

VOL. X.

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Niterary Department. Written for the Banner of Light, FELICIA ALMAY : Anderson **ORIME AND RETRIBUTION** 10412451

A STORY OF BOTH HEMISPHERES. 1.110 1.11 BY CORA WILBURN. AN OF 41604 35 "Single of CHAPTER XVI. Billinge THE ENGLISH HOME.

, and the sweet mignionette exhaled its perfumed erlid of lace was thrown over the harp, whose thrilbreath ; white and red roses twined around the casements, and luxuriant honeysuckle graced the porch. the lady's hand. The house had been enlarged considerably, and a "conservatory built, that was filled with the choicest eration, Teresa looked upon their melancholy guest. flowers from all climes. Many changes, too, had taken place in the interior. In place of the former dition," she said in excellent English, but with a humble appliances, there reigned an air of elegance slightly foreign accent. "It makes me sad to behold fand ease; the furniture was chosen with due regard the son of my best friend in such a state." ito beauty, as well as use; many works of art, fine - paintings and noble specimens of sculpture abounded. The sounds of music were waited on the breeze, and 3the sweet, thrilling melody of Teresa's voice often

ilistened to with delight, by the chance passers by. in St. Thomas, and I have not yet recovered my Time with his bealing ministrations, had left some strength. I am miserable company enough, I am "traces of his mission on the hearts of the suffering aware of that." cones within that blessed home.

"allotted years of human life, was truly venerable you in the light of a son ?" divine content and submission.

is a tinge of healthful color in her check. The uses of adversity have borne their heavenly fruits.

One lovely summer morning. Teresa sat in her own cosily retired sitting-room, with a young man who was their guest. That room had been fitted up by her own exquisite taste, and was indeed an elegant retreat, opening to the garden path, and leading to the choice conservatory. The lofty windows, over which, outside, the rose clambered and the vine leaves spread, were draped with curtains of pink silk and delicately wrought lace. The carpet, with its vivid, life-like coloring, seemed an enameled flower plain of Nature's own formation; the furniture, light and graceful, was of some odorous, foreign wood; there were tables inlaid with pearl and mosaic, with ivory and tortoise shell; fine paintings, and oval mirrors in elaborately carved frames. There were ottomans that Linden cottage, the hawthorn hedges bloomed and lounges covered with pink silk, and a fleecy covling and devotional chords were so oft awakened by

With a glance of motherly tenderness and commis-"I am truly grieved, Peroy, to see you in this con-

Percy Macdonald sighed, and his voice was like a strain of plaintive music, as he replied :

" Dear friend, I have but just recovered from a long illness. I came near the gates of eternity, while

"No self condemnation, if you please, Percy. But the lady Teresa, ercot, majestic, beautiful, with that is not all; something more than the mere lanthe graces of a queen and the gentleness of a Chris- guor of recent illness hovers about you. You have a tian matron, had folded to her breast the loving peace secret, Percy ! Would it not be well to confide it to of resignation. Mrs. Almay, verging fast upon the your best friend-to one who has always esteemed

with the loveliness of old age. Her white hair glis- "Dear Teresal dear motherly friend, you are in tening from beneath her closely fitting cap, was to the right; but pardon my weakness-it was not her a crown of glory; her mild, hazel eyes were still want of confidence in you that sealed my lips, olear and bright; her thin cheeks wore a slight but, even to my father. I have not breathed a syllable singe of healthful color. She looked better, and was of the sorrow gnawing, at my heart. It is a grief much happier, than she was years ago, when first for which there is no consolation ! Time cannot efthe met Teresa ; ere the mighty bond of a common face its remembrance ; all the world's efforts cannot sorrow had united and upraised them both unto a chase it to oblivion! Friend, mother, Teresa, in a distant land. I have left my heart, my hopes, all my

-WOld Allen had gone home to the heaven of his po- ambition ! All that made life enchanting and valuaetle dreams, and his wife was called old Margary, ble. I told you how I was wrecked and cast upon although her square form was as erect, her motions the waves at midnight : how a brave, old fisherman as nimble, as before; but her hair had whitehed, the resoued me from the raft; but I have not told you wrinkles on her face had deepened, and she wore the yet how an angel ministered to me; and that by her

derer with the strange, mysterious husband I had the rich green woods, and the rippling wavelets of chosen. I became the happy mother of a little child the stream. The mountain crests glowed in empurand he-oh, Percy I after these many years, the re-pled and azure light, while the shadows stole creepcollection thrilla me with an unspeakable grief and ingly athwart the sunlight patches, and the forest borror !-- he was cstranged, moody, absent, harsh and choristers attuned the farewell song of day.

cold. He left me frequently; alone, with my infant, Percy walked slowly toward C----, gazing with he left me to poverty-to the misconstructions of the admiring eye of the poet upon the varied scene, those around. He had won me under an assumed and contrasting it with the tropical region where he name; even that name he would not permit me to had learned the bliss and pain of love.

use. He demanded my child! I indignantly refused "This English paradise," he thought, "only needs to give her up. By means to this day unrevealed to her presence to equal the romance of the sunny me, he tore her from my arms while I slept-a deep, land."

unnatural, lethargiesleep it was, and when I aroused He passed leisurely along the streets of the quiet from it I was childless. And never have I seen town, and proceeded to the "King's Arms," the best my husband since, and my ohild !--oh God! I have Inn of the place. It was his intention to take the never listened to the music of her prattle ; I have stage coach for a neighboring town, which he could never felt the blessed touch of her little hand. She reach by midnight, and, remaining there until the has beeen lost, lost, over since that fatal day !" next day, continue his journey to London. Travel-She buried her face in her handkerchief and sobbed ing then was not as expeditious as at present, and With an impulse of affection and reverence, the the now old-fashioned lumbering stage-coaches were oung man knelt before her and kissed her hand. yet in vogue. "Providence directed me hither, to his mother's

Requesting to be shown to a room, he followed the house," she said. "I came here a raving, distracted obsequicus landlord, who insisted upon raiting on maniac. Mrs. Almay cared for me as such hearts the young gentleman himself. When, after many only can, though she then thought me a poor erring bows and scrapings, the ruddy Boniface left ms guest outcast. Ever since she discovered our relationship, to the entertainment of his own thoughts, Percy, t have held here a daughter's place. Widowed and glad to be left alone, took a seat by the window and childless, not by the sacred hand of death, but by thought of Teresa, her blighted life and holily acthe treacherous cruelty of the man I loved, bereft at cepted griefs. once of all that life had given me, could my sorrows

He heard a light step in the entry, and a voice that thrilled his very being so that he arose and gasped for breath, called hurriedly :

"Can I not speak with you a moment, landlord ?" "Yes, miss ; with pleasure, miss ; at your service, miss, your ladyship!" replied mine host, as he retraced his steps.

Percy walked to the door which had been left open, and for the first time in his life played the eavesthe hope that I have borne through years is not all dropper.

He saw the portly form of the proprietor of the sad longing, that may never be fulfilled-the hope of "King's Arms," standing in respectful attitude in the passage; but of the lady who addressed him he could only see the flutter of a mourning robe, and fore the revelation of her mighty woe he felt abashed, hear the voice whose accents penetrated his soul with a strange and mighty power.

"I wish to inquire the way to the residence of plined soul had borne; of the great wrongs by self- Mrs Almay-Mrs. Mercy Almay, if you please. I ishness inflicted ; of the mutation of human affairs, have been told that she lives near this town. Will and the overruling Providence that ever brought the you obtain a conveyance to morrow morning for myself and attendant?"

Porcy felt a peace pervading his heart to which it "Yes, miss, of course, your ladyship, as early as had long been a stranger; and when Mrs. Almay you desire. Your ladyship can go on horseback, or entered, he looked more cheerful than she had seen have a carriage. Mrs. Almay lives near Forestdale him since his arrival. As he strolled forth for a creek, miss; not far from here; about three miles.

"Is she well?" tremulously inquired the silvery

"Very well indeed, miss. She had an attack of

rheumatism last winter, but Doctor Merton-he's

her family physician, your ladyship-he cured her

up in no time, and Mrs. Almay is as brisk as one of

"Can you tell me-whether there is a lady-a

lady who-has long lived with Mrs. Almay-I could

obtain no certain information in London." The

"Oh, yes, miss. I presume your ladyship alludes

home, and stole her baby, and got another wife and

killed her, and buried her under a grass plot in his

garden. But he's never been heard of for years, and

the lady Teresa wears mourning all the time; and

they say Doctor Merton saved her life when she first

"No, indeed, your ladyship: they 're all early

birds at Linden Cottage, and they do n't make any

speaker's voice was trembling with emotion.

her own bees, miss."

ognition, and, rushing forward, was clasped to his faithful heart !

NO. 14.

God bless my soul !" cried the astonished landord, whom curiosity had prompted to watch young Percy Macdonald, and who had witnessed the meeting thus providentially ordained.

"Percy! Am I dreaming? Do I once more meet you? You are changed ; you have suffered; you have been ill ?" She gazed fondly into his face.

"And you, my-your face is pale and wasted. Felicia,"- he repressed the endearing epithets that arose to his lips-" what happy fortune brought you here? And why-oh, pardon my boldness-wherefore these mourning robes? And-and-" his voice faltered, and he gently took away his encircling arms. "It is months since we met-you were on the point of marriage. Are you-whom has death visited and a mighty terror crept over his thought , for he deemed her the wife of another. She took his hand, and looking the full love of

her pure heart, she said :

"I read your thoughts. I have never been a wife. was not betrothed, as you were told ! I have been ill, visited by many dire afflictions ; but I am free and happy now.

" Free, not wedded ? Oh, Felicia, and you rememper .Percy? With a friendly smile you greet him. Not betrothed !"

And his exultant eye and raptured mein betokened the inner, the all-surpassing joy. He was bewildered by the few magic words she had speken.

"Ill ! visited by affliction !" he repeated, " and you wear the mourning garb." "For my beloved one in heaven; for the dear

mother that loved you; for the poor father resting in the green sea depths l" she replied, bursting into tears.

He folded her tenderly to his bosom; he kissed the briny flood of sorrow from her eyes; he asked her, trembling with uncertain happiness : 10114 " May I love you, Felicia ?"

And with her golden head pillowed on his manly preast, she whispered, 5.60.5 " Forever !"

Then when he had pressed the holy betrothal kiss upon ner mps, when both had upraised their rounited hearts in thankfulness to Him who is the author of all love, Felicia told her Percy of the happy death of Rose; of her father's efforts for escape from a dread miscreant's power; of the fearful night upon the beach, and with her wounded dying father out at sea; sho told him of that father's penitence and late confession; of the startling revelation of her birth; and that she was on the way to seek and

widow's sombre garb and cap.

They were, as ever, a contented household, though a stranger occupied the place once held by faithful Come, I have sometimes soothed your childish sorrows. Allen Plane ; and Margary shed tears unseen for the In Cadiz I was your confidante ; in London, your maloss of the kind words she should hear nevermore on ternal adviser. When you came to our country home, earth.

""" Leave all to the Lord, Margary, woman."

Young Mrs. Almay, as she persisted in calling Teresa, had a maid of her own-a young, flippant, Spanish thing-whose heart Margary though was in the right place, but whose shocking frivolities in dress caused the good creature to exclaim with plous a young girl! She it was who bent over me on the commiseration :

acts and dresses just like-like-a peacook, for all ful as the saints of your former worship; with Mathe world ! It took my good man, Allen, to find the what d'ye call 'em-simi-lees. I'm no hand at to her parents' house. I recovered speedily, and I making 'parisons."

Nevertheless she and Inez were on the best of terms, for there was no place for envy or resentment that she was bethrothed; that she loved the suitor in her devoted heart.

The lady Teresa has been abroad-several times, and is fully reconciled to her uncle, who, living yet of my soul's agony. I fied from the house-the town in Cadiz, has delivered into her hands the bulk of her property. Simple in her attiro, yet wearing the Then I set sail for Cadiz, as you know; paid my reblack dress she prefers, she uses the golden boons of fortune more for the benefit of others, than for personal satisfaction. Having enlarged and beautified the house, she is, with her mother, the benefactress of the poor, the sister of the unfortunate, ever clinging to the hope of once again beholding the child torn from her arms by treachery. She has traveled all over the kingdom, but her search for the lost was all in vain. In her native land-on the continent-the his brow. mother distributed her wealth with a lavish hand, in the endeavor to gain tidings of the father and young ohild.

