Choice Scraps from Old Poets.—No. 2.

[SELECTED FOR THE POST.]

THE EXILE.

Once more upon the waters! yet once more!
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows his rider. Welcome to their roar!
Swift be their guidance, wheresoe'r it lead!
Though the strained mast should quiver as a reed,
Still must I on; for I am as a weed,
Flung from the rock, on ocean's foam, to sail
Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's breath prevail.
Byron.

EVENING.

How dear to me the hour when daylight dies,
And sunbeams melt along the silent sea,
For then sweet dreams of other days arise,
And memory breathes her vesper sigh to thee.
Moore.

——The sun,
Declin'd, was hasting now with prone career
To the ocean isles, and in th' ascending scale
Of heaven, the stars that usher evening rose.
Milton.

WOMAN'S EYES.

From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive,
They sparkle still like Promethean fire;
They are the books, the arts, the academies,
That show, contain, and nourish all the world,
Else, none at all in aught proves excellent.
Shakspeare.

Her eye (I'm very fond of handsome eyes)
Was large and dark, suppressing half its fire
Until she spoke, then, through its soft disguise,
Flash'd an expression more of pride than ire,
And love than either.
Byron.

GRIEF.

Oh! ever thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I never loved a tree or flower,
But 'twas the first to fade away.
I never nurs'd a dear Gazelle,
To glad me with its soft black eye,
But when it came to know me well,
And love me, it was sure to die.
Moore.

Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes
And fondly broods with miser care;
Time but th' impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear!
Burns.

JOHN WADLEIGH'S TRIAL FOR SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

Justice Winslow.—*What* do you know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting?

Witness.—I know all about it; 'taint no secret, I guess.

Justice.—Then tell us about it; that's just what we want to know.

Witness (*scratching his head*)—Well, the long and the short of it is, John Wadleigh is a hard working man; that is, he works very hard doing nothing, and that's the hardest work there is done. It will make a feller sleep quicker than poppy leaves. So it stands to reason that Wadleigh would naturally be a very sleepy sort of a person. Well, the weather is sometimes naturally considerable warm, and parson Moody's sermon is sometimes rather heavy-like.

"Stop, stop!" said Justice Winslow. "No reflections upon Parson Moody; that was not what you were called here for."

Witness.—I don't cast no reflections on Parson Moody. I was only telling what I know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting, and its my opinion, especially in warm weather, that sermons that are heavy-like, and two hours long, naturally have a tendency——

"Stop, stop, I say," said Squire Winslow. "If you repeat any of these reflections on Parson Moody again, I'll commit you to the cage for contempt of court!"

Witness.—I don't cast no reflections on Parson Moody. I was only telling what I know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting.

Squire Winslow.—Well go on, and tell us all about that. You weren't called here to testify about Parson Moody.

Witness.—That's what I am trying to do, if you wouldn't keep putting me out. And its my opinion, in warm weather, folks is considerably apt to sleep in meeting; especially when the sarm—I mean especially where they get pretty tired. I know I find it pretty hard work to get by seventhly and eighthly in the sarmon myself; but, if I once get by there, I generally get into a kind of a waking train again, and make out to weather it. But it isn't so with Wadleigh. I've generally noticed if he begins to gape at seventhly and eighthly, it's a gone goose with him before he gets through tenthly, and he has to look out for another prop for his head somewhere, for his neck isn't stiff enough to hold it up. And from twelfthly to sixteenthly he's as dead as a door nail, till the amen brings the people up to prayers, and Wadleigh comes up with a jerk, just like opening a jack-knife.—*Seba Smith.*

The Colony of Swedes.—It may be remembered that a number of immigrants from Sweden passed through this city, some time ago, on their way to the West; and some notice appeared in the papers of their religious organization, which had its peculiarities. We find the following account of these immigrants in the Chicago Commercial Advertiser:

The leader of this colony, Erie Janson—or, as it is Anglicised, Johnson—having become converted while in his native land, felt himself called upon to preach the faith which he received, to his countrymen. I am not informed in what particular he and his disciples differed from the established Church in Sweden, but the difference, be it what it may, was the cause of their persecution; and to avoid persecution, they sought an asylum in this new world, where as yet it is *no sin* for every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. That their crimes were not very heinous I infer from this fact; that one of their number was fined for two repeated violations of the peace and good order of the good people of Sweden—one was reading the Bible on the Lord's Day, and another reading the Lord's Prayer on the same day.

