinks that the territorial expansion of our country, which some European powers have regarded with distrust, are necessary results of the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights. He advises the executive and legislative branches of the Government to exercise a careful supervision over our commerce. The policy which he has had in view embraces the future and the present security of that interest. The President re-asserts the doctrine, that "free ships make free goods," except articles contraband of war, and says that a proposition to make this a principle of international law, has been submitted by this Government to those of Europe. Russia has assented thereto—the King of the two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples, his readiness to confer with us—the King of Prussia entirely approves of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him; but proposes also, the renunciation of privateering. The President looks with disfavor on this latter project, inasmuch as those countries having small navies, could not afford to part with the right of privateering, as one of their means of offense or protection. Should, however, the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing as a rule of international law, to exempt private property upon the Ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them on that broad ground. Since the adjournment of Congress, the treaty relative to the coast fisheries and reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, has been ratified. To perfect these international arrangements, the President recommends the cancelling of bonds, and the refunding of duties on fish brought to our market by British subjects after the fishing grounds had been made accessible to our own citizens, and that the free lists of both the United States and the Provinces be rendered more equitable by the refunding of all duties pertaining to the articles on the free list of the treaty. The President recommends a contingent appropriation for extinguishing the possessory right of the Hudson's Bay and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies. He thinks such an arrangement can be made upon just terms; and that it would settle many serious disputes. The Soule affair is dismissed in a few words. The correspondence upon this subject is submitted. The position of affairs with Spain is similar to that at the close of the last session of Congress. When her domestic affairs are more settled, we shall be able to adjust the questions which now exist between the two nations. The President proposes to give notice to Denmark, of an intention to modify or terminate the treaty by which they levy duties on our vessels which pass through their Sound. He congratulates the country upon the success of the Japan Expedition. The frontiers of Mexico are spoken of as in a state of disturbance from depredations. The boundary survey thereof, as indicated in the treaty of the 30th of December last, is organized and will be soon completed. The La Plata has been opened to us by our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay; but we have not met with the same success as to the river Amazon. The President proposes to take special care that the avenue across Central America shall be kept safe and unobstructed, but does not say a word about Cuba and Dominica. After stating the circumstances of the San Juan affair at length, and viewing the place as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, he fully sustains the course taken by Captain Hollins. He will continue to apply this surplus revenue in reducing the public debt. He endorses the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and calls for increased military forces in the Indian territory. The bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army has had very beneficial results. He regrets corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers. He calls for the establishment of four new regiments—two of infantry, and two of mounted men; recommends the establishment of a retired list, and other reorganizations. Recommends the reorganization and gradual increase of the Navy. In view of the recent maritime disasters, he considers it deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, and that the same laws for the punishment of misconduct at sea, might be applied as in cases of accident and loss of life on land. He shows that the increase of the revenue of the Post-office department for the year, ending June 1854, was \$970,399. Calls attention to the subject of the Ocean Mail service. Considers it better to leave all railroad works to private enterprise, without granting land to aid in their construction. Will send in a special message on the subject of Internal Improvement at an

early day. Renews his recommendations in regard to the judicial establishment of the United States, and the affairs of the District of Columbia; and concludes with a patriotic enumeration of the duties and trusts devolved upon us as a Government and as individual citizens.

**To those who can.**

Ladies and gentlemen who can help the poor, and still have plenty for your own comfort, this hard winter weather and the high price of every thing that is eatable, appeal to your sympathies with imperative voice. See how many poor mechanics and laborers are turned out of employment on account of the miserable condition of the finances of the country, occasioned by the villany of bankers and the madness of railroad builders and importers. Not only are they turned out of employment, at the commencement of this threatening winter, but they are also stripped of what they had saved, by the rascality of such bankers as he who lives in that palace on Main st. Without the aid of those who have abundance, many of the poor of this city, who are so constituted that they cannot appeal to the authorities for aid as paupers, must suffer for food—may, starve in this plentiful country. What would not a high-minded American woman suffer, rather than make that last humiliating and degrading appeal? Could such ones die instantly, without criminality, there would be hundreds who would choose that alternative, rather than to bring the over-lavishing reproach upon their children, of resorting to the pauper system for means of sustenance. Go, ye women, fortune has favored with abundance, and seek them out. You have never enjoyed a moment of happiness so exquisitely blissful as that which will be yours when you kindly and delicately administer to the necessities of the virtuous and noble minded poor.

**Movements of the Mormons.**

We learn from the Chicago Tribune that the Mormons of Salt Lake City have determined to form a chain of Mormon stations throughout the western states and territories, at which the pilgrims to the Salt Lake, many of whom are very poor, may stop to recruit, or to pass the winter, and from which they may be helped forward by such aid as they require from the brethren. By this means it is expected that the Mormons will be more readily undertake the great journey through the United States and the far western wilderness. Arrangements have already been made for a Mormon settlement on the Kansas river, in Kansas territory, and stations of this kind are to be formed in a chain from Salt Lake eastward. This movement has a two-fold character. First, it is intended to hasten the day when the territory of Utah will have sufficient population to demand admission into the Union as a state, and if the intentions of the Salt Lake chiefs be carried out, this will not be long hence, for it is stated, and no doubt, truly, that there are one hundred thousand Mormons in Europe, all of whom are willing to emigrate to the Salt Lake. Next it is intended to establish Mormon churches or colonies in all the principal cities of the United States, so as to give the Salt Lake settlers friends who will defend their cause and congregations from which they may derive energy when desired. Mormon preachers have already commenced operations at various cities, and in St. Louis there are stated to be two thousand Mormons. Brigham Young's calculation is, that such colonies scattered over the country must make his cause respected, by politicians at least, if by none else. There can be no doubt that the operations of this Salt Lake directory are conducted with great shrewdness so far as concerns the attainment of political importance and success. They are greatly pleased with the squatter sovereignty principle of the Nebraska bill, and calculate to come into the Union under it. This is the idea held forth by the *Deseret News*, which, of course, speaks the sentiments of Young and his associates. The last train which arrived at our western frontier from Salt Lake brought the intelligence that a fresh batch of missionaries had been appointed to go forth to the United States and Europe, and stir up the church, that emigrants might pour into Utah more rapidly, and so enable it to become a sovereign state. The troubles experienced with the government officers has made this desire quite urgent.

**[Special Dispatch by the House Line.]**  
**Wreck of the Schooner General Cass—Fire in Akron.**

CONFRONT, Dec. 8.—The schooner Gen. Lewis Cass, with a cargo of corn from Toledo, was discovered off this port yesterday morning in a crippled and helpless condition, and about noon in endeavoring to make the harbor, went ashore about 50 rods below the light house, and about the same distance from the beach. The gale was at its height, and after the vessel struck on the bar, every swell of the waves swept across her bow, and the spray covered every portion of the deck.

The ice was making fast, the officers and crew were completely drenched, and their clothing coated with ice. Their condition was discovered from shore, but there was but little hope of rescuing the sufferers from the wreck. The pier and shore were lined with people, who were watching the vessel, expecting every moment to see the crew washed off and find a grave beneath the angry waves. The government lifeboat was then launched from the end of the pier, and manned by a noble band of men, who perilled their own lives to save those of their fellows on the wreck.

The first attempt to reach the wreck failed, the lifeboat went ashore and was dragged upon the beach, and again to the end of the pier, every man cold and wet, and their garments frozen and coated with ice. The boat was launched again, and succeeded. A rope thrown from the vessel was secured, and the boat hauled alongside. The chilled, and almost frantic men were taken off and safely landed about 3 o'clock. Two of them were unable to stand when they reached the shore. A more trying scene was never witnessed.

A patient has just been taken out in France for bleeding sugar from pumpkins. The quantity produced will be at least as great as could be obtained from an equal quantity of beet-root.

**Presidential Coincidences.**

The Boston Transcript, has collated quite a curiosity of literature, founded on certain coincidences noticeable in contemplating the names and lives of the first seven Presidents of the United States:—WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, J. Q. ADAMS, JACKSON. First—Four of the seven were from the same State, (Virginia.) Second—two others bearing the same name, (Adams) were from the same State. Third—The remaining one of the seven, (Jackson) being particularly tenacious of his opinions and ways, came very properly from Tennessee. Fourth—All of them, except one, were sixty-six years of age on retiring from office. Fifth—All those last mentioned served two terms. Sixth—The one who served one term only, had served two terms, would also have been sixty-six years of age on retiring. Seventh—Three of the seven died on the Fourth day of July, and two of them on the same day and year. Eighth—One only of the seven had a son, and that son was one of the seven Presidents. Ninth—Two of them were of the sub-committee of three that drafted the Declaration of Independence, and these two were they that died on the same day and year, and on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just half a century from the day of the Declaration. Tenth—The names of three of the seven end in son, yet neither of these transmitted his name to a son. Eleventh—One difference as respects the older Adams and the younger, (not worth noting on any other occasion) was that the latter sported a Q in his name; but the elder the eve on his back, as an appendage to his head-dress. Twelfth—In respect to the names of all, it may be said, in conclusion, that the initials of two of the seven were the same—and of two others that they were the same—and the initials of still two others were the same. The remaining one who stands alone in this particular—stands alone also in the admiration and love of his countrymen and of the civilized world—WASHINGTON.

**Equestrian Statue of Washington.**

H. K. Brown, the sculptor, has for two years past, been engaged upon, and has nearly completed, a model of the equestrian statue of Washington, commissioned by a few of our public-spirited fellow-citizens. It is to be set up in the space on Union Square, where Broadway and Fourteenth street run together—Siamese-twins like—and it is hoped will prove an auspicious beginning to some practicable system of planting liberally these seeds of popular taste and refinement along our thoroughfares. Mr. Brown has executed his commission with judgment, skill and care. The chieftain is represented in a peculiarly advantageous moment: his head is uncovered, and his right arm is extended, as if addressing a victorious army, or stilling tumultuous applause. The attitude is singularly marked by the grace and dignified repose which were characteristic of the man; and the countenance has a majestic mien, with an expression of serenity. The likeness is very striking, and is authentic, being copied from one of Houdon's busts, now in possession of Mr. Rogers. The height of the statue, from plinth to crown, is fourteen and a half feet; but from the harmony of its proportions one would take it, at the proper distance, to be scarcely above life size. There is manifest in the execution a commendable scorn of petty details, and a careful attention to masses, so that what appears coarse, near by, is a capital merit at a little distance. It is to be raised on a base fourteen and a half feet high, and will present a very commanding appearance. It will be cast in bronze, at the foundry of Mr. Ames, Chicopee, Massachusetts, and will be completed in about a year.

Governor MANNING, of South Carolina, in his recent message to the state legislature, said that there is too much banking there. Two years ago, a number of new banks were started, enlarging the banking capital to \$2,685,475, under the impression that it would make money more abundant, whereas the reverse has happened. Previous to the increase of banking capital, one-third of what then existed was employed beyond the limits of the state, showing that even there was more capital than was necessary; but since the increase, the amount sent out of the state is equal to one-half of all the banking capital of the state. The wants of the great mass of the community are thus neglected, especially as the banks can make more money by employing their capital in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, &c.

Circumstances concurring of the rumor that Senator ARNOLD has been engaged in forming a secret society whose members were bound to go into Kansas, the night before the election (to have been held on the 29th ult.) so as to control the result is confirmed. It is a bold stroke for slavery, and may be successful once. But if successful now, in the election of a delegate to Congress, the "patronage" institution will not be benefited thereby. The great work of deciding the character of the domestic regulations of the state is to be done hereafter.

Professor PHILLIPS, of England, in the course of some remarks lately on lunar mountains, observed that daily experience showed that the more their telescopic power was increased the less circular appeared the lunar craters, and the less smooth the surface of the moon. All was sharp and irritated—a perfect representation of its past history. On the much-mooted question as to there being traces of water on the surface of the moon as now presented to us, the Professor said that at one time he believed that there was no trace of water to be seen, but he confessed that more recent observations, particularly those made with Lord Rosse's telescope, shook his belief in that opinion.

Punch says that the absence of body, in a railroad accident, is better than presence of mind.  
A lady was dreadfully affronted the other day, because a gentleman accosted her as an old acquaintance.

**Wanted to carry the News.**

Among the curious and sad details of the recent battles in the Crimea, we read of an old soldier, who, feeling his end approaching, and wishing to die like a good Christian, sent for a clergyman to administer to him the rites of the church. After having attentively listened to the exhortations of his confessor, and receiving extreme unction, he asked him, with a feeble voice, "Can you tell me, reverend father, if Sevastopol is taken?" The clergyman, astonished at such a question from a dying man, answered, "That as yet there was no positive account of its fall." The sick man continued, "The reason I ask the question is, as I am about to depart for the other world, it would have given me great satisfaction to be able to announce the good news to Marshal St. Arnaud." At these words his head fell back on his pillow, and after half an hour's suffering the poor soldier breathed his last.

While Dr. Samuel Johnson was courting his intended wife, in order to try her, he told her "that he had no property; and moreover, he once had an old uncle that was hanged." To which the lady replied, "That she had no more property than he had; and as to her relatives, although she never had one that was hanged, she had a number that deserved to be."

Narrow Souls.—It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

As John Randolph was walking one day, he met a man, who walked straight on, remarking "that he did not turn out for a rascal." "I do," quickly rejoined Randolph; immediately stopping aside, to let the ruffian pass.

The Secretary of the Treasury says that for \$304,689,309 of bank notes in circulation, there is a gold and silver basis, for its redemption, amounting to \$240,000,000. Thus with an excess of \$55,000,000 of specie over the paper currency of the country, there cannot be any good ground for panics or pressure.

The Greek merchants in the different cities of England have made themselves conspicuous in rejoicing over the progress of the Russians, and the leading press have thrown out intimations that they should be expelled from the kingdom as spies.

The Eastern war costs the Allies sixty pounds sterling a minute!

It cost sixty-five thousand pounds sterling to entertain Queen Victoria at Hall, lately during two days.

**Joint Stock Meeting.**

The bill holders and other creditors of the Joint Stock Bank will hold a meeting this evening at Townsend Hall, commencing at the usual hour, to take into consideration the conduct of M. B. SHAWMONT, Esq., the owner of the said bank, who has added insult to injury by pretending to make an assignment of real estate, for the benefit of said bill-holders and other creditors, much of which estate had been previously disposed of, and all, or nearly all, so involved as to be worthless to them.

**Buffalo Weekly Price Current.**

Flour, extra,	per bbl.	\$9.75@10.00
do. to good West'n.	"	9.00@9.50
" per sack,	"	4.60@4.75
Buckwheat flour, per cwt.	"	4.00
Indian meal,	"	1.75
Pork, mess,	"	12.50@13.50
" prime,	"	11.00
Fish, white,	"	2.25
" "	lbf.	7.25
Salt, fine,	"	1.87 1/2
" coarse,	"	2.00
" trout,	"	3.00
" "	lbf.	4.25
Eggs,	per doz.	30
Butter,	per lb.	20
Honey,	"	12 1/2@15
Churns,	"	10@10 1/2
Blackberries, dried,	"	10
Plums,	"	12 1/2
Cherries,	"	12 1/2@15
Currants,	"	6 1/2
Corn,	per bush.	1.00@1.25
Flax seed,	"	8.00
Timothy,	"	37.50@40.00
Oats,	"	40@42
Apples, dried,	"	11.30@12.50
" green,	"	21.00@25.00
Peas,	"	87@100
Onions,	"	75@87
Dressed Chickens per lb.	"	8@9c
" Turkeys "	"	7@9c

**Advertisements.**

**CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN.**  
JERIMAH CARTER, of Lyons, Chautauque Co., N. Y., well known to many of our citizens as an excellent Clairvoyant Physician, has made arrangements to spend a portion of each week in the city of Buffalo, during the coming winter, and has taken rooms at 59 Tivoli st., between Delaware and Franklin, where he will be found on Thursday the 23d inst., ready to attend to all calls of the afflicted. 317

**GLISAN, BUTLER & FRISBEE,**  
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC PAPER DEALERS,  
199 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.

**A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PRINTER'S**  
Cards, Colored Papers, Blank Books, and Fancy Stationery of all kinds, always on hand. 117

**COMPTON, GIBSON & CO.,**  
209 MAIN STREET, having made extensive arrangements to execute every description of

**Lithographing and Engraving.**  
by extending their rooms, employing the best artists and printers, and extensive machinery, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they are prepared to do all work such as maps, steamboat and hotel cards, portraits, show cards, &c., in any style, as cheap and as done in eastern cities.

Particular attention paid to Bank and Railroad work, Diplomas, Notes, Drafts, Bill Heads, &c., &c.  
Also, Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards engraved and printed in the very best style. A large assortment of wedding stationery, card envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

Office and Rooms, 309 Main street, in Sage & Sons new building, Buffalo. 117

**LOT FOR SALE.**

The lot on the N. E. corner of Fort and Main and Vermont sts., is offered for sale at \$750 per foot. Dimensions 50 by 148 1/2 feet. For terms enquire at this office. 917

**S DUDLEY & SONS,**  
31 MAIN STREET.

THE Subscribers have on hand a general assortment of **BAIRD'S PATENT CUTLERY**, &c., many articles of which are expressly designed for STEAMBOATS, HOTELS and PRIVATE FAMILIES. We invite the attention of those purchasing.

**PLANNED TABLE WARE.**  
To examine our stock, consisting of Coffee and Tea Trays, Steak and Fish heaters, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, &c., &c., which we are constantly manufacturing in the most elegant style; and in beauty of finish unsurpassed by any other establishment in the United States.

We also have on hand an extra quality of **LEATHER HOSE**, of our own manufacture; also, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, FORCE PUMPS, &c. We are, likewise, the SOLE agents in this city of H. R. WORTHINGTON'S Patent.

**STEAM SAFETY PUMP AND FIRE ENGINE.**  
We manufacture Railroad Lanterns, Signal Lamps for Steamboats, and a greatly improved COOK STOVE, designed expressly for Steamboats, Propellers, and Hotels. We have a large quantity and assortment of STEAM and WATER GAUGES, and beautifully finished, GONG BELLS, for Steamboats and Hotels, comprise part of our stock.

We are, likewise, prepared to execute any Order for **STEAMBOAT, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK**, with our usual promptness and upon terms that give good satisfaction. S. DUDLEY & SONS, 31 Main street.

**DAILY REPUBLIC JOB PRINTING**

**BOOK BINDING**  
AND STEREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT,  
204 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE All Descriptions of PRINTING, such as Head Bills, Posters, Illustrations and colored matter, Bill Boards, Sanitary, Ornamental, and Stationery and **Rail Road Work**. Done in the shortest notice, and in every variety of style. Letter Heads, Bills of Lading, Post Checks, Check Books, Business Cards, and every variety of work that can be done by any other establishment.

**A LARGE BOOK BINDERY**  
Is connected with the Establishment, which will furnish all kinds of Binding, and all the latest and best styles of Binding and Binding. Our facilities are complete in every department, and we are prepared to do work in as good style and promptly as any establishment in the city. BRISTOL, & WELCH.

**THE BUFFALO DAILY REPUBLIC**  
Published every Evening (Sundays excepted), has a large and increasing circulation, and is one of the best mediums for advertising in the State. Price to subscribers, \$6.00 per year, or weekly at 12 1/2 cts. per copy.

**BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY**  
AND PAPER RULING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to do all kinds of **Plain and Ornamental Book Binding**. Blank Books, Ruled to any pattern desired, and paged in legible type.

**OLD BOOKS RE-BOUND.**  
Magazines, old kinds Music, Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., neatly bound in a variety of styles. C. L. POND, Republic Building, 204 Washington st., Buffalo.

**ERIE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.**  
INCORPORATED APRIL 10TH, 1854—OFFICE CORNER MAIN AND NORTH DIVISION STS., BUFFALO.

TO BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS SEPT. 1st, 1854. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 7 1/2 P. M.

**OFFICERS.**  
WILLIAM A. BIRD, President.  
GIBSON T. WILLIAMS, Vice President.  
STEPHEN V. R. WATSON, 2d Vice Pres't.  
CYRUS P. LEE, Secretary and Treasurer.  
E. C. SPRAGUE, Attorney.

**TRUSTEES.**

Wm. A. Bird, Henry Root, Stephen W. Howell, Richard Bullymore, Michael Danney, Jacob Kreiner, Wm. C. Sherwood, Wm. Wilkeson, Noah P. Sprague, Stephen V. R. Watson, F. Augustus George, James Wadsworth, Noah H. Gardner, Gibson T. Williams, Myron P. Bush, Chandler J. Wells, Wm. Fisk, James C. Harrison, Bradford A. Manchester, John R. Evans.

The objects of this Institution are to afford a secure place where Money may be deposited for safe keeping, drawing interest, and be drawn out at any time, and also to Loan Money in moderate sums to our citizens upon Real Estate at a legal rate of interest. It is hoped that the names of the Officers and Trustees are a sufficient guarantee of the character of the Institution, and the safeguards imposed by its Charter and By-Laws, afford the amplest security to depositors. In addition to these, the Trustees of the Bank have made such arrangements, that in no event can the deposits be assessed for the payment of the expenses of the Bank. It is believed that this Institution offers the following advantages to our citizens, and especially to our workmen: 1st. It receives deposits of any amount, down to ten cents; thus affording an inducement to our poor citizens, and especially to the young, to save their earnings. 2d. It pays six per cent. interest on all sums deposited on one dollar and upwards. 3d. It will be kept open in the evening, for the accommodation of those whose business prevents their attending the Bank at the usual banking hours. As the Trustees have assumed personal responsibility for the purpose of giving perfect security to all who have confidence in them, it will be an institution of benefit, they hope that it will be liberally sustained by their fellow citizens. N. B.—Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned at the office of the Bank, or of any of the Trustees.

CYRUS P. LEE, Sec'y and Treas., Buffalo, N. Y., August 23, 1854. 1-117

**BOTANIC MEDICINE DISPENSARY.**

D. W. WIGGINS, M. D., would respectfully notify the citizens of Buffalo and the public at large, that he has opened a wholesale and retail **BOTANIC MEDICINE DEPOT**. On the corner of Niagara and West Falls streets, in the city of Buffalo, where he will constantly have in full and choice assortment of **BOTANIC MEDICINES**, comprising all the varieties of Roots, Herbs, Powders, Decoctions and Compounds, which are used by Families and Practising Physicians. To wit: we take especial care to have all his Medicines not only genuine, but of the first quality, and all of preparations from the latest formulas. He will make care never to be out of the Old Compounds, such as

**Composition No. 6, or Hot Drops.**  
Spiced Bitters, Mother's Relief, Stomach and Cathartic Pills, Liver Drops, Neutralizing Mixture, Honey Cough Balsam, a superior remedy for Coughs and Colds, Rheumatism, Liniment, and

**CHOLERA SYRUP**, which was extensively used in '49 and '52, with unalloyed success, when taken in the incipient stages of the disease.

The advantage and safety of procuring Medicines at such an establishment, and from a regular Botanic Physician, whose professional knowledge and practical experience include the competency of rendering prompt aid, must be obvious to every one. He hopes by using every endeavor to serve the public satisfactorily, to merit patronage and earn the good will of all who favor him with their custom. N. B. All orders from abroad promptly attended to. 117

**MARBLE WORK.**  
V. R. GIBNEY, CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE.

Monuments, Grave Stones, Table Tops, &c., &c., all done to order, of Clinton, Buffalo, &c. 117

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.**

HAVING ESTABLISHED AGENCIES in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and the Canadian, and in all the Principal Cities of Europe, to buy and sell GOLD DUST, BULLION, GOLD & SILVER Coins, Drafts, Bills of Exchange and Public Stocks, collect and settle bills, notes, or other demands and claims, forwarded by

**EXPRESS, MONEY, BANK BILLS, COIN, MERCHANDISE**

Money, Bank Bills, Coin, Merchandise and all other descriptions of Express Freight, Packages and Parcels. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, issued to Travelers, which are cashed throughout Europe at the best rates of Exchange, and the circular letters of credit and circular notes of the principal London Bankers cashed at the usual rates at the Paris office. Special credits issued to parties purchasing merchandise. Money received on deposit at our principal offices, on the usual terms.

All orders for the purchase of Public Stocks, Bonds, Works of Art, or other articles, promptly attended to. All letters addressed to the care of any of our agencies promptly delivered or forwarded.

For the convenience of emigrants or others, we draw bills for £1 and upwards, upon the Royal Bank of Ireland, National Bank of Scotland, and Union Bank of London. The Company's Expresses, in charge of special Messengers, are regularly dispatched. SEPT-MONTHLY PAY AND FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the Mail Steamship Lines, via Panama, and also by the Nicaragua Steamship Lines, and to and from EUROPE BY THE LIVERPOOL, HAVRE AND BREMEN STEAM SHIP LINES.

The House in Paris is Agent for the New York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, and the Union Line of Havre Packets. At the Paris office is kept a Traveler's Register, and all the principal American newspapers, for their visitors to consult.

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. N. Barney, Johnstone Livingston, James McKay, New York; Wm. G. Fargo, Buffalo; Edwin B. Morgan, Henry Wells, Aurora; W. J. Pardee, San Francisco; C. N. Williams, Buffalo. JAMES MCKAY, Secretary. T. M. JAMES, Treasurer. 117

**BUFFALO & BRANTFORD RAILWAY.**

SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND DETROIT.

Buffalo and Brantford Railway, in connection with the several Lines terminating in Buffalo, and the Great Northern, the

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD**, to Chicago, St. Louis, and the Great West. On and after Monday, the 11th inst., Three Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), leaving the New Depot on Erie street, Buffalo, at 10:30 A. M., 1:45 and 10:40 P. M.

Morning Express leaves Detroit at 9 A. M. Paris at 3 P. M., and arrives in Buffalo at 7:30 P. M. Evening Express leaves Detroit at 5:45 P. M. Paris at 12:30 A. M., arrives at Buffalo at 4:15. Freight train leaves Paris at 9:50 A. M., arrives at Fort Erie at 2 P. M.

N. B.—This route connects with the several Eastern Lines terminating in Buffalo and the Michigan Central to Chicago. Tickets will be procured at the Depot and at 37 Exchange street, Buffalo, and at the Office of the Company's Agents in New York, Albany, Detroit and Chicago.

Baggage checked through. Fare from Buffalo to Detroit, ..... \$ 5 Fare to Chicago, ..... 11 No extra charges. N. B. All tickets valid until Sept. 1st. B. & R. W. Sup'ts Office opposite Erie Depot. Buffalo, August 2d, 1854. 117



**ROSE COMPOUND.**  
Highly perfumed with Rose Geranium. This article is introduced to the attention of the public after its virtues have been thoroughly tried. It is a significant and gratifying fact, that all who have used the

ROSE COMPOUND, have been delighted with its effects. We do not believe a single case has occurred where it has failed when used according to its directions, to restore the premature loss of the hair by falling out; and we give the most positive assurance that it will be found on trial to possess all those requisites for which it is recommended, and has already secured the general confidence of all. As an article of daily use for dressing the hair, it is rapidly taking the place of Hair Oils, Pomatums, &c.

**Because of its Cheapness!**  
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MY DEAR SIR,—In my last letter, I submitted to your decision the question, whether or not the Roman Catholic is a church of Christ, after briefly stating to you how some things bearing on its truthful decision strike me. I design the present letter to have no very remote bearing upon the same question; and would ask you to give it the degree of consideration to which, in candour, you may deem its statements entitled.

In reading the prophecies of the Old Testament, I find that they all speak with the most glowing anticipations of the yet future Kingdom of Messiah. That kingdom was to produce the civil, moral and spiritual renovation of the world. When I turn over to the New Testament, I find that on the birth of Messiah, the angel of the Lord stated to the shepherds that he came to bring them good tidings of great joy which should be to all people. And having announced the birth of the Saviour in the city of David, he was suddenly joined by a multitude of angels, singing, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." The Old Testament and the New,—patriarchs, prophets and apostles, all unite in teaching us that the effect of Christianity upon our world would be to restore it to its primal state, and to re-plant upon the heart of man the lost image of his Creator. Now, how far has Popery fulfilled these predictions, and the reasonable expectations of the faithful, founded on them? In other words, what are the fruits of Popery? Our Saviour tells us that a good tree yields good fruit—a bad tree, bad fruit. And with this test in view, my object in the present letter is to state to you how some things strike me.

What has been the effect of popery upon human liberty? Permit me to use the word "liberty" in its widest sense. As to civil liberty, it has been its unchanging enemy. It has never permitted a spark of liberty to glow for an hour when it could extinguish it. There is not in Europe, at the present hour—perhaps not on earth—a greater civil despot than the Pope. The man that, in Italy, writes a page or makes a speech in favor of liberty, must fly the kingdom, or be dragged to a dungeon. And we are to judge of popery, not by its pliability where it cannot rule, but by the way which it shows its heart where it can do so without let or hindrance. Kings as well as people have groined under its tyranny. Henry IV. of Germany, was made by the pope to stand three days in the open air, with bare head and feet. Frederic II. was made to hold his stirrup. He caused Henry II. of England, to be scourged on the tomb of Thomas à Becket. And the present state of Spain, Austria, Italy, show the effect of popery on civil liberty.

It is equally the foe of mental liberty. The Bible is without any authority, save what your church gives it. And the Bible must teach nothing save what your church allows. And man must believe nothing save what the priest permits. And philosophy must teach nothing save what the church sanctions. You know that for this last offence Galileo was sent to study astronomy in prison. Pure popery, and real liberty, never have breathed, and never can, the same atmosphere. The principle of your church is to allow nothing that bows not to its yoke.

What has been the effect of popery upon human knowledge? When Christianity has a new sun risen upon the world, there was much that might be called education in the Roman Empire. The obvious effect of Christianity was to extend it. After the lapse of some ages, popery by gradual stages crept, serpent like, to the high places of power. How soon afterwards the lights of learning go out; how soon the dark ages commence, and roll on as if they were never to end! And those centuries of darkness form the golden age of your church. And what spirit did it manifest on the revival of learning in England after the sacking of Constantinople, and at the Reformation? Leo X. prohibited every book translated from the Greek and Hebrew. This blow was aimed at the Bible. He forbade the reading of every book published by the Reformers. He communicated all who read an heretical work. The Inquisitors prohibited every book published by sixty-two different printers; and all books printed by any printer who had ever published a book of heresy! Nor has one of these prohibitions been ever recalled. At this hour, the noblest products of human genius are under the ban of your church; and the Index Expurgatorius is in full operation at Rome!

And what has been the effect of all this upon human knowledge? Look into the countries for an answer, where your church rules undisturbed. The nobles and the people, in Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sardinia, Sicily, are sunk into almost the same state of ignorance. Upon the intellectual degradation of Catholic Ireland I have already dwelt. The Book of books which the Lamb died to unveil, your church has re-sealed; it has laid an embargo upon human knowledge; it allows the people to read only what it permits; and it permits only what tends to rivet its chains, and to perpetuate the darkness which is its natural element. When the Reformation occurred, the retrograde movement of the world towards ignorance, and barbarism, and idolatry, had almost been completed. Had it not occurred, a radiance might continue to glid the high places of the earth after the gospel sun had set—a twilight might be protracted for a few ages, in which a few might grope their way to heaven—but each age would have come wrapped in a deeper, and yet deeper gloom, until impenetrable darkness had fallen on the world. Even the degree of knowledge which has obtained in the papal world, it owes to the Reformation.

And what has been the effect of popery upon the happiness of our race? This is a question of wide bearing, yet I can do little more than glance at it. Has it ever laid out its energies for the promotion of human happiness? If so, when and where? Has it not, on the other hand, set itself in opposition to every thing calculated to promote it? Does general intelligence promote it?—Your church has always opposed it. Does the free circulation of the Word of God promote it?—You have opposed this, also. Does the inculcation of pure religion promote it?—You have poisoned, or closed up all its fountains. Does advancing civilization promote it?—Your efforts are untiring to reverse its wheels and to roll us back to the darkness of the dark ages, whose very light was darkness. But what can I say more? For the time would fail me to tell of your monasteries and nunneries—of the wars which popery has excited—of its crusades—of the bitter jealousies it has sown between states—of the oceans of blood it has shed to obtain its objects,—of the Inquisitions it has erected to torture the unbelieving—and of the way and manner in which it has caused those of whom the world was not worthy, to have trial of cruel mockings and scourgings; yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment: how it caused them to be stoned, to be sawn asunder, to be slain with the sword; to wander about in deserts and in mountains, in dens and caves of the earth. O! Sir, the pathway of popery through the world is marked by the blood and bones of its victims. It has gone into the heart feeling that Joshua's commission on entering Canaan was in its pocket; and that all who questioned its authority were Hittites and Amorites. And almost without a figure of speech it can be said, that the nations which it found as the garden of the Lord, it converted into a howling wilderness. I know not that human happiness has ever had a more determined foe than popery.

What is the influence of popery as to the exercise of Christian charity? By charity I mean not alms-giving, nor yet the love of God which the Spirit inspires in the soul, but that grace which induces love to those who differ from us, and to cast a mantle over their defects. The Bible teaches us to do good to all as we find opportunity—to love our enemies—to treat with kindness those who spitefully persecute us. How does your church obey these injunctions of Christ the Lord? Let your inquiries—your auto da fés—your Bartholomew's day—your Irish massacre—your yearly anathemas against heretics—your consigning to perdition all beyond the pale of your church, answer. All non-papists you place beyond the pale of mercy—you refuse their bodies Christian burial, if such your burial can be called—you convert into the bitterest enemies of the man that becomes a Bible Christian, those of his own household—you make the poor Irish servant to feel that his master, and his mistress are the enemies of God, however pious, whose reading of the Bible, and whose prayers to heaven cannot be heard without committing great sin—you enact a ceremonial law, and proclaim that all who submit not to it are speckled with plague spots. And, hence, your priests, wherever located in Protestant communities, instead of going about, as men, to promote the general welfare, move about as spectres, as if afraid of the light of day; here abducting a child from a Sunday school; there burning a Bible; here poisoning the mind of a servant against his master, and there that of a maid against her mistress;—and seeking to place all save his own unlettered followers, like the lepers of Samaria, without the city of God. Does this look like the spirit of Christ?

What is the influence of popery on true religion? To this point I have already spoken. I have told you, sir, how it has corrupted our Rule of Faith, and the sacraments, and the doctrines of the Bible. This is but the theory of the matter—O, how can I speak of its practical effects? The religion of Christ it has converted into a system of idolatry in which God and witches—the Bible, and traditions, canons, decretals—the worship of God and of saints—the meditation of Christ and of Mary—prayer and scourging—pious deeds, penances, and processions, are all of like authority, and like efficacy!

The mind of the poor papist it fills, not with light and love, but with darkness and fear. It closes to him the way to heaven through the blood of Christ, and opens it through the fires of purgatory. Leaving him in doubt as to where he will succeed best, he now prays for pardon to God—now to the Virgin—now to Peter or Paul—now before some old picture almost obliterated by age—believing alike the truths of scripture, and the absurdities of your system, and knowing little of either.

It impresses the poor papist with the idea that religion consists, not in love to God and man, but in external submission to rites and forms. Hence, the Spaniard will go to confession with his dagger under his mantle—and the poor, generous Irishman, will go from the Mass and Missal to the pot-house. And your Inquisitors have gone out from your eucharist to kindle the fires which consumed your heretics and your martyrs, and which illumined their pathway to glory!

But I must stop, lest my emotions swell beyond due bounds.

These, Rev. sir, are some, and but some of the fruits of your system. How do they appear to you when thus brought together? Is the tree which bears these fruits good, or bad? Has popery, in any one particular, in any one country, or in any age, ever produced the results which prophets and apostles have told us the religion of Messiah would produce? If not, are not popery and Christianity, not only different, but antagonist systems?

With great respect, yours,

KIRWAN.

## Spiritual Manifestations in New York.

From the *Spiritual Telegraph* of the 2nd inst., we take the following account of most astonishing manifestations, witnessed and published by Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, one of the proprietors and publishers of the *Telegraph*. All who are intimately acquainted with Mr. Partridge—as we are not—quite in representing him to be a gentleman of exemplary morals and as possessing a mind too well fortified by common sense and reason to be easily thrown off its balance and led astray by deceptive agencies.

It appears that there is a circle of Spiritualists in that city who keep themselves apart from the outside world, for the purpose of preserving that harmony, without which it is impracticable for spirits to perform such physical feats as they are continually witnessing. We learn from other sources, that this circle is composed of persons of both sexes, from the highest walks of life, as regards morals, intellect and refinement.

We omit much preliminary matter of interest on account of the space which it occupies, and proceed directly to the detail of facts, which Mr. P. thus commences and narrates:—

"Before proceeding, we would premise to the reader that we had sent a note to the gentleman at whose residence the meeting was to be held, for a permission to sit at the circle, to which request we received a very polite answer, and shortly afterward another one, complaining of our rudeness to him in sending him so insulting a letter as our second one, which second one, we never, to our mortal knowledge, penned and which fully merited his indignation. Explanations followed, and we were permitted to avail ourselves of his generosity. We shall again recur to this subject in a paragraph presently.

"When we arrived at the place of meeting, we found there assembled several prominent members of public life, together with many others, forming altogether with ourselves about fifteen persons. The circle had been already formed. We were politely given a seat there, and waited patiently for such manifestations as the Spirits felt pleased to make. I was then shown, at my request, the letter which had given so much umbrage to the gentleman at whose table we were seated. It was certainly in our handwriting, and the signature was unexceptionable. We were puzzled to know from whom or whence he had received this objectionable note, and expressed our wish that the Spirits would enlighten us.

"There were at first nothing but knockings given, and presently the younger medium wrote, through the aid of a Spirit: 'As soon as the minds of all are concentrated upon the subject, the manifestations will begin.' Many persons were touched on various parts of their bodies, and consequently there was a considerable noise produced by their remarks thereat. The Spirits then wrote: 'To prevent confusion and unnecessary action—which are opposed to the currents of electricity desirable to be here maintained—when any person or persons are touched, he or she, as the case may be, will be pleased merely to hold up a hand.'

"We then asked who wrote the letter in question bearing our name? The reply was:—

"'You wrote it!'

"'Ah, that won't do,' we answered.

"'But it must do,' was the retort. 'You did write it; and permit us to give you a trifling piece of advice. When you say a thing will not do, you infer—we speak of course of our own affairs—that it's an imposition or a falsehood. Now, as you do not know every thing, you are very much in error to make such a general and insulting statement. Now you do not know whether you wrote that letter or not, therefore, you were very greatly to blame in your rashness!'

"We then inquired if we really did write the letter, and under what circumstances it was done? The reply was:—

"'As you are, you did not write it; but it is very evident that you are not learned in Spirit-lore, or you would know that you are not always as you now are.'

"Then you affirm that I wrote that letter? I said, interrogatively.

"Perhaps I may make too general an assertion when I say, you wrote. It may be understood as you now are.'

"Explain, if you please! we exclaimed.

"When you enter that state of unconsciousness, known to you mortals as sleep, your soul is not always in your body," was the reply.

"Will you tell me when and where I wrote the letter, and under what circumstances?" we asked.

"Yes, you wrote it when your body was asleep, and your soul was absent from it. Understand, that it is not necessary a body should be dead that a soul should be absent from it.

In fact, many dead bodies have souls in them after life has departed from them. You must be made aware of the fact, that *life, soul, and mind are three entirely different things*, each independent of the other. Your soul was absent although your mind and life were in your dormant body. Am I plain?

"Partly!" we assented, and then continued: "Then I did really write that letter?" Upon an affirmative answer being given, we then asked: "When and where was it done, if I am privileged to ask?"

"At the office of the *Telegraph*, 300 Broadway, at five minutes past 1 o'clock, A. M."

"What caused me to write it?"

"Your waking thoughts acting upon your mind—which is always active—during your body's sleep. Have you never in the course of your life done some act which you fancy you have committed at a previous time, or visited some place which you seem to have an indistinct recollection of, though you are certain within yourself that you never have or could have visited it before? But this has all been

explained before to Mr. —. He can explain verbally to you without much loss of time. It is not a thought or dream, but an active exercise, wish, or desire of the mind, which exerts itself during sleeping hours. It proceeds from such causes, and is the realization of such a forthcoming fancy, if I can so express myself. The body sleeps; the mind and soul never, even in slumber."

"I am perfectly satisfied with your explanation," we replied, "and would now like to have a description of this strange and newly-discovered attribute in man."

"Ah, that you cannot be made acquainted with. Did mortals possess cognizance of that power, they would have too much knowledge for their own good and safety. They would know almost all that they could wish to know. Society would not be safe, and would soon crumble at its foundation, and become a heap of shapeless ruin. What is that thing which man desires to know above all others? The secret of life, and its entrance with the soul into the body; a search for the first cause, its composition, and by what subtle and minute degrees, or powers it acts. No, you can never know of that!"

"I am satisfied," we replied; "but there is one thing more which I wish to know: How can the immaterial act on the material? How can life, soul, and mind be separated in the living form?"

"Mind, life, and soul are different things," we will explain, in a few words, your meaning?" we inquired.

"I can not in a few words; Mr. — will read you some of our remarks upon the subject. He has many of them, if your patience can brook it."

"Thank you," we replied. "I did not will it so."

"Do you will your dreams? Can you help them? This is an unavoidable."

"We are still perplexed at not having any recollection of this strange fact!"

"Not at all. The mind is always active. For instance, you may be seated reading a book; persons around and about you are talking aloud. The sounds of course must enter your ear, though your mind does not instantaneously act upon them, it being engaged upon your book. After a time, your mind does act, and then words are brought to your recollection. You have heard them somewhere, you can't tell where; or perhaps you fancy you have dreamed them, or thought of the same subject before. You are perplexed, and can not at all understand it. You relate the circumstance to one of your friends who was present at the time the conversation occurred, and who joined in it. He attempts to explain. No, you had not heard it then, for you have no such recollection. It is perfectly unaccountable to you."

It is above your comprehension, and whatever is above your comprehension, is either wonderful or false. You judge only according to your limited capacity, therefore we would recommend, although it is opposite to the subject at issue, that whenever you, or others, meet with seeming contradictions in holy writ, not to condemn, but to treat them as things for which your comprehensions will not allow you to satisfactorily account."

"This conversation continued for some little time longer with much interest. After this, at the request of some present, the argument was dropped for a time, for the purpose of getting other communications. Several Spirits came up, and spelled out their names through the mediumship of the alphabet and the raps. Then, one gentleman present was told to put his hand under the table, and to hold it there for a little time. When he drew it back, it contained a letter. Now, how this letter got into his hand is a perfect marvel, as the hands of all were resting upon the table."

"This letter was written in a scratchy hand, upon a very smooth and curiously colored paper, and was, furthermore, dated from 'LONDON, CRABEN STREET, STRAND,' to 'MR. —, and his select party of friends.' It was from an evil Spirit, and its purport would be of no great moment to the reader, were we to give it. But there was one thing in it especially worthy of note: It fully described the dress of a gentleman who was present (giving his name also), who had not the slightest idea of being there, until brought by his friend upon the impulse of a moment. The letter was excessively prone to a sharp, bitter sarcasm, very disagreeable to those against whom it was leveled. The following are extracts:

"I tell you that I am an evil Spirit. I wish to deal frankly with you; and I hereby caution you, all, that there is no species of mischief but it shall be practiced by me. I will deceive you in spite of yourselves."

"And again:—

"I am half tempted to disturb this circle by splitting this table into a thousand atoms, and dragging the parties present by the hair of their heads about the room, without regard to age, sex, or party!"

"During this time the tables were agitated violently, and we, and others, were touched upon the knees, hands and feet, in the meanwhile."

"We were then requested to put our hand under the table, and having complied, another letter was placed in it, in the same mysterious manner, all hands being upon the table except the one engaged. The direction of this letter was written in hues of almost every possible degree, the words being joined together by straggling picturesque lines like the branches of a vine, and presenting a beautiful appearance to view. To a mortal it must have been a work of immense and unprofitable labor. Strange to say, it was utterly impossible to tell where it began or where it ended. There were four different shades of blue, nine of scarlet, four of red, four of brown, etc., and all har-

moniously and artistically blended. Its interior was no less wonderful in appearance than its exterior. It was written in myriad colored inks, embracing every hue, shade, and degree, which were scattered over it in miraculous shades and gradations. One letter had as many as seven different hues in it. It was as follows:—

November 12, 1854.

"Creatures of Ye Flesh—Ye are doubtless assembled to view ye marvels of Spiritualism, inasmuch as they may afford you amusement. If any such there be now assembled at this table, it may be proper to undeceive them on certain points connected with this view—our object being not only to amuse, but also to instruct."

"To those present who can not, or rather will not, profit in a moral point of view by our teachings, let them be warned, lest certain iniquities be exposed, the publication of which may, perchance, cover them with shame and confusion!"

"To those who have already witnessed our manifestations, this exhortation is particularly addressed. We caution them, ere yet it be too late, to turn their minds toward the power and wondrous mercy of that GREAT AND ALMIGHTY GOD, whose eye is everywhere, and whose judgment, though slow, is nevertheless sure! Therefore see that ye sin no more."

"We are advertised of those who sin carnally in the flesh, and whose brute natures, unsubdued by the precepts of ye most HOLY COMMANDMENTS, do, nevertheless, follow in ye foul wake of Lechery, deceiving with reckless falsehood ye tender companions of their lives. \* \* \*

We therefore, out of the spirit of humanity, caution such persons, if there be any present, to reflect upon what is here writ, lest further caution arrive too late, and ye wrath of the ALMIGHTY fall upon them ere they list."

"A prevailing notion hath gone forth into ye world, to ye effect that we are Devils, seeking to devour ye souls of those who follow our teachings."

"God hath endowed man with reasoning faculties, whereby he is enabled to distinguish right from wrong, so that if he be not a brute and past redemption, he will, of his own accord, be able to distinguish vice from virtue; and so must he judge of us!"

"We warn mankind against ye influences of evil Spirits. He, man, must judge according to ye advice and counsel he receives from a spiritual circle, and act accordingly. Whereby draw his most special attention toward the Ten Commandments, they being the tenets of good Spirits, and we never depart from them. It therefore behooves you to come with clean and godly minds unto our circles, and with a fervent design to amend the wicked errors of your past lives. \* \* \* Pluck ye, therefore, the moral fruit, and judge us by our teachings."

There are at this circle those who have been tempted by evil Spirits, and have manfully resisted their wiles. If they have not otherwise progressed morally, their sins be upon their own heads and upon those of their children!"

"Our office is to teach the doctrines of morality. It is man's duty to profit by our discourse. \* \* \* We frequently encounter those who, from a desire of worldly gain, and without any belief whatsoever in our teachings, attend spiritual circles for ye purpose of making a profit therefrom. These worldly mortals attend mock-circles, knowing them to be such, and connive at the rascality of the knaves who obtain money from the credulous under false pretences. We caution all present to oppose these vile practices, seeing that they but lead men into the committing of heinous crimes, and the upholding of swindling."

"BEN JOHNSON."

We have given the main points in the letter, the parts in stars being partly personal, and partly a repetition of what had been before written. After having commented upon this extraordinary letter for a short time, another gentleman was requested to place his hand under the table, and another letter was brought forth, but not before a violent struggle had taken place between the recipient and some unseen power that bestowed it. The hands were never stirred from the table during the whole time, and our legs had free play beneath. This letter was signed by the autograph names of nearly all present, ourselves included; but none of us had any knowledge of ever having signed it. It was a short petition. It was very curiously sealed and folded. It was burned by order of the Spirits. This I saw complied with myself. Another gentleman was then requested to put his hand under the table as the others had done. It was the same, or a facsimile of the same letter which had been burned, with the exception of some additional lines, and a portrait, which the other had not. A small piece of paper was then torn, having nothing on it, and thrown under the table. We were presently desired to hold out our hand, and we received the same paper with a name written upon it in pencil. These things were accomplished with the greatest rapidity in succession.

A lady was then told to hold out her hand under the table, which she did, and a letter was delivered into it. She could not, however, bring it forth until she had pulled violently at it, and torn the corner of the envelope in which it was enclosed. It was a letter upon scientific subjects, containing a new and wonderful theory upon the tendency of air and light objects to ascend. It purported to be written by a gentleman present, who, however, denied all knowledge of it. It was, he owned, an exact facsimile of his style and writing, but he denied having penned it to his remembrance."

After this a letter fell upon the table, apparently from the ceiling. It was written in French, and was also from an evil Spirit, and began as follows: It was signed Ralph!

"Mes Chers Amis—Vo vous souhaitez le bon soir! Comment cela va-t-il? Je suis à votre service; et vous pouvez disposer de moi! Vous n'avez, qu'à pouter, j'attends des ordres. Je ne puis rien vous refuser, et je suis charmé de trouver l'occasion de vous rendre service. Ordonnez et vous serez obéi etc."

It was partly translated by a lady present, but in consequence of her not being able to read the cramped spiritual hand in which it was written, the Spirits completed its rendition."

We then stated that we had never witnessed any manifestations as wonderful as these, and only one thing that at all approached them.—We mentioned having seen a key taken from a door, and deposited in a gentleman's pocket as the instance in question. We had scarcely ceased speaking when a gentleman was asked to place his hand under the table, and a key was put immediately into it. Upon examination it proved to be the key of an adjoining room, at the other end of the apartment, which had been locked, but which was now found open, and minus the key. The rapidity with which these things were accomplished was astounding. This fully convinced, as the mention of the key had been entirely impulsive with us.

We were then told to place our hand under the table again, and felt a cold hand plainly placed in it, while the hands of all present were on the table. The table-cloth was forcibly dragged off and drawn to the ground through the space between the tables, and afterward deposited in our hands.

We and other gentlemen were then requested to place our fingers between the crevices of the table, which we did; and we then both felt a cold and clammy hand clutch us, as if it were the mediums and two others.

Our son-in-law then felt a cold and damp hand seize his under the table. Pencils, penknives and pens were at times placed in the hands of those assembled, by invisible agencies. The manifestations now grew very violent.—Tables were thrown about, and a penknife was thrown at and struck a gentleman upon the head with excessive violence, but doing him not the least apparent injury. Our clothes were pulled at, and we distinctly saw—as did likewise several others—a ghastly colored hand arise slowly between the crevices of the table. A lady who was evidently of a very timid disposition, had her silk dress roughly pulled in all directions with such force as almost to pull her from her chair, at which she appeared greatly alarmed; but whenever she moved, the same results followed. Three other gentlemen saw a naked foot of a little girl about 13 years of age, which they described as a perfect model of beauty and symmetry. There was no child whatever in the room. We received a pencil from the hand of a Spirit under the table. Our son-in-law saw a large, dark hand seize upon the forehead lady's dress, and pull it downward. He says it was surrounded by a species of pale red light. We likewise saw a double-bladed penknife clutched in a naked hand beneath the table, and several persons felt sharp punctures in their flesh simultaneously, for they cried out with pain. The tables were then dragged violently across the room, carrying the mediums along with them. In fact, it would be tiresome to ourselves and to the reader, were we to give an account of all we beheld at this most extraordinary circle upon this memorable night. Suffice it to say, that we never saw any thing so wonderful and so entirely satisfactory. We were completely hors du combat. We have asked permission to attend the future meetings of this circle, and should it be accorded to us, we will perhaps be enabled to lay before the public some more of the wonders there enacted. This circle—which is asserted to be the most powerful in the world—is entirely private; nor have its members any interest whatever in convincing the world at large of the truth or falsehood of Spiritualism.—They are satisfied of it, and that is sufficient for them. With such proofs as we have here witnessed, for whom would it not be sufficient?

CHARLES PARTRIDGE.

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