Mrs. Almay had given up the last vestige of the hope of ever again beholding or hearing from her lost !-forever lost to me !" he exclaimed despairingson. Every day of her life she prayed for Rose, the ly. gentie being who had so twined around her heart; but she entertained not the faintest expectation of side him and taking his hand; " has your father ever ever folding in her arms the grandchild she had told you the story of my sufferings-of the overwhelnever scen.

But the mother's heart hoped on with a tenacity that no disappointment could overthrow. Her chastened soul had learnt all the beauty of resignation; out her full and yet sorrowing heart nnto the such as he gives not to any other." Gracious Disposer of all good.

To the wretched toilers in the miserable village where her great calamity had first befallen her, Te- soft, dark eyes. resa sent a munificent donation, to be equally divided among the families there. She visited the place me his hand. I admired his noble qualities, his cavsome time afterwards, and was gratified with the alierly grace, his princely generosity, his true and improved aspect of the dwellings-the better condi- loving spirit, and my heart was nearly won, when

ing; her eyes beam with a subdued radiance; there ted to a clandestine marriage, and I became a wan - | Sunset flooded w

I was wrecked a second time-and for life !"

"I do not well comprehend your meaning, Percy. you always gave to me the trust of a child; do so now. Perhaps I can again give you relief."

He shook his head, and taking her hand, continued :

"I gave myself up to the fairest dream that ever found a resting-place in the human heart. I loved wet sands when I first opened my eyes from what I "She is no more nor less than a heathen ! She deemed the awakening from death; she was beautidonna eyes, and waving, golden hair. I was borne lingered in that tropical Eden, charmed by her smiles and nurtured by delusive hopes. One day, I heard

> who was expected on the following day. Mother Teresa, the One above could only fathom the depths -and for weeks I lay prostrate with brain fever. spects to the dear father, who was shocked at my altered appearance. I have been ill again in London, and I came here with the express desiro of pouring out my sorrows to your compassionate ear ; for, mother TeresapI knew you, who have suffered yourself, would pity me."

" Poor child !" she said tenderly, rising and bending over him and imprinting a maternal' kisa upon "It is a sad trial to love in vain !" and she sighed deeply. "But even for this severest heart-wound, the heavenly Consoler has a balm !"

"She is by this time the wife of another; lost-

"Percy," said Teresa, drawing a low ottoman beming griefs that fell on my early life ?"

He looked wonderingly into her face.

"He told me you had suffered deeply in your marriage relations; but he never entered into detail. she accepted the cross of earthly discipline, and wore He said your experiences were too sacred to be made it servicely and with peace. Never more manifesting a theme of conversation ; but he ever prized you as a violent grief in the presence of her aged mother, it one of the most tried and exalted of women. He was only in the silence of her chamber that she poured ever spoke of you with enthusiasm ; with a deference

"I will tell you my story, Percy," she said, and her cheek paled, and the moisture gathered in her

"In my youth, your father loved me and offered tion of the people, that her benevolence had secured. another appeared, whose magnetic presence drew me There are threads of silver through her raven irresistibly toward him. My son, for him I left my tresses; but her smile, though pensive, is enchant- home and friends, without a parting word. I consenkitchen realm.

walk in the fields, Teresa, looking after him with a She will be delighted to see your ladyship; she do n't have much company; she's a dear old lady, truly maternal solicitude, said audibly :

"God comfort him, pure, noble spirit that he is. miss; a friend to the poor and needy, your lady-May the recital of my life's sorrow bring consolation ship." to his breast !"

find a parallel? Percy, my son, what is your one

He could not speak for emotion; he bowed his

"Yet," she continued, "I am now resigned ; for if

never clasp my daughter's form on earth, I surely

shall recognize and own her in the better world.

have grown submissive to my Father's will; and yet

extinguished yet; still I cherish the fond, intense,

"God grant it !" uttered Percy, fervently; and be-

They spoke long of the past trials that the disci-

ead, and his tears fell on the hand he held.

embracing my long lost child."

ebuked and chastened.

ultimate good to pass.

grief to mine ?"

"Why, my dear Teresa, what has befallen our | tones. friend ?" queried Mrs. Almay anxiously. "He is suffering, mother; he is passing under the fiery ordeal, and his untried heart is almost broken." "From what cause, my daughter ?"

"From the same cause that has brought anguish to so many; from the fond, weak, idolatrous worship of _love !"

She hastily kissed her mother's brow and left the room.

"She bears yet the arrow in her bosom," mur mured the venerable lady. "God bless her! nobly to Mrs. Teresa Almay, the old lady's daughter inhas she borne the lonely, loveless lot. Oh, Philip, law. Bless your heart alive, ma'am, miss, your lamy wretched, sinful, and forgetful son l oh, Rose, dyship, I mean; she's been living there these sixunhappy victim ! where are they both ? The grave teeh or seventeen years, except when she went gives no reply, and from their living lips no tidings abroad. She's a noble Spanish lady, and one time come. Oh, that I could live to see the mystery un- there was curious stories about-that's before I came here-about Mrs. Almay's son, he as married ravelled-to know of Rose's fate; of my poor son's destiny! But Thy will, not mine; be done !" the lady Teresa; they said he was a sad scamp and " The prayer of the righteous availeth ;" and the deserted the good lady, his wife, and ran away from

desire of her heart was fulfilled.

CHAPTER XVII. THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE.

The next day Percy announced his Intention of recame among us, and she has built him a new house, turning to London. He would devote himself anew and one of his children is named after her. At what to the literary pursuits he delighted in. Exempted hour will your ladyship have the carriage ?- or will by fortune from the necessity of labor for subsist- you have the pony, miss ?" and the talkative landence, he had given much time to the inspirations of lord storped to take breath. "I will take the carriage; I am not strong enough the muse, and was already famous in the world of letters. There was in his soul a restless desire for to ride on horseback. Will nine o'clock be too occupation, and he resolved to write out for the early?" world's benefit, the sad and simple story of his love. He would go to the Metropolis to make some necesceremony with their visitors. Everybody is welcome, sary arrangements, and then return to the delightful hospitality of Linden Cottage, and pen within the shelter of his favorite rose arbor the effusions of his heart and brain.

Old Margary, standing in the doorway as he bade farewell to both ladies, was enraptured with the grace and dignity of his deportment, and deeply troubled by the wanness of his face, and the shadow dwelling in his deep blue eyes.

"He's just as lovely as a painted angel," said the good woman. " and he's just as good : as charitable as-as-a-lord, as they say the bare footed friars are, that young Mrs. Almay tells about, that save people out of the snows, with large dogs and cordial bottles round their necks. Poor Mr. Percy! some-

thing has overtaken him; but my good man used to He opened the door, and saw sitting by a table say that the Lord knew best. May he keep and prewith writing implements before her, a youthful figserve and guard the young gentleman! And talkure clothed in black. She turned her head. The ing of perserving makes me remember I must see to waving golden looks, the changed and mournful. the plokled onions I put in vinegar yesterday;" and ever-beautiful face-it was Felicia !

she hastened from r post of observation to the He gazed upon her, unable to advance, with imploring eyes and fondly outstretched arms. She

at any time."

its golden and rosy splendor gave one loud piercing ory of mingled joy and re- 1 "You are the very image of Teresa-all but the

claim her mother.

"I have been ill, for months," she said; "the varied mental emotions and the harrowing scenes I passed through, brought on a complete prostration of my nervous system. I remained in Coro. on the coast, until my strength was recruited, and I heard while there, that Arcabano was found dead on the beach, the morning after the fatal affray that cost my father's life. The body was recognized by the authorities as that, of a noted bandit, whose fast hold was somewhere in the mountains; but amid the thousand surmises concerning our escape, no one coupled the name of Philip Deltano with the robbers. I was saved that final pang. Several other bodies were found upon the shore, but the villain Joaquin was not among them. He must have fled despite the wounds my father inflicted upon him. 1 came to London a month ago, and it took me some time to obtain the necessary inquiries I went there for. As soon as my strength permitted, I came here in search of the one great happiness of my life-my mother !--- and now, on the first day of my arrival, I meet you ! Oh, Percy, dear Rose was a true prophetess. The heavenly Father has sent His choicest compensations, now."

"And she was not your mother?" Percy was still bewildered, still wandering in a

dreamlike maze. "I heard you inquiring for Mrs. Almy," he stam. mered forth. "I heard your dear, familiar voice. and deemed myself dreaming, or deceived. Why inquire for her, my love?"

"Oh, Peroy, because the Spanish lady that resides there is my mother! My mother ! Percy ! and my poor father was the son of Meroy Almay. I have it from his own dying lips. I am Felicia Almay, best friend I"

"Now God be praised !" he cried again, enfoldinghis beloved in his close embrace. " My darling, words cannot convey one tithe of the fullness of my joy! Oh, gracious Providence, how wondrous are thy devious ways! Oh, blest Teresa, happy friend, this is the promised blessedness of heaven !"

He wept the sacred tears of deepest manly feeling, and the gentle girl by his side, said tremulously sweet and low:

"You know my mother. Peroy ?"

"She has been the friend and counsellor of myyouth. I will lead you to her. I will present mylife's granted blessing. I will rejoice her long aching. heart with the bestowal of her daughter's love! I. will prepare her for your coming, Felicia ; the suddenjoy of beholding you might overwhelm her. Only. yesterday, she spoke of you with tears."

"She remembers me-she loves me-my mother !"" said the happy Felicia, with streaming eyes.

" I, too," she resumed, "feared the sudden shockthat the discovery might bring her, but I thought I: would have self-control sufficient to break the tidingsto her gently and gradually; but you will do it better. And my grandmother-she, too, will bless and receive me with her love."

"At nine o'clock then ;" and the sable folds of the fluttering garment were withdrawn. "Shall I send up tea, miss, your ladyship?" " If you please." And mine host proceeded on his way. From behind the screening door issued Percy,

glowing with uncontrollable agitation. "I must have certainty," he said; and with a vain effort to still the tumultuous throbbing in his breast, he tapped gently upon the then closed door of

the lady's chamber. "Come in !" said the same musical and familiar voice.

sunny curls. Strange, that I never before noticed the resemblance. And yet, from the first moment of beholding you, there was a haunting, gracious reminiscenco about your every lineament, your overy grace of action, that I could not define."

" Percy," she said, looking pleadingly into his face, "let me behold my mother this very night."

"Could you bear the meeting? Is not your strength exhausted? Would it not be safer to go to-morrow ?"

The dark eyes filled with tears.

"I am strong, now that I have your love, and I long to weep upon my mother's breast. But If you think she needs a longer preparation for my coming, I will gladly and patiently wait."

Percy communed with his own thoughts for a brief space.

"I think it will be safe and right," he said. "To tiose who have suffered so long, happiness cannot come too soon. We will go to Linden cottage tonight."

Felicia thanked him with her eyes and lips. They took tea together, but the well-spread tray was sent back with the food almost untasted.

"Queer people," pondered the landlord; seem as happy as two turtle doves, and can't cat a thing. I always cat hearty, when I'm happy. I wonder what the young lady is to Mr. Percy? Looks to me like a wedding in prospectus;" and at that thought he rubbed his chubby hands and chuckled with delight.

The carriage was ordered, and the motherly mulatto woman, that Felicia had brought with her from St. Thomas, was desired to remain in her young lady's room until her return, or until she should be sent for. The natural shrewdness of her class enabled her to see a lover-like happiness beaming from the faces of hoth.

"Berry well, honey," said she to her young mistress, "I been a takin' a stroll 'round this 'ere little town. I'll see to your tings, and ef ye don't come back to-night, you jest let ole Anna know, so I sha'n't be worritted about ye. Yer a goin' on a blessed errant; the Lord prosper you, and bless ye too, sir," and with a deep curtsey, she sat down upon a trunk, in formal possession of " young missus' room."

With what different feelings did Percy retrace the way toward the home of his friends. Two hours before he had been engrossed by incurable melancholy, a prey to hopeless love. Returning by the light of the innumerable stars, and the young crescent moon, he sat beside the won object of his only love-beside her whom he had deemed in a distant land, and lost to him forever more.

> CHAPTER XVIII. REUNION.

They stopped before the wide-arching gateway, and were assisted by Mark Levin, the successor of eld Allen, to alight. The most prudent course to be pursued had been agreed upon between the lovers, and when they were ushered into the unoccupied reception room by Margary, who was all allve with curiosity to know the wherefore of the return of Peroy, and the cause of the young lady's visit, he said to the faithful household guardian :

"I wish to see your lady, Mrs. Teresa Almay, alone. Ask her if she can receive me in her room, Margary."

"And this is my mother's house. This is the atmosphere hallowed by her presence-by her saintly prayers for me," murmured Felicia.