Exactly what their theological views are is not known, as they speak our language as yet but imperfectly—perhaps extra evangelical would express their character as well as any one term. They have purchased two sections of land in Henry co., about 8 miles South of Cambridge, the county seat. Their town is situated in a pleasant little grove, called Hoop Pole Grove; and directly South of their town is a field of 960 acres under a good state of cultivation. In this little settlement you will find carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, tailors, brewers, bakers, tanners, curriers, millers, farmers, each busily at work at his separate location—nor is the inner man forgotten in all this provision for the outer, as their school rooms, well stored with books, abundantly testify. There is a class of young men studying theology, under the care of the Rev. William R. Talbot, late of Iowa University, who have already made considerable proficiency.

These people hold all things in common, and each works for the good of all the rest, as well as for his own. Their houses are partly under ground and partly above—of it might rather be said that they are all under ground, as turf covers the sides and tops of all these dwellings. They are all well lined with plank inside, and tidier dwellings I have never seen on any Illinois prairies. The spaces between the dwellings are regularly swept down, and will compare for neatness with any streets in the world. Every night and morning they all assemble in their church in the grove, and have prayer and other devotional exercises for an hour and a half. In their dealings with others, I have never heard anything alleged against them, and they are certainly most quiet and peaceful under great provocations, as I have had occasion to see. They have been much annoyed, I am sorry to add, by evil disposed people from other counties; a reverend justice of the peace is among their persecutors; but the good people of Henry county, as far as I have had opportunity to converse with them, are resolved that these fugitives from persecution in the old world shall be unmolested in the new, so long as their only crime is worshipping God after the dictates of their own consciences.

NAVAL.—We understand that orders were received here on saturday, for the equipment of the frigate Brandywine, destined for the coast of Brazil, as the flag ship of Com. Storer. Such portions of the crews of the Baritan and of the Potomac, as have further to serve, are to be transferred to the Brandywine, which is expected to sail during the month of August.—*Norfolk Herald, Tuesday, 27th.*

☞ The remains of Gen. R. H. Hammond, late Paymaster in the U. S. Army, who died on his way from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, were interred at Milton, on Monday, with Masonic and Military honors.

The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SENATE—ALEX. BLACK.
ASSEMBLY.—JAMES B. SAWYER.
J. H. M'ELHENNY.
JOSEPH COOPER.
JAMES S. LONG.
TREASURER.—JOHN C. DAVITT.
COMMISSIONER.—R. DONALDSON.
AUDITOR.—EDWARD M'CORKLE.

The Federalists.—The Catholics.—Father M'Elroy, and Father Rey.

When the President appointed the Rev. Messrs. REY and M'ELROY two very learned and pious ministers of the Gospel, of the Roman Catholic faith, to go with the army in Mexico, as chaplains, it was well known to be in accordance with the wishes, and at the request, of a considerable number of our officers. As soon, however, as their appointments were announced, a large number of the Federal presses denounced the measure, as one calculated to disgrace our country, and prove advantageous to Mexico. It was even openly declared, by many members of the Federal party, that these gentlemen, from the very fact of their being members of the Catholic church, would, under the requirements of their religion, aid the cause of Mexico, from the fact that theirs was the established church of that country. A single year only has elapsed, since they were appointed. One of those pious and devoted men has found a grave in Mexico,—cruelly murdered by those who it was said he would sustain,—and the other has returned to his country, to enjoy again the society of those to whom he is endeared by long acquaintance, and to meet the approving smiles of his fellow-citizens. He has enjoyed, through life, the love and the respect of those who have best known him; he bears the affectionate remembrances of all who formed his acquaintance in the army; and must now stand higher, in the estimation of every patriot, than he has ever stood before. Since his return, however, a new discovery has been made; (and we cannot look upon this new discovery in any other light than as an additional supply of "aid and comfort" for the enemy—Federal sympathy for the Mexicans;)—which is, that those pious, and learned, and patriotic followers of the Cross, *were employed by Mr. Polk to go to Mexico as spies!* The men who were denounced, one year ago, as most likely to aid the Mexicans; whose lives had been devoted to acts of christian charity and philanthropy, in a very limited sphere of private life; who could not be presumed qualified in any respect for the office; are now declared to have been employed to go to Mexico as spies! But such a statement as this, is only in perfect keeping with the professions and practice of the Federal party in general, in relation to the religious denomination of which these gentlemen were bright lights. It is in exact accordance with what may be expected from them at any future period.

