

SPIRITUAL INTERCOURSE. DEVOTED STRATION \mathbf{OF}

"THE AGITATION OF THOUGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM,"

PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS, NO. 300 BROADWAY --- TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE; SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS,

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853.

the Kiantone itself. After having tested these waters and the

in the vicinity of this spring, in company with several Spirit-

ual friends of Cleveland, by and with the advice of Spirits,

WHOLE NO.,7 ;

KIANTONE SPIRITUALIZED MAGNETIC WATERS. CARBOLL, CHAUTAUQUE CO., N. Y. FRIENDS PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN : Your numerous readers have been apprised of the discovery of certain mineral waters (by direction of Spirits) in this vicinity. These springs are situated in the valley of the Kiantone, a stream of considerable size-sufficient to create saw-mill power near one half of the year. Carroll is in the

extreme south of Chautauque Co., about thirty-five miles b plank-road from Dunkirk, and five to six south of the flourishing town of Jamestown, situated at the outlet of Chautauque Lake.

The Kiantone Spiritualized Magnetic Spring is about on and a half miles south of the village, and within twenty-five feet of the Pennsylvania line, and fifty of the Kiantone creek The water rises to the surface, pure and clear, and runs off in a constant stream. This spring, from the earliest history of the country, has been known as the Great Deer Lick. About sixty rods up the Kiantone, and on the opposite sid of the stream, is the spring of the Chases and Brittingham the same water, only obtained by digging under Spirit direc tion. These waters have been carefully analyzed by Dr. Chilton, of New York, for Dr. John F. Gray, and reported to contain the following elements : free sulphuric acid, sal soda sal magnesia, sal iron, sal zinc, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesia, and silica. In the quart of water sent to him he found, with a little organic matter, 14 and 49,100 grains of these elements. This quantity may be varied, according to the clearness or turbidness of the water used. The analysis reveals a singular and important fact, viz., that almost every element found in other medicinal waters is found in these Here is the sulphur of the sulphur springs, the soda of the soda waters, the magnesia of the epsom springs, the iron of the chalybeate springs, the salt of the salt springs. ere i iron for the blood, lime for bones, and silica for surength Here are the chlorine (or muriatic) and sulphuric acids, and here are the alkalis, all homoepathically and elementively dis tributed in a menstruum (water) of which nine tenths of the human form is composed. With these facts before the mind, does any one wonder that enlightened Spirit-wisdom and philanthropy should point to these waters as a means of restoring health to the afflicted But the analysis does not detect any carbonic acid gas, deemed so refreshing in many mineral waters-is it necessary ? Inhaled it is deleterious, and a little reflection upon the chemical pro cess going on in the lungs will show that carbonic acid gas is not only constantly forming in them, but that they are throw ing off an excess which, if in a close room, and reinhaled a number of times, causes suffocation and death. Again I ask is it a necessary element? I think not. But these are not all the properties of these waters-properties which no chemical tests can detect or reveal. I refer to their electric or magnetic properties. There are numerous (impressible) persons who are thrown into the magnetic state by holding a vial of the water in each hand, or by wetting the hands and forehead with it, as in the case of Mrs. Mettler, of Hartford, as will be seen from the following extracts of a letter from Dr. Mettler to the undersigned, dated Hartford, May 12th, 1853. He says :

The Principles of Mature. passed off, and continued so when she left.

"The 17th of April, while on a visit to New York city, I produced the ollowing result on a lady. After bathing her hands and forehead, she from the lake winds of spring and fall, so trying to many coneemed to pass away, as under the influence of magnetism. The impres stitutions. It is too clevated for miasm and bilious diseases ions she received were : 'First,' she said, 'I feel a great weight, then cooling sensation passed over my whole system, then *flash* after *flash* of the most beautiful lights passed before me.' She said she felt most delightful and happy. Other cases I could mention, but have not time. Some would have their hands cramped by holding the powder in them." water; but none for external use can surpass the waters of used."

The foregoing might be deemed sufficient to establish its electric or magnetic properties; but the same effects were manifested in Boston from the powder sent by letter to John M. Spear (as he informs me), both upon himself and others. also forwarded some of the water to a friend in Cincinnati, with the request to place it carefully in the hands of impressible persons, and note the effect. His first trial was with Mrs.

Fuller, the highly-developed medium and clairvoyant physician of that city. After taking the water in her hand, she passed into the superior state, and, as he writes me, "pronounced :

sufficiently level for beauty or tillage. Below the spring and upon calomel. high enlogy upon its medical properties," naming a number of on the east side of the creek is a beautiful grove of beech, diseases in which its use would be highly beneficial. She maple, sycamore, elm, and other forest trees. Upon these in doing so it sets up an action in the system which elaborates

said, "In all diseases dependent upon nervous derangement, lands, and in the vicinity of the Kiantone Spring, the company | a large mass of bilious matter." it would be particularly useful." The effect on several others

design to erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of those n that city was similar, though the greatest caution and se- | who desire health or pleasure. Their aim is not the accumu- | and so does fire burn houses when carelessly used, Hence, crecy were observed as to what it was, or the effect antici- | lation of wealth, but the relief of suffering humanity. The agreeably to his logic, we should discard fire. And we will Spirits have boldly declared "That the Kiantone Spiritualized also admit that it elaborates and carries off a "large mass of When first placed in the hand of Mrs. Williamson, a highly Magnetic Waters must be free to all who visit them or take bilious matter." Very well; and where were the elements them away for their own use. That no charge is to be made of this "large mass of bilious matter" before the calomel was for them when bottled and sent away, except the necessary given? Surely they were in the blood, chiefly in the form of expenses." To this declarement the company say amen, and carbon. And now, will Dr. Richmond say that it is not bet in return proclaim, "Ho! every one that thirsteth, and every ter to physic it out, even with calomel, than to have it remain one that is afflicted by disease, come ye to these waters and and set up a real combustion, attended with all the phenompartake freely, without money and without price, and be ena of fever, which will most probably induce local inflamma-

If he has been so unfortunate as to see such accursed ef-

societies and individuals who have been so unwise as to check Dear Sir-Ever since the discussion between you and Dr. the progress of their own minds, nor even toward those Richmond, I have been prepared to hear strange and utopian who have exerted their talents and influence to check other minds. I would rather give them credit for the good they ideas from him; but I was not prepared to see him turn round arising from them. The waters of the Kiantone fall into the and show such uncompromising hostility to the whole healing have done, regarding as a benefactor every one who has brought forth from the fountain one idea to help to elevate the Connewango, and thence to the Alleghany. In the immediate art. He commences by saying that he "is an extreme skepvicinity of the Kiantone Spring are numerous springs of soft tic in medicine, and regards it as a curse to the race as now standard of minds.

ON COMETS.

I would not be understood as sensorious toward those

different preparations, and after examining the other waters feets of medicine in his own experience, that is no good rea-The general materialistic views of our astronomers, conson why he should make such sweeping denunciations, as sidering the comets to be globes yet in their igneo-plastic there are multitudes of the faculty who can bear very different state, are well known. As a lonely star, ignored or ridiculed we purchased the Kiantone Spiritualized Spring with a tract testimony on the subject. And, for one, I can say most emby the rest of natural philosophers, the great Oken shed his of one hundred and seventy acres of beautiful land lying on phatically, that I almost daily witness the unmistakably good original light on this subject, in his peculiar way. He defined each side of the Kiantone. The flat or bottom lands of the effects of medicine. Had I time, and it would not draw too the comets to be condensed ether, the condensation of which Kiantone, opposite the spring, are some fifty rods in width, much upon your columns, I should like to review his whole was caused by some radiating and centering force. Should, then rising quite abruptly thirty to fifty feet the lands become article; but, for the present, I shall only notice his remarks therefore, this force cease to act, they would disappear by being resolved into the all-pervading fluid from which all matter He says : " Calomel salivates and acts as a cathartic, bu came, i. e., into ether. This latter hypothesis, with all its consequences, I had adopted and adhered to until lately, when the paragraph on the predicted comet of 1856, published in Well, we admit " calomel salivates," when carelessly used, the SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH of July 23, came under my observation. What is a Comet?-I am impressed to say that it is a celestial globe composed of superior spiritual essences resulting from the combined effluvia of all or part of the Solar system in which it moves, and to which it belongs. For instance: Biela's comet moves elliptically around the sun and the orbit of Jupiter; it, therefore, is composed of those spiritual elements that originated from the sun and all planets, with their satellites, between the sun and Jupiter, the latter included, and that by affinity attract each other. The donsity of these spiritual essences is so great that they become visible even to our material eye, just like the aurora borealis (the magnetic efflux of our earth) is visible to our material eye, while the effluxes of the best of our iron magnets are only discernible to the clairvoyant. The comet which is expected in 1856 performs an ellipsis around the sun and most, if not all, the planets belonging to the sun, and is therefore composed of the most spiritual essences of all of them. I am impressed to say, that these comets are inhabited by spirits in a state of perfection proportional to the refinement of the spiritual material of the comet, so that the predicted comet has spiritual inhabitants superior to others. Although we are not able, even with our best telescopes, at present to discern this celestial globe, a proper clairvoyant may see it. Every thing that we perceive produces an action upon our system, from the simple impression upon our senses up to an influence on our physical constitution, on our animal desires, on our intellectual and moral faculties, on our intuition, and on our very spiritual being, in accordance with its quality and affinity. The most distant star, therefore, which our eye beholds has an influence on our being. But there are influences from bodies which our eye does not behold, either for its want of magnifying power, or on account of their invisibility. When the spiritual outpourings of such stars are directed to, or centered on, us, i. c., when their course is toward us, their influence is active upon us, and we obtain from them some elements of their nature which our spiritual organs absorb and assimilate. Now to the point. This approaching comet has already shed some spiritual rays upon our earth, which have prepared. and are still preparing, the inhabitants of earth for the recention of the concentrated rays of this superior celestial body. This will be the seventh time of its appearance since the Christian era began. It will be the second coming of Christ, for then the seed of universal brotherhood will be sown, or the kingdom of Heaven will become established on earth. Until then the soil will be well prepared for its reception, when it will gradually grow and finally bear its fruits-humanity's redemption. Its last appearance in 1556 was crowned by the Reformation, and we are still living in the prophetical Congregation of Philadelphia. In fact, the seventh era will begin with the year 1872, when the influence of this comet will be thoroughly felt, for in reality three hundred and twelve earthly years constitute an era. These are some hints which in my estimation deserve some attention. 0. K.

DR. RICHMOND AND MEDICAL SCIENCE.

life,' and felt the same happy influence after the magnetic influence had and valleys, some of the hills rising from three to six hundred feet. The air is salubrious and the inhabitants proverbially S. B. BRITTAN; healthy. This region is south of the dividing ridge and away

"On the first day of April, Mrs. Mettler psychometrized the powder" (sediment of the water), "by mixing it according to your directions" (one grain of the powder to one of pure, soft water). "After rubbing a little on her hands and forehead, she sat a moment. I asked her if she received any impressions. She immediately spoke, saying, 'It is a most powerful anodyne;' which immediately threw her into the superior condition, after which she gave the following :

"First, she says : "It restores an equilibrium ; acts upon the circulation; is sudorific; good for inflammatory diseases, or a positive state of the system; for kidney and liver affections; would be very excellent in case of exhaustion and debility; would act as a tonic; is good in pulmonary difficulties; in many instances would have a quicting and soothing influence; would be good for irritation of the mucous membrane and throat : for spinal affections; for scrofula; impure state of the blood; and for sores; its action, internal and external, would be quite magnetic and electric; for palsy, applied externally, with manipulations. Its applica tion to the different forms of disease would be varied according to the situ ation and location of the difficulties. Its efficiency would be more fully known and developed by a constant use of it.""

Is there any thing extravagant in the foregoing, when w look at the properties revealed by Dr. Chilton's analysis.

pated. developed medium and clairvoyant physician, of Cleveland, Ohio, it produced violent vibrations, which seemed to be transmitted to all the mediums in the room. (It was at our Sunday-afternoon meeting, when not less than 200 persons were present.) She then passed into the interior state, and, rising up, declared, while the bottle containing the water was held above head, "This is truly for the healing of the nations." The bottle was then passed from one to another, producing the same magnetic manifestation upon the mediums. own use. I might name many other places where the powder or the The village of Carroll is one and a half miles from the Kiwater has been tried and experiments made most carefully antone Spring on the road leading from Jamestown to Warren, (without any knowledge on the part of the medium that such Pennsylvania. A daily stage from Dunkirk (over a plankwaters had been discovered or their effects known), with simlar results.

I have been thus particular, in order to establish the elecric or magnetic properties of these waters for the following the afflicted will find accommodations. They will be taken nothing but a Spirit can be exempt from disease. teasons

1. The functions of life are carried on by forces.

2. These forces are magnetic in their character. 3. Disease is an inharmony, deranging the normal action

of these forces, sometimes greatly accelerating them, at other times greatly diminishing them. This may be true of the whole system, as in fever, or a part, as in local inflammation.

4. Unlike drugs (whose effects are generally highly stimulant to the parts they come in contact with, or depressingly sedative), these develop forces-magnetic forces-so harmonious with the forces of the living system as to aid them in the labor of carrying power and its normal functions.

5. Many years ago, Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, declared 'That all disease must be cured by the powers" (forces) "of the living system." Hence, where disease exists there must be a lack of power (force) to protect the system against it, or to throw it off where it exists. Have we any evidence that drugs taken into the stomach of themselves contain or develop these harmonious magnetic forces, strengthening the powers or forces of the living system, and thus enabling it to overcome disease or morbid actions ? 1 think not.

6th. In these waters we have the evidence of the existence and development of these magnetic powers or forces in an eminent degree, whether taken internally or applied externally, and the result from their indicious administration must be apparent to every candid and unprejudiced mind.

That other agencies (such as the system of hydropathy presents in all its varied forms of application) may be used with benefit, I most sincerely believe. Also magnetism, particularly when through mediums Spirits direct and impart it, as neutralizers of infinitesimal morbid elements, infinitesimal homeopathic anti's, or neutralizers, may be usefully and properly prescribed and administered. But with the neutralization their administration should cease, and the restoration to health left to the powers and forces of the living system. Circumstances may arise when (as in the case of swallow-

ing poisons) a choice of evils may justify the administering of drugs for other than neutralizing purposes; but such cases are only the exceptions to the general law of administration,

Lake, and the fall in its outlet to the Connewango River, that

these springs are about one thousand three hundred feet above

healed." We purchased them by their (the Spirits) direction, tions, and, as a common consequence, the destruction of some and by their direction they are made FREE TO ALL for their vital organ, and ultimately death ? There are many of the Doctor's pathological and physio logical ideas almost as crude as some of his anti-Spiritual

ideas, as advanced in some of his former articles. Hear the Doctor again : "Fever, and, in fact, all disease road) passes through Carroll. In this village there is one pub- is a combustion of the blood first, and then the solids." Well lic-house where visitors can be accommodated. The compa- indeed; how dangerous it is to be made up of flesh and blood ny have also rented a large hotel building, where visitors and Surely the Doctor unwittingly proves one thing, viz., that

Again he says : "The vegetable feeds itself by intuitional to and from the spring daily, where a temporary building, as well as bath-house, have been erected. Here, beneath the intelligence, while man and all animals have a well-governed connection with the food they consume." We will leave this tone (the venerated home of the native tribes of America for as being too transcendental for us.

From what follows, it will be seen that the poor Doctor can have no hopes of immortality nor life beyond the mush pot. "The food, acting through the medium of the nerves, blood, refreshing and purifying bath of the same or of the Kiantone, etc., develops the phenomena of life; for life is manifested by chemical action, and when the requisite supply of food is withdrawn, that action ceases, and with it life goes out." Yours, very respectfully. O. J. PHELPS.

PIKETON, Ohio.

WHAT ARE IDEAS?

Ideas are the piecemeal revealments of the one, great universal truth, and are to the mind what food is to the body They are not constituent parts of the mind, but mere aliment upon which the mind lives and grows. Ideas, like food, must undergo chemical analysis (digestion) before they can be taken up and appropriated. What if the ideas, like the nutritive properties in food, are compounded with more or less crude matter? It is the business of the digestive organs of mind, as well as of body, to select the nutriment, rejecting or ejecting Many others might be named, but time and space the drossy matter as surplusage, as the lawyers would call it. The mind can no more drink in the whole truth at one

draught, than the body can swallow a whole cart-load of potathat persons have not come to visit these springs by Spirit toes at a monthful; and yet it requires more than a cart-load direction; and so far as I can learn (and few have had better of potatoes to fully sustain and mature one human mortal opportunities) there is a general impression of their great body. How preposterous, then, to think of grasping the whole

If human mind, like the Eternal Mind, is ever expanding and never coming to a stopping-place, must it not always have ideas wherewith to be fed ? And must they not be new ideas ? The mind can no more feed to-day on the ideas of yesterday. than the body can re-eat to-day the food it devoured yes-"That this is the most important spot now on your earth." | terday. And although the mortal body may be re-fed with the same kind of food, the mind-being immortal, built upon

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE .- The expounders and promulmay be impressed with the purity of the atmosphere and the (idea). Mind in its infancy may require food considerably gators of theological, medical, and legal knowledge are too diluted; but when it is more matured it may swallow truth in much inclined to withhold from the world the result of their more concentrated forms, and digest it. It must be digested, deliberations and experience. The schools have ever held an A. UNDERHILL. however concentrated. omnipotent sway, and emitted merely a sufficiency of light to But what is the object of this homespun logic, if logic you make their own darkness visible. Error has been nursed as A. U. please to call it ? Simply this. To prove what is already self- a fond infant; it has changed places with truth; it has been evident-what every thinking mind knew some time ago-to an altar, receiving the incense of man's deepest affections-a wit: the utter fallacy of driving down sectarian stakes; that most deplorable reflection. Can it be that the cherished sysis, when the mind has grasped one or two ideas, to set mentai tems are so weak and inefficient as to require defenses, and a There are relapses in the distempers of the soul, as well as snubbing-posts, saying, "Thus far will I go and no farther; compromise of man's very nature, to obtain for them the ren those of the body; thus we often mistake for a cure what is all ideas beyond this are wrong." spect and confidence of society?

Spiritualists and mediums have made pilgrimages to these springs. Among them I will name Dr. J. F. Gray, of New York; Drs. J. P. Greves and Platt, of Milwaukie; Dr. Brookie, of St. Louis; Drs. Gardiner and Barron, of Massachusetts; Dr. A. II. Burrett, of Cleveland, Ohio, and others. Of mediums, I may mention John M. Spear, of Boston, who has made already two visits by Spirit direction-the last time accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Butler; E. P. Fowler, of

New York ; Mrs. Fuller, of Cincinnati ; Mrs. Ryder, of Norwich, New York; Messrs. Fenton, Dunn, Treat, Drs. Beaumont, Mayhew, with several female mediums from Cleveland, Ohio. forbid

shade of the wild native forest trees on the banks of the Kian-

many ages), a few hours may be passed daily, with an occa-

sional draught from the cool magnetic living fountain, or a

By the use of these waters the dyspeptic and enervated

By directions of Spirits many of our most distinguished

stomach and appetite is aroused to action and restored to

with pleasure and benefit.

health.

In short, there has scarcely been a week since January

medicinal powers. It is hoped every friend of humanity will truth at one mouthful ! for themselves carefully investigate and test the powers of these waters, that the truth and facts may be given to the world. Let me conclude with what will seem an extravagant declaration, though several times repeated by the Spirits, through John M. Spear, and other highly developed mediums, The truthfulness of this declaration, and the facts upon which

it is based, time and Spirits may unfold. For the present, the principle of eternal progress-can not be so. Its structure they are not visible to the natural mind, however favorably it or capacity is ever expanding with every mouthful of truth

Again Dr. Mettler says:

and do not invalidate it. "We have ascertained one effect the powder has, and that is its magnetic action. How far it would succeed in affecting those who are not naturally susceptible, I can not say. I have tried it upon a number who are susceptible, and in every case the result was magnetic. And the strongfor them. est proof to me was, that those persons who were affected had not the slightest idea or knowledge of what it was, nor the effect it was to produce. tainous. I have ascertained from the altitude of the Chautauque

"Yesterday there came a lady to be examined-a perfect stranger. tried it on her. The result was that it magnetized her to quite a degree and perfectly closed her eyes. I asked her how she felt. She said, "I never felt such a pleasant, agreeable, and harmonizing influence in all my tide waters. The surface of the country is made up of hills no more than an intermission, or a change of disease.

medicinal properties of these spiritualized magnetic waters. These waters, and the preparations of ointment, plaster, etc., Respectfully, prepared from the sediment, have been in use for several P.S. For the present Dr. J. Mayhew and myself will be months, and the effects have sustained the claims here set up located at Carroll village. CHAUTAUQUE Co., N. Y. These springs are in an elevated region, though not moun-

PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN'S SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.

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S. B. BRITTAN, EDITOR.

"Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853

Persons who send communications intended for the press should, if they de sire to preserve them, invariably retain a copy, so as to preclude the necessity for our returning them in case they are not published. Among the mass of rejected papers they are extremely liable to be lost, and we can not be responsible for the safe keepng of communications which, in our judgment, are of no value.

THE MAINE LAW.

ness of the opposition to meet the question here. It is in- best interests of mankind, deed tacitly admitted that the law, if rendered operative by and exert a highly moralizing influence. Of this there can be no rational doubt in the mind of any intelligent citizen.

and unconstitutional, and that for these reasons alone it should not pass. They appeal to the popular hatred of oppression exists, and to prevent its adoption by other States. While they do-their error is one of the judgment, which time and are deservedly numbered among our most humane and temneed to be convinced of an error to abandon it, and in what which men put to their lips we have to say on this question we shall bear in mind that it is not our province to censure, but to reason.

The objection that the Maine Law is opposed, in its letter and spirit, to the genius of our republican institutions, should be fairly met and thoroughly removed; for it is now the chief stumbling-block in the way of many. We think that those

wrong. To say that he may commit a wrong, if he pleases to do so at his own cost, is a mere solecism, since no man can engage in the business of wrong-doing strictly on his own acof table moving :

count. He must at least have several silent partners whose vital interests are affected by his every transaction.

In seeking to develop the *individual*, we must not attempt to separate him from his social position, or be unmindful of the obligations which are inseparable from his relations to his fellow-men. It is only when the State attempts to impose legal restrictions which are neither demanded by the popular voice nor necessary to protect the lives and posessions of its citizens, that it violates the inalienable rights of man. In such an emergency it is the duty of the individual to resist the arbitrary claims of the government, by all such means as

We have hiherto expressed no decisive opinion respecting do not involve a still greater evil. If, however, it can be the justice or propriety of this law, though we have by no demonstrated that a certain law-for example, the Maine means been indifferent to the discussion which of late has Law--is necessary for the proper protection of property and occupied so much space in the secular journals. It is not life, such a law may be enacted without doing violence to our denied by those who oppose such legal restraints that the republican institutions, or to any principle of human nature law, if strictly administered, would conserve the morals of Indeed, the true principles of democracy are most essentially society, and afford a vast protection to property and life. violated if such necessary restraints be not at once imposed This can not be disputed by any man who has witnessed the and respected. Thus liberty, as rightly defined and undermaddening effects of alcohol, and its power to excite and stim- stood, does not consist in an absence of all restraint, but in ulate the latent passions to ungovernable fury. These effects the legitimate exercise of all our faculties, under the restrainare quite too obvious to be denied, and hence the unwilling- ing power of salutary laws, and with a wise reference to the

This, then, is the question to be decided : Is the passage the force of public sentiment, would inevitably diminish crime of the Maine Law, or some similar legislative enactment, neces sary to secure the property and lives of our citizens? After mature deliberation we are constrained to say, Yes! But a

But those who oppose the law object that it is arbitrary more impressive answer arrests the startled senses and awakens the conscious soul. From almost every scene of vio lence it is emphatically spoken. Look at the thousands of and the love of liberty, which are inborn in the American paupers that fill the alms-houses of city and country. Do heart, to resist the administration of this law, where it already they not offer a significant plea for that law? Ten thousand poverty-stricken wretches, from the helpless infant to the many are prompted by sordid avarice or a perverted appetite gray-headed sire, crawl out from the filthy lanes of this great to urge these objections, there are doubtless many others who city, to repeat the answer. It echoes along the path of the oppose the law on similar grounds, from a sincere conviction incendiary, and the ghastly remains of murdered victims, and an houest purpose. If they err-and we honestly think sacrificed to the unquenchable fires of this horrid Moloch, speak from their gaping wounds to silence our doubts, and to reflection will be likely to correct. Not a few of this class rebuke the heartless avarice which values the privilege of doing wrong more than it pities the woes of humanity. It is perate citizens. On numerous occasions, we have found clearly enough proved, that more than four fifths of all the them to be generous and self-sacrificing men. They only murders are perpetrated at the instigation of those evil spirits

"To steal their brains away."

And shall we longer object that the power is arbitrary which proposes to restore to man the possession of his intellect and the dignity of his manhood. Can we question whether it be the last century." proper to fill the empty stomachs of the hungry, to clothe the naked forms of little children, and to wipe the scalding tears

The Rochester Daily American, by no means a disciple of the Spiritual faith, says, regarding Faraday's absurd theory

> "It is no new thing to us, that human hands can move a table, and i does not require "ingenious" inventions to satisfy us on that point. But the question is, Who moves the table without human aid, and in opposition to human resistance? Who moves tables when no visible being is

within ten or fifteen feet of them ! Professor Faraday says, that there is no power in electricity or magnetism to do such things, under such circumstances as have been witnessed by thousands. If, then, his "ingenious apparatus" answered the purpose of showing the power exerted upon the table when hands were in direct contact with it, it does not solve movements of tables at such distances as to preclude the possibility of their being moved by human or mechanical effort. Scores of such movements have occurred in this city, in the presence of believers and unbelievers." are speaking out. They see that Spiritualism can not be scoffed or laughed down, and with a decent moral courage they cry for more light. Doubtless they begin to feel that

there may be something in it after all.

THE NEW WORK ON SPIRITUALISM, BY JUDGE EDMONDS AND DR. DEXTER.

While this work is going through the press we will make some few extracts from it, showing some of its beauties.

The first volume will contain about three hundred pages of tion by the Judge.

It will be recollected that Governor Everett, at a late cele- their house. The medium visited them unexpectedly, late bration at Plymouth, took occasion to step out of his way to one evening, and people in the region through which the meassail Spiritualism-to speak of "wretched inarticulate rap- dium passed followed, and assembled at the same place. As pings and clatterings, which pot-house clowns would be

ashamed to use in their intercourse with each other," and to knowing ones, who feel that "the ends of the world" are restadd :

"It believes-yes, in the middle of the nineteenth century-it believes that you can have the attraction of gravitation, which holds the universe together, suspended by a showman for a dollar, who will make a table dance round the room by an act of volition (Applause), forgetful of the fact if they would move the table (a large, square table, without that if the law of gravitation were suspended for the twinkling of an eye by any other power than that which ordained its every planet that walks the firmament, yes all the starry suns, centers of the countless systems unseen of mortal even, which fill the unfathomed depths of the heavens would crumble back to chaos. (Applause.)"

of Spiritualists to believe the evidences of their senses, he it?" "No," answered the man under the table. "Now, if speaks as follows :

"I can not persuade myself to resist the temptation of inserting here for the benefit of those who insist upon it, that we ought not to believe the evidence of our own senses, a few extracts from a writer who is considered 'as standing at the head of those metaphysical philosophers who adorned

"'By the laws of all nations, in the most solemn judicial trials wherein men's fortunes and lives are at stake, the sentence passes according to the estimony of eye or ear witnesses of good credit. An upright judge

"Who will live but in history's curse, Be forgotten as fools or remembered as worse."

When speaking of the idea of some, that this whole thing is evil, after giving copious extracts showing as pure and ele vated a morality as ever was disclosed to man, the Judge says :

"And is it indeed evil ! Let the glad shouts which ascend from unnumbered Atheists, converted by its instrumentality into a belief in God, an- by calling Mr. ELEAZER PARMLY, a well-known and esteemed citizen of swer. Let the many minds, floating widely on the troubled sea of contradiction and inconsistency, caused by the conflicting doctrines of a thousand pulpits, as they enter the haven of certainty and rest on its placid waters answer. Let the mourner who has been comforted, the sinner who has been redeemed, the doubter who has been convicted, the erring one who has seen and amended the evil of his ways, answer. Let the prayer of thankfulness and joy which ascends from the thousands and tens of In this way the soberer portion of the press and of thinkers thousands who find happiness and virtue in its teachings, and shadow it forth in their daily walks in an increased love for their fellow-man, answer. Let the countless numbers who find in this new dispensation the consolation and repose which their souls have sought for in vain in the prevailing theology of the age, answer. And, answering, let the doubter pause, ere he malign that which is but performing his neglected work, and redeeming a portion at least of his down-trodden fellows."

LETTER FROM OUR COLLEAGUE.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, MASS., August 29th, 1853. BROTHER BRITTAN :

We arrived here yesterday morning. Our friends are somerevelations from the Spirit-world, and about two hundred pages | what interested to know whether Spirits do communicate or of matter from these gentlemen, and others. The extracts, not; but the former are sufficiently orthodox not to believe which will be found in this connection, are from the Introduc- | much which they see and hear outside of their creed.

One sitting for Spiritual Manifestations has been held in

usual, in such large and promiscuous assemblages, one of those ing on their shoulders, and who believe that the salvation of

all men depends on their faith, also appeared in their very midst. This man commenced interrogating the unseen agency, and finally promised the Spirits that he would believe in them

castors), which moved accordingly. Of course, he knew that some of the persons present moved it, and asked his friend to get under the table with a lighted candle, and see that no ple. He did not know but that some of them might be supposed to cover one touched the table. "Now," says he, "if you will move In a note to a part where the Judge is defending the right the table, I will believe." It moved. "Did any body touch

you will move it this way, I will believe ;" and it moved this

way. "Now, if you will move it that way, I will believe ;" and it moved that way; and so he continued to falsify, banter. and barter with the Spirits. Finally they thrust the table forcibly against him several times, until he was driven into a corner of the room-no one touching it during this time but

the medium, whose finger-ends only rested on it lightly. After this farce was over, the Spirit of my sister's daughter

her presence, and demonstrated her identity in various ways.

All this was as a healing balm to their bleeding hearts. So

abundant and conclusive were the evidences furnished, that

in despite of sworn allegiance to orthodox creeds, her parents

are emboldened to say, "If it was not her Spirit, we don't

know what it could have been." This is as much as the

facts, which he promised to write out and send me; but, fear-

ing he will become absorbed in business, and neglect to do so

I will briefly mention one which occurred in Stoughton, a few

miles' distance from this place. Himself and some twenty

other persons were assembled, and a medium sat by him on

Here I met with a man who related several interesting

keepers of people's religion allow them to say in this region.

WHOLE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

This Convention, which had been looked forward to with a deep interest by all friends of reform unrestricted by bigoted exclusion of class, sex, or color, assembled at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday, at 10 A.M., a very large audience—swelled by accessions throughout the day—being in attendance. Representatives from all sections of the United States, Canada, and England were ready at the temporary organization of the meeting, which was effected, on motion of Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, New York, to the Chair.

Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, was unanimously elected temporary Secretary of the Convention.

The PRESIDENT announced the appointment of the following Commitee, to report the names of individuals for a permanent organization :

Joseph Dugdale, of Pennsylvania; E. L. Snow, of New York; Sydney Pearce, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Pauline W. Davis, of Rhode Island; and Caleb Clark, of Connecticut. The name of C. C. Shoals, Esq., of Wisconsin, was added to the list.

During the absence of the Committee to deliberate, the President introduced Mr. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, who enchained the audience for half an hour with an eloquent and telling speech.

The Committee appointed to designate officers for the meeting, returned at this point of the proceedings, and reported the following :

President-THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, Massachusette.

VICE-PR	ESIDENTS :
JOHN PIERPONT, Massachusetts,	EDWARD WEBB, Delaware,
C. J. H. NICHOLS, Vermont,	RICHARD B. GLAZIER, Michigan,
P. T. BARNUM, Connecticut,	FRANCES D. GAGE, Missouri,
HORACE GREELEY, New York,	S. M. BOOTH, Wisconsin,
ASA FAIRBANKS, Rhode Island,	H. S. TILTON, Mississippi,
LUCBETIA MOTT, Pennsylvania,	O. C. WHEELER, California,
C. M. SEVERANCE, Ohio,	T. GOLDSMITH, Canada,
H. W. Wolcott, New Jersey,	W. H. ASHURST, England,
JOHN O. WATERS, Indiana,	W. G. HUBBARD, Illinois.
Secre	TARIES :
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, New York,	C. M. BURLRIGH, Pennsylvauia,
C. B. LE BARON, New York,	D. H. VAUGHAN. Rhode Island,

MARY JACKSON, England. Rev. Mr. HIGGINSON was received with great applause on permanently assuming the chair. In a brief speech he thanked the Convention for the

honor conferred on him, and set forth the objects contemplated on the occasion

Rev. Miss ANTOINETTE BROWN followed, in one of the most eloquent and effective speeches of the session, which was loudly and repeatedly applauded.

At this point HORACE GREELEY came forward, amid much cheering, and said that, as one of the Convention appointed to revise the resolutions of the Convention, he would now present their Report. They had intended to cover as nearly as possible the whole ground of the Temperance princia little more than that ground; yet he trusted they would commend themselves to the understandings and consciences of men.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the cause of Total Abstinence from All that may Intoxicatewhether considered with regard to the magnitude and virulence of the evils it combats, to the good it has already achieved, to the work it has still to do, or to the power of the selfish interests and depraved appetites which it combats and must vanquishleserves the warmest sympathy and the most active, devoted support of every serant of God, every lover of humanity.

2. Resolved, That it especially behooves the Christian Church, in all its divisions and denominations, as also every other religious organization, to cooperate with all its might in the great work of Temperance Reform, by the diffusion of light and truth with regard to the nature and effects of Alcoholic Liquors, by the enforcement of Total Abstinence as a part of its imperative discipline, and by the restraining of all

who urge this objection have not comprehended the whole ground of the controversy. A genuine democracy as much requires that all shall obey as that all shall govern, and it is of the incendiary ? or, that it is " arbitrary" to seize the assasthe furtherest possible remove from that unbridled license which knows no law, and will submit to no restraint. A morbid propensity to do as one has a mind to, regardless of the common interests of humanity, and at the expense of public tranquillity or private virtue, is altogether foreign and adverse to true republican principles. That freedom which alone is is qualified to be "a law unto himself," and whose life is orworth possessing, is strictly compatible with every wholesome prohibition, and the government which should neglect to recognize and enforce such legal restraints would, in the present state of society, speedily degenerate into that most terrible of all the forms of despotic power-the despotism of unrestrained lust and passion.

Any idea of individual sovereignty which disputes the right of the State to enact such laws as the public safety may really require, is, in our judgment, as false in theory as it would be pernicious in its practical effects. If those who contend for the sovereignty of the individual mean to imply that every man may do precisely as he pleases, the idea is utterly preposterous and totally impracticable. Only the strongest man could fully act on this principle; since in doing his pleasure he would be liable to violate the individual sovereignty of others, by subjecting them to the dominion of his will. The assumption that a man has a natural right to do as he chooses that no man can do wrong at his own cost. Others must inevitably participate in the sacrifices which such actions necessarily involve, and this admonishes us that the law of individual sovereignty coexists with, and is limited by, another law which grows out of the social nature and relations of man. Any pretended respect to one of these laws which results in the utter subversion of the other is not, in any true sense, an observance of either. Both must be duly observed, that one may not restrain the legitimate operation of the other. If it be true that every man has a distinct individuality, it is no less true that every one is related to every other member of the common humanity. Hence it follows that no man can, even by a possibility, do wrong entirely at his own cost.

Our proposition may be illustrated in a clear and forcible manner. Can a man utter falsehood without injuring some time do him no wrong? Impossible! Can he oppress the poor, and add nothing to the sum of human suffering? This can not be. Can a man blaspheme, give full scope to his baser passions, and perpetually disturb the peace of society, and experience all the consequences in himself? Nay; these are all impossible. The refined sensibilities of the devout nature are shocked at profanity; the truly good man must be sad at heart when he surveys the moral ruins which people the empire of passion; and the lover of peace, forced

would be ashamed. The ignorance of the subject which chairs, table, etc., had all moved up around the kettle of bones ; -however secret and apparently disconnected from his social "Here are many thousands of "mediums," many of them children four the knives and forks were in the kettle, and chairs, table, bureau. prompted this wholesale denunciation is the legitimate offrelations, the act in itself may be-must affect the condition or five years old, exhibiting these things daily and nightly in the presence etc., were all poised on two legs toward the kettle, and remained spring of the wisdom which would have us deny the evidence of others. The injury done to his own physical, intellectual, of hundreds of thousands of spectators, many of whom were shrewd, intelso for some time, as if they would say, " Do you see that?" This of our own senses. And the argument used is kindred to that ligent skeptics. Supposing the thing to be a trick, all these mediums, or moral nature, or to all of these, may be inherited by his men, women, and children, must be respectively provided with a set of jug- of the boor who, in the vehemence of his denial that the earth was not the work of human hands, evidently. children after him; and thus generations unborn be ingling apparatus of the most delicate and complicated character, sufficient rolled round, exclaimed, "Why, we should all fall off!" It is " Ann Merrick" always extinguished the candle as soon as volved in the fearful sacrifice. And what if he leaves no o produce results which have all the outward appearance of miracles, melancholy to see intellect that might be made to conduce to she entered the room; often a small cloud, like your hand, offspring to perpetuate his physical weakness, his mental imwhich must nevertheless be so easily managed and understood that a child the advancement of the race, thus pandering to the prejudices would slowly settle over the candle and extinguish it; then it can operate with it, and yet be so carefully and artfully concealed that all becility, or moral deformity-unhappy beings, inoculated with would be removed instantly from the room by unseen hands. of the populace, and equally so to mark the contrast with these thousands of eager, prying eyes can not find it out. All these his love of lawless liberty, and the virus of his everlasting thousands of juggling machines in operation, and controlled often by young | the use of intellect in Galileo in discovering, at the hazard of Shadowy forms of persons, waving hands and arms, have shame-he can not deprive a bad example of its corrupting children, for four or five years, in the presence of hundreds of thousands his life, the true laws of the universe, and thus opening to the often been seen by the whole company present, and often by influence; he has no power to save others from the effects of of spectators, and not one solitary case of detection occurring in all that human mind juster conceptions of the Creator, and the display individuals. These occurrences are strange and almost behis sensual magnetism; nor can he purify the atmosphere ime! We can not believe it. It seems to us as great an absurdity as of wisdom in Franklin in disarming, in defiance of the clamor yond belief or explanation; and I give them because the factsthe wildest theories of those who believe in the Spirits. And if the thing which surrounds a selfish heart and a depraved life. No man. of the ignorant, the lightning of its power. It was Tom Moore. the truths, are what we want, whose theory is upset is no is not a contrivance-a trick of the mediums-what is it ? That's just therefore, has, absolutely, any natural or acquired right to do what we want to know." I believe, who sung of those B. W. RICHMOND. Yours, truly, matter.

from the pale check of the neglected wife? Shall we say it is "unconstitutional" to wrest the burning brand from the hand sin's arm? No: forever so! The objection is equally valid against all laws designed to restrain the inordinate indulgence of the grosser appetites, and to temper the action of the individual will. It should be remembered, that it is not the proper object of law to limit the freedom of the virtuous citizen, who kind

dered in righteousness, but it is designed to restrain the disordered passions and ungovernable appetites of the vicious And such men appear to us to require such restraints, as truly as a fractured bone requires to be kept in place by suitable instruments. But those who become strong in their integrity and firm in the resolution to do right, need the restraints of

the law no more than the man who is sound in every limb re quires the surgeon's splints and bandages. To us it is mani fest that broken limbs and broken morals should be treated in a similar manner. Those, therefore, who have not the strength to stand alone, but are liable to lose their moral equilibrium, must be upheld, and restrained if need be, by the strong arm of the law.

In advocating the necessity for legislative interference, to stay the tide of intemperance, we are not unmindful of the fact, that all such restraints are at best outward and superficial as means of reform. To fully redeem the erring man from in all cases—at his own expense—is a fallacy, for the reason the evils of his present state we must move the powers within, and call into active and vigorous exercise the latent attributes of his Spiritual being, so that he may be able to stand erect and firm in the wilderness of his temptation. External restraints serve to check the more outward displays of lust and passion, but man is only truly reformed when the inward nature is developed into grand, harmonious, and Godlike proportions. The great work will approximate its completion when flesh and sense are subdued and refined, and the spirit is permitted to assert its peaceful dominion over the whole realm of outward life.

TESTIMONY-MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The particularly bigoted opponents of Spiritualism continue their "ground and lofty tumbling" in sometimes laughable, sometimes pitiable, and often despicable attempts to combat one? We apprehend not. Can he steal at his own expense? the "delusion," as they please to call it. Both clergy and No, never. Can he slander his neighbor, and at the same laity have a hand in the up-hill work. The editor of the Hingham (Massachusetts) Journal, alluding to this subject, says:

> "Two sermons have been delivered in this town against Spiritualism, at two different places of public worship, but the people were not enlightened thereby; the speakers heaped upon it their contempt, but not one the groundlings were made to laugh while the judicious word of explanation. Several mediums were present upon both occasions, of high respectability and private worth, but it did them no good, as the

speakers seemed unacquainted with the subject. Enlighten them and us, and you will surely be rewarded."

The editor of the Piedmont Whig, published at Warrenton,

announced her presence. She left the form about two years give a fair hearing to every objection that can be made to the integrity of a witness, and allow it to be possible that it can be corrupted; but no since, at the age of thirteen years and three months. This judge will ever suppose that witnesses may be imposed upon by trusting child was of a gentle and retiring disposition, and any thing to their eyes and ears. And if skeptical counsel should plead against the like noise and confusion, or trifling with Spiritual things, testimony of witnesses, that they had no other evidence for what they de shocked her fine sensibilities. She was very intelligent and clared but the testimony of their eyes and ears, and that we ought not to put so much faith in our own senses as to deprive men of life or fortune lady-like. The great desire of this delicate Spirit to improve this first opportunity to speak words of consolation to her upon their testimony, surely no upright judge would admit a plea of this agonized parents overcame natural diffidence; she announced

"'I believe no counsel, however skeptical, ever dared to offer such ar argument; and if it was offered it would be rejected with disdain. Car any stronger proof be given that it is the universal judgment of mankind that the evidence of sense is the kind of evidence we may securely rest upon in the most momentous concerns of mankind; that it is a kind of evidence against which we ought not to admit any reasoning; and, therefore, that to reason either for or against it is an insult to common sense The whole conduct of mankind in the daily occurrences of life, as well as the solemn procedure of judicatories in the trial of causes, civil and criminal, demonstrates this. I know only of two exceptions that may be offered against this being the universal belief of mankind.

"'The first exception is that of some lunatics, who have been persuaded of things that seem to *contrudict* the clear testimony of their senses. * * * * The other exception that may be made to the principle we have laid down, is that of some philosophers who have maintained that the tes timony of sense is fallacious, and, therefore, ought never to be trusted

one side of the room; this medium was spiritualized and un-Perhaps it might be a sufficient answer to this to say, that there is nothing conscious. While in this condition he was raised up by some so absurd which some philosophers have not maintained. It is one thing invisible power (no person touching him), and was passed to profess a doctrine of this kind, another seriously to believe it and to be governed by it in the conduct of life. It is evident that a man who did horizontally over the heads of several persons, and seated in not believe his senses, could not keep out of harm's way an hour of his a chair on the opposite side of the room. life; yet in all the history of philosophy we never read of any skeptic that It is difficult for people to realize this phase of Spiritual

ever stepped into fire or water because he did not believe his own senses. or that showed, in the conduct of life, less trust in his senses than other men have. This gives us just ground to apprehend that philosophy was never able to conquer that natural belief which men have in their senses and that all their subtile reasonings against this belief were never able to persuade themselves. It appears, therefore, that the clear and distinct testimony of our senses carries irresistible conviction along with it, to every man in his right judgment.'-Reid on the Mind, Vol. i., Essay 2-Perception."

Such are the opinions of a learned philosopher who has long been regarded as standard authority, and who has, in this different places, but no explanation of them has been attemptinstance at least, good old-fashioned common-sense to support him. He is rather too material and Aristotelian for my notions in some respects, but he will be none the less acceptable for that to those who yield to authority the credit they deny to their own senses, and who, in their blind adherence to preconceived opinions, reject that which every sane mind admits. I know nothing more or less important to set off against it than the recent act of a learned Theban at the "Blarney Rock of New England," who denounced at least half a million of ers laugh at it. The occurrences are astounding, especially his fellow-citizens for being rash enough to believe the evidence

as at Marlboro.' We have never got at the most astounding of their own senses. And this amid "applause," as he was facts in that scene-only hinted at in the letter of L. N careful to have it reported, as if this was the first time that Austin, in our "Discussion." I will set down a few facts. There were two Spirits, "Ann Merrick" and "Sally;" the gether. grieved. latter was more uproarious in her demonstrations than Miss

Professing to be a gentleman, he implies against those whose ourposes are, to say the least, as upright as his own-an in-" Ann."

When the bones were put to boiling, the gentleman who tention to deceive. Claiming, as his flatterers do for him, a to dwell amid scenes of perpetual strife, must feel like the tended them left and went about some business some rods off high order of intellect, he charges against great numbers that are this year cast. Hebrew poet when he said, " O that I had wings like a dove, Virginia, who, like the Hingham editor, is not a convert to he heard a terrible uproar, and recognized the raps, loud and they have not intelligence enough to know when they see and Spiritualism, says, in answer to the cry that the manifestations for then would I fly away, and be at rest." distinct, of "Miss Sally." He went to the room; the bureau hear, and the willing vassalage of a delusion of which a child Nor is this all. Every violation of the individual conscience are all a juggle and humbug :

whom it may influence, all who recognize its authority, from any participation in the guilty gains of the Liquor Traffic.

3. Resolved. That the manufacture and sale of Alcoholic Beverages, in view of the moral certainty that they will be used, nine times in ten, to the injury, if not the ruin, of their consumers, is an immoral and destructive business, in which no one who recognizes the obligation of Love to God and Man can henceforth engage without guilt; and we do most earnestly entreat those involved in it to ponder well their tens, and ask themselves this question : "Is the business of a distiller, a brewer, a rumseller, one wherein I ought to be willing to live and content to die?"

4. Resolved, That the State should be everywhere, and to the extent of its ability, a guardian of the weak, a protector of the assailed, an admonisher of the beguiled and tempted, among its citizens or subjects-that it should ever revere and conform to the Divinely prescribed supplication, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil"-and that there is no position toward the Liquor Traffic which it can consistently and worthily maintain but that of declared and uncompromising hostility. 5. Resolved. That the fundamental, undeniable, scientifically demonstrated fact, that Alcohol is a poison, of itself suffices to prove that it ought not to be presented in such forms and combinations as will tend to disguise its character and blind the uninformed to its baleful potency; but should always be sent forth from the drug-store and the chemical laboratory, where slone it should be sold, either pure and undiluted. or in such combinations as do not disguise its deadly properties, and do not tempt a depraved appetite or a reckless desire for novel sensations; for, since Satan is only perilous to the peace and happiness of Eden when disguised, it is a crime to assist him in disguising himself.

6. Resolved, That we impeach the use of fermented or Alcoholic Wine in the solemn celebration of the Eucharist as a profane and impious desccration; since that which poisons and destroys men can be no true symbol of that which purifies, restores, and saves; and we challenge the current assumption that Wine devoid of Alcohol is unattainable, in a country where the grape grows so profusely, and in an age when the resources of chemistry are so abundant as in ours, as founded in the grossest ignorance, the most indolent heedlessness, or the most flagrant dishonesty.

7. Resolved, That while all well-directed efforts to reclaim the virtue, self-respect, usefulness, and happiness, the unfortunate victims of intemperance should receive our ready and ardent cooperation, it is nevertheless a truth not to be concealed, that DRUNKENNESS IS A CRIME-that no father, husband, or son-no mother, wife, or daughter-has any moral right to be a drunkard; and that they who are such are deserving of sympathy only in common with the libertine, harlot, gambler, thief, burglar, robber, and assassin.

8. Resolved. That ample experience has demonstrated, what the prescience of sages and philanthropists long ago affirmed, that all wise effort for the removal of phenomena; but there can be no question that this took place evils should begin at the root and deal with causes rather than effects; and that to substantially as here related. I have it from the gentleman attempt the eradication of intemperance without objecting to the License system, or who witnessed it, and he is a discreet and sober-minded man. opposing the legal protection of the Rum Traffic, would be as shallow and absurd as to attempt the destruction of a living tree by pruning off some of its outermost with no enthusiasm in his nature. It will, perhaps, be recolbranches.

lected that I have witnessed (several other persons being 9. Resolved, That Human Laws should in all things be based upon and conform to the sovereign Law of God, as summed up in those Divine injunctions, "Love God present at the time) a similar case, only that the man was with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself," and " Do unto others as ye would carried some fifty or sixty feet. The particulars of the case that others should do unto you ;" and therefore the licensing of men to sell intoxicating Baverages is irreconcilably at war with any just idea of the nature, functions, and which I witnessed were published in the Tribune a year and ends of Government, as well as with that Higher Law which bids us "Have no fela half ago. Many other cases of this kind have occurred in lowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.".

10. Resolved, That THE MAINE LAW, 80-culled, is superior to all preceding enactments respecting the Liquor Traffic, in that it consistently and explicitly forbids all traffic in Intoxicating Beverages as such ; makes the rumseller's liquor and implements of trade conclusive evidence of a guilty intent to sell, instead of requiring specific proof of a particular, positive act of sale ; confiscates and destroys those implements, like those of the gambler and counterfeiter ; authorizes prompt and efficient searches of suspected premises on oath or information that the Liquor Traffic is probably prosecuted there, and places generally in the hands of temperance men the means of thoroughly breaking up and suppressing the work of death wherever they faithfully and fearlessly do their duty; and we most earnestly entrest our brethren in every State and country to spare no effort to procure the general enactment of this Law, so modified and improved, according to the dictates of experience, as to render it a most efficient terror to evil-doers and a mortal blow to the Liquor Traffic.

11. Resolved. That the cry, "The Maine Law is ineffectual," is raised entirely by hose who never desired, or at least never tried, to have it otherwise; while we have abundant evidence, in the hostility and alarm of our adversaries, as well as in the direct testimony of friends, that the Law does work a gratifying diminution of the Liquor Traffic, even where public sentiment and public officers prove unfaithful to the duty of giving the Law tuil force, and thus stopping the desolating traffic alto-

12. Resoluced, That we do most earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens friendly to the Temperance cause, in voting for law-makers, to subordinate all partizan or other considerations to the securing of Legislatures that will enact, uphold, and from time to time improve, Laws of Prohibition-regarding that as of infinitely greater consequence than any thing else likely to be affected by the manner in which their votes

13. Resolved, That the present exigencies of the Temperance Cause imperatively demand the immediate and rapid multiplication of Temperance Tracts, more elaborate Essays, and Charts illustrating the effects of alcohol on the human system; and we therefore call upon our Publishers, Booksellers, and Periodical Agents, to issue or purchase such tracts, essays, and charts, in infinite variety and limitless abundance. pledging ourselves to promote their circulation by every means within our power. 14. Resolved, That in the prosecution of the Temperance Reform we are determined to know no distinction of creed, caste, or sex-of section, party, or conditionbut to fraternize thoroughly and act cordially with all who who in heart and life, by word and deed, prove themselves worthy and carnest champions of Total Abstinence, 15. Resolved, That we respectfully and affectionately exhort all who receive as truth the sentiments expressed in these Resolves, to live and labor in consistency therewith, and to lose no time in forming or perfecting organizations calculated to insure efficiency to their efforts and triumph to their cause. After reading the above resolutions, Mr. GREELEY said he merely wished to make remarks relative to the ninth resolution, which referred to the position which law and government ought to take with regard to such crimes and causes of evils as the liquor traffic. He frequently heard men say, in this rum-soaked city, that you should not enact the Maine Law, because you can not enforce the Maine Law. Now, he considered that was the strongest reason why they should enact it. Suppose, for instance, they were accustomed to practice infanticide in this city, and they knew that

EPISTLE FROM DR. RICHMOND. We have just received a letter from our old and familiar correspondent.

CHARLES PARTRIDGE.

ed by those who have spoken or written in opposition.

Fraternally, yours,

under date of August 27th. We extract the following : The ghosts go on swimmingly, and seem determined to floor all opposition. Faraday's exposé fell dead. Common think-

PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN'S SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH

that form of crime was very prevalent in the present day of the world, but was that any reason for having no law against infanticide? Not any; but rather a very good reason why such a law should be enacted. [Hear, hear.] There were about 6,000 licensed grog-shops in this city, and probably from 1,000 to 1,500 unlicensed ones. The police, probably, knew better than he did about the real number. How could he go and have any influence with those miserable, unlicensed places, while there remained so many authorized by laws to sell the liquor ! Give them the Maine Law, and they would see what 500 temperance men would be able to do in carrying it out. They would, at least, have all those glaring sign-boards taken down; and they would have the bottles of colored liquors taken from the windows, where they were placed to tempt in the poor victims of intemperance. They would at least drive all the drinking to the back cellars, and, by doing so, many a subject of temptation would be saved from falling.

The President here read several letters from Neal Dow, Senator Chase, Horace Mann, James R. Lowell, and others, expressing a warm sympathy with the Convention. Mrs. Mary Jackson, from England, and R. D. Glazier, of Michigan, occupied the balance of the morning session.

The Chairman gave the following as the list of persons nominated as the Roll Committee, to register the names of all the delegates and others present at the Convention :

J. P. Hutchins, Ct. Edw. Webb, Del. D. S. Whitney, Mass. H. M. Rhodes, N. J. L. N. Fowler, N. Y. C. B. Le Barron, N. Y. W. G. Hubbard, Ill. E. W. Capron, Pa. C. M. Burleigh, Ct. D. C. Bloomer, N. Y. Dr. Wellington, N. Y.

After a song by the "Amphions," the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock.

At the evening session, P. T. Barnum, Lucy Stone, and Horace Greeley made stirring speeches, and the "Amphions" closed the first day of the Convention with their fine "Temperance War Song."

The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday morning, over 2,000 persons being present, which number was greatly increased during the day. The "Amphions" opened the proceedings with a noble temperance hymn, when the resolutions offered the previous day were called up for discussion. Rev. Wm. H. Channing, J. A. Dugdale, of Pennsylvania, Arnold Buffum, of Rhode Island, and several others, spoke to the resolutions, offering some amendments. Mrs. C. P. Nichols, editor of the Vermont, Windham Co., Democrat, also made a general speech, very terse and able, which closed the morning session.

At three o'clock the Convention reassembled to the number of about 2,000. After being called to order by the President, Mr. Victor Haunot, a citizen of Belgium, appeared on the platform, and addressed the Convention. His remarks were based upon the idea of temperance pervading the use of all things required by the human family, whether it be the food and drink consumed, or the means necessary to improve his political and social condition.

Mr. Hannot was followed by Rev. Mr. Ebaugh, of New York, Mr. Sabin, of Pennsylvania, Dr. De Wolfe, of Maine, and C. C. Burleigh, who offered the following resolutions, which were, on motion, to be incorporated with the resolutions previously introduced, and then pending before the Convention :

Resolved. That we urge our fellow-citizens to petition Congress so to modify our Tariff laws as that they shall no longer protect and justify the importation of intoxicating liquors into States which have prohibited, or may hereafter prohibit, the sale and diffusion of such liquors.

Resolred, That a natural, proper, and efficient counteraction to the appetite for de basing indulgence and pernicious excitement is to be found in providing for all legiti mate and healthful sources of pure, innocent, elevating pleasures of social and spirit ual enjoyment; and, therefore, the library and reading-room-the lyceum and music hall-galleries of painting and sculpture-social assembly-rooms and pleasuregrounds-should take the place of the bar-room and rum-cellar.

Resolved. That sound political economy concurs with sound morality in condemning the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks, since their cost to the consumer letter the following interesting account. peode the actual cost of their production in a proportion five times as great as of

SUNDAY DOINGS OF THE TEMPERANCE FOLK.

On Sunday morning, Rev. Antoinette L. Brown delivered an interest ing and eloquent discourse at Metropolitan Hall, from Jeremiah xlii. 4-"O! do not this thing, which I hate."

Sin was introduced as the abominable thing, and the reverend speaker particularized several kinds, which were specially to be avoided. We lack space for even an epitome of the discourse. The audience was large and intelligent. Upon the platform were Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, C. C. Burleigh, G. W. Clark, the Anti-Slavery vocalist, and several clergymen. In the afternoon and evening, Anti-Slavery meetings were held at the Hall, to very large audiences. There was much good speaking, and some

interesting relations of experience. Mrs. Nichols spoke on Sunday at the tent of the City Temperance Alliance; Miss Emily Clark, at the Temperance Hall in Spring Street. also at meeting near Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Long Island.

ADDITIONAL TEMPERANCE ITEMS

The telegraph (electric) reported, a day or two since, that at a discussion of the Maine Law question, in Columbus, Ohio,

"Several thousand people were in attendance, and the Maine Law folks were badly outed. A rote at the close resulted in a majority of three to one against them." The Cincinnati Times, which had a reporter present, says, in correction of this telegraphic story, that-

"At the close of the debate it was proposed to take a vote of the audience upon the Maine Law. Those in favor of the law went to one side of the lot, and the anties to the other. As soon as the two crowds were effectually separated, one cheered Beebe tained all the ladies-as Jewett said: 'See, not one female is on the side of Rum.' Counting the males in each crowd, they were about even. A large portion of the anties were Germans, devoted to their lager beer."

When a cause has all the women in its favor, it can not fail, and we commend the incident at the Columbus debate to the reflection of political a foothold. Perhaps the first gust of wind that comes along economists. It throws light on the future.

THE TEMPERANCE WOMEN OF OHIO will hold a State Convention at Dayton on the 21st of September, the day on which the State Fair opens at that place. The Temperance Women of Hamilton County (Cincinnati) will hold a Mass Convention at Carthage on the 1st.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, of this city, is engaged to deliver seven temperance lectures in Maine, as follows : Bath, Sept. 5th ; Augusta, 6th ; Waterville, 7th ; Bangor, 8th ; Belfast, 9th. He lectured at Biddeford on the 1st, and at Portland on the 2d.

LIKELY TO PINCH .--- The following preamble and resolution were lately discussed by the Temperance Alliance of this city, and laid over until a further meeting :

Whereas, The rum traffic is now supported by those churches of our city that admit to membership persons who are engaged in business as rum-sellers or rum landlords ; and whereas, the present needs of the Temperance Reform require that the temperance oublic should know who are true friends of the cause-

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Alliance be directed to address a circular to all the clergymen of this city, inquiring if their churches exclude from membership all persons concerned in the rum traffic, as dealers or as landlords, and report at our next meeting what churches are free from guilt in this matter, as far as can be ascertained.

SPIRITUAL FACTS IN TENNESSEE.

J. W. Killgove, of Como, Henry Co., Tenn., in forwarding orders and remittances for books and papers, appends to his

MESSAGES FROM THE SPIRITS.

A SPIRIT'S BELIEF.

SPOKEN THROUGH MR.

The subjoined communication reached us through the post, without any explanation further than appears on its face. It purports to have been spoken by a Spirit, and from its abrupt opening and inconsecutiveness. as a whole, we take it that it is only a fragment, or fragments, from a mor extended expression :

Friends! the question is often asked, "What is the Spiritualist's belief?" That question some are able to answer, and some are not, we are sorry to say. Now, every true follower of this new dispensation, as you are pleased to term it, should be understood; or, so far as each one has traveled, they should understand what they pretend to believe. No one should plunge head-foremost into any thing, expecting to comprehend the whole contents thereof, without a careful survey of the external appearances. They should try and understand the basis on which rests this theory which they are about taking hold of or plunging into.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AN EXPLANATION .-- Our Patrons are respectfully informed that the subscription and mail books of the TELEGRAPH are left entirely to the care of our mailing clerk, and consequently the proprietors themselves do not know at what particular time the sub-

office is so managed that when a subscription expires the name no longer appears before the person who writes the wrappers. The reader is requested to accept this as an explanation for any seeming abruptness which may characterize the discontin uance of the paper.

insertion ALL ORDERS FOR BOOKS AND PAPERS-Except from those wholesale dealers with whom we have open accounts-should be accompanied with the cash. When books are to be sent by mail, the remittance should be sufficient to cover the postage, otherwise the purchaser is required to pay double at the place of delivery.

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

AMERICANISM ABROAD .- Numerous demonstrations are being made in his city and other sections of the Union in favor of a testimonial to Comnander Ingraham, of the U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, for his gallant conduct at Smyrna, in compelling an Austrian frigate to give up a Hungarian named Kostza, formerly aid to Kossuth, who had been seized on Turkish soil by the Austrians, notwithstanding that soil was sacred according to treaties, and Kostza had papers showing that he had been in the United States, and declared his intention of becoming an American citizen.

JESUITISM.—A Monsieur Bedini, a Jesuitical legate from the Pope to a South American State, has been tripping it in company with Archbishop Hughes in the Lake region; and much complaint is made that the Gov ernment placed a national vessel at his service on Lake Erie. It is thought o savor of courting the Catholic vote. Father Gavazzi, in a long and corching letter to L'Eco d'Italia, exposes M. Bedini as the foe of free dom in Italy, and as having caused the death of the learned and famou Italian patriot, Ugo Bassi.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION is believed to be so far settled that war will not result from it. According to all showing, the Turk is a kinder protector of Christianity than the Czar. The claim of the Czar to be the pontiff of the Greek Church has aroused the jealous fears of the papacy, which sees a religious rival in Russian pretension. The Greeks, or those coming within the Russo-Turkish dispute, are said to number about 12,000,000, and it is runnored that an attempt will be by-and-by made to revive the Hellenic nation, and throw off both Russian and Turkish pro tectorates.

NEW ORLEANS .- The yellow-fever continues its ravages in New Orleans, about two hundred dying daily. Upward of five thousand persons have died up to the present time. The fever has spread to Mobile, Vicksburg and Natchez. About \$50,000 has been contributed in aid of the New human family—one who was nearer perfection than any that Orleans sufferers, of which our city has given over \$30,000. Charleston Louisville, and other cities, have given nobly. On Wednesday last th ever lived. I believe that he suffered and died on the cross Directors of the Crystal Palace gave their receipts for that day, in aid of the New Orleans fund. On Thursday evening Ole Bull gave a benefit fering, the concentrated evils of that race pouring in upon him concert at Niblo's for the same purpose. M. Jullien, whose grand concerts and pressing him down as under a mighty weight. That he opened at Castle Garden on Monday night, also proposes a benefit for New was our brother; that in his perfection he, of necessity, took | Orleans. Thus goes on the work of humanity.

PROGRESS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS .- In 1818, when the population of England and Wales was 11,642,683, the number of Sunday Schools was 5,463, with 477,225 scholars. In 1851, when the population was 17,927. 000, there were 23,498 schools, with 2,467,468 scholars. In 1818 the number of day schools was 19,230, with 674,883 scholars. In 1851 there were 46,134, with 2,144,277 scholars. Since 1818 the number of day scholars has increased in a four-fold greater ratio than the population, and the number of Sunday scholars nearly eight-fold.

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PAPIER MACHE.---They are making houses of papier mache in England, for exportation to Australia and India. These houses (says an English paper), which contain from four to ten rooms each, can be readily taken down and re-erected within a period of from four to six hours, so that, immediately on landing in his new home, the emigrant may find himself in a comfortable residence. These houses will be less than one third the cost of ordinary brick houses.

UNCLE TOM.-Though Mrs. Stowe's book continues to be dramatized and criticised, the interest in its author, even in Europe, begins to decline. She is no longer a "lioness abroad." All over-excitements are thus likely to react.

HON. JOHN P. HALE, HON. AMOS TUCK, and others, on the 24th ult., at Wolfsboro,' N. H., addressed a convention of several thousand persons of both sexes, in favor of free-soil, free speech, etc.

So far, there have been 142 Democrats, 66 Whigs, and 3 Abolitionists. elected to the next Congress. Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, entitled to twenty-three members, have yet to hold elections.

THE bill repealing the advertisement tax in Great Britain has become a law. It is said that the London Times, by the remission of the tax on the four pages of supplement, without which it is rarely ever published, will gain about £40,000 a year.

MACAULAY, who is about putting the third volume of his "History of England" to press, has, it is said, taken to excessive opium eating.

It is stated that 3,500,000 pounds of India-rubber were imported into the United States the past year.

THE Massachusetts State Temperance Convention will be held in Boston on the 18th of September.

HOME-MADE WINE .- The culture of the grape in Ohio and South Carolina, for the purpose of wine making, has been extensive and highly profitable. The Catawba grape makes an excellent champagne.

THE Bourbon Williams is out with a card, in which he reiterates that he s the "lost dauphin," and that a forthcoming book will soon prove this.

A WOMAN, residing at Brandon, Vt., not yet thirteen years old, has recently become a mother. She was married before she was eleven.

AUSTRALIA and California continue their surprising development of gold, though it is to be doubted if one in ten of gold-hunting adventurers make as much as they could on Ohio or Connecticut farms.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN has made arrangements to spend the coming vinter in Switzerland

A LONDON correspondent of the Tribune calculates that death and emigration have removed 36,159 more persons from Great Britain in the three months ending June 30th, than have been born within the same periodby so much diminishing the population. The previous quarter showed a diminution of 30,000.

than they can comprehend, so that they may know what kind of a foundation they stand on. Now, among the numerous beand the other Jewett. The Maine Law crowd was much the largest, but then it con- lievers of Spiritualism, we find very many that don't really know what they do believe. They believe something, but they don't know what. They have jumped upon a pile of loose brush, and there they stand, tottling about, trying to get will blow them off clear back to where they started from, because they have not cleared away and placed themselves on a sure foundation. Mounted, helter-skelter, just as it happened

1 say a careful survey should be first taken, to go no further

there they halt, not able (many of them) to withstand ever the slightest tempest or storm, if it is any way severe Now those that would step on a sure, steadfast foundation, should move with care. Every step should be distinctly and clearly seen. * * *

Friends, 'tis an old saying, but it will do in this case-"Look before you leap." Know what you do know, or, at least, what you pretend to know, so that you can tell what you believe, and where you stand, and feel that you rest on a rock. We are glad to find you there. Have a foundation, and then you can build without fear of being washed away blown down, by any fierce storms that may come along; for there are heavy storms to brave-there are many tempests to

face. (A pause here.) I believe there is but one God-the Father of all mankind. I believe in Jesus Christ, as a son of God and brother of the

scription of any one of their patrons may terminate. Moreover, the business of the

ADVERTISING .- The Publishers will insert a limited number of advertisements as circumstances will permit, always providing, the subject to which it is proposed to invite public attention is deemed compatible with the spirit and ob ects of the paper. All advertisements must be paid for in advance, at the rate of 12} cents per line, for the first insertion, and 8 cents per line for each subsequent

cacced the actual cost of the product of the product of the second sec	I F RI
tains in the case of useful articles; therefore, if the money spent for alcoholic bever.	11
ages were devoted to the purchase of articles of utility, the present extravagant	
profits of distillers and rum-sellers would be employed in cherishing legitimate	in t
branches of productive industry, which give to the labor bestowed upon them five	first
times as great a proportion of their price as now goes to the labor for producing	spea
alcohol.	voru
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Resolred. That the officers of this meeting, together with its Business Committee, be constituted a Permanent Committee, with power to call future conventions, based on the same principles as this, wherever and whenever they deem it advisable to do so, and to institute any other measures which they may judge best for the advance- large table was raised to the joist, with eight stout men holding to it to ment of the temperance cause.

Miss Emily Clark, Mr. Garrison, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, and others, closed the afternoon session.

The evening session, which ended the Convention, was crowded, not less than 4,000 persons being present.

The President said that he held in his hand a letter from a zealous and eloquent friend of the temperance cause-Rev. E. H. Chapin-which he it is no "humbug," that it is a real, intelligent, unscen power, and thereby would read; it was as follows:

ROCKFORT, MASS., Aug. 30, 1853.

DEAR SIR-Other engagements connected with the cause of temperance will prevent my being present at the "Whole World's Convention," on 1st of September, and I beg leave to send these few lines, that my absence may not be interpreted as indicating a want of sympathy with its great objects; I am sure, with such an opportunity and such men, you will not need me. It would afford me great pleasure could I Respectfully yours. E. H. CHAPIN. be present. To C. B. LE BARON, Sec'ry Con. W. W. T. C.

Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Lucretia Mott, John P. Hale, Col. E. L. Snow, Oliver Johnson, Lucy Stone, and other speakers, filled out the evening with eloquent speeches.

"If I were a voice," was sung by the "Amphions."

The whole of the resolutions were then passed unanimously. A vote of thanks was tendered to the reporters, for the general fidelity of their reports, and the judgment displayed in presenting the prominent

features of the proceedings.

Dr. PARMLY then offered the following :

I move that the thanks of this Whole World's Temperance Convention, so re marktb'e for good order, harmony, and earnest enthusiasm, be offered to our President, Thomas W. Higginson, for the able, dignified, and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, having at every succeeding session highly dissinguished himself for clear views, nice discrimination, and a just and impartial regard for the claims and rights of every individual member, as well as to the great and good cause which has thus called us together. Carried unanimously,

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the "Amphions," for their beautiful songs.

The President then announced the Convention adjourned sine die.

Thus has closed a very interesting convocation, and we only regret that our otherwise crowded space does not permit us to give the various speeches, of which our reporter has copious notes. Take the speaking altogether, and we doubt if the Senate could pronounce better. We must say, however, that we think the women orators fairly bore off the palm, Rev. Antoinette Brown, Miss Stone, and Lucretia Mott are brilliant, consecutive, and powerful speakers, quite equal to the task they have assumed. The speeches were, mainly, apposite to the resolutions adopted. The sessions of the Convention were pleasantly interluded by the singing of the "Amphions," of whose merits we had occession to speak in a former number of the TELEGRAPH. We had hoped that they might have been induced to give a public concert in our city, but they left on Monday last for the green hills of Vermont.

TEMPERANCE VEGETARIAN BANQUET.

a vegetable and fruit banquet, at Metropolitan Hall. Covers were laid for which felt no joyous hope of an immortal life beyond the tomb, is now re-600. There were some 400 spectators in the galleries. Horace Greeley | joicing in a new dispensation. A new world with its God, a new and all and Frances D. Gage presided at the tables. Among the guests were glorious life with its immortal joys and eternal blessedness, have been re-Lucy Stone, Mrs. Nichols, C. C. Burleigh, C. M. Burleigh, Dr. Harriet Hunt, Rev. John Pierpont, Lydia M. Fowler, etc. The "Amphions" opened the programme with the "Song of Grace.

from which we extract :

"Lo! the world is rich in blessings. Thankful all, His praise repeat, Every herb and each tree yielding, Seed and fruit, shall be our meat. Nature's banquet, pure and peaceful, Is a "feast of reason" too;

END BRITTAN While writing, it is due to state something of the cause of Spiritualism this section. About Christmas last, the manifestations commenced, aking mediums were developed, spiritual lights were also seen-one to my own notion. (A pause.) ery remarkable light, nearly the size of a feather pillow, was seen for several different days, in open daylight-it was of a dazzling white. Physical manifestations were sometimes very powerful. On one occasion a

prevent it. In spite of their efforts it *did* rise, and waved to and fro as if trying to escape from them out at the door. But notwithstanding these manifestations, it seems that undeveloped

spirits, or undeveloped mediums, or both, have been engaged in the whole affair with but few valuable exceptions. Consequently but little or no good has been done, unless it was to convince the foggy conservatives that prepare the mind for a more pure and exalted phase of the manifestations.

It is to be regretted that we have no one to lecture on the subject in this section. If we had, there is no doubt that reliable and intelligent mediums would soon be developed that would be a blessing to this community. Will the friends of the cause in those sections where they have obtained a footing, devise ways and means by which destitute places may enjoy the light of day. I wait to see what will be done, and to see what advice you, friend Brittan, have to give on this subject.

vating character, caused by an intense religious excitement. (My infor- | God. mation was derived from a reliable source.) The subject is a young man

of superior powers of mind, who was considered the star of that whole section. Having a religious cast of mind, he followed in the steps of his ancestors, and set about the work of "getting religion." At length he succeeded in getting through, and for a while he rejoiced that he was rid of his burden. But in two or three days after, he fell into doubts, when he set about seeking a brighter manifestation. In this effort he sank into the most gloomy feelings, when his mind gave way, and the last account

says his life is despaired off'! 720 Orthodoxy has no right to complain of Spiritualism as producing insanity, while it is liable itself to a similar charge.

Yours, truly, J. W. K. Friend K .- Send us word what can be done to encourage a lecturer in that region, and we will do any thing in our power toward realizing your wishes.-ED.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PAPER MILL VILLAGE, N. H., August 19, 1853. FRIENDS PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN :

* * * The cause is progressing slowly, but surely, in this place. The opposition is strong against it, for prejudice, superstition, and bigotry, have fastened their bands of steel around the minds of the mass. A partial God and an endless hell are believed in by a majority in this town. But, thanks be to God, this dark and gloomy creed is letting go of the community some. The regenerating beams of love and benevolonce are shining in upon the human mind, and melting those cold and cruel ideas entertained of God and the destiny of the human race.

The good can not be computed which has resulted in this vicinity from the "glad tidings" brought to us by our Spirit friends from those celestial circles of life and love in the Spirit-world. Many a heart that was buffet-The Whole World's Temperance folk, to the number of about 300, had ing the cold surges of infidelity-which saw no God in the world, and vealed to them; and through the gates of the boundery of this life they behold the glorious destiny of the children of God. And some, who had settled down in the belief of an endless separation from friends and all they hold dear in this life, in that life to come, have had their hearts made glad and their fears removed by the glorious truth brought to them by dear ones who are living the life of immortality.

But, as for myself and family, we never could believe in endless wo. We had, however, no clear vision of the future. We thought we should exist somewhere, at some time, but soon we had that faith tried. Our little boy-our only one-was taken from us, and oh, the pangs which rent our bursting hearts when we saw his little eyes close in death upon us! Could we but feel sure that he lived still, and that we should meet him again, that would have soothed our griefs and lulled our souls to rest. But now we can see clearly that he lives. We can feel his presence. We listen to that dear voice in glorious transport, while he describes his blessed state to us. And soon he will guide us to that Spirit Eden of joy, life, and love. Now we can see the mission that dear boy was to perform, and is still performing for us; and now our great desire is that we may so live that our minds may expand in truth, benevolence, and love, that when we THE WOMEN'S STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY held a meeting on Monday | leave this rudimental sphere we may go up to those blessed circles where Yours truly, in the blessed bonds of love. WINSLOW B. PORTER, M.D.

upon himself the then existing evils which were weighing heavily upon the human family. I believe in the Father, Son, by rapping, then rocking, and then writing. After this, one or two and Holy Ghost; but I would interpret that phrase according

for the evils of the then existing human race. He died suf-

Holy Ghost, I would call the influence of love, spreading over the vast domain of God's kingdom, reaching high and low, far and near, encompassing the whole. I would call that by a

little milder name. Influence of a love which is perfect, for God is perfect and his influence is mighty. Therefore this Holy Ghost dissolves and resolves itself into nothing but an influence exerted by the power of love-the same as the influence of any good man is felt in his community where he dwells.

I believe in the communion of mortals with those that are immortal. Those that are clothed in mortality, I do believe, can and do commune with those that are clothed in immortality. I believe there is no hell but that which dwells in the breast of all evil. I believe there is a heaven, and that heaven blends with earth. I believe in the original inspiration of P. S. There is a case of insanity in Murry Co., Tenn., of a very aggra- much of the Bible. I believe portions of it to be the word of * * * * *

> We may carry this subject further at some future time. Be strong in the faith and knowledge of God, as revealed by his angels, from the throne of his love.

And now, may faith, hope, and charity be and abide with us forever. And unto our Father would we render thanksgiving and praise, glory and power, and honor. Amen.

The following came to us in the envelope containing the above :

For all the wearied and oppressed, Where they can every comfort find, To soothe and elevate the mind.

Q.-That land so blest, of which you speak, My wearied Spirit now would seek; Tell me, then, oh ! tell me where, That I for the journey may prepare.

A.-There is a land of rest, I say, Where night is ever turned to day; No sorrow ever enters there : 'Twill not with aught on earth compare.

Q.-But where ! again I ask you, where ! For I its blessings fain would share. I, sure, would leave this land of woe. To such a place as that to go.

A .- But stop, my brother; stop, I say. I, sure, to you would show the way. And help you on your journey, too, If you will faithful prove, and true.

Q.-Believe, I'll faithful be, and true. If I that better land can view ; You say I ever shall be free! That place of rest-oh ! show it me.

A .- Yes, brother, I will point the way ; Be willing yet a while to stay. Till all thy work on earth is done, Till God our Father bids thee come

MEXICO.-The United States Government is concentrating a large military force on the Mexican frontier. The signs of the times are warlike. Santa Anna, the dictator of Mexico, has recruited his armies to the number of 90,000, and seems disposed to try his hand with his old enemies and That august personage, whom some are pleased to call the conquerors. By our treaty with Mexico, at the close of the war, we stipulated to keep our Indians from depredating on Mexican soil. Mexico complains that we have not done so; hence, with some trouble touching the Mesilla Valley, these warlike preparations.

> COMING HARVEST.-The general grain and fruit crops of the Union promise to be good and abundant. Excessive rains have somewhat dam aged cotton in Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. The grasshoppers have done havoc in the grain fields of some of the western counties of this State We have seen it soberly stated that at one point the grasshoppers actually attacked the sheep in the pastures, and destroyed their wool. During the week ending Aug. 27th, over 60,000 baskets of peaches daily reached our city market. Peaches, melons, and plums were seldom, if ever, cheaper better, or more plentiful.

UNIVERSALISM.-The New York State Convention of Universalists has just closed its session at Lockport. Resolutions in favor of the Maine Law were adopted with but two dissenting voices. The condition of the denomination in this State is reported as follows : 16 associations, 213 societies, 172 meeting-houses, 123 preachers-6 new churches built during the past year. Its periodicals consist of one weekly and two monthlies. The General Convention of the denomination meets at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st instant.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.-Mr. Norton Goodwin, a young man about 18 years of age, of Pittsfield, Warren County, Pa., committed suicide, on the 8th instant, by shooting himself in the head. The probable cause of the act was that when he presented himself as a candidate for baptism, objections were made by some one to the rite being administered.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE .--- The late accounts from Europe are of a character to awaken much interest. The circular of Joseph Sturge and Co. states that crops are worse than in any year since 1816; that potatoes will be shorter than since 1846; that the wants of England will equal 15,000,000 quarters of grain, a quantity larger than ever before.

THE 10th of September is the anniversary of Perry's victory, and it is proposed by a number of the citizens of Sandusky to get up a military and civic celebration in honor of the day, to take place on Put-in-Bay Island.

CHLOROFORM AS A MOTIVE POWER .- The French Government has constructed a vessel to be driven by chloroform. Its powers were tested recently at L'Orient, and the experiment, it is said, was considered very satisfactory. An equal power is obtained at an expense of 50 per cent. less than by steam.

M. MARION, in an account of a balloon ascension which he made at Morristown, Pa., last Friday, says : "I was just 35 minutes coming about 16 miles; the locomotive started with me, but I soon left her far in the rear."

WITCHCRAFT .- The following case of witchcraft is copied from the Liverpool Mercury :

"A report that a woman had bewitched two sickly children recently became so generally accredited among women at Middlesboro'-on-Tees, that on Monday evening week a great crowd assembled before the supposed witch's door, and uttered cries of 'Pull her out,' 'burn her,' etc. Ultimately the disturbance became so great, that four police officers were brought from Stockton to assist in quelling it, and six or seven of the mob were lodged in the lock-ups."

WHISKY AND SNAKES .- T. S. Bailey, of Macon, Ga., writes that one of his negro boys has been bitten by that most poisonous reptile, the copper head moccasin-snake. Said he, "I immediately made him drunk with raw whisky, and soaked the wound with hartshorn. He has suffered no of Babylonia. inconvenience, except a bad sore on his leg. It ought to be generally known that no animal poison can stand whisky in a fair fight." MEDICINE .- The celebrated Dr. James Johnson, editor of the London Medical Chirurgical Review, thus unbosoms himself: "I declare as my conscientious opinion, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist, nor drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail." No less than \$20,000 worth of brandy was consumed by the late fire in renewal of the seed. Pearl Street, New York. It belonged to Davis & Henriquez, and was not insured. THE women in mob caps, who destroyed all the liquor in Fairfield, Ohio, this year, down to 22d inst., amount to \$1,662,562, being \$54,802 more on the 15th of July, have been discharged upon examination.

MRS. PHEEE PATTERSON proposes to establish, in New York, a printingoffice where type-setting will be wholly performed by women.

AUSTRIA has addressed a memorandum to all the European Governments, showing that the recent Kostza affair at Symrna is America's first step toward the realization of the Monroe doctrine.

LONDON papers state that an effectual means of preserving writings, charts, bank bills, and pictures, as well from injury by time as from forgery or alteration, has been discovered. The process consists merely of running a coating of gutta-percha solution over the surface of the article.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel chronicles the death, from delirium tremens, of Joshua Soule, Jr., a son of Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Church. He had long been a confirmed drunkard.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES .- A late naval review, comprising but a fraction of England's naval force, in the British Channel, exhibited the frowning muzzles of over 1,200 cannon of the largest caliber. Queen Victoria Prince Albert, and nearly all the nobility and members of Parliament were spectators. England's missionary is the cannon.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A convention of friends of extending the rights and privileges of women, in certain civil and social directions, is to come off in this city the present week.

THE Rev. David Thurston, of Maine, declines the honor which the Faculty of Dartmouth College have recently conferred upon him by making him a D.D. He has scruples respecting the propriety of such distinctions among Christian brethren.

THE total population of Quebec, according to the census of 1852, is 40.275-all of whom, with the exception of 9,118, are included in the Catholic Church.

AT the Fourth of July celebration in Marion County, Illinois, a young lady offered the following toast : " The Young Men of America-Their arms our support-Our arms their reward. Fall in-men, fall in."

THE Cathahoula (La.) Advocate announces as its candidate for the Presidency in 1856, without respect to politics, Col. J. C. Fremont.

A SOUTHERN company, with European capital, propose to cut short the route to China by constructing a railroad direct from Savannah to Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans, and another road from the Gulf to the Pacific. The connections on the Atlantic, the Gulf, and Pacific are to be made with first-class steamers-the time between San Francisco and New York to be reduced to from fifteen to eighteen days.

GRACE GREENWOOD is about to issue and edit a juvenile paper in Philadelphia.

IN Europe 200,000,000 of men are kept in subjection by 2,000,000, and for no other reason than that the 2,000,000 are systematic in their movements, while the 200,000,000 are not.

A CORRESPONDENT OF a New Orleans paper says he has discovered a new fact in animal anatomy; and that is, twin lambs, kids, fawns, etc., have but half a liver, one lobe being wanting.

THE catalogue of the British Museum already fills 1,200 folio volumes. When completed it will form, according to the statement of the London Morning Chronicle, "a neat and portable work of 13,000 volumes." It has thus far cost over £100,000, and will require 40 years to complete it.

A SOCIETY has been formed in England, under the name of the "Assyrian Fund Society," to provide means for continuing Mr. Layard's excavations at Ninevch. Besides the ruins of Assyria, it is intended to explore those

THE Emperor of Russia is said to inherit insanity. If insane, there is 'method in his madness."

WRITTEN THROUGH MRS. -----QUESTION.---I hear you speak of a land above, Where all is peace, where all is love ; Brother, oh ! brother, tell me where-My wearied Spirit would fain be there. ANSWER.—There is a land of peaceful rest



Every healthful sense delighting, Ever changing, ever new."

Rev. P. H. SHAW said grace, after which the company sat down to the feast.

The "Amphions" discoursed the music on the occasion. During and after the dinner, which was rather stale (in the cating line), and indifferently served, owing to lack of waiters, a number of toasts, speeches, and argumentative conversations were in order. The affair passed off pleasantly, but not with the eclat anticipated.

evening, in the Tabernacle, at which its President, Mrs. Mary C. Vaughan, our loved ones dwell. presided. Mrs. D. C. Bloomer, Miss Emily P. Clarke, and Mrs. H. A. Albro were among the speakers.

Q.-But there is happiness, you say, And all is one eternal day. Why should I longer linger here, Oppressed each day with grief and fear !

A.—The sorrows of the earthly sphere Will make your pleasures richer here : For what you now may sow in tears, You'll reap in joy in future years. Oh. then, with patience, travel on, Till you the victory have won; You then this heavenly land shall see,

And spend in it eternity.

A NEW kind of cotton has been brought from among the Pino Indians of New Mexico, by an officer of the Mexican Boundary Commission. Its peculiarity consists in a fine, silky staple, superior in length 1. d strength to all kinds previously known. We learn that the seed has been introduced into Texas, and that the plant will soon be grown there extensively. It has also the great advantage of not degenerating, and not requiring a

THE CANALS .- The tolls that have accrued on the New York canals than to same date last year.

PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN'S SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.

Interesting Miscellany.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SPIRIT-WORLD. TO MRS. W. P., OF ELGIN, ILLINOIS, FROM THE SPIRIT OF HER NEPHEW

E. J. FARNUM, MEDIUM.

While in the blesst and cheerful hours I roam these fields so light and free, Where charms I draw from fancy's bowers, And all is fresh delight to me;

When all I feel or know of joy. Wild fancy spreads before my eyes, And fairies weave enchanting dress To hold me by a glad surprise ;

When o'er th' expanse I trip in glee, And sip delicious sweets that grow, And am from grief and sorrow free, And joy and peace forever flow ;

- When in these hours of liberty, My heart doth pleasure's path pursue, Think in these days I bear for thee No thought-nor of thy heart so true ?
- Of all the friends on earth I know, Dear Aunt, you most my heart entwine ; There is but one to whom I owe For claims of love surpassing thine.

My mother! who in infant days My spirit soothed with kind caress ; Who called my steps from folly's ways And did each budding vice suppress.

She watched and prayed with deep concern To lead my soul in youth to God, To make truth's fire within me burn, And knowledge win for my reward.

But these are ties of nature-though They bind together those akin, Yet these affections link fond hearts, Then nourish them-'twill lessen sin.

I kindred have of purer kind, With them I seek eternal rest, With them I find full peace of mind, Theirs is a tie supremely blest.

Think that the care and kind concern Now marked upon your age-worn brow, Have never made my spirit yearn Toward thee with grateful love to bow !

Our motto is, " Love all the race; Love for their virtue, well as kin;" By this my kindred in their place, I love—on this my soul doth lean

So ever in my feelings glow,

A REMARKABLE MANIFESTATION. Translated from a German Work, "Existender Geister und ihr Einfluss auf die Sinnerwelt," by Fr. Nork.

When Queen Ulrike, of Sweden, was on her death-bed, her last monents were embittered by regret at the absence of her favorite, the Countess Steenbock, between whom and the queen there existed the most tender and affectionate attachment. Unfortunately, and by a most singular coincidence, the Countess Steenbock, at the same moment lay dangerously ill, at Stockholm, and at too great a distance from the dying queen, to be carried to her presence. After Ulrike had breathed her last, the royal corpse, as is customary in that country, was placed in an open coffin, upon an elevated frame, in an apartment of the palace brilliantly illuminated with wax candles. A detachment of Royal Life Guards was stationed in the ante-chamber as a funeral watch. During the afternoon, the outside door of the ante-chamber opened and the Countess Steenbock appeared in deep grief. The soldiers of the guard immediately formed into two lines and presented arms, as a mark of respect to the first dame of the palace, who was received and escorted by the commander of the guard into the chamber where lay the body of her dearest friend. The officers were surprised at her unexpected arrival, and attributing her silence to the intensity of her grief, conducted her to the side of the corpse, and then retired, leaving her alone, not choosing to disturb the expression of her deep emotion. The officers waited outside for a considerable time, and the Countess not yet returning, they feared some accident had befallen her. The highest officer in rank now opened the door, but immediately fell back in the utmost consternation. The other officers present then hastened into the room, and there they all beheld the queen standing upright in her coffin and tenderly embracing the countess! This was observed by all the officers and soldiers of the guard. Presently the apparition seemed to waver, and resolved itself into a dense mist. When this had disappeared the corpse of the queen was seen reposing in its former position on the bed of state; but the countess was nowhere to be found. In vain they searched the chamber and the adjoining rooms-not a trace of her could be discovered.

A courier was at once dispatched to Stockholm with an account of this extraordinary occurrence; and there it was learned that the countess Steenbock had not left the capital, but that she had died at precisely the same moment when she was seen in the arms of the deceased queen! An extraordinary protocol of this occurrence was immediately ordered to be taken by the officers of the government, and which was countersigned by all present. This document is still preserved in the archives .- The Token.

THE BEARD AND MUSTACHE.

They protect the opening of the mouth, and filter the air for a man working in smoke or dust of any kind; they also act as a respirator, and prevent the inhalation into the lungs of air that is too frosty. Mr. Chadwick, years ago, was led to the discussion of this subject by observing how, in the case of some blacksmiths who wore beards and mustaches, the hair about the mouth was discolored by the iron dust that had been caught on its way into the mouth and lungs. The same observer has also pointed out and applied to his argument the fact that travelers wait, if necessary, until their mustaches have grown before they brave the sandy air of deserts. He conceives, therefore, that the absence of mustache and beard must involve a serious loss to laborers in dusty trades, such as millers and masons; to men employed in grinding steel and iron, and to travelers

on dusty roads. Men who retain the hair about the mouth are, also, he

TO - AND A PORTRAIT.

BY ETTA. "Perhaps thou art more beautiful In mine, than other eyes." Silent companion of my lonely hours ! How oft I gaze upon thy noble brow, words May not tell, nor yet how dear thou art, More prized by me than those who cluster round Me here, and strive with potent words to banish From my heart the sigh which oftentimes with Grief bursts from its prison cell.

I may ungrateful be to those Who strive to win my thoughts from care, But oh, they can not penetrate the gloom which o'er My spirit rests, with darkening hnes. They do not see the heart, or feel its pangs, and May they never suffer all that's saddened my Once joyous heart ; For often when 1 fain would smile Upon some kind one lingering near,

I turn aside with aching brow, To hush the mem'ries rising now, And check the falling tear.

And then they marvel that upon my lip there Rests no smile of joy ; but when the spirit droops 'Neath sorrow's blight, 'twere mockery to wreathe The lip with smiles : but when the radiant moon Looks down upon thy beaming face, and memory tells Me of the past blest hours, which thou hast made More dear, my heart thrills with a rapture wild; I would not barter one short hour thus spent, For all their words of love, for thou art dearer far In thy mute eloquence than others e'er can be. And but for thy kind face to smile on me, Amid this city's din, my heart would wither E'en as flowers, beneath the burning sun.

But now the echoes

Of thy music-voice steal through its chambers oft, And all around seems lighted up with a pure ray Of glory, strange and fathomless, beyond the stars. 1 oftimes sit entranced, and almost think I hear An angel's whisper from the land of dreams. But stern reality the bright illusion bears away, And scenes of actual life appear, to break the spell, 'Tis but thy semblance that I see-thy fancied tones I hear; and yet, I know thy voice will still breathe Blessings on me, and that I am sad, thou'lt grieve. I would not have one tear-drop dim thine eves-One shade of sorrow mark thy brow, at thought of me! But when thou art most blessed, wilt breathe one Prayer for her whose fond pure hopes to thee are Given, and bless me once again ? -Ambassador.

SPEECH of a CAMANCHE CHIEF .- The Fort Smith Herald furnishes the following copy of the speech delivered by Pa-i-yokah, a Camanche | Spirit-Manifestations:

Bartridge & Brittan's Spiritual Library.

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Embraces all the principal works devoted to SPIRITUALISM, whether published by ourselves or others, and will comprehend all works of value that may be issued hereafter. The reader's attention is particularly invited to those named below, all of which may be found at the Office of THE SHE-KINAH and SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH. The reader will perceive that the price of each book in the list, and the amount of postage, if forwarded by mail, are annexed.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHEKINAH-VOLUME II.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

This work, edited by S. B. Brittan, is the only Magazine in the United States which is devoted to an inquiry into the Laws of the Spiritual Universe. It treats especially of the philosophy of Vital, Mental, and Spiritual Phenomena, and presents, as far as possible, a classification of the various Psychical Conditions and Manifestations now attracting attention in Europe and America. The following will indicate distinctly the prominent features of the work :

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Containing the Editor's Philosophy of the Soul, its relations, susceptihiliting and noncore illustrated has successed for the

My mother's counsels 'round me twine; In her pure love I strive to grow, And make her friends be also mine.

I loved her on that solemn day When pensive in high thought emerged, They bore my lifeless dust away, To music of funereal dirge.

'Twas then I felt her love to shine In purest, most delightful ray ; I felt my spirit say to thine, " Dear Aunt, God calls-be wise to-day.

"'Tis folly to defer, for you To earthly joys can hold no claim; God gave the present, what you do Make honor his most holy name."

Then when the thread of life is spun, And you no more on earth can stay, Bright angels will convey you home, And bear you up to endless day.

For God's own voice will yet say, "Come, Your works are worthy of my grace; Come to your pure and peaceful home, Be heaven your final dwelling-place."

Oh, worthy friend, e'er seraphs bear Thee to the realms of endless bliss, Receive my love—while grateful tears The feelings of my soul express. Words are faint sounds-that rise and break Like idle winds upon the ear, Deep soul to soul speaks out in this, The voice of eloquence we hear-

This wakes the heart to sympathy, Makes discord shrink and fly apace, Binds heart to heart in harmony, Each word and act to fitly grace.

Oh, Aunt, how did your spirit move When I, around my dying form My mother saw, and knew with lov My memory did her spirit warm.

Oh, how my spirit then did seem To soothe the anguish of her heart, To light her with a heavenly beam, And teach her joy's diviner art !

Could she have viewed me in bright robes, As I beheld me on that day. Her soul had glowed with glory's rays, And panted for the endless day.

But glowed they not ! those toars of grief. She there so freely shed for me-They were the crystal drops of love, Of kindred soul for soul made free.

Almost as sweet those sacred tears, As was the calm, harmonious tone, That took from death all gloom and fears, And 'round me like a glory shone.

And now, my guardian Aunt, adieu, My blessing on the friends I leave : Peace I shall ever bring to you, Till heaven your spirit does receive.

says, much less liable to decay or aching of the teeth. To this list we would add, also, that apart from the incessant dust flying in town streets, and inseparable from town life, there is the smoke to be considered. Both dust and smoke do get into the lungs, and only in a small degree is it possible for them to be decomposed and removed by processes of life. The air passages of a Manchester man, or of a resident in the city of London, older men know correctly for what these nations of different tongues c if opened after death, are found to be more or less colored by the dirt that voked, and we are glad that the peace, rarely known among us, is est has been breathed. Perhaps it does not matter much ; but surely we had lished for our good. It is our duty to teach our younger people who better not make dust holes or chimney funnels of our lungs. Beyond a certain extent this introduction of mechanical impurity into the delicate death. We had better keep our lungs clean altogether, and for that reason men working in cities would find it always worth while to retain the air around the month. Surely enough has been here said to make it evident year of his life in scraping off his beard, has worried himself to no nurtually unwholesome custom. He has disfigured himself systematically throughout life, accepted his share of unnecessary tic douloureux and toothache, coughs and colds, has swallowed dust, and inhaled smoke and fog out of complaisance to the social prejudice which happens just now to lay it down. Now, if we see clearly-and I think the fact is very clear-SUBSTITUTE FOR GUTTA PERCHA.-Dr. Riddell, officiating superinter that the use of it is a great blunder, and if we are no longer such a slovenly people as to be afraid that, if we kept our beards, we should not wash, or comb, or trim them in a decent way, why can we not put aside our

REMOVING A RING FROM A LADY'S FINGER.

Household Words.

Dr. Castle, of this city, communicates to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal the following ingenious method, devised by him, for extricating a young lady's finger from a ring which was too small for her. We give his story in his own language :

" An interesting young lady about seventeen years of age had presented to her a gold ring, which she forced over the joints of her middle finger. After a few minutes the finger commenced swelling, and the ring could not be removed. The family physician, Dr. -----, was sent for, but could do nothing. The family, and the young lady especially, were now in the greatest consternation. A jeweler was sent for. After many futile at tempts to cut the ring with cutting-nippers, and to saw it apart with a fine saw, and after bruising and lacerating the flesh, warm fomentations and leeches were applied, but all without affording the slightest benefit. Dr ---- requested my presence, with the compliment that 'perhaps my mechanical ingenuity might suggest something.' I at once proceeded to the house of the patient, and found the young lady in a most deplorable state of mental agony, the doctor embarrassed, and the family in a high state of excitement. I procured some prepared chalk, and applied it between the ridges of swollen flesh, and all round the finger, and succeeded in drying the oozing and abraded flesh; then with a narrow piece of soft linen I succeeded in polishing the ring, by drawing it gently round the ring between the swollen parts. I then applied quicksilver to the whole surface of the ring. In less than three minutes the ring was broken (by pressing it together) in four pieces, to the great relief of all parties.

"In a similar manner (without the chalk) I some time since extracted small brass ring from the ear of a child, who, child-like, had inserted i into the cavity of its ear. The operation was more painful and tedious but was equally successful.

"The modus operandi. The quicksilver at once permeates the metals, if clean (with the exception of iron, steel, platina, and one or two others), and amalgamates with them. It immediately crystallizes, and renders the metal as hard and as brittle as glass. Hence the ease with which metals amalgamated with quicksilver can be broken."

hief, at the great Indian Council, recently held on the north fork of the Canadian River, about 350 miles of Fort Smith : "The Great Spirit, I have no doubt, is very glad to see so many Indi of different nations meeting together for the purpose of establishing pe and giving their pledge to each other to live by it forever. I am very h py, indeed, to see and meet with my eastern brothers in council.

not understand the transactions to-day-the true meaning of our cound air passages does cause a morbid irritation, marked disease, and premature and let our rising generations be trained up and grow fast in this gr white talk we are receiving to-day. Brothers, our lives are not in hands; we can not last always; the Great Spirit will call us away so filter supplied to them by nature for the purpose-the mustache and beard day, and will put somebody else in our stead. I consider this talk to like the roots of grass; in every spring the green and beautiful blades w that the Englishman who, at the end of his days, has spent about an entire shoot out, and blossoms of sweet odor; the autumnal moon will come a bite them off with its white teeth, but it has no effect on the roots. It pose, has submitted to a painful, vexatious, and not only useless, but ac- just so with us, we can not die with this talk. While we live, we may this talk sweet to our people around our council fires, but after we gone, this talk still survives, and still has its odorous smells to all uni nations. [Here he held up his right hand toward heaven.] May Great Spirit sanction our doings to-day, and faithfully make us keep t prevail. We all abominate the razor while we use it, and would gladly good talk given us from our brothers at the rising sun.

ing surgeon of the Nizam's army, in making experiments on the Mude plant of India (Asetepia gigantea), had occasion to collect the mil morning plague and irritate our skin no more as we now do !- Dickens' | juice, and found that as it gradually dried it became tough and hard, li gutta percha. He was induced to treat the juice in the same manner that of the gutta percha tree, and the result has been the obtaining a su stance precisely analogous to gutta percha. Sulphuric acid chars it; tric acid converts it into a yellow resinous substance. Muriatic acid but little effect upon it ; acetic acid has no effect, nor has alcohol. Spi of turpentine dissolves it into a viscid glue, which when taken betwee the finger and thumb, pressed together, and then separated, shows nur berless minute and separated threads. The foregoing chemical tests co respond exactly with the established results of gutta percha. It become plastic in hot water, and has been molded into cups and vessels. It w unite with the true gutta percha. The muddar also produces an excelle fiber, useful in the place of hemp and flax. An acre of cultivation of would produce a large quantity of both fiber and juice. The poorest lar suffices for its growth, and no doubt if well cultivated there would be large yield of juice, and a finer fiber. A nearly similar substance is pr curable from the juice of the Euphorbia Tirucalli, only when it harder after boiling it becomes brittle. The subject is most important ; and common hedge plants like the foregoing can yield a product so valuabl the demand for which is so certain quickly to outrun supply, a materia addition will have been made to the productive resources of the country -Journal of the Society of Arts.

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MONOMANIA.-The following is related of the late Earl of Portsmouth THE TOWN OF MR. WEBSTER - A

BYRON TAYLOR.

The Town or Mr. WERSTER.—A marble block has been placed in from of Mr. Webster's Tomb, at Marshfield—similar to those which he erected in memory of his wife, son, and daughters, which bears the following inscription:	
in memory of his wife, son, and daughters, which hears the following inscription : DANIEL WEBSTER, Born Jan. 18, 1782, Died Oct. 24, 1852. Let the the the the public. If it was a walking funeral, he was always to be bied Oct. 24, 1852. Let the the the the the the the the the t	that has
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found either among the mourners or the undertaker's men, with a band of Address post paid Maruene L Avery or P. B. Randolnh, Clairyovant, lington Kentucky by B. R. Robert A. H. and J. J., President Western Baptist Theological Institute, Cov. No. 833 Broadway, corner of Anthony street.	
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