"Courage, my beloved! Still retain the potent self control that is your own," he whispered in her ear. "See, I am as joyously agitated as yourself: it is with difficulty that' I can withhold the transports of my unhoped for bliss. But for her sake-for your mother's sake, I am outwardly calm. I will go to her first, then summon you to her presence.

"Oh, if she should enter now! I feel as if

LIGHT. BANNER OF

Margary timidly approached. "May I take the "It is not impossible. God hears the mother's prayer," said Percy, impressively, and his blue oyes young lady's hand ?" she said. fixed upon her face a glance before which her heart Felicia gave her both, and klased the wrinkled, thrilled and bounded with a rapture all too deep for bronze-bued check.

With a low, "The Lord keep you, Miss," and a words. " Peroy, what mean you ?" sho gasped. loud burst of emotion, she throw her checked apron

" That she is found / That your daughter Felicia is over her face, and ran sobbing from the room. Inez restored to you!" and he clasped her to his breast stood at the door, weeping. There was little sleep re she could frame or utter a reply. that night for the inmates of Linden Cottage, for "Found-Felicia? Where, oh God !" and she fell their hearts were yet too full of the first tumultuous joy. Until the resy advent of the dawn, mother and obbing round his neck. "Bo calm, for her sake, I entreat you. She is daughter sat hand in haud, never weary of looking in each other's faces, wiping each other's tears, and

safe : she is well. You shall behold her soon." "Percy, in the name of the Saviour, by all a moth together praising God for the glorious present. Felicia told of her father's death, his penotential r's life-long sorrow, tell me, is this true? Is my Felicia found ?"

Her father's dying testimony! Is Philip dead ?"

" May God have mercy-but my child! I am tor-

ured by impatience. Percy, if you ever loved or

"I will," he said, dashing away the sparkling dew

drops from his eyes. "Do not leave this room. I

will bring her here; she is in this very house-down

Teresa suppressed the scream of joy that rose to

half fainting, she sank back upon a lounge, her tear-

the wildly beating heart; her lips moving in inau-

She took a step forward toward her father's mother;

the old lady then for the first time, seeing the visi-

tor, inclined her head, and looked to Margary for an

"Mrs. Almay, m'am, this is a young lady that

cordial warmth, gazing intently in the face of the

With an impulse that she could not resist, Felicia

took her hand and kissed it; tears glistened in the

mild, clear hazel eyes. She was about to say a few

kind and loving words, when the door opened and

Percy rushed in, flushed, radiant, tearful, exultant.

trembling, she leaned upon his proffered arm, and with

Through the blinding mist of her tears, Felicia

naw a tall, majestic form, deep and tender eyes, a

pair of outstretched arms. As in a dream, she heard

a sweet voice, saying : Daughter !" and breathless,

voiceless, powerless of limb, she sank within those

Percy nodded affirmatively.

tairs with Margary."

dible praver .

axplanation.

young lady.

young mistress, ma'am."

him, passed into Teresa's room.

itied me, oh take me to to my child !"

ing scruples.

grief, and last confession ; and the wronged and deserted wife gave to his memory the natural and fit-"So help me God, she is. And mine is the holy pleasure of being the glad messenger. She is not ting tribute of regret. She wept for the fate of afar-she has traveled over many leagues of ocean Rose; and it was mutually agreed between them. in to behold your face; she is in England. Mother order to save from still deeper auguish the already

Teresa, be calm, be strong ! She is in the neighborlacerated feelings of his mother, to keep from her the knowledge of his many sins. ing town. For this I have returned to tell you."

When Felicia spoke of Percy, the quick eye of "Take me to her immediately! Let me embrace and bless my child! Let me convince myself, oh, Teresa noted the rising blush and downcast look Percy. How know you ?-how came she ?-oh, let wherewith she mentioned him.

"Do you love him, darling ?" she asked her, tenderne hasten to behold my child !" "She is your daughter, the living image of yourly; and with her bright head on her mother's bosom, self. She has the dying testimony of her father, of she avowed her love.

your husband, Philip Almay. There is no doubt; "I have known him long, and I know that he is no mistake; she is the child stolen from your love !" worthy of my daughter's heart. In giving you to said Percy, hastening to alley the mother's remain him I shall not lose you, Felicia," she said, and the sweet lips smiled their gratitude. "Take me to her! Order my carriage, a horse!

The next day, sitting at her grandmother's feetthe "darling of the house," as she was thenceforth called by Margary-related the sad story of poor Rose's death, and of her father's departure for the unseen bourne. Suppressing much that would have shocked the aged listener, she told of his confession. never alluding to the intended sacrifice of herself, and leaving her hearer in dcubt as to the causes that led to the attack upon him. Felicia simply stated that they were about to choose another home, when he was thus waylaid. That he had been in her lips. She waved him speechlessly away, and league with cut-throats and robbers, the mother never learned. She kissed his miniature without an filled eyes upraised above ; both hands clasped over uttered word. Mrs. Almay shed many tears for her misguided son, and for Rose her sorrow was deep.

She informed her grand-daughter that Harold Pal-Meanwhile a small, lithe and gay-robed figure had mer had forgiven his daughter from the first. That glided noiselessly into the room where Felicia sat to her care he had sent many letters, all filled with with Rargary. Involuntarily the young girl arose loving recall and full forgiveness. So he had writand saluted the venerable lady, whose placid face | ten to inform Philip's mother ; and not knowing of and silvery hair called forth the deepest feelings of her son's whereabout, these precious missives were reverence. But when the old waiting-woman said, never forwarded; and Rose lived beneath the terror That is my lady, miss, that's Mrs. Almay," Feli- of a supposed curse, and died unconscious of the love cia's heart gave a bound of joyful, yearning love that blessed her to the last.

When, ten years after her flight, he died, he left to her and her children all his possessions. But they were settled upon herself and heirs, and her husband could not have touched one penny. Whether he knew this and purposely kept the knowledge ame with Mr. Percy. He's up stairs with the to himself, or whether the circumstance never reached his ear, it was one of those unrevealed mysteries "Glad to see you at Linden Cottage, and I am that was never solved. As Rose made no applicaglad to hear Percy has returned," she said, with oation for her fortune, Oakwood Hall and its dependencies had passed to a distant relative, who was the next in right.

What Teresa learned from her daughter, of the sufferings and character of Rose, moved her to the tenderest evidences of compassion; and that her venerable mother-in-law had kept from her the revelation of the second wife's existence, and her hus-"Come, Felicia, come !" he oried, and pale and band's double treachery, filled her with renewed admiration and respect.

When Dr. Merton called on his weekly visit to the friends at Linden Cottage, he was surprised to find there a young lady, the very counterpart of Mre-Teresa Almay, save for the wealth of sun-bright looks. When told by the proud and happy mother loving arms, with the sweet spell-word still unut-nany prayers, the good man shouted for joy; and

est attributes of the angel. They missed ber much but their sorrow was unseldsh and resigned. The trials of the past were sanctified unto the dia ciplined hearts of mother and of daughter; and the sorrows of humanity were sacred appeals to them forever.

By the death of her uncle, at a very advanced age, Teresa became almost a millionaire; but she over retained the sweet humility that is the true test of greatness.

Many years afterward, when her children were growing up around her, Felicia heard of the capture and execution of a noted pirate in the Southern seas. It was the hoary-headed villain, Joaquin I Percy never wrote the story of his hopeless love.

> Written for the Banner of Light. OUR LITTLE MAY.

> > BY SUBIE VERNON

She came in the summer When roses bloomed fair, And exquisite fragrance Was borne on the air ; When songs of bright warblers, From out leafy nests, Woke answering echoes In our happy breasts.

Other plants before her Decked our garden bower Lightening each labor. Blessing every hour; But our youngest darling Nestled closer still In the niche her image Did so sweetly fill.

Mornings dawned in beauty, Noons of radiant light O'er our pathway hovered Till the starry night. Each joy-freighted moment, As it hastened by. Bore our glad thanksgivings To the upper sky,

Mingled with petitions That the Father's love Might bestow upon us Wisdom from above, Helping us to guide her In the paths of right, Keeping pure and spotless In His holy sight.

Thus the summer fleeted. And the Autumn came With its mellow sunlight And its leaves of flame : Then the flying zepher's Sweets no more perfumed And the joyous warblers Their bright pinions plumed ;

And our little treasure, She, whose tendrils grew Round our hearts entwining, She was fading, too 1 On our lips the love-notes. Blent with moans of fear. And a wild entreaty Sought the Father's ear.

He, the over faithful, Listened to our prayer, And a band of angels

Did His answer bear ; " Thou wouldst have her spotless, Free from every sin, To the life immortal

Meet to enter in : But such perfect blossoms Flourish not below,

Only in celestial Soil they live and grow ; To those vernal pastures

We'll thy treasure bear. Thus in love replying

[DEC. 28, 1861.]

Original Essays.

PREJUDICE AND SPIRITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

BY EMMA HARDINGE.

NUMBER THREE.

In the London Spiritual Magazine for May, 1861. is printed a letter from Dr. W. T. Coleman of Maida Hill-a gentleman of unquestioned worth and respectability-in which occur the following passages : For a long time I have silently watched the progress of what I may term the spiritual question, and the result is, I am quite convinced of the reality of the facts to which you appeal." In both cases, without ever having witnessed one phenomenon (I have avoided this), I have not seen, but believe without seeing." • • • • But I also believe that God is a Spirit, and that He sent His Son (born of woman), who died and now lives, and is the Lord and Ruler of Spirits. Now it is because I am doubtful how far the current spiritual experimenters acknowledge this lordship, and submit to it that T never yet would do more than observe, hear and judge. I would not touch the thing itself." • • • "On the other hand you seem to me to err in not fully subjecting your sayings and doings to the rule of Christ, the Lord of the spirit-world. He (Christ) lives and rules, and must have his administrators of rule somewhere on this earth. Where and how ?" • • • "In what relation do you stand to Christ?

-and where do you find him on earth ?" • • • "Reading what Judge Edmonds says-('It will not be right to give Spiritualism any form, Christian, Mahometan, or Buddhist,')-I must say Mahomet is not, Buddha is not, but Christ is, Lord of Spirits, and of the spirit-world, and therefore the men who acknowledge him (i. e., Christians), must give their acts and words this form AND NO OTHER." • • • "How do you vindicate your cause on this ground? For on one point my own mind is fully made up : What Christ does not authorize is evil. what he does sanction, is good." • •

Much more to the same effect is insisted on in this letter, which being now public property, suggests to my mind certain items in systematizing the present heterogeneous and crude theories put forth in the name of Spiritualism.

With the opinions of Dr. Coleman individually, I have neither the right nor desire to interfere; did they need any comment from one more familiar with the spiritual phenomena than the writer, (who modestly and in a gentle teachable spirit somewhat at variance with his dogmatical creed, owns himself "a novice in this matter,") such comment would be found in the editor's noble and unconservative remarks, whose magnanimity and candor would be a lesson to us all, had I but space to quote what follows the letter. Dr. Coleman is answered, however, but many Spiritualists are not; and as the opinions above quoted form excellent samples of yet more bigoted adherance to prejudices, which are almost always the result of a belief which refuses " to see." and hence forms itself upon prejudice rather than knowledge-I introduce this text letter, for the purpose of presenting certain propositions to those who are willing "to touch the thing," for the sake of knowing "the thing." The basic fact in Spiritualism, is the belief that certain phenomena occurring in a way that renders them impossible to be the result of .human action, are produced by an intelligent. though invisible agency. That the intelligence communicated, is identical with certain deceased persons; hence, that the agency is human, spiritual, and actually proceeds from the disembodied souls of mortals. To arrive at any such conclusion, it is not enough that the phenomena shall evidence more than mortal power, and be combined with intelligence. It may be an admitted fact that a supermundane and intelligent world permeates and influences this te restrial sphere, but what is that to the question of our immortality or to the problem of our own condition hereafter? This can only be settled by the testimony of beings who have shared with us our mortal experiences, and whose present condition will inevitably illustrate our own future. A. L. H. Wierst? Let us once be assured that a pilgrim from our own sphere has survived the shock of death, can recross the gulf of mystery to commune with the earth. and can bear witness to the conditions of the hereafter in his own person, and the whole dread mystery of death, and the tremendous problem of immortality is more surely solved than if ten thousand legions of "very high spirits," headed by the Angel Gabriel himself, came and dwelt amongst mortals. Hence the great question of Spiritualism is, or should be, not whether spirits communicate, but whether these communications, so inevitably of a spiritual origin, are made by the souls of the socalled "dead." and what manner of testimony they bear concerning our own future, by their experiences. Now as I am one of those who having believed on trust for twenty years of my life, came at last to test by sight, what I had believed, and finding faith and sense testimony did not agree, I chose the latter. All the talk, or pretty much all, is of war and ar- humbly conceiving my Maker had vouchsafed my sult of such ecstatical or exalted conditions of the subject's mind, as require no other origin than the A romantic individual was asked the other day influx of animal magnetism; and to disoriminate why he showed greater attachment to a very thin between the two, I honestly believe we are at the lady than to one who was more stout. "It is," said present stage of our inquiries unable, except by the material weight which mere TEST facts (or intelli-

2

would rush to her arms-fall at her feet at once," (i, i; x)she oried. "She will not come in at present; here is Mar-

gary. I may come ?"