The considerations which led to the appointment of Messrs. REY and M'ELROY were such as every patriot, every philanthropist, every christian, must approve. They are such as would naturally be suggested to every well regulated honest mind. It is well known to all our countrymen, that the great mass of the people of Mexico are of the Roman Catholic faith. It was generally believed, that a sentiment of opposition to us was instilled into the minds of the people of that country by their clergy. It was rational to believe that this sentiment could only be overcome, by the exertion of an influence similar to that which cherished it. As our army progressed into the country of our enemy, our citizens would necessarily come into contact with those, against whom they had but lately been contending. They would meet with them at their firesides, in the shops, in the streets; and at the altar of the same common parent. And here, above all other places, was it likely, that all erroneous impressions respecting our institutions and our people, would be most easily overcome; and the man most likely of all others to accomplish this work would be a spiritual teacher, of the same faith which they professed.

We really look upon this act of Mr. Polk, as one of the brightest acts connected with the war;—one of the most noble acts of his administration. He has declared the desire of our government to be PEACE—peace on any honorable terms; and, in addition to using all the means in his power, which civilized nations, at war, resort to; he has gone beyond these—he has gone beyond the office of the warrior and the diplomatist; and has called in the aid of the highest and most potent moral agency, which could be exerted among any people—that of the ministers of their own most holy faith. And yet, for having done this,—these eternal croakers—these enemies to their country both in peace and war—are now denouncing the good men, chosen for the performance of so glorious a work, as SPIES; and, if spies, the venerable man, whose life has been a continuous proof of his kindness of soul, and his love for mankind; only met the fate which all nations acknowledge is the desert of the *spy!* Therefore they would rejoice at his murder; and commend his murderers. Corwin's "bloody hands and hospitable grave" has been his reward; and those who contend for Mexico rejoice at the *justice* of his doom.

Another Telegraph Office.

Our friends in Wellsville will be gratified to learn that an office for the transmission of Telegraphic communications will be opened in their village next week; the first of the series on the *Lake line*, connecting with Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Mr. J. N. Alvord is now in town, to procure the necessary instruments, apparatus, &c., for the purpose.

A BULL.—The Hon. Daniel Webster was lately gored by a bull, on his farm at Marshfield. The New Haven *Register* thinks no one of the *Bull* family would gore Daniel Webster—he being a friend of that blood.

☞ The Troy Whig has the following wholesale retraction in regard to the U. S. Bank and subtreasury questions:—

"Some say he (Gen. Taylor) is opposed to a national bank. Suppose he is—*so are seven-eights of the whig party.* The present healthy condition of the domestic exchanges shows that there is no absolute necessity for a regulator, and the whigs have no disposition to disturb the existing financial system of the country."

THE PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.

	Per Caledonia, June 18.	Washington July 15.	Hibernia. July 30.
Flour,	41 0a42 6	37s 6da38	34a35s
Corn(meal),	24a25	28 0a29 0	28 6d 29
Indian Corn,	48 0a52 0	48 6a49 0	47s 6da48s

☞ We find on our table, a paper published in this city, called "*The Protestant Unionist*," and edited by WALTER SCOTT, who, we understand, is a Minister of the Gospel. Of Mr. Scott, personally, we know nothing;—he may be a good citizen and a kind neighbor. He professes to be a Christian, a Disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus; and his business is, to point out to sinful, fallen man, the road that leadeth to happiness and glory. Upon opening the *Unionist*, dated Aug. 4, 1847, we were surprised to see the federal ticket for the State and county, published in glaring conspicuous type, followed up by an extravagant eulogium upon the life and character of GEORGE DARSIE, the federal candidate for Senator. If Mr. Scott intends to convert his paper into a federal whig sheet, he had better so inform his readers at once; and the public, in that event, will give him credit for candor, at least. He may say that he published the "Whig ticket" as a matter of news; but that will be rather a lame apology—as the federalists have some half dozen of papers in this county, actually engaged in the bad cause—and certainly these sheets will circulate the ticket pretty extensively. And, besides, if Mr. Scott was anxious to place before his readers this kind of knowledge, he might have inserted the Democratic ticket at the same time, and let both go to the world without comment, endorsement or eulogy. Then no person could have grounds for compaint. His course, in the present instance, has justly exposed him to severe animadversion, and we trust he will embrace the first opportunity to set himself *rectus in curia*

CHEERING NEWS!—STATE DEBT—INTEREST PAID.—The Pennsylvanian of Monday says: The Semi-annual interest on the State debt, falling due yesterday, will be paid in full this day at the Bank of Pennsylvania, in this city—and will leave a surplus in the treasury of two hundred thousand dollars, thus securing also the payment of the Semi-annual interest falling due on the first of February next.

This result, accomplised at a time when the opposition are trying to induce the people to oppose the present State administration is a most eloquent and emphatic vindication of Democratic policy.

"SOFT SOAP."—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, ("Potomac.") thus soft soaps General Taylor. How under the sun can old Zack resist such appeals?

"Nor can he be unmindful of the manner in which the whig party has defended, stood by and rallied round him, laying aside their great champions, Clay, Webster, Crittenden, Clayton, M'Lean, &c., in order to place the honest, modest and deserving Zachary Taylor in the Presidential chair!"

☞ Of all the ridiculous things in this world the attempt of the federalists to form a Cabinet for Gen. Taylor, is the most ridiculous. The idea of associating old broken down federal politicians, traitorous anti-war men and unprincipled bankrupts, with a true and tried patriot and soldier, is enough to make a person explode with laughter. Verily, federalism is mixed up of strong compounds!

For the Morning Post.

MR. DARSIE AND THE LODGE LOT.

It is to be regretted that Mr. George Darsie, has not seen proper to answer the questions propounded to him in my last communication, and that he should so far neglect the proprieties of common honesty and frankness, as to thrust a private individual, between himself and the public.

With the individual who so foolishly enters the field, as the defender of Mr. Darsie's conduct towards his fellow members of the Masonic order, I have no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy; he is not before the public, nor has his name been mentioned in my communications. On some future occasion, however, he may be referred to as a witness in the case, and it may become necessary to call upon him to produce *certain documents* in relation to the matter, but at present our business is not with him. It is of George Darsie we would speak.

George Darsie is a candidate for political favor, and the people have a right to scrutinize his character and conduct; they have a right to put interrogatories to him, touching his official transactions, and he is bound, as a candidate for their suffrages, to answer all such questions as are couched in respect ful language. If he refuses to answer, or to notice such questions, then the people have the right to draw their own conclusions from the fact, and to construe *silence* into *consent*. Mr. Darsie's refusal to answer the questions propounded by me, on a former occasion, must be taken as *an admission that he cannot answer without criminating himself.*

I shall not now ask Mr. Darsie any more questions. I find they are exceedingly troublesome to answer; he may require more time for reflection and brushing up his memory, and probably he may find amongst his old papers,—"old papers are sometimes dangerous things"—the original article of agreement between the masons and himself, which might induce a review of his conduct towards his former friends, and bring him to a sense of justice.

It is not denied that Lodge No. 45, paid $1000; and that the individual members of Lodges No. 45, 165, and 113, paid $1500; making in all, *paid*, to George Darsie $2,500. The first question likely to be asked, in order to understand the subject, would be, for what purpose was this large sum of money paid? As Mr. Darsie will not answer for himself, I will answer for him, premising, that, if I do him any injustice, it will be entirely unintentional.

In the year 1828, Mr. Darsie owned a lot of ground on the corner of Smithfield and Third streets, and being at that time an active and zealous member of the fraternity, he proposed to build a "Masonic Hall" on his lot, for the accommodation of his brethren. After some preliminary arrangements, it was agreed, First, that Lodge No. 45, should pay $1000, cash; Second, that the individual masons in Pittsburgh and vicinity, should raise by subscription $1500, more, and pay it over to Darsie as he might need it during the progress of the building. In consideration of this amount of money, Darsie stipulated, First, to transfer to Lodge No. 45, the one undivided third part of his said lot of ground on Smithfield and Third streets. Second, to finish the third story of the Masonic Hall buildings, for the use and purposes of the masons, to be used and occupied by them for ever free of rent.

The Lodge and the individual subscribers to the fund, performed their part of the contract, but Mr. Darsie never did make out a deed to the Lodge for the lot; and the fire of April 1845, deprived the Lodge of its Hall.

Previously to the fire of 1845, Mr. Darsie sold *two-thirds* of the lot occupied by the Masonic Hall to Mr. Banders, not pretending to have any right to the other third part of the lot, which he had promised to deed to the Lodge. It should be remembered, that Darsie, when he sold to Mr. Banders, reserved the third story of the building, from sale, as it belonged, with *one-third* of the lot, to the Lodge and its members.

I shall now furnish additional evidence of the right of the Lodge to *the lot and one-third of the building. In the assessment of taxes on the property, Mr. Darsie took care to have the Lodge assessed, distinctly, as one-third owner of the property; and Lodge No. 45, regularly, every year, paid that tax, until after the fire, when Darsie took possession of the lot;* and now refuses to give any other reason than, *as the Lodge cannot show a deed for the lot, there can be no title there.*

If this is is honesty, may we never be cursed with many such honest men.

MORGAN.

DESPATCHES
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 12h. M.

The southern mail has arrived, with all the back mails. We have intelligence of the arrival of the steamer Galveston from Brazos, but she brings no later news from the army.

NEW YORK MARKET.
August 4, 4 o'clock P. M

FLOUR.—Genessee asells at $5,75@5,81½ Western $5,50@5,62. Sales of 7000 bbls at this price to day. Market firm and active.
WHEAT.—No change; large sales.
CORN.—Sales Prime Yellow at 67@70c; sales of 30,000 bu. Mixed at 65c.
OATS.—Sales at 45c.
PROVISIONS.—No change.
CORN MEAL.—Sales at $2,50.
MESS PORK.—Sales Western at $15,50@15,87.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
August 4, 9 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR.—Sales 500 bbls Howard street at $5,75; City Mills at $5,75. Receipts light.
WHEAT.—Sales Prime White at $1,24@1,27; Prime Red $1,12@1.15.
CORN.—Sales Prime Yellow at 71@74c.
OATS.—Sales at 50c.
RYE FLOUR—Sales at $4.
PROVISIONS.—Less in market.
COTTON—New Orleans has advanced.
TOBACCO.—Market dull.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
August 4, 5 o'clock. P. M.

FLOUR.—Sales 300 bbls fresh Western at $5,87@6,00; prices firm.
CORN MEAL.—Held at $3,25, at which price no buyers.
WHEAT.—Sales of Prime Red at $1,25@1,30; inferior $1,25.
CORN—Sales 100 bu. Prime Yellow, afloat, at 70c; ol 2000 Penn. flat at 70c.
WHISKEY.—Sales at 26c.
COTTON.—Market firm and quiet.
OATS.—Sales at 55c.

BUFFALO MARKET.
August 4. 6 o'clock, P. M.

Receipts 5,000 bu. Corn, 15,000 bu. Wheat, 2,000 bbls. Flour. The latter quoted at $4,75. Market unsettled.
WHEAT—Prime white at $1,00; more sellers than buyers
CORN—Prime Yellow at 45c.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST.
Jas. May, Geo. Weyman, Jas. Marshall.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY MORNING, August 5, 1847.

FLOUR.—Yesterday the Flour merchants were quite active, and we report sales of the following lots 50 bbls at $4,37½; 100 bbls from warehouse, at $4,37½; 270 bbls from river at $4,31; 46 bbls at $4.44. Various wagon loads sold at $4,50@4,56 for fresh ground. Sales of dray loads from store at $4,62@4,75. Good family flour retailing from store at $4.87.

HAY —Sales of 10 tons yesterday, at $7@9 per ton. The general price for good timothy is $8 per ton.

WINDOW GLASS —There is still an upward tendency in this article. We notice sales of various lots at $3,25 per box, and from what we hear holders are reluctant to sell at even that price

OATS —Sales 150 bu. at 22c per bu.

ALE.—Regular sales at $7@9 per bbl.

BUTTER —S les of roll from store at 10@12c per lb. Fresh print butter in market sold yester day at 16c. per lb.

DRIED APPLES.—Dull. We notice sales at 3¾@5¼d per bu.

DRIED PEACHES.—The market is bare of a good article. Sales at $1,25@1,31 per bu.

BRAN.—Sales 500 bu. at 8½c per bu.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon an alarm was raised by the burning of Mr. M Clelland's carpenter shop on Wylie street, Sixth Ward. The loss will be considerable, as the shop was well filled with lumber. The fire originated from a pile of shavings at the back part, which was set on fire by some boys; whether by accident or design we did not learn. The firemen were on the ground, and to their exertions alone are the property holders in the neighborhood indebted for their escape, as the wind was high, and the flames bid fair to spread There was a scarcety of water; the engines were compelled to force the supply up the hill, as the present basin is not in the right place to suit the people of the up hill wards. However, there is hope that Dr. Black may succeed in getting the ordinance passed which, we understand, he has introduced, for the erection of a new basin.

HARRIS' NEW DIRECTORY.—Our neighbor ISAAC HARRIS, Esq., yesterday presented us with a copy of his new Directory, just issued from the press, being the Fifth Edition he has published. It is a reliable work not only for citizens, but strangers who may visit the city. It is a perfect index, by which to find the "local habitation and the name" of the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the villages within five miles. Buy a copy, and examine for yourself.

☞ There was no Library meeting on Saturday evening last, we are told, on account of the inability of the committee to make a report. This matter must not be dropped, now that it has been fairly started.

☞ The Alleghenian comes out enlarged and in folio form. Our neighbors seem to be getting along about right.

☞ Gabriel Kelly has been restored to his place on the Watch by the unanimous consent of the Police Committee. He was on his beat on Tuesday night.

"THE MANOR OF PITTSBURGH."—We will, as soon as convenient, publish from Mr. Craig's *Olden Time*, an interesting article under the above caption.

☞ The Councils of Allegheny have instructed the committee on city property to inquire into the city title to Nelson's Island.—*Gazette.*

THE BRIDAL: A Tragedy in 5 acts, adapted for representation, (with three original scenes, written by James Sheridan Knowles, Esq.) from the Maid's Tragedy of Beaumont and Fletcher; as performed by Mr. Macready, &c. &c., being No. XIV. of the Modern Standard Drama, published by Beford & Co., N. Y.

THE GOLDEN FARMER; or Jemmy Twitcher in England: a Dramatic Drama in two acts, &c., being No. VIII. of the Minor Drama, published by Berford & Co., N. Y.

Mr. MORSE, of the Literary Depot, 85 Fourth st., has sent us the above plays. They are too well known to the dramatic and literary world, to require any special recommendation from the press. We may hereafter enrich our columns by a string of the choicest pearls, from the pages of the beautiful play of "the Bridal."

Mesmerism and Clairvoyance.

Our readers will be pleased to observe that we present, this morning, the first number of a series of articles upon Mesmerism and Clairvoyance by CHARLES B. TAYLOR, Esq. The next communication will appear on Monday, and will be in relation to the clairvoyant powers of Miss Martha.

PITTSBURGH, August 3d, 1847.

To L. Harper, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I am reminded that the time has arrived, when the general readers of your periodical may—either from mirthful curiosity or otherwise—be expecting a short communication at least, from me on the subject of Mesmerism and Clairvoyance. I am aware, too, that I am expected to "define my position" in relation to what I suppose to be the real, truthful Clairvoyant character of Miss Martha Loomis, whose exhibitions have been, during the last few weeks, the subject of so much excitement and investigation, among the inquiring and inquisitive of our community.

Fregret, sir, "and that most deeply," that I find myself, on examination, so entirely disqualified to impart light, knowledge, and above all, *truth*, on this most extraordinary science (if science it be) now under consideration.

But for the peculiar position I at present occupy before your readers, and of consequence the community generally, of which I am a member, I would most cheerfully retire from the task that I have probably very foolishly imposed upon myself, and remain silent upon a subject of which I know so little: of which, as yet, so little is known, even among the most learned and scientific of the age in which we live. I am apprised, however, that I am too far committed before your readers, and of the community generally, on this subject, to think even for a moment of making any retrograde movement in this matter. Of course, under existing circumstances, I must introduce something on the subject to which I have referred.

I conclude, as I have already intimated, that very little of serious importance has, as yet, been written on the subject of Animal Magnetism and Clairvoyance, although more or less appears to have been known of the principles of Human Magnetism in nearly all ages of the world, from the earliest period of man's existence upon the earth, to the present time.

According to Prof. Henry F. Smith, formerly of Worcester, Mass., more recently of Louisville, Ky., who wrote an able essay on Human Magnetism, in the A. D. 1844, it appears that a number of historical facts connected with this subject are to be found in the Bible. Prof. Smith, however, adds, "as I consider a scriptural view of this subject a matter of great importance, and one which requires separate consideration, I shall, for the present, direct my attention to other sources for information." He farther adds, "Retracing the history of man to a period nearly four thousand years ago, we find a faculty of medicine in Egypt, removing pains and diseases from others by the application of a power which they possessed, but of the nature of which they were entirely ignorant. By the use of certain physical operations, such as a touch with the finger, or toe, certain passes, or waves of the hand, over the person or part affected, and the like simple means, they were enabled to perform a variety of interesting cures, which they could not effect by the application of ordinary medicines. This was carried by them to a greater extent than it is now, in any part of the world. The priesthood of Egypt, also, were long famed for their knowledge of the healing art.

Their deities they considered as endued with a healing influence, and from them they received power. They exerted the magnetic influence with great skill and success, reduced the art to a system, and practiced it with all the solemnity of a religious rite, and under the immediate supervision of their deities. According to Prosper Alpinus, they treated their patients by certain mysterious manuel operations, or imposition of hands, often enveloping them with the skins of animals, which they deemed sacred, and carried them into the consecrated shrines and other holy places, to be visited with dreams and pretended inspirations, which were supposed to come upon them through the agency of Heaven; and there, too, they had imparted to them a foresight of the results of their complaints, and disclosed to them the medicines and mode of treatment by which they were to be cured.

A like faculty of medicine in Chaldea, practised the healing art in the same manner, and with similar success. The dignitaries of the temple were the principal members of this faculty, and prepared their cures with great solemnity."

In what appears to be one of the best written works extant, on the subject of Animal Magnetism—(published by D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y.: prepared for the press by T. Leger, Dr. of the Medical Faculty of Paris; late Prof. of Anatomy at the Practical School; Fellow of the Society of Sciences and Arts of the Dep. De La Marne; late Professor of the Medical College of Mexico, &c.,)—we find that the Priests in that age of the world were the only physicians in Egypt. They practised the art of curing diseases, in the Temple, as a divine art. They made a mystery of their means, for it was the source of their authority under the name of their gods. Very few persons, and those only after a long probation, were initiated into them; and it was forbidden, under the severest penalties, to divulge the secrets.

According to Plutarch, on what, perhaps, *might* have been in his day very appropriately termed Magnetism: he says, when referring to "The Pythia" of Greece, she is second to no one in purity of morals and chastity of conduct. Brought up by her poor parents in the country, she brings with her neither art nor experience, nor any talent whatever, when she arrives at Delphi, to be the interpreter of the gods. She is consulted on any event—marriage, travels, harvest, diseases, &c. Her answers, although they have been submitted to the severest scrutiny, have *never* proved false or incorrect. On the contrary, the verification of them has filled the Temple with gifts from all parts of Greece, and foreign countries.

It is asserted by Professor Leger, in his valuable treatise on Magnetism, that Socrates had predicted at one time, all the important events of his life. When he was summoned before the tribunal of five hundred, he knew that he would be condemned to death, although the penalty of the offence with which he had been accused, was but a trifling fine. They expected at Athens, the ship that was gone to Crete, in commemmoration of the victory of Theseus over the Minotaurus; and so long as the voyage lasted, it was forbidden to put any one to death. His disconsolate disciples anticipated the arrival of the ship on the day ensuing; but Socrates told that she had been detained at sea, and would be back only on the third day. The event proved the correctness of his provision. Of Apollonius, Tyaneus, Professor Leger says: "He had been initiated into the sacred mysteries by the priests of the temple of Epidaurus, dedicated to Esculapius; from thence he went to Ephesus, Smyrna, Athens, Corinth, Nineveh, and even to Persia and India, where he learned from the Magi their marvellous secrets in the curing of diseases. He performed such prodigies, and made cures as surprising, that he was considered by some a magician, and by others as a god. Apollonius predicted future events as correctly as Socrates, and he was conscious of what was transpiring in remote places. While he was at Ephesus, and surrounded by a crowd of people, he saw and actually described the murder of the emperor Domitian at Rome.—His prediction was established several days after, when intelligence of the event was received; the whole had taken place upon the day, and at the very hour and moment indicated by Apollonius."

The same author, in referring to Alexander Trallianus, says of his works: "They have been justly compared to those of Hippocrates, the father of medicine, who divided the practice into two distinct parts, denominating them the *common remedies and the secret means.*

Of Trallianus he says: Of all the Greek authors, his writings afford the best evidence of their knowledge of Animal Magnetism. After enumerating the general remedies proper in cases of epilepsy, he adds that "*the occult means, the natural remedies,*" ought to be tried also; and he teaches, on this subject, that during the crisis, longitudinal "*passes*" over the limbs, and a slight touching of the eyes with the ends of the fingers, must be employed. He points out this way of operating to those only who have a great desire of success, with confidence in the use of the secret proceedings; "with a strong and persevering intention they will accomplish their purpose."

He believed it to have been his duty to give those precepts to honest and candid men, who felt anxious to attack and overcome long and stubborn cases by all possible means. He concluded his remarks on the occasion referred to, in the following remarkable words: "As for myself, I acknowledge that I have resorted to both practices; but in our days, as the ignorant accuse persons who use the secret means, I always endeavor to use common remedies, although I consider them as less efficacious. But I must recommend not to reveal the occult means except to persons of high virtue, and who know how to keep a secret. This is the meaning of the precept of Hippocrates—'Preserve holy means to be used by holy men; for it is a crime to reveal them to the vulgar."

Much more of lively interest might be added to what has already been referred to, of the principle of Animal Magnetism, as existing among the Romans, Gauls, and other nations of the world, previous to what is termed the "middle ages."—But as I have, perhaps, already wearied the patience of many of your readers, I will forbear on the present occasion, after introducing a few more thoughts, on the subject under consideration, from Prof. Smith's essay on Human Magnetism In treating on this subject, Prof. Smith says: "This science has claims of the highest importance, and for many years has justly excited great interest in different parts of Europe and America. Still but few, even of the educated, are as yet acquainted with its principles, and many of them would be unable to give any definite or satisfactory answer to the question, what is Human Magnetism? I prefer the name that I have selected for reasons which will hereafter be mentioned; and suggest the following definition as containing my views on the subject: Human Magnetism is a science which exhibits the nature and operations of the medium of communication between mind and matter, and teaches the art of managing that medium for the production of human happiness. But for the benefit of those who have not informed themselves on the subject, I will endeavor to give a more simple answer to the above suggestions, by a brief statement of a few facts connected with the science.

There is a certain independent medium through which communication is kept up between the mind and the body. By this medium, the mind is enabled to receive and send forth impressions, to invigorate or debilitate the human system, and to diminish or increase its pains and diseases. Thro' this same medium or agent, one person can exert a more or less extended influence over others by his volition, and with additional means, such as a riveted look with the eyes, passes, waves, touches, and grasps with the hands, &c., he may extend this influence so far as to put others in a state of somnambulism, called the "magnetic state."—While in that state, the senses of the subject are entirely suspended in their operation. His mind can act independently of the body, and receive impressions through any part of his own system, through the senses of another, or direct from distant objects. Thus, he can read without the use of his natural eyes; can tell the thoughts of others; describe their pains and diseases; and perform many other operations equally interesting.—All his moral and intellectual faculties are exceedingly active, and he can transact business, with the consent of the operator, nearly as well, generally, and in some cases, better than when in the natural state. Surgical and dental operations can be performed upon him without giving him the least pain. Many pains and diseases may be entirely removed from the system, and others greatly modified by the magnetic process, and, what is equally wonderful, all the mental manifestations and actions of the nervous system common to the wakeful state, can be brought forth from the somnambulic person by mere contact, and frequently without contact of the operator.

When the subject is restored to his natural condition, he remembers nothing that transpired during his somnambulic existence, unless made to do so by the operator."

Prof. Smith observes, in his preface to the essay referred to: "Those who have hitherto written upon Human Magnetism, have furnished us with interesting accounts of its wonderful developments, and of the application of its power to useful purposes. But few of them, however, have seemed willing to hazard their opinions as to the agent concerned in the production of its phenomena; and even those few have either left the subject unsatisfactorily explained, or enveloped it in still greater mystery than before. From my own experiments and observations, I have been forced to reject all theories which I have read upon the subject, and pursue, in many respects, an independent course, having

'No beaten path to tread, no practised course to steer.'

In this course one fact after another has developed itself, till all that was wonderful in the science was become, to me, simple, interesting, and important; and I can look upon it as a science founded in truth, and destined, from its very nature, to confer innumerable blessings upon the human family."

I trust, "my dear sir," I shall be pardoned, not, only on the part of yourself, but of your readers generally, for having thus much trespassed upon the columns of your periodical, on the present occasion. Judging from the feelings I at present entertain in my mind, on this most deeply interesting subject, now claiming attention, I conclude, I am but just entering upon its threshold or outlines.

Should it be made to appear, after your readers have perused the contents of my present communication, that they deem the subject upon which I am treating, and my mode of treating it, worthy of their further attention, it will afford me unfeigned pleasure to favor them with at least one more communication on the subject to which their attention has been directed.

I am, with much respect, yours, &c.,
CHARLES B. TAYLOR.

Married,

In this city, on Thursday morning the 5th inst., by the Rev. William Preston, Col. GEORGE W. M'COOK, to Miss MARGARET DICK BEATTY, both of Steubenville.

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The Bandits of the Osage, a Western Romance; by Emerson Bennett, author of "The League of the Miami," etc.

Isabels of Bavaria, by Alexander Dumas.

Living Age, No. 168.

Ranking's Half-Yearly Abstract, July, 1847.

Blackwood's Magazine for July.

The Heiress, a novel: by Miss Ellen Pickering.

A Quarter Race in Kentucky, and other Tales; by W. S. Porter, Esq., author of "The Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales," etc.

The Union Magazine for August, with illustrations.

Chapman's Drawing Book, part 1.

Chamber's Cyclopædia of English Literature, No. 14.

Taylor's Counterfeit Detector, No. 67.

The Golden Farmer, or Jemmy Twitcher in England—a Dramatic Drama in two acts.

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