## PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Getarday Morning, February 8, 1850.

wilmet and the Mexican War." In this latitude, we did not deem it necessary to treat seriously the false and senseless charge of the Pennsylvanian, about the opposition of Mr. Wil-NOT to the Mexican war. His constituency knew his position too well. The malignantlibelle: would do him no harm at home, by propagating such idle stories. The late letter of Mr. WILMOT contains the golden sentiment that " Malice is blind and imnotent-so ordered by a kind Providence as a shield to the innocent, and a punishment to him who allows its poison to corrupt his heart," -and how strikingly is is truth and beauty exemplified in the course of the Pennsylvanian. Knowing that the course of Mr Wilmot is understood and sustained by his constituency, the editors of that paper seek to undermad his standing as a Democrat, by malicious and mounded charges of hostility to the creed of the m'r! Seeking to conceal his true offence (refuing to support Forney, after all his abuse) it engavors by misrepresentations to distort Mr. Wil-

The following article from the " York Guzelle," a reteran in the Democratic cause, meets the Mexiran war calumny, and refutes it completely. The allor, is A. J. GLOSBRENNER, now Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at Washington-a democrat who received Mr. Wilmot's cordial support. The exists in answer to the Pennsylvantan :

mol's course to show that in some manner he has

ben in an antagonistical position to the party!

You, mark how plain a tale shall put down the

untlushing falsifier.

We regretted to perceive; in an article under the gore caption, in the Pennsylvanian of the 19th insant att effort to identify Mr. Wilmot with the opments of the late war with Mexico! We are not coolingists of this gentleman—and we are very h from approving of his course in segregating numselt from that great party which found the plats mollered by the Baltimore Democratic Convenon in 1848 broad enough for them to stand upon. resulthink, as we have ever thought since the mination of Gen. Cass that every member of the morrair party owed to that great statesman and one his earnest, cordial, active, ungeserved - und, so thinking, we deploted, profoundly at when our banners were up and blazoned with proud names of Lewis Cass and William O. rgs. Wilmot was not among those who rallied ions standa denil that, at the roll-call peeding the mighty struggle of 1848, there was response when his name was called. But even eploring his defection in the great fight of fell we could not but remember with admirahis undanned bearing while confronting, in e sals of Congress in 1846, the advocates of an as system of high protective tariffs—his clarion which had been raised so boldly against the spine spirit of the lords of the loom, still rung in core—his earnest pleadings for the rights of encul ural labor were not lorgotten. Would it we been just, at that time, merely because we al deserved well for his advocacy of the Dem the principles involved in THE TARRE OF 1816? have been right, though he did not sun tien Cass, to have attempted to identify him the tariff mad monopolists? His position as a now, that it is just or generous, merely because loes not agree with the Democratic party on all outs to deay that he does or ever has agreed the hem upon any of their cherished principles

It the time when war with Mexico was declarby Congress to exist, and during the continuance middlies hittereen the United States and that pie, we occupied a position which required our lant presence during the sessions of the House Representatives—and when we saw feelings of duty to the war ascribed to Mr. Wilmot, our ight was that, if he really had evinced any uch hostility, our impression as to his position of hat question, was strangely at variance with the uth. We remembered distinctly, that from every ning we had observed, in a position that enabled to observe much of the concluct of members of e House during the war, we had been led- to reand him as one of that very, war's most decided Subsequent reflection, and a furried mination of the records, convince be that our apressions were right—for we find that on all octions Mr. Wilmot tavored a vigorotts prosecution he war, uniformly voting for all supplies of men d money, and aniformly against the movethis of those who proposed to condemn the war annoly and unjust, or to repudiate it as the un-Anctioned act of President Polk, or to cripple or to implement of the startage erch delivered by Mr. W. in the House of Repnializes on the 8th of February, 1847, on the ree Million Bill, he used this language: "I am of those who believe this war just and neces To So celieving, I support it. It was forced env. We were compelled to take up arms in undicate our character and national honor. same speech Mr. W. declared himself in objectmong territory to indemnify our coun or fast injuries, and opposed to peace except terms of ample indemnity.

We are glad to have if in our power thus, to cor-Ill not doubt the perfect willingness of that Democratic journal to thate with us in vindihe he would of history."

ville, South Carolina, says that the Tea Plant, minary care, will flourish upon Long Island ought not to be housed, or put into hot-houses; e weather, whilst young and delicate they will e covering with clean straw-not with the of a stable. In two or three winters they will the temperature as well as an oak. To show act, I have one green tea plant in my garden, and last December, fresh from the case in the it was imported, weakened by the voyage, beat of the packing, which was never recoverprotected in any way, that stood the severe of February last, with the thermometer at The leaves which remained after transpordropped off, but the branches and twigs, ten buteen inches in length, remained uninjured, dan le, an incontrovenible fact.

THE MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS the two rape as she desired. She then proceeded AT ROCHESTER AND AUBURN

Explanation and flisters of the Mysterious Communion with Spiring comprehending the Rise and Progress of the Mysterious Noises in Western New York—genterally/received in spiritual Communica

The above is the title of a pamphlet of about 80 pages, just issued at Anburn, N. Y., by E. W. Ca-PRON and HENRY D. BARRON, purporting to give an account of certain strange and wonderful disturbances, occurring in Western New York, partial accounts and rumous of which have already been romulgated through the press.

The work is, in itself, meagre and unsatisfactory; the greater part being taken up by the authors with arguments, deductions and relutations, upon a subject whereof the public would have been content to have received plain and reliable testimony, and been left to form their own conclusions. We have however, perused it with attention, and satisfaction, as throwing some little light upon these strange and wonderful occurrences, and shall give our readers. such portions of it as will enable them to have some definite ideas of the doings of those unaccountable risitants who have caused so great a commution in the public mind about Rochester and Auburn.

The second chapter contains a history of the first appearance of the "Mysterious Sounds" in the town of Arcadia, Wayne Co., N. Y., in the house occupied by Mr. MICHAEL WEEKHAM, in 1847. Mr. W.'s statement is, in substance, as follows:

"That one evening, about the time of retiring, ne heard a rapping on the outside door, and, what was rather unusual for him, instead of familiarly bidding them 'come in,' stepped to the door and opened it. He had no doubt of its being some one who wished to come in, but, to his surprise, found no one there. . He went back and proceeded to undress, when, just before getting into bed, he heard another rap at the door, loud and distinct. He stepped to the door quickly and opened it, but, as before, found no one there. He stepped out and looked around, supposing that some one was imposing upon him. He could discover no one and went back into the house. After a short time he He could discover no one and neard the rapping again, and he stepped (it being often repeated) and held on to the latch; so that he might ascertain if any one had taken, that means to annoy him. The rapping was repeated, the pened instantly, but no one was to be seen! He states that he could feel the jar of the door very plainly when the rapping was heard. As he ope house, but no one was in sight. His family were featful to have him go out lest some one intended harm him: It always remained a mystery to him. and finally, as the sapping did not at that time continue, passed from his mind, except when Mr. Fox's family, and which, in the case of one of

The same house was soon afterwards occupied by Mr. Jonn D. Fox, and the same manifestations were discovered, which have since had so widespread and general publicity. This family have been the instruments in communicating it to the Kerner, called "The Secress of Provost." world, and were the ones, who first, by accident, not agree with him on all points, to iteny that found out there was an intelligence manifested in the sounds as Arcadia. We quote from the pamthis rapping-which, at first, appeared merely as a phlet:s range, unaccountable and annoying noise. The amily bear a high reputation for honesty and enough of the matter to converse, by a rap for an truthfulness-the parents being members of the rer in Pennsylvania in advocacy of a tariff bas- Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time of the pen justice to all departments of American lawith the parents, three daughters, the youngest about twelve years of age.

We extract from the pamphlet (pages 11, 12, 13) the first indications of the rappings, and the commencement of the curiosity, which has drawn housands to witness for themselves, these remarkable phenomena:-

"They moved into the house (formerly occupied y Mr. Weekman) in the early part of the month of December, 1847, and first heard the sounds in the latter part of March, 1848. The sounds first appeared to be a slight knocking in one of the bedoms on the floor. When the rapping was heard they felt a tremulous motion or jar on the floor, and distinctly felt it while in bed. This feeling has been observed by most persons who have examined the subject and heard the sounds. The best idea we may be able to give of the feeling, is to say that it, very nearly resembles the application of a galvanic tor, or to manifest itself more freely in presence of battery to whatever you stand upon. seems more of that nature than that of a stroke from any tangible substance. The first time they heard it, was in the evening just after they had re-tired. The whole family occupied, at that time, the same room, and all distinctly heard the rapping. They arose and searched with a light to find the cause of the noise, which continued all the time they were rearching, and near the same spot. It the family in that city, while the part that remained continued that night until they all fell asleep, which in Hydesville continued to hear them there. By was not until nearly or quite midnight. From this this time it had been discovered that the different

time the noise continued to be heard every night. "In the evening of the 31st of March, they concluded to call in the neighbors, the noise still continuing. At this time none of the family had ever noticed it in the day time. On the evening above alluded to, (31st March.) they retired uncommonly early, as they had been disturbed and broken of heir rest for several nights, in a vain attempt to discover from whence the sounds proceeded. They thought that this night they would not be disturbed

by it, whatever it was. "Mr. Fox had not retired when the usual sounds misaprehension of the Pennsylvanian; and commenced. The girls, who occupied another bed in the same room, heard the sounds, and endeavored to imitate them by anapping their fingers. The attempt was made by the youngest girl, about twelve years old. When she made the noise with THE TEA PLANT IN AMERICA. - Dr. J. Smith, of her fingers, the sounds were repeated just as many times as she made them. The sound was not like that which she made, only the number of raps -When she stopped snapping her fingers, sounds stopped for a short time. One of the other would weaken the vigor of the plant. In very girls then said in spon, "Now do what I do; count one, two three four, five, six," &c., at the same time striking one hand in the other. The same number of blows or sounds were repeated as in the other case. As this slight manifestation of He went, and, like many others, could not make intelligence was displayed, she began to be alarmed, and desisted from trying any more experiments Mr. Fox then said count ten, and there were ten distinct strokes or sounds. She then said, will you tell the age of ---, (one of the children ) and it was answered by the same number of raps that she was years of age. In like manner, the age of her different children was told correctly by this un-

een visitor. "Mrs. Fox then asked if it was a human being that was making that noise, and if it was to manifest it by making the same noise. There was no

As roon as she had made the request, she beard

to inquire if it was an injured spirit, and to request an answer in the same way, and the rapping was repeated. In this way it answered her until she accretained that it purported to be the spirit of a man, and that he was murdered in that house by a n who had necepted it some years before; that he was a pediar and was murdered for his money. To the question of how old he was, there were thirty-one distinct raps. She also accertained there his been at first but a few sounds and gen-by the same means that he was a married man and eraily much more faint than after it become more ad left a wife and five children; that his wife was

dead, and had been dead two years.

"After secertaining or much, she asked the question: "Will the noise continue if I call in the seighbors?" The answer was by repping in the affirmative. They then, for the first time, began to call in the neighbors to halo; if neathble calls. to call in the neighbors to help, if possible, solve

this great mystery.
If They at first called in their nearest neighbors who came, thinking they would have a hearty laugh at the tamily for being frightened; but when the first lady that came in found that the noise, whatever it might be could tell the age of herself as well as others, and give correct answers on matters of which the family of Mr. Fox was entirely ignoralit, she concluded that there was something beside a subject of ridicule and laughter in those unseen but audible communications. The neighbols insisted upon calling in others, who came, and after investigation, were as much confounded as the first.

"The lamily being somewhat alarmed and much satisfied, left the house, to spend the night, in the possession of Mr. Fox and a Mr. Redfield. The next day the excitement began to spread, and the house was filled with anxious seekers for the unknown and livisible visitor. Through that day and up to that time, there were no sounds heard in

the day time.

On Sunday morning, April 2d, the noise commenced in the day time, and was heard all that day by all who could get into the house, as the crowd who came from all quarters was much greater than the house would hold. We have heard it estimated, that hi one time there were as many as five hundred people who had gathered to hear the sounds, so great was the excitement at the commencement of these strange occurrences."

This account of the family is corroborated by the published testimony of their nearest neighbors, and by other reliable persons, who had witnessed and heard the same.

The next Chapter (IIId) is a digression to a history of similar transactions in the Wesley family, at Epworth, England, in 1716, as embodied in a narrative drawn up by John Wester, and published in the Arminian Magazine. The narrative is d the door he sprang out and went around the contained in the "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," by Adam CLARKE, and the facts are so well authenticated as to be unimpeachable. It discloses a state of affairs almost similar to those existing in something of the same nature occurred to revive the daughters of Mr. Wesley, was continued for a period of thirty-four years.

Precisely similar occurrences (says the work) took place in Winesburg, Germany, and other places, from the year 1825 to 1828, the authentic accounts of which are given in a work by Justinus

The Fifth Chapter goes back to the progress of

affirmative, and no sound for a negative, and a name or two spelled out by the use of the alphabet. "Like all new discoveries, this has become more perfect as it has been investigated and studied into

The mode of communication has gradually improved, until those who are most familiar with it can, without difficulty, get long and correct communications spelled out by the alphabet.

. For some time the rapping was confined to that house, although, as stated in a former chapter, the family of Mr. Fox all left the house at times. While the neighbors were testing the floor and the walls of the house, and the family entirely away from it, the sounds were heard as distinctly as ever We wish this to be distinctly remembered, as it has often been asserted by persons ignorant o the facts, or wilfully malicious, that the sounds were never heard, unless in the presence of two of the daughters of Mr. Fox. The facts already stated and proved, show that they commenced before that family occupied the house or lived in the neighborhood.

"Subsequently, however, as was the case in the Wesley family, it seemed to evince a partiality the two youngest girls. Why this was so, they could not tell, nor will we at present conjecture. Un to the time of the first manifestations, none of the family had ever been magnetized.

" It soon began to be heard, not only in that house, but in that of some of the neighbors also. "Part of the family went to Rochester to reside and the same sounds were heard by the portion of sound or sounds in different places, purported to be the spirits of different persons. Indeed the proofs pretty soon began to be plain; that they were so, or it least that whatever it was, it had the power of telling the names of persons entirely unknown to the family, and often reminding them of something that took place in their own family, of which Mr. Fox's family could know nothing, unless they had the power to see through their thoughts and all space besides, which would be much more strange

than to allow that it is what it purports to be. "Not long after it began to be heard by this family in Rochester, it began to be heard in other houses in the same city, and among others, in the house of a Methodist clergymen, where the same sounds have continued from that time to this, as they have in other places and houses. The clergyman alluded to, related in a public audience in the city of Rochester, the following, which will serve to show the intelligence sometimes manifested by this sound, which so many Jeny being anything but an imposition. "A Mr. P-, a triend of mine from Lockport, had come from that place on business and put up with me. He told me that he had left at home a child rick. I requested him to go to Mr G 's and hear this 'mysterious noise.'up his mind what it was, In the morning he again went, when the spirit who was in communication with him, spelled out the sentence: 'Your child is dead?' Mr. P. immediately found Elder J., and although he as yet had not seen or heard enough to convince him of its reliability, he thought it his duty to start for home.

"A short time after he started, Elder J. returne to his house, and his wife handed him a telegraphic communication from Lockport, which he opened and read as follows: " Sag to Afr. P., that his child

is dead !

family.

when the youngest daughter of Mr. Fox visited us, and from that time it has continued in several families, and hardly a week places without our receiving authentic information of some new place where these occurrences have commenced. We are informed of at least the families in Auburn who hear more or less of the same sounds.

In almost every place where it has commenced, there has been at first but a few sounds and gencommon. It is a very common occurrence in the family and social cipiles to be talking of some matters connected with this strange development, and for all in the room to hear a distinct rap—perhaps two or three, as if confirming what was said. This is generally the way it commences at new

The sixth chapter gives an account of the public nvestigations gone into at Rochester under the diection of a number of the most eminent and reliable citizens, most of whorf, were at the outset incredulous. Every possible precaution was taken ed our words; you will see the time when you to prevent collusion or fraud; and the result was said "I don't know what to think withey are evil that after three days of searching flivestigation, the spirits-I doubt the trabfulness of it." Now doubt committee composed of intelligent men, were forced to acknowledge that they could not account by any known laws for the developments made, while they acquitted the persons in whose presence the sounds were heard of all trand.

"One member of the first committee stated that he asked the question, "Who is it that wishes to communicate with me?" The answer was, "Your wile will talk. He eraded the answer, and cure the persons present to uniterstand that he never had a wife. To use his own expression when he gave his public report, he "brow-beat it down." would not admit that there was not any truth in it until he reported in the evinning—then he stated it correctly—he had lost his suife some time before.

The following statement (pages 58-59) is taken from the private journal of one of the authors of the pamphlet:-

"On the 23d of November, 1848, I went to the City of Rochester on business. I had previously made up my mind to investigate this so-called mystery, if I should have an opportunity. In doing so, I had no doubt but what I possessed shrewdness enough to detect the trick, as I strongly suspected it to be; or discover the cause of the should be unknown to the inmates of the house

"A friend of mine whom I had long known as skeptic in regard to any such wonders, invited ne to go with him to near it. I accepted the invitation with a feeling that was far from serious ap prehension of communicating with anything beyond

Before I heard the sound we seated ourselves round a table. As soon as we got quiet, I heard a slight but distinct rapping on the floor, apparently on the under side. Although I concluded that such a sound might be made by machinery, I could see no possible motive in the family taking so much pains to deceive people, as they received nothing but annoyance and trouble in return for their pains. proceeded to ask some questions and they were answered very freely and correctly. I asked if it would rap my age? It was done correctly. I then took my momo:andum book from my pocket and wrote my questions, so that no other persons should know the nature of the questions. I would write, "rap four times; rap one; rap six; rap seven;" and to each and every question I got a correct on ask similar test questions methally, and, as before,

CEIVER CARRIED DESPARA "I could not believe that persons present had the power to discern my thoughts and make these sounds in answer, for the sounds have a peculiari y not easily imitated. To suppose this se would make the matter a still greater thystesy. I knew they could not give those answers, for there were questions answered which they could not know anything about.

"At another time I tried the experiment of counting in the following manner: I took several shells from a card basket on tile table; (small lake shells,) closed my hand and placed it under the table en tirely out of sight, and requested as many taps as there were shells. It was done correctly. As I there were shelfs: It was done correctly. knew how many shells there were in my resolved to test it in another way to see if there was a possibility of my mind having an influence in the matter. I took a handfull of shells without knowing how many I took myself. Still the answer was correct. I then bequested a friend who sat by the table to put his hand in the basket take out some shells without knowing the number and pass them into my hand, which I immediately closed and placed in a position where none could see it. The number was told as cor rectly as before. We continued this class of experiments for a long time, without the least fullure

n getting correct answers. There could be no mistaking these tests. They could not be influenced by our minds, for we did not our-eives know what the answer should be .-This places a official on its being anything governed by the minds of those asking questions or those who hear it most freely. The proof of getting anwers and correct ones to mental questions, and to thoughts, where questions are not asked, is a plain

as even the rapping itse f. "We have known several persons to be sitting around a table in conversation, and when they ceased, the signal for the alphabet would be called for, and a sentence would be spelled like this. (naming one of the company,) thinks so and so nentioning exactly what their thoughts were. At one time several persons were present; one wrote on a piece of paper to another something about two other members of the company, which, although animportant, they did not wish the others to know but, as if to convince us all of their power to tell our thoughts, the signal was given for the alphabet, and the same spelled out that they had written. This has so often been the case of similar occurrences, that it is placed beyond dispute by those who have tried the experiment of getting enswer to men-

The next Chapter (VII) discusses the question, Are they good or evil spirits?" The authors eridently incline to the former belief, and give several cases in point, which we quote from p. 63-64 :-

One day as we were at the dinner table, the diection to one of the family was, "You had better go to the depot at three o'clock." Although he was not conscious of being needed there, he obeyed the direction and found at the depot a friend with his trunk which he could not have brought

alone. "At one of the first opportunities I, (E.W. C.) had of investigating, I had the following proof which appeared to be anything but evil to me; at though the direction was about "worldly matters."

Myself and wife and a female friend of ours. had been investigating until a late hour, nearly twelve o'clock, at night, and a violent storm had sprung up. It was necessary for us to go to anoth-er part of the city, and it was so late that the pubsome out in April, in fine leaf, and in that it was a spirit; and requested it was for a short time, confined to one were at a loss how to get a conveyance. I would manifest it by making two deduce. Man's natural incredulity rich the land and it was, for a short time, confined to one to think I had been mistigated by the deduce. Man's natural incredulity rich the land and it was, for a short time, confined to one to think I had been mistigated by making two deduce. Man's natural incredulity rich the land and it was, for a short time, confined to one

"The first of its being heard in this city was turning to no back, a conveyance came up the conveyance. I of course ook it and conveyed the females home. "On one occasion, a gentleman of Rochester

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was indebted to a we of the money. The spirits directed her little sister to go at such a place in the street at a certain hour in the day, and she would meet the man who would pay her three dellars for her vister. The little girl did not know the man who owed the title girl did not know hie man who owest the money but went as directed. At the appointed time she met a man who said to her, 'Are you the girl that lives with Mrs. '?' She teplied in the affirmative. 'Here are three dollars I wish you would take to her," said the man, handing her

a bill, and passed on.

At one time we had been discussing the arbeet of how much or how little reliance could be p'aced upon the directions received through this source, and we were directed to sit by the table to receive a message. We did so, and received by using the alphabet: "Now all listen to what we o more, but all have sisterly and brotherly feelings; this is a musage from God."

The "spirits," it seems, have different modes of communication, by which the inference is drawn of their respective degrees of intelligence. Our readers must judge for themselves of the reliability, of such lests as are contained in the following, from page 66:

Wearly every person who has called frequently for some particular spirit gets a eignal whereby that particular spirit is known. This signal is different for different spirits, and shhoush it is frequently at tempted the flave never known these signals imita-We do not think there is danger of being deceived by ignorant spirits when a person become acquainted with these communications. The sound made by an ignorant spirit is quite different from the others. Whale the sounds made by intelligent spirits is clear and lively, the sound stade by the ignorund ones is low and muffled, like the striking of the hand on the carpet. We are confident that, with due caution and care, intelligent and upright individuals will get correct answers. Much depends upon the mind and disposition of persons at the time of ask-ing the questions, for, as all the Universe goes by allimities, it needs a pure mind, calm thinker and deliberate questioner to get communications from spirits of a high order."

The eighth chapter contains some displays of Physical Power, which the pamphlet says took place in the presence of a number of witnesses, who are ready to testify to the facts when called upon. These circumstances took place in Auburn, the demonstration being always effected in a dark room. We quote again extracts from the private

journal :--" Saturday evening, Oct. 20th .- This evening we hrd asked for some different demonstrations, and our request was complied with. We heard the sounds on the wall, burean, tab e, floor, and other places, as loud as the striking with a hammer.-The table was moved about the room, and turned over and turned back. Two men in the company undertook to hold a chair down, while, at their request, a spirit moved it, and, notwithstanding they exerted all their strength, the chair could not be held still by them. As we sat by the table, the sizer. I then laid aside my book and proceeded to cloth was removed to a different part of the room. The combs of several ladies were heads and put into the heads, of others, and afterward the combs returned to their owners, and placed in the hair as before. There was a person pres ent this evening who fiall been suspicious that the guitar was played a few nights before by some of the persons present. The first thing when we came together was, for the alphabet to be called for by the spirits, who spelled "A thinks II, and C. ptayed the guitar!" Thus were her thoughts revealed before the company. At another meeting, another person was told the same thing, although she

d never expressed to any one her thoughts. "During one of these evenings, a wish was ex pressed that we might see the hand that touched us on looking toward the window, (the moon shining through the curtain,) we saw a hand wave to an fro before it. We could discover no other part of form. This we have witnessell many times our selves, and several have discovered distinctly the features of persons whom they knew and who had been dead for years.

"On one orcasion when several persons were present, the guitar was taken from the hands of those who held it, [they taking hold of hands,] and put in tune and commenced playing while it pass ed around the room above their heads. It was also aken from one person and passed to others in the room. In this way for nearly two hours it continu ed to play and keep time with the ringing and the guitar was taken by this unseen power to different parts of the room while playing

" One evening, while several ladies were pres ent, some of them requested that the spirits would ake their hair down. Accordingly it was done -One of them had her hair taken down and done u in a twist, and one of them had her's braided four strands. We cannot pretend to give all the cases of these singular demonstrations which have been witnessed by ourselves and others; it would fill a large volume."

The conclusion is devoted to answering object tions, &c., from which we take the following expla-

nations :-"The question very naturally arises: 'Why do these spirits require a dark room whenever they play musical instruments, take hold of persons, &c. This they answer by saying that they have to assume a tungible form in order to do these things. and we are not yet prepared for such a visitation. "However much this may be objected to, we are inclined to believe that it holds perfectly true with most persons. It is again asked: 'How the can make a form that we can feel and ever, see a hand of.' Their answer to this is: that they use the ingredients of the atmosphere to make un this form This must be the case where they touch us, for nothing of a substance so compact as that apparently is could gain across to the room when door and windows were closed. But the matter com-

electricity, can penetrate anywhere.

"Lise question will naturally arise: "How its year." know when the alphabet is called for?" are acquainted with these communications understand the signal for the alphabet. It is known by five quick successive caps. On hearing these, the person commences calling over the alphabet and gets the communication scalled over the alphabet and gets the communication spelled out."

A long list of of names is given of persons who bave heard more or less of these manifestations. TON STRATT, of Troy, in this county

The above comprises, we believe, he essential points of the pumphlet put forth. Upon such

these noises, without ocular and convincing proof. street, and without my speaking bailed me and in- That they actually have occurred, as stated, in-a manner to battle the imministrat man's leable preception, is undoubted. Our van sted knowledge is who was in great deed at best a boost every day and every where occurrences which we cannot diving or sudentand. spunit satisfy as that we have for to progress to the scale of inclinance. It may be, that the detoenth Century as the estain of he whereness and of mighty revolutions in established pitilosophy, while the discoveries made in the nature and properties of electricity and galvanium and psychology, will eradually unfold to the mind of man, facts and phenomena now beyond his comprehension.

> For the Britished Meporter. THOUGHTS.

Suggested by hearing a Child Laughing while Asleep. I hear thee laughing merrily, my boy.

Even at midnight's solllary hour When all is hushed in stillness most profound; And am weary, tossing on my conch. Feverish and restless, longing for one hour Of sweet forgetfulness and slumber sweet.

Ah, vain attempt! to ease this aching head Or quell these nerves, by dire disease unstrong? But thou; my slumberer, in perfect health And highth of happiness, what dreamest thou fart bounding in chase with wildest gles.

Or just performed some feat of boyish play.

Or gambling in spoffive mirth with thy.

Most loved and fav rice pet, young Grimalkin. Ah! these are dreams of innocence and youth. Whose shadows fit away, and leave no trace Of disappointment and regret. Not so visions bright of later years. When with ring care, and sickness pale, grief, Dread adversity and bitter woe have Crushed the heart. If then, perchance, amid the flickerings Of hope, when balmy sleep descends and draws . The curtain of repose, shuts out the scenes Which torture so, and so distract the brain. Imagination beckons him away : And on he toils, seeking the fountain head Of earthly bliss. Smiling prosperity
Now brightens all his pathway, once so drear.
And promises full draughts of bliss on earth. Anon he revels in substantial good, And even sips the drops of nectar, too, When some foul spirit, fearful lest delight Should dwell in mortal breast, whispers awake ! He groans in sorrow-all his hopes are dashed

Horiest Fanner. - Two farmers having a dispute as to some land, an action at law was commenced to determine it. On the day fixed, one of them called on his opponent to accompany him to the court, that each might give his own statement of the case. Finding his neighbor at work in his field, he said to him, " Is it possible you have for gotten our cause is to be tried to-day?" "No," said the other, "I have not lorgotten it, but I cannot well spare time to go. You will be there, and I know you are an honest man, and will state the case fairly, and justice will be done." And so it proved, for the farmer stated his neighbor's claims so clearly that the cause was decided against himself, and he returned to inform his opponent that he had gained the property. Such a character is worth more than the wealth of the Indies.

And life's again a wilderness of woe! Many.

(From the London Examiner.) KOSSUTH.

BY WALTER BAYAGE LANDOR.

DEATH in the battle is not death Deep, deep may seem the mortal groan. Yet sweeter than an infant's breath Is Honor's, on that field alone.

Where Kossoth call'd his spirits forth Aloft from Danaw's heaving breast; They quell'd the South, they shook the North, They sank by fraud, not strength, represt.

If Freedom's sacred fire lies quencht, O. England! was it not by thee! Ere from such hands the sword was wrencht Thine was the power to shield the free.

Russell's erewhile might raise their crest Proud as the older of our land. Although I find but in the best The embroidered glove of Sydney's hand.

Rachel may mourn her children now-From higher source her glory springs, Where Shakspere crowns Southampton's brow Above the reach or gaze of kings.

Russells! where! where! To waver high Paction the slendor twig may place, And cover, when that twig shall die, With plumes as dark its dark disgrace.

Drive the drear phantom from my sight, O. Rossuth! Round our winiry shore Spread broad thy strong and healthy light. And I will tread these weeds no more.

Conversion.—Oh what a blersed change does the converting grace of Christ make in the soul of 1 a son or daughter of Adara! It is like the beauty and pleasure which the rising morning diffuses. over the face of the earth after a night of storm- and darkness; it is so much of Heaven let into- all the chambers of the soul; it is then only that we begin to know ourselves aright, and know God in his ment lovely manifestations; it is in this light we see the hateful evil of every sm, the beauty of holinem, the worth of the gospel of Christ and of his salvation. It is a light that carries divine heat and life with it; it renews all the powers of the spirit, and introduces holiness, hope and joy, in the room of folly and guilt, sin, darkness and sorrow. - Warts.

Engeneric areas .- The Albany Dutchman truly reforks, that the best looking thing about a girl is cheerisiness. We care not how raddy her cheeks may be, or how velvery and klesable her hos if she wears a scowl she will be considered ill-book. ing even by her best friends. While the ghi who illuminates her face with smiles will be consider. ed bandsome, although her complexion may be course emagh for against numers too, 3 As sometimes is to the landsoape as perfume is to the rose so We notice among them that of Mr. and Mes. Beas, is chierfulness to the countenance, and good nature to the lovely. Girls think of his.

to think I had been mistirected, but just as I was I would peevent a belief in the spiritual origin of farm thirty agree well than fifty acres by halves.