Voung Mrs. Almay is glad to see you at any time."

"Bear up, my darling. I will not keep you waiting long;" and he hastened from the room. traversed the long gallery and entered the especial sitting-room that was the favorite retreat of Teresa. "She was sitting upon a low seat holding in her

hand a diamond cross. As Percy crossed the threshold, she advanced to meet him, saying cheerfully : "I am glad you have returned, and intend to pass

the night with us. You know you are always welcomo.

He took her extended hand and pressed it silently. . " You will remain a few days longer before starting for London ?" she inquired.

" I shall not start at all, at least for the present. I have changed my plans, and Mother Teresa I have come to talk to you."

"Well, sit down, my son, and you will find a willing listenor. But, Percy, now that I look at you more closely, there is something strange in your manner. You are agitated ; your color comes and goes. Something has occurred-and your excitement is contagious. I am growing restless, troubled-impatient like yourself. No, not troubled, except with a fluttering, unreal sensation of some great good in store. Peroy, what is it? What has brought you back to night ?"

Her manner at first screne and self-contained, expressed a wild eagerness of expectation. Her checks blanched to an ashy whiteness, her lips quivered with the sudden emotions she could neither name nor account for.

"I beseech you, dearest friend, be calm. I did not know that I my manner betrayed so much. I have indeed tidings-blessed-joyful-tidings-but I must 'be certain of your strength to bear-"

"Tidings-joyful-strength to bear ?" she murmured, with clasped hands and wide dilating eves. "Tidings of what ?--- of whom ? In the holy name of Heaven, speak, Percy, tell me !" she implored.

Again, as when she told him of the sorrowful events of her life, he knelt before her, and took her now trembling hand:

. "You have borne trial and torture nobly. Can you as bravely receive the dispensations of happiness? For, Mother Teress, there is a happiness awaiting you."

"Happiness to me!" she interrupted. "I have found peace in submission; but happiness, Percy Macdonald !" she grasped his arm with frantic sud-carth, and that-how should you-how can it bewhy do I dare to dream of the impossible realization? My child " she almost soreamed. "Oh, to behold again, my child !-- and that will only be be-yond the tomb !"

tered : her heart in its costatio beatings, calling loudly : "Mother ! mother !" while the quivering lips were mute.

"What is going on here, to-night, Margary ?" said thousand hearty welcomes to old England ! My Mrs. Almay.

"Indeed, ma'am, and that's more than I can uprehend. Something is in the wind, as my Al- as joyful as the rest-good actions, sir-reward len used to say the sailor folks said. Mr. Percy is within-everlasting mercy-ahem !--God bless you all beflustered and kind of overcomed, or whelmed, all! Margary, my dear, you look as well as ever. as they call it; and I heard young Mrs. Almay's I must hurry home and tell Mrs. Morton, and send voice as if she wore a-praying and a-sorrowing as her up here to congratulate. She 'll be overloyedshe used to do. Thinks I, she can't be fallen out ahem !-- good day! I 'm as happy as a new-fiedged with Mr. Percy, for she loves him like an own son. | bird !" It seems to my humble understanding of things, as f somewhat was a-brew'n-not a clamity by any means, ma'am; but some up and down groat piece of good luck! I can't find the 'xact name for what in his intimation of the " prospectus " of a wedmean."

A happy trio entered. Teresa, leaning on her daughter's arm, and Peroy following with beaming just on the outskirts of C-----, and Felicia Almay looks and triumphant step. They advanced to Mrs. became the loved and cherished wife of Percy Mac-Almay's chair, and kneeling before it, Felicia bowed donold. It was a quiet wedding, at which only a her head, and again kissed the astonished lady's few chosen friends were present. The noble and hand.

Bending over her, Teresa said : "This is your grand-daughter-she oraves your blessing, mother !"

"Teresa !- Percy !- what is this ?- repeat your words !" she faltered.

"Dear mother, this is my child-my long lost ry blessing invoked upon the married pair. Felicia! God has restored her to my arms!"

She did not scream or faint ; but leaning forward, she placed both hands upon the young girl's head and the flippant Incz nodded her approval. and blest her solemnly, without a questioning word. Margary, whose amazement at first was speechless. gave a loud ory and rushed towards the group."

" Faithful, life-long friend !" said Teresa, falling upon the servant's neck and weeping for joy : "reoice, rejoice with me! for often have you prayed for joy. Amid the fragrant buds and leaves of the nupthis hour. Behold the goodness of our Lord is made manifest! Oh, Margary, he takes away, but he also restores and heals !"

"Oh that my precious Allen had but lived to see this moment !" she sobbed, as she wiped her brimming eyes.

Felioia was folded in the embrace of her aged grandmother.

and your mourning dress is worn for him, I know, the presence of all she loved best on earth. I know, my darling I do not speak-you will tell me your name has long been familiar to me. I have py weeks in the quiet, rural English home. loved you all your life, my child, though I never looked upon your bonny face before. For years, every morn and evening, have I prayed for you;" and when she calmly departed, with a blessing and and she gazed with delight into the lovely, youthful scraphic smile, there was no loud wailing for her countenance.

shaking hands with everybody, exclaimed :

"God's Providence | reward for good deeds-never fails-the blessings of the poor-ahem ! Mrs. Almay, you are a happy woman! Miss Felicia, a dear old friend,"-to the smiling grandmother-"this is happiness indeed ! Mr. Peroy, sir, you look

And the warm-hearted physician, yet robust and hale, despite his sixty years, bustled away.

The landlord of the "King's Arms" was correct ding. For when the year of mourning had expired. there was a quiet bridal in the nearest rural church, still strikingly handsome father of the bridegroom was there; good Doctor Merton and his family, and some neighbors ; faithful Margary, of course, witnessed the ceremony; and "ole Anna," as the stout, middle-aged mnlatto woman persisted in calling herself, echoed every sentiment of admiration, and eve-

"They are the handsomest couple my two, even ever looked upon; now, aint they ?" said Margary,

"Dey can't be beat for beauty, nor goodness, nuther !" acquiesced old Anna.

In her white satin robe, with the delicately wrought overdress of lace, the young bride was resplendant with her youthful loveliness and modest tial wreath, the costliest diamonds were entwined. placed there by her mother's loving hand, and her veil was looped back with diamond sprays from the placid brow over which the sunny ringlets drooped. Never was a happier bridal witnessed, nor one in which all hearts were so closely united in holiest bonds of thankfulness and peace.

They lived together at Linden Cottage, and the "My Philip's child," she said, weeping softly; last days of Mrs. Meroy Almay were glorified with

Occasionally Teresa, with her daughter and sonall to-morrow. This night you belong to your moth- in-law, spent a season in Cadiz, and Ernando de er only-to-morrow, the sorrow and the mystery will Risco, the father of Percy, made them welcome at be unraveled. I will ask no questions now. Felicia, his palatial mansion; and he often spent many hap-

> But when the venerable Mrs. Almay's strength declined, her children left her not for a moment: loss, for while on earth she had manifested the high. | he, " because I am nearer her heart,"

To thy yearning prayer." Home the angels bore her, * From our mortal sight. But their upward pathway Badiant shone with light ! And faith's eye beheld her Near the Father's throne. As the chastened spirit

Cried, " Thy will be done !"

Now the precious knowledge To our souls is given, That among the seraphs Who inhabit Heaven, Dwelleth our beloved one, Ours. as then, the same Wearing on her forehead An angelic name I

So, we walk here softly, Hushed to holy peace. Waiting till the dawning When this life shall cease, And the welcome summons To our home above. Evermore restore us To our angel love.

The French Army.

mies, just now ; and, therefore, it may do to re-state senses as my guides, and not being quite assured what has been said recently about the French mili- that man's words were as infallible as the Altary force, its extent and capability, and its compar- mighty's works. Hence, seeing and hearing for ison with that of England. The Emperor has re- myself, and believing what I saw and heard, being solved to diminish the army by from 80,000 to not only an observer, but an actor-in other words, 100,000 men; he does not consider the number of "a secress," and medium for many test facts in men composing an army as any guage of the strength | Spiritualism, I came to the conclusion that the wonof that army. He knows, as well as his illustrious derful array of phenomena of which I was some-Uncle did, that small armies perform the greatest times the subject and sometimes the observer, was work. At present, the Russian army counts about identical with the spiritual part of various deceased 850,000 men ; the Austrian, 740,000; the Prussian, persons, friends either of my own, or the numerous 720,000 ; the French, 626,000 ; and the English pre- investigators that attended my circles. tend to muster 534,000-which includes 218,000 Being as skeptical as Dr. Coleman was believing, I blacks in India, 18,000 Colonists, 61,000 militia and am free to confess I was slow to admit belief myself, yeomanry, 140,000 volunteers, 15,000 pensioners, or offer it to others without a test, being moreover at and 12,000 constables. A writer who appears to times a good psychological subject, and aware to know what he talks about, remarks that it is diffi- what a marvellous extent an embodied intelligence cult to arrive at a fair comparison of the naval forces | could affect my own mind. I will further add I am of England and France; but he makes it that the even now more ready to admit the fact of super-French are superior in steam and inferior in sails, mundane intelligence from a TEST FACT given by and that, if the two entire navies were ranged in a very low spirit, but one who obviously identifies line of battle, the forces would be so nearly equal, himself with the soul of a mortal, than I am to adthat it would be difficult to say which would win; mit that all the transcendental splendors of poetryand he judges from a speech of Lord Ellenborough, vision or oratory which are so often claimed to be at an agricultural meeting, that he arrives at a the work of "very high spirits," really come from a similar conclusion, as he says, "It is uscless to de- super-mundane world at all. THEY MAY DO 50. ny that we cannot rely on it, that we have any su- Zhis I believe; but I also believe they may be the reperiority of naval force."

BANNER OF LIGET.

gence communicated, which by no possibility could tations to my ald, the first of which acknowledges that the manine, enveloped in kindness, tenderness come from any other source than a disembodied Egyptian, Persian, and all manner of Pagan mani- and sympathy, is as harmless as if shut up alone in spirit) can give.

With these, we must atterly discredit the light of upon the assertion "that the spirit first manifested tice, he unlocked the colls of the Dicetre, and, in the reason and testimony of sense, if we deny our friends its miraculous effects, through the instrumentality course of a few days, unchained and gave the freeimmortality, and by natural inference our own also; of the apostles." without them, we may be the honored recipients of Perhaps this gentleman, like Justin Martyr, Julius the most furious and dangerous maniaes that were arch-angelio influence, but we may also be under the Fernicius, and other Christian Arotocists, believes under his care, some of whom had been chained for impress of Divine minds yet clothed in the mortal that all miracles, like the oft-repeated history of ten, twelve, and, in one instance, forty years. The tabernacle, or exalted to costatio conditions by some Christ, were the suggestions " of the devil," so that good results which ensued, exceeded his expectations. force which enables our own spirits to transcend when at a late period, Christ and his apostles came, Many who had been chained for years, were speedily their ordinary states. Having thus taken the most they should not be believed in as the originals of sto- cured; and the noise, the uproar, the raving, the conservative view of our modern manifestations ries and minacles which had so often preceded them. fury and the chaos which previously reigned in the which niggard caution could demand, I believe I am Again, our friend states that the coming of Christ Asylum, gave way to order and auletude. entitled to ask what evidence have we that " Ohrist restored the thaumaturgic power, &c. This is not | Pinel, that live intruder among the fossil physiis the Lord of Spirits ?" has any sort of influence very complimentary to the performances of Elijah, clans of his times, completely revolutionized the upon our hereafter, or even has an objective exist- Elisha, Daniel, and the whole array of miracle work- whole system of treating the insane, and immedience at all? I should not raise these questions, con- ing prophets who preceded Christ, to say nothing of ately, however, but slowly-for men give up their fident as I am that the searching scrutiny of this cotemporary Roman, Greek, Persian, Hindoo, and errors with reluctance, even in the face of the cleargreat sifting age is even now settling them upon in- Eastern manifestations, generally, some of which est demonstration that they are errors. Thus, twentycontrovertible grounds, but they are questions the waited for, or even acknowledged Christ, although three years after Pinel had obtained such remarkaadmission or rejection of which to my mind, must most of them performed similar wonders, unless, in- ble results from the "non-restraint" system. the affect materially one of the most important results deed, truth is a plant peculiar to the soil of Pales- same frightful state of things existed in the Asyof the present spiritual movement, to wit, concerning time. For the concluding passage, "that we find lums of England that had always existed. This was the conditions of happiness, or otherwise in the fu- these gifts among all who have followed in the foot- shown by the testimony which was laid before the ture life, and the influence which our present con- steps of the Saviour," I do n't think the said follow- Parliamentary Committee of 1815, and which was duct has upon those conditions. If Christ be the ers would thank Herr Kyd for any such assertion, confirmed by the testimony of the attendants of Asy-Son of God, or rather God in person, as claimed by Christians being in general the most zealous opposers lams themselves, revealing a state of things " almost the Christians, then do the doctrines of the Fall of of spiritual gifts as manifested out of Palestine, or too horrible to be credible." But, in spite of all op man, original Sin, the vicarious Atonement, imputed later than the year 1, and history confirming us in position, the "non-restraint" system has finally trimerit, and the value of Sacraments, forms, creeds, the belief that where spiritual gifts abound, it is umphed, and is now in successful operation through-&c., all obtain in their fullest force.

and utterly neutralizing effects upon efforts to live hearts have any detrimental effect upon spiritual into universal practice. This is substantially all pure lives, &c., and in singleness of purpose to so labor influx ; but in my obstinate dictionary of facts, I that has been done for the insane during that length here, that we may reap the fruits of good works somehow fail as yet to find that Spiritualism transla- of time; for, since the days of Pinel, no really new hereafter. I need not remind the thinker, what sort ted means Sectarianism in general, or Christianity movement has been made in favor of the insane. The of a Creator "the Fall" implies; what kind of a in particular. moral Ruler the story of the miraculous conception; what sort of a Futher grows out of the ideas of Hell, gestions concerning what this said dictionary tells in the sense that the "non-restraint" system was a Election, Grace, Sacramental efficacy, &c; or what us Spiritualism is, not what it is not, I shall cease new method; they are merely expansions of the incentive to commit vice is promulgated in the vi- to intrude further upon these columns, simply recarious atonement. More ugly questions still arise marking that now I know the great hammer of death abolishing the inhumanities that were practiced in in reviewing the origin of all these stories, and will forever knock off all material chains, but does tracing them for thousands of years antecedent to not affect the fetters we bind about the spirit. I would the foundations of Christianity, running through far sooner choose the temporary captivity of the the "MYTHS ?" of paganism. But what are tradi- deepest dungeon that could enclose my body, than tions, histories and records, all of which but repeat the hopeless and for long time, perhaps for ages, cruel in different languages, idioms and figures modified and arbitrary fetters by which prejudice enchains simply in a removal of all the aggravations of inby the technicalities of differing customs, times and souls to any errors which tradition, habit and mysfalsities in translation, ideas ever the same, and tery have endorsed as "sacred or infallible." ever referable to the famous astronomical systems of the Ancients who strove to embody in outward symbols their appreciation of spiritual power and progress in material and natural forms and phenomena? | binding, and commended to the world's notice by ply a negative method, but it needs only a positive What, I repeat, is all this mass of contradiction. Impossibility (in a literal sense) and ancient alle- insanities, the beauties and inanities, the many glogory, compared with the storn unequivocal facts of rious gems of wisdom, and equally many pebbles of the reason that it consists in the internal adminis-SCIENCE, SENSE, and REASON? These three mighty folly, called the poems of Edgar Poe. I look in the tration and the external application of physical remiconoclasts prove to me, that my "dead" father BANNER OF LIGHT, and I read a poem equal to any, edies, such as drugs, medicines, blisters, &co. The lives ; witnesses my actions, reads my thoughts, in- and superior to many of that author's productions, following list of some of the physical remedies for infuences my deeds, and is in everything the same good father he was to me on earth, with added pow. ed through the medium lips of Miss Lizzle Doten. er, wisdom and purity. Thus assured, thus convinced, why should I doubt him when he tells me he in points scarcely susceptible of mere imitation to an article on the treatment of Insanity, which was sees no Jesus in his hereafter, knows none, and the supposed author, most candid minds would ac- written by Dr. M. H. Ranney, Resident Physician of knows that no spirit in the world he now inhabits, knowledge to be one of those remarkable tests I the New York City Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's can evade one single act of sin done in the body, by plead for. The improvement in the charity, piety Island-the largest Iunatic Asylum in the United any form of belief, or by any act of merit on the and beauty of the spirit's utterances over the gloomy, States. The article was published in the July numpart of any being whatsoever. You answer-"your morbid mysticisms of the mortals, should assign to father does not represent all the spirit-world ; he is this poem the palm over every other ; yet the one is the possibly not one of the very high spirits that come to fashion with countless thousands of worshipers, some of us." Possibly not; but when the testimony and the other is merely allowed to peep into exisof thousands of spirits is confirmatory of my fa. tence through the columns of a paper which is thrust ther's experience, and I never yet met with one of by popular taste out of all fashionable existence, lit-"the redeemed," by the merits of Jesus, and never erally condemned to the hell of the sects-i. e., the yet saw a fact in Spiritualism which proved any heaven of Spiritualism.

of facts against yours of prejudice, an

As I may, in some future article, offer some sug-

The truth alone can make us free.

I have very recently been into three houses, where. on orthodox and most fashionable tables, in gorgeous But insanity, like all other diseases, needs, not simcountless editions, I found bound up the vagaries and method. The medical profession has such a positive purporting to come from the same spirit, but utter- | sanity, will suffice to show the character of the phy-The extraordinary resemblance which the poem bears

prope, any such spirit, I still maintain my position a glass, so very darkly, that it shuts out the very United States, and was freely commented on by the light of heaven to read it, is cherished as the mouthearnestly counsel all whose prejudices, however honest piece of the literary world; but as soon as that spirit ing the omission or modification of one of Dr. Ranor dearly cherished, may induce them to think that recovers sense, liberly, light and heaven, by coming ney's prescriptions, some the omission or modificaany such atonement will avail, to hasten at once out of the prison-house of clay, his poems, radiant | tion of another, and some recommending other rem-"to touch the thing," and bring the tremendous with all his old genius, and illuminated with actually edirs besides those mentioned in the article, such as array of test facts which modern Spiritualism pre. divine sunshine, are tabooed as "humbug," " stuff " or "infidelity." Oh, Prejudice I these are thy tri-

festations, oven in the very sentence that blunders | a cell or a dungeon. Putting his opinions into pracdom of the hospital and its court to fifty-three of

outside and not inside of the pale of "the Church." out Europe and the United States. It has taken I need not discuss these dootrines, or their baleful I don't know whether Church walls, heads and seventy years, therefore, to introduce this system "moral treatment" and the" humane treatment" of

> which mention is often made, are not new methods "non-restraint" system, which not only aimed at Lunatic Asylums, but also at the substitution of humanities in their stead.

The "non-restraint" system, however, even with the expansions and amplifications which have been given it, is but a negative thing, after all. It consists sanity, and of all the obstacles which the previous system put in the way of its speedy cure. It consists in a removal of wrongs and inhumanities, and giving the insane the ordinary rights of human beings. method. It may be called the physical method : for sical method-the only real positive method now in use in our Insane Asylums. They are taken from ber of the American Journal of Insanity for 1857.

Calomel, Jalap, Tartar emetic, Ipeoao, Morphia, Carbonate of Iron, Iodide of Potassium, Quinine, Opium, Phosphatos of Iron and Magnesia, Indian Hemp, blisters on various parts of the body with Croton oil, and also with Tartar emetic ointment.

The article from which the above list is made out was read at one of the yearly meetings of the medisuch redemption, or met with any medium who could The unhappy spirit that wrote, as he saw, through cal Superintendents of the Insane Asylums of the nedical centlemen there assembled. some suggest Digitattis, Conium, Hyosciamus, Veratria, &c., but not one questioning the propriety of the physical method of which the above list of drugs and medicines is a fair representative, and of which the above named article is a fair exponent. I take it for granted, then, that the article is a fair exposition of the only positive method of which the medical Superintendants of our Insane Asylums have any knowledge, or to which they make any pretensions. Now let us see what are the results of this method in the Insane Asylums of the United States. Actual statistics show that they are deplorable enough, and that it is high time that some intruder, like Pinel, should wake up the medical Superintendents who have charge of our Lunatic Asylums, to the fact. that they fall far short of doing all that science and art can, at the present day, do for the insane. The American Journal of Medical Sciences, for 1857, Volume thirty-three, contains a tabular condensation of the statistics of insanity, made out by Dr. P. Earle, from the official reports of twenty-nine mental and moral diseases are now treated, and of the lunatic asylums of the United States. I select fifteen out of those twenty-nine condensed reports, as they embrace periods of time varying from ten to thirty-seven years, and, therefore, give us more reliable statistics than the other reports, which embrace periods of from one to nine years. The whole number of reported discharges and deaths from those fifteen asylums is 31,664; of that number only 15,660 were oured, leaving 16,004 who either died, or were discharged, not cured. In other words, of every hundred dead and living who take their exit from lunatic asylums, only fifty are cured, the other fifty being composed of dead and living lunatics, some of Such overwhelming evidence of the impotency of a method, is nowhere to be found in the whole history of the treatment of diseases of the body, even among the rudest and most uncultivated races of men. Yet of the ill success which is generally met with in This provailing, false method of treating insanity, the treatment of mental diseases. The mind is not as open to inspection and study as the body; and, by raising the question, to compel the answer, and property was safe in the presence of an unchained therefore, science is necessarily slower in analyzing that upon testimony that cannot be refuted, whether | lunatic. This idea hung like an incubus over the | it in health and disease, than it is in analyzing the these modern manifestations come through the de- medical profession, and no one seemed able to rise healthy and diseased states of the body. In the abvelopments of science and the specialities of certain above it. Few minds in any department of thought, sence, therefore, of a correct knowledge of the mind, human organisms, or through the grace of God, be- have ever risen, unaided and alone, above the errors in health and disease (for which no one is to blame) lief in Christ, and faith in the Bible ?- whether, in a of their times-not more than one in a century or those who have undertaken the treatment of insanword, these last have anything at all to do with it? two. In 1792, there appeared in France one such ity have necessarily moved in the dark, and made And at this point I am ready to take an unqualified original thinker among the many physicians who many mistakes both in the adoption of a method, and negative, and if I needed confirmation of my position had charge of the insane. Pinel, at that time, su- in the details of its practice. It is sufficient, howfrom individuals, and could accept the testimony of perintendant of the Bicetro, near Paris, believed that ever, for our present purpose, to call attention to the

this groping in the midnight of mental solence, and that is the mistake of transferring to the diseased mind the physical method of drugs, medicines and external applications-a method which if of any value at all, is valuable in treating the diseased body only.

Mental and moral diseases are psychological affections, and their successful treatment demands a psychological method. Such is the nature of the method upon which we base the "Psychological Institute." Magnetism, Psychology in its restricted as well as its more extended acceptation, and the healing power, are the leading remedial agents of the psychological method which we intend to apply to the treatment of mental and moral diseases.

It may be asked, whether the statistics of the psychological method are more favorable than these which we have given of the physical method; and, if so, what are they? To this we can only answer that we have none. Our statistics must follow us, not go before us. Pinel had no statistics to warrant the unchaining of the madmen of the Bicetre. All new and revolutionary methods are at first as naked and as destitute of outward recommendation as the pure truth which lies at the bottom of them. The unchaining of madmen, as a method, was a new thing, which had nothing to recommend it but its conformity to the powers of the human mind and their modes of action. The psychological method, as we propose it, is a new thing, which must be judged of by its conformity with what is known of the influence of the proposed elements of that method upon the feelings, emotions, passions, faculties and attributes of the human mind. Their influence over these various powers of the human mind in health is without limitation or measure; and we, therefore, can safely say that their influence over the diseased mind, must approximate somewhat to the same measureless and limitless character.

Using the term psychology, however, in its more enlarged signification, the records of medicine furnish us occasional evidence of the thoroughness and efficiency of the psychological method of treating the insane. I have related, in a third number of a series of articles on the "Polarization and Depolerization of the Mind," now being published in the Herald of Progress, a number of instances in which insanity was cured m:st completely and rapidly by that method, though the method itself, as we propose it, was neither acknowledged nor appreciated.

Furthermore, at the time that the lunatic asylums of England were in the deplorable condition to which I have referred, Dr. Francis Willis kept a private asylum for the treatment of the insane, at Greatford, in Lincolnshire, England, at which, as far as we can ascertain, the psychological power of mind over mind, combined with other psychological influences, produced the most wonderful results. Dr. Willis fell into the true method of treating insanity, by a kind of intuitive perception of principles, which he himself did not fully understand, perhaps, and hence could not explain. His biographer says of him that " he left behind him no work on the subject of insanity, and he would, perhaps, have found it difficult to explain his own success in the treatment of this disease. He was a man of acute mind, and his treatment seemed rather the result of an instinctive perception of what each individual case required, than of the application of any known principles. His personal control over his patients was immense, and it is said that his mode of looking at a maniac would make him quail more effectually than chains or manacles."

The renowned Pinel refers to him in the following language: " Of the celebrated Willis, it has been said that the utmost sweetness and affabrity is the usual: expression of his countenance. But when he looks a maniac in the face for the first time, he (Willis) appears instantly to change character. His features at a new aspect, such as commande the reand attention even of lunatics. His looks appear to penetrate into their hearts, and to read their thoughts as soon as they are formed. Thus does he obtain an authority over his patients, which afterwards coperating with other means, contributes to restore them to their friends." It would appear, therefore, that Dr. Willis was, in modern language, a natural psychologist of great power, and therein lay the secret of his immense success. It is said that he oured ninety out of every hundred of his patients; while I have already shown that in the insane asylums of the United States, only fifty are cured out of every hundred ; and the latter is also the per cent. of cures in the English asylums. I am not at all surprised at this wast superiority of Willis's method over the physical method which is now practiced. It is a superiority which the true psychological method, when properly applied, will, I am satisfied, always maintain, especially when, as we propose, Magnetism, Psychology in the limited sense of the word, and the Healing Power are made the leading elements of that method.

does. To be sure, the superior light of the meen obliterates for a time the smaller stars, so that we cannot tell whether they are hidden from view by the body of the moon or not; but the astronomer, who has the means of knowing only occasionally, finds the moon to occult a star, as it is called. Since the moon finds so much spare room, does it seem very probable that a comet-when we consider the minuteness of the earth and comets, compared with the great space in which they move, and that each is confined to its own orbit-will come in contact with the earth? M. Arago found, by using all probable data, that the chance of missing the earth, is to the chance of striking it . as 281,000,000 is to 1. The chance of striking may be greater or less than this, according to circumstances. But the chance can never be very great. So far as we can see, then, there is a chance, and it will next be our inquiry to learn what would probably be the consequences of such a collision.

3

To understand this, let us inquire into the nature of the materials composing a comet. The first thing to be looked after is the weight of a comet as compared with that of the earth-that is, the mass of a comet. The only method of determining this element that is practicable, is to observe what effect the attractive influence of a comet will have on the motion of the earth or some one of the heavenly bodies; and then by a profound mathematical invesligation to determine the comet's mass. If the mass of the comet is so small that, under ordinary circumstances, its effects are not appreciable, it is necessary to wait for more favorable circumstances. Even then it may be difficult to determine the mass, but the mathematician can set limits which it cannot exeed without its effects being such as to be noticed. A favorable opportunity once offered itself. In the year 1770 a fine bright comet made its appearance, and on the 28th of June of that year its distance from the earth did not exceed 1,500,000 miles. La Place has shown that if the comet's mass equaled the one five-thousandth part of the mass of the earth. its attractive influence would have had an effect on the length of our year. No such effect was observed. It is hence concluded that the mass of that cometand it was one of the brightest ones-is not so great as the above limit. La Place came to the conclusion that the mass of comets is no more than the onehundred thousandth part of that of the earth.

But a mass even so small as that, moving with a great velocity-with the velocity of a comet-if it were a solid body, would have a very severe effect on the earth, if it should come into collision with it. But comets are not solid bodies. With a few exceptions, even according to conjecture, only, are any of them otherwise. Comets are a mere vapory mass of the extremest tenuity, and whose density is no more to be compared with that of our atmosphere than the lightest morning cloud with the liquid element from which it is derived. After speaking of this lighter class of comets, Sir John Herschel says : "It will then be evident that the most unsubstantial clouds which float in the highest regions of our atmosphere, and seem at sunset to be drenched in light, and to glow throughout their whole depth as if in actual ignition, without any shadow or dark side. must be looked upon as dense and massive bodies compared with the filmy and all but spiritual texture of a comet." Even surrounding that class of brighter comets, which it has been conjectured may have a nucleus approaching to a solid substance, there is a very extensive atmosphere, many thousand miles in thickness, rapidly increasing in density toward the nucleus.

From these faots we are now prepared to draw some important conclusions. If one of the lighter class of comets should come in contact with our atmosphere, its great velocity would soon be retarded. and the body arrested in its motion before it could reach the solid body of the earth. We are warrant. l in this conclus ion from the fact that meteors of considerable size and moving with great velocities. enter our atmosphere, but their motion is entirely arrested, and they never reach the earth's surface in a body. If one of the brighter class of comets should come into our atmosphere, before the nucleus of such a comet could reach the surface of the earth, (and be it remembered that the nucleus of even the largest comets, are but a fow hundred miles in diame. ter) its motion must be in a great measure stopped. by the resistance offered by the two atmospheres. LaPlace has represented the effects of such a collision-but it would scarcely apply to comets as now understood. "The axis and motion of rotation changed, the waters abandoning their ancient position, to precipitate themselves toward the new equa. tor; the greater part of men and animals drowned in a universal deluge, or destroyed by the violence of the shock given to the terrestrial globe; whole species destroyed; all the monuments of human industry reversed—such are the disasters which the shock of a comet would produce." According to Humboldt, the earth frequently, (that is, frequently for such a phenomenon) passes through the tail of a comet. On the 28th of June, the Great Comet of 1861 was in the plane of the earth's orbit, and nearly in the same line as seen from the sun ; and as the tail of the comet was about 20,000,000 miles in length, and its distance from the earth but twelve or thirteen millions of miles, between the earth and the sun, the earth must have passed through the tail of the comet, the tail being directed from the sun. The greatest length of the tail was 23,000,000 miles.

sents, to the tribunal of reason, justice, and above all, try them not by any theological standard of preju- umphs! diced belief, but by their fruits; and if they bring forth the fruits of a sin which plumes itself upon the merits of another for atonement, either the whole stupendous structure of modern Spiritualism is false, or they will enter into the great tribunal chambers of sternity miserably unprepared, grossly deceived, and utterly destitute of "the wedding garment" which nothing but their own truth and uprightness can spin for them.

In another very interesting letter from a gentleman signing himself A. Kyd, and writing from Carlsruhe, near Wurtemburg, I believe, another ramarkable instance occurs, of the special pleading and manifest contradictions in which prejudice indulges when it has a point to gain. This gentleman in commending spiritual phenomena to our candid investigation, writes thus: " Let them consult the historical records of Christian and Pagan authors, of which there is a host; the traditions, revelations and initiations of the mystic wonders of antiquity, of chiefly the temples of Isis and Mythra, in which Moses was versed, and coming down to the miraculous period of our Saviour, and then of his Apostles, and so continued unbroken up to the present day, stinted in even the necessaries of existence, out they will see that the spiritual power in man is part off from the sympathies of their fellow boings, and parcel of the Divine essence, after God's own image and likeness, existing from the Creation, and and women. In some of the hospitals of Engaugmented by "the outpouring of the spirit upon all flesh, " manifesting its first miraculous effects through the instrumentality of the Apostles, and that there is lated in all their extravagances, in order that they no sleight-of-hand, no jugglery, no mistake, no de- might afford more entertainment to the spectators. lusion, in the spiritual and physical wonders that Such exhibitions yielded about \$2,000 annually to the latter having been improved, it is true, though are agitating the world at this moment." This writer the Bethlehem hospital alone. Subsequent parlia- not cured by the treatment to which they were subconcludes thus: "The coming of Christ restored mentary investigations into the management of the mitted. the thaumaturgic power that man had in a measure lost, and we find it amongst all those who have condition of their inmates, revealed a mass of barbarfollowed the footsteps and teachings of the Saviour." ity, inhumanity and cruelty "almost too horrible to • • • • "If in modern days this spiritual gift be oredible." A similar state of things existed in has been lost, it belongs to these initiated in Spir- the Insane Asylums of France, in some of which, it in the nature of things, there is no reason why disitualism to reconquer it for the sake of humanity was the "universal practice to load the insane with eases of the mind should not be as curable as diseases the Gospel being their itinerary chart, and the grace heavy chains which remained on for the rest of their of the body. There is this, however, in explanation of God their armor of light." lives."

Once more, I offer these quotations, not in the unkindly spirit of antagonism to the writer, but rather grew out of the erroneous idea that neither life nor words, rather than Jacle, I would call the above quo- moral power is stronger than chains and manacles; one grand mistake made by the medical profession in

THE OLD METHODS AND THE NEW OF TREATING INSANITY. BY PROF. PAYTON SPENCE, M. D.

The statistics of mental and moral diseases which presented in an article published in the BANNER of Dec. 7, show the magnitude and importance of the

field of labor to which Mrs. Spence and myself are directing our steps, and to which we wish to call publlo attention. Whether the methods by which we propose to cultivate that field, promise a larger yield of good results than have been obtained by the methods now in use, remains to be considered. In order to arrive at a correct conclusion upon this point, we must first know what are the methods by which what are the results obtained by those methods. Previous to the year 1792, the insane, in England, France and elsewhere, were chained in dark, damp and gloomy cells, denied the comforts, and and treated more like wild beasts than like men land they were exhibited, like the animals of a menagerie, for money, and encouraged and stimupublic Lunatic Asylums of England, and into the

CAN A COMET STRIKE THE EARTH? BY DAVID TROWBRIDGE.

Astronomers have, taking all ages of the world, recorded about seven hundred comets that have made their appearance. Several of these recorded appearances are very probably-certainly in some instances-but a return of the same comet. When we remember that before the invention of the telescope, and even for some time after that, none were seen but such as could be easily seen with the naked eye; and that since the stronomer has been directed especially to the discovery of telescopic comets, no less than from one to eight are found every year, does it not seem probable that instead of a few hundreds, many thousands, and perhaps millions of comets exist within the limits of the solar system ? The late M. Arago estimated from the Calculus of Probabilities that three and a half millions exist within the limits of the solar system. To say nothing of this, it is highly probable that many thousands exist, at least.

The question now arises, since so many comets probably exist, Will not one come in contact with the earth? At first sight this appears to be a question of considerable importance. We shall see in the sequel of what importance it is. In the first place let us see what probability there is that a comet will strike the earth.

When we cast our eyes toward the heavens on a clear evening, we appear to see an immense number of stars of all magnitudes that are visible to the naked eye. At first sight it seems that it would be almost impossible for the moon to pass through the heavens without passing between us and some of the stars. Yet we know from observation that it rarely

We shall conclude these articles with some account f the uses of comets in the system of the world.

> Written for the Banner of Light. FOR EARTH.

> > BY EMMA.

Oh I earth how beautiful thou art, And yet there 's not a spot Upon thy fair, bright, lovely face Where sorrow cometh not.

There's not a tree, a shrub or flower, There 's not a mound or dell But what has passed some saddening hour-Some saddening tale could tell.

There's not a breath from heaven's high dome -That sweeps o'er earth's broad plain But what has kissed some aching brow, Or fanned some cureless pain.

The sun's bright rays have never shone Upon a spot all fair; There are no vales so flower-crowned That sorrow comes not there.

No joys so pure and unalloyed, That sorrow forms no part: And yet, O earth, we cling to thee, And beautiful thou art.

SERVICES AT LYCEUM HALL, Sunday Evoning, December 15, 1801.

4

A large, very largo audienco wero in attendanco to gree: Mrs. Conant at Lyccum Hall this evening. and were painfully disappointed at an announcement that illness would provent her occupying the desk.

Her place was supplied by Mrs. M. A. RICKER, who entertained the audience for upwards of an hour.

She commenced her remarks with prayer, followed by a brief sketch of her experiences while on the progressive pathway from the Methodist Church up to the bright realities of Spiritualism. The narration was interesting, touching.

Many mournful tunes, and a few happy melodies are played upon the strings of a mother's heart, boreft of children-mournful, for the chilly separation of the ccrements of earth ; happy, because those iittle cherub once are the best leading strings in the band of the higher powers, to draw the mother-heart up to the plane of mind where the things of the better life furl open to her view. It was through af. fliction this medium learned her first lessons in Spiritualism; and though the brothers of the church warned her of the guile of Satan, she felt that Satan came not bearing messages from the unseen loved ones, and theology furnished no key to unlock the mysteries of her experiences; and through pain, persecution and contumely, she was driven into the position of a public medium.

She had been brought up and educated in a worship of the Bible. Since she had become a Spiritualist and a medium, she still accepted it, not blindly but rationally and discriminately, for she was glad to find in the lids of the honored volume the best earthly evidence that modern Spiritualism is not new or uncommon.

She followed with remarks upon the necessity of reforming the moral castaways of society. However degraded these poor ones are, they were once the recipients of a gentle mother's love and devotion ; and though society rejects and repudiates these impure ones, the mother heart and God will not. Only he who is without sin should cost the first stone against them. Once they were little innocents-types of the kingdom of heaven. Crime is as much a sin, committed by man as by woman, though society punishes the weaker vessel and seems to encourage the libertine. Speak of the sorpent! It is in no way to be compared to the seducer. For every flower a man blasts in this world, there shall a worm gnaw in his soul, till all his iniquity is caten away. The Orthodox hell has fabled, triffing tortures in comparison with the penalties attached to the deeds of the libertine.

Woman, what art thou more than these frail ones ? Is it not your surroundings that have saved you ? The punishment of rape is death ; yet much more terrible shall be the death in the life to come of him who premeditates the moral ruin of a pure young girl.

We know this is not a pleasant theme; but we thank the Great Futher for the permission we have had to say what we have said.

DR. CHARLES H. CROWELL followed this speaker, with a powerful prayer, and then proceeded to address the audience in a strain of common sense trueisms, such as very few mediums are capable of doing. The spirit in control briefly reviewed the points made by the previous speaker, intimating that reform must commence at home-must commence with the sinner. The laws of Nature are such that a man works out of a low condition into the higher, by force of circumstances almost outside of himself, for, if he is passive to the influences of the powers above, he will become pure without knowing why.

The spirit declared itself to be that of a fast young man, who lived rapidly, and went it while he was young, and did n't live long enough to understand

BANNER LIGHT. OF

Banner of Night. forces of nature are waylaid, impressed into service, become the masters and we the servants -- in other words, when we permit God to pass lils all-pervading spirit through the faculties of our soul unob-BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1801. structedly, it is impossible that anything within the bounds of natural law should not speedily be com-OFFICE, 158 WASHINGTON STREET, BUSTON paseed and conquered.

England and We.

The newspapers on this side of the Atlantic have had their splurge over the Mason and Slidell seizure, and now the British journals have just had theirs. Bulls and Bears have been quarreling in the stockmarkets; much moncy has been made and lost by the operation, and the public mind gives signs of relapsing into the usual mood of quiet and health. We are always willing to wait and see how these very exciting rumors are likely to turn out; they, fortunately, never touch bottom where rock rests, and are consequently to be but little heeded until it is ascertained what is their basis.

It turns out, now, that there was no "epecial messenger" sent over by the steamer to Lord Lyons, to make a formal demand, in the shape of an ultimatum, upon this government for an apology and the unconditional restoration of the envoys-Mason and Slidell-to the deck of a British frigate. Such a thing was not seriously to be thought of. As for a great nation like England making " demands " upon another great nation like ourselves in a spirit of bravado and with accompanying threats, of a nature like that represented in the daily press, it is simply proposterous. No nation at all inspired with self-respect would for an instant tolerate it, no matter how Mr. Mansfield has now ceased answering letters just even might be the demand; and we should tol-

lirected to us and enclosing two dollars for the erate it least of all. That our difficulties are capable of being amicably adjusted with the aid of diplomacy, and through its peaceful instrumentalities, no man of sense and infor this change is, that Mr. M. has too much business formation can well doubt. This is but a case of dis agreement, or cause of complaint, which is to be regularly carried before the court of reason, where

precedent has a good deal to say on both sides of the question ; it is nothing for Generals to meddle with, or for a brawling press to go ignorantly mad about. After England has presented her views on the subject .-. which she must do decently and without any show of intemperence, or she will not be heard at allthen, it will be time enough for our own government to present its view of the case ; controverting the arguments, or weakening the statements, or overthrowing the assumptions of England where it can, and where it ought manifestly to do so, and seeking to better establish a system of international law that shall at all times be applicable to travel on the high seas of the world, and, at the same time, be an improvement on the old practices which England herself alternately practices or is dissatisfied with, ac-

Then if the two nations arrive at widely different conclusions in their reasoning, the next step will be to propose leaving the whole matter out, with all the arguments on both sides, to arbitration. That may certainly be done without leaving a tarnish on the fair fame of either nation. We shall clearly ask nothing that is not right, nor submit to anything that is wrong. Upon a basis like that, there need be no fear of our meeting with any possible misadventure. Nor need there be any fear, either, of a rupture with the British power, so far as our own acts of positive hostility are concerned; although, if that power is actually in quest of a pretext on which to begin an assault upon us, or on which to raise the governmental blockade of the Southern ports, it can of course improve the present one to quite as good advantage as any other that is likely to succed it.

In such a case as that-supposing selfish interest to have had the strength to set aside the sentiments of justice for a time-however much we may our-

[DEC. 28, 1861.

L'redrica Elaufie.

There are many speakers and preachers who ap-In the little village of Provelst-situated far up among the mountains, near the town of Lowensteinpear to go regularly in quest of far-fotched illustrations or allusions, in dealing out their discourses, Fagonica Haupre was born, in 1801. Secluded from as if to impress their hearers with the idea of their the great world among the rugged summits of Wirtemown ingeniousness and learning. Sometimes these borg, her early life was characterised by great simpliefforts are simply ludicrous, and therefore fall of the city. She was an uncorrupted child of Nature, endowleast good effect. If it is the province of preaching, ed with remarkable powers of perception, and with a or of public teaching, merely to excite the curlosity of mind that was all unclouded by the superficial arts and listeners, or set their wits to rambling in order to pernicious customs of society. At a very carly ago find out from what source such and such things she had prophetio dreams and presentiments, and it were obtained, or inspire them with a false and fac. is said by her conscientious biographer, that she distitious respect for their (the preachers') parts-it is, covered hidden springs and mineral deposite by some occult power. In certain places she experienced lio teachers and moralists, and deserves to be cor- painful consations, and at times manifested no little rected even by the open command of those who are apprehension. Her mind was always thus disturbed often compelled to liston. Many a man gots up to on entering the old kitchen in the castle of Lowenspeak to an audience, more that he may display his stein.º The singular powers and susceptibilities of reading, or the nimbleness of his fancy and wit, or Fredrica increased as she advanced in years. About the out-of the way turn of his reading, than simply the time of her marriage, which occurred in her nincteenth year, she exhibited a deep and unaccountable feeling of depression. The painful experiences of her subsequent life may have "cast their shadows before." On her wedding day she followed any service that shall be of practical worth or value. the remains of the faithful minister of Oberstenfeld A happy illustration of this habit of diving into to the churchyard. While she was standing by the puzzles for the sake of extorting the wonder, or ad- grave of the good man, every feeling of depression was suddenly removed. The devout teacher, whom genial "Spectator," by Addison. "We had," says she had learned to respect for his many virtues, ap-

ment the dark cloud was lifted from her mind. The extreme susceptibility of the Sceress to mental impressions, even from remote objects and events. enabled her to perceive absent persons and distant occurrences, often with great distinctness. Nor were her remarkable powers of perception limited to earthly objects. She soon became conscious of the fact that Spirits were her constant companions. They came to her daily, and were often visible; she conversed ted in her case, the apparent suspension of gravita-Much of our modern stuff is on a level with that of tion, in respect to her person, was especially worthy Dr. Alabaster, and undoubtedly a good deal finer than of notice. When she was in a bath, it was found to his. It is too much to be borne. The rostrum will be impossible for her attendants to submerge her not be what it is to be, until it is brushed away like whole body; and Dr. Kerner-who attended her professionally-affirms that she would have floated on the surface like a cork, had she been thrown into a river.

The influence of her spiritual instructors on the mind of Frederica was not less remarkable. Though soon a person, who has recently come into possession her early mental culture was extremely limited, she of fortune or been raised to public honors, changes displayed an unusual knowledge of many profound his whole style of conduct ! He thinks he has some | subjects, and her clairvoyant revelations were odrihow obtained the right to deal with all others as if ous and instructive. Moreover, her whole experience he were their fate! Then again, it makes one almost | contributed to give her an unusual moral elevation; indignant to see how much such a person assumes; as to inspire constant devotional feeling, and to fashion if according to a happy writer, " the great had one a truly religious character. During the ten years of particular privilege above the rest of the world, of be- her married life, she suffered much in consequence of ing slow in receiving impressions of kindness, and ill health ; but her spiritual gifts continued until the quick in taking offence." They may offend, and even fifth of August, 1829, when suddenly-at the tenth insult you : but be very careful not to speak disre- hour of the day -- a tall, illuminated form entered spectfully of, or to, them! The reason of all this is, the sllent chamber. It was visible to the sister who watched at the bedside of the Secress. At the makes men-except they are possessed of great instant the bright figure appeared in the room, Fredminds-giddy, so that they cannot see things as rica uttered a loud ory, and in an eostasy of joy, her they saw them before. Dick Steele said, " there are enfranchised spirit left its mortal tenement. The are

8. B. B. B.

•Subsequently-if we may credit the testimony of ble or agreeable." The latter practice is no less than servility—the meanest and most abject of all employments in the world, even when it happens to fall in with one's humor.

Dickens.

Small-souled oritics like to say nothing better of the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, married with an author of eminence than that, as he multiplies the young Prince Frederick William of Prussia, is his works, his power and freshness are in a state of

Banner ; and if our readers desire his services hereafter, they must enclose him the letter to be anwered, with his usual fee-one dollar. The reason of his own to attend to, and as the offer was in the first place voluntary on his part, we cannot find any fault at its withdrawal.

GOD WITH US.

and the the second

ROOM NO. S. UP STAIRS.

LUTHER COLDEN EDITOR.

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ISAAC B. RICH,

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E ADDEESED

Little faith have the many in the willingness of God to work with them. They somehow fall into the superstitious notion that God is an immense and inescribable force, in the shape of a Being, and at an immense and indescribable distance from them, on whom it is entirely useless for them to call, and with whom they should never dare think of co-operating. God is something outside of them-they believe. He could not take an interest in their particular and personal welfare; there is no need of appealing to Him to step in and inspire or guide them. He is afar off and boundless, and may not be approached with impunity, even when the helpless creature stands most

in want of aid from the Creator. Such views, unfortunately wide-spread as they are, are both superstitious and morbid. They are not founded in any true and substantial philosophy of life. They make men distrustful and doubting, athe-

istic and selfish. It is first of all pressary that they be rooted out from the heart, or there can be no existing pledge of genuine Progress. It is not difficult to find illustrations by which one may parallel this strange state of feeling that sub-

sists between the human and the divine-the creature and the Creator. Take the black cloud that you see looming up in the western sky, filled with the juices of a rich and refreshing promise to a parched earth, and welcome indeed to the weary eye of the half discouraged hushandman, but still freighted with nothing but thunderous destruction and devastation, unless the recipients of its gushing bounties happen to be in the right condition. Now, if one should go out to meet and great that black-beaded

cloud, armed with the simple string of silk and metallic key which Franklin's own experimental example

cording to her own temporary interest.

selves suffer in the conflict, it will finally prove to

to say the least, but an unworthy motive in our pub-

Searching for the Curless.

to work lasting benefit and a blessing for those who go to hear him. This is vanity indeed. Not until this idea is banished from the heads of public speakers, will they find themselves prepared to perform

miration of an assembly, is told in the pages of the the account, "a rabbinical divine in England, who peared to her in a form of light, and from that mowas chaplain to the Earl of Essex in Queen Elizabeth's time, that had an admirable head for scorets of this nature. Upon his taking the Doctor of Divinity's degree, he preached before the University of Cambridge, upon the first verse of the first chapter of the first book of Chronicles, 'in which,' says he, 'you have the three following words-Adam. Sheth, Enosh.' He divided this short text into many parts, and by discovering several mysteries in each word, made a most learned and elaborate with them freely, and thus became acquainted with discourse. The name of this profound preacher was the facts of their mundane history. Their influence Dr. Alabaster, of whom the reader may find a more over both mind and body was often mysteriously disparticular account in Dr. Fuller's book of 'English played. Among other singular phenomena, exhibi-Worthies,"

obwebs, from the offended public eye.

The Effect of Elevation.

It is not every man who can bear elevation. It only destroys his virtue and value together. How that such elevation beyond their customary level but two ways of doing anything with great people ;

and those are, by making yourself either considerable or agreeable." The latter practice is no less

Are not Mappy. The stories have been about, this long while, that

whether he could go it when he was old or not.

When I entered the spirit-world, he said, I found myself surrounded by individuals like myself, but gradually became elevated to a plane with those better than I had over known, before. Here I reasoned with myself: Am I better than those I was with before ? If so, how came I better? No; I had only changed conditions. I was still myself. By taking no thought, but allowing myself to be elevated by my surroundings, I became more familiar with the good and true-just us the oak grows. Is it any merit of the oak that out of the acorn it assums its majestic proportions? Is it any merit of the child that it naturally assumes the stature of manhood? No; it is only because natural law compels it, and the acorn, or child, cannot help itself, or hinder the action of these natural laws. So it is with man's unfoldment in truth and intelligence.

One day, I met an old man. He said : " Young man, your talents can be used to great advantage. Go with me." I went. He took me to a woman, small in stature, and with a weak frame. I was told to take possession of her body and manifest myself through her powers. I took possession, but not for a good purpose, for I found all my old feelings coming back, and others had to prevent my doing mischief. I controlled her again and again, and each time with more success, and far better purpose. She was to have been with you to-night, and you have been disappointed in not hearing her. I found myself becoming spiritualized, and thus more ready to do good to others than injure them. Yet the goodness I have acquired is not mine-is nothing I can take to myself credit for.

. You need not fear the safety and welfare of any of God's children, for if he is their Father, he will take care of them all, and put upon them no more than they may require for earthly purgation.

If there are wayward ones among you, do not believe they belong not to God, and have no part in his kingdom of power and glory. He has formed all his children exactly as he wants them to be-even as every grain of sand upon the sea-shore is beneath his guardian care, and every speck of dirt that flies through the air. Worriment at any event or course of things, is a confession of your distrust of the Almighty. You fancy he is not all wise, and you intrude your puny suggestions as though He needed your advice l

Then fear not for your sons and daughters, for they are in God's hands. Whatever is done, God is doing it all. Fear not. Do as 'I have done. Look at yourselves, and make yourselves receptive to His will. Do all you can to render yourselves negative and passive to the powers which stimulate your natural growth, and you will feel the woes of carth, have, under Heaven's light, become the future's sparkling gems.

The opinion of a thousand million ignorant or illinformed men is not equal to the opinion of one that is wiser.

readily suggests to us, instead of fearing lest the vivid charge may prostrate and perhaps destroy him with its force, he finds that all its wonderful energy has hean silently, drawn off by his simple apparatus, and, in fact, has but passed uninterruptedly through himself as an humble instrument under a divine law. That is to say: if he goes out half way to meet the forces of nature, they instantly consent to work in him and through him; but if he sullenly insists on standing in their way, or even superstitiously refuses to make a draft upon them, with a heart full of faith, for their needed assistance, he may be quite sure that their latent forces will at some time overwhelm him, put him out of their way, and uninterruptedly carry out the true laws of divine establishment.

God-that is, the great spiritual force of the world, and of all worlds created or yet to be created. should at all times shine through us just as the sunlight passes through a pane of glass-without interruption, without a break, or a turn, or a deviation. Then we are mysteriously invested with all the pow-

not God himself with him to make him glad? A man is less than a may, if he is not breathed

into with the breath of some life larger and more somebody else has said somewhere that they are the powerful than his own. When he is to the fullest flowers of the earth, and that there would be no fraextent, "inspired," he is then the most of a man. grance for the soul without them. Very true; and No matter what the purpose so inspiring him-what it is their innocency and simplicity that gives them the thought-or what the desire ; it is only when he such a quick and clear insight, where their elders is taken up, as it were, by the high wind of some and the wiser heads are mystified. By way of a new great aim or conception that he becomes in any illustration, we were told what a young child recently said, in Philadelphia. A regiment of Massachusenso great himself.

This inspiration is nothing more nor less than the setts troops were marching down one of the streats, man's God working without interruption in him and and he was held up by his mother where he could through him. Pity him who never feels its creative see the pageant with his sparkling eyes. After conbreath at all. He grovels, where he might permit templating them in silence for a few minutes, said himself to live. Where no God works at all, but the he-" Mother, I'd be willing to be put up on a block life, from day to day and month to month, is blank, of wood, and let them put a bullet through my heart, aimless, and at length sodden, it is a moral impos- if all these soldiers could only go home again I" There sibility that a man's work should succeed. Except spoke benevelence, surely. That little heart felt for the power sits behind us to do its work, and we are the men who had left their homes and the dear ones employed to work with and for it, there is no need to they had left far away, and this was its most natulook with the expectation of finding work done. ral exclamation. We think a thousand times more Power resides in all created things; and where of that boy than if he had merely shouted and clanthere is no effort visible, there can certainly be resi. ped his hands at the passing soldiery, for he felt dent no power. And now, when the great power is deeper than that a cheap applause could reach down appealed to, when the subtlest and the grandest to the hidden springs of his emotions.

have been the sorriest day which England ever reached in her national history. For, though she may be able to transfer our blockade of the Southern ports to our own Northern ports, that, and the momentary injury done to our navy, would be ber first and last triumph. Our immense trade with her, the vast amounts her oitizens hold in American securities, the destruction and havoe committed by our swarming privateers, the condition of poor Ireland, her dependence on our great Western granaries, and not the least of all considerations, France just over the straits-these are mighty make-weights in the game she might be willing to play at, and would very soon conspire to place her at the mercy of a tribunal to which she rarely appeals except when her own timid fears or selfish interests compel her.

Children are the Evangels.

The French style children "terrible infants." because they are so given to speaking the truth when almost anything else should be spoken. A great er there is in the universe. If we did but think of many persons know the boy who bawls out at his that, no matter how trifling the act, or how mean mother's table before the company-" Ma, why do n't the occupation, the worker who works with the con- you have pie every day ?" But these frighful fellows tinual help of God, cannot be unsuccessful in the are not the true specimens of the genus child. The end. All Nature is at his back. He enjoys the sup- real children are the truth-tellers at all times, howport of powers then which there are none superior ever, because they are only simple truth-seekers. No or more far-reaching. Never need he fear, or give a deceits are sufficient to put them off. Their claims thought to failure; it is impossible that he should must be answered fairly, and answered on the spot. fail. The universe is pledged high and low to his A real boy is one of nature's own favorites, for he success. And if he does not happen to achieve the discerns objects with a clear eye, and always means dollar-victory, still he may never lament; nay, he to look them through and through. No matter if it is the very last man who would think of lamenting. be the Prince or the President, who has come to Regrets and lamentations find no place in his heart. | town, his own impressions of either are quite suffi-He has gained what money can never buy; his na. cient for him. He does not think of such a thing as ture wears the perpetual smile of cheerfulness; for is going to another and asking, "Well, what did you think of him ?" but his own thoughts will answer. We said, too, that children are the true Evangels:

conspicuous to the world's vision; to have examples comment upon, how much soever they may choose to gossip about it.

Nature in the House.

Any one who loves the study of Nature, can easily have at his hand, where he may indulge his passion at any hour of the day and in all weathers, the means which ingenuity and skill have secured. For instance, there is the Aquarium : a little affair. that costs some time and study to begin with, to be it brings. Many lay Nature under tribute in this way, and indulge in studies of natural history right at home. The fish that swim in the brooks and rivers are become domesticated in their own houses. They can quietly sit by their firesides and observe the habits of finny creatures whose lives would otherwise remain guess-work and a mystery to them. Modern science has achieved no prettier triumphs than the Aquarium. The secrets of the sea may be in the mouths of any who have the taste and will take the trouble to observe. And how such studies elevate and refine those who pursue them! Little danger is there that in a family where such evidences of taste and intelligence are to be found a generation of rude or ignorant men and women will ever go forth into the world.

"The Union Sociables."

out and the New Year in." The tickets to this party Hall. Music, by White's Band.

Sunday, Dec. 29th.

anything but happy in her new relations and home. decay. They have been saying that of Charles Dick-Of course, in England, much talk has been made ens this long while. But we are rejoiced-for the over it, as one would expect; and many has been sake of human nature merely-to find that the the cause assigned by garrulous gossips-and what oritic of the "Atlantic Monthly," after having read gossips are not garrulous, we desire to know ?--for Dickens' last flotion, "Great Expectations," hastens this sudden state of wretobedness. Latterly, how- to declare that it is the great novelist's masterpiece. aver, all these stories are flatly contradicted, as hav- He further says, "that in our opinion, ' Great Expecing neither truth nor sense in them. Well, it is cer- tations,' is a work which proves that we may extainly to be hoped the contradiction has some foun- pect from Dickens a series of romances far exceeddation; for nothing makes a sadder picture than ing in power and artistic skill the productions that this reported disagreement of a young married pair, have already given him such a preëminence among who enter the world only to find it a realm where the novelists of the age." Glad enough to hear it; disappointment and decoit and wretchedness dwell for no writer goes before the author of "Oliver to usurp all other rights and privileges. It is bad Twist" in hearty sympathy for humanity. We enough to witness quarrels in families not quite so hope he may stand out in the ages, as a novelist, abreast with the immortal Shakspeare as a drama-" of a "royal" sort held up to us, whether to follow or tist. Each has brought characters into being that to shun, is what few have the heart seriously to will people the earth as long as men and women walk the streets and live in houses.

The Publishing Business,

S. Sachri

For the holidays, and considering that these are; war-times, there is comparatively a good deal doing ;: but no business is more noutely sensitive to external disturbances than that of publishers, and none certainly requires a more uninterrupted term of peace. for its successful pursuit. What specimens of books we see on the publisher's counters, are either upon sure, but repays all trouble four-fold with the delight the fruitful topic of the war, or reprints of old juveniles and gift-books of a few years ago. As for launching out into new and expensive schemes for the sake of the holidays, or for anything else, it is: what our shrewd friends, the publishing fraternity,; are not given to doing in these times. But their day will surely come around again, when people will buy end read with even greater avidity than ever. It must be so; for human nature, active and restless like the specimens we have in this country, cannot do without its natural fabulum always, but must: soon turn and demand the supply which the state of of our internal relations has rendered so precarious.

Rebel Habits

Every heart is continually given to rebellion ; and these habits of rebellion are so regular and protracted as to make it a necessity for a man to keep a sufficient force on hand to subdue them whenever they The first party of this course passed off with great dare to muster themselves in mass. There is many eclat last Tuesday night, the only drawback being a Davis and Beaurogard in the spiritual camp the sticky condition of the floor, which had been that needs to be well trounced and drubbed before newly oiled. This objection is now removed, and anything like subordination is manifest. There is the floor is made one of the best in Boston. The sec- many a conspiracy going on among the faculties of ond party of the course will be held on Tuesday the heart, against the heart's highest and dearest inevening, Dec. 81st-the night before New Yenr's ; and terests, too, that needs to be quelled and "crushed whoever wishes to can happily dance " the Old Year | out " with the strong hand of the aroused will. We might as well, all of us, be on the look out for these are set at 75 cents a-piece, and are for sale at this rebels within, for they will assuredly get the upper office, by Bela Marsh, the Committee, and also at the hand of us at some time unless we do. Let us see to it that we give them no advantage in point of time, for as surely as they once get the clear advan. Miss Emma Hardinge lectures in Portland, next tage of us, they will struggle hard and long, but they will keep their merciless mastery.

New Publications.

Affectation as an Art. A B O or Live. By A. B. Child, M. D., author of "Whatever is, is Right." Beston : William White The great are as apt to be affected as the small. Human nature does not vary a great deal in these & Co. matters. Alexander the Great, had a cortain affec-

It is needloss for us to introduce Dr. Child or his tation of carrying his hoad to one side, and Alcibiades writings to the renders of the BANNER OF LIGHT : was silly enough to think it very becoming to lisp ; they have known him well from the first, when the Julius Casar used to scratch his head very daintily very foundations of the BANNER were laid. His nuwith one finger, as if his head was filled with troumerous contributions to our columns, his reported blesome thoughts ; and the matchless Cicero had a discussions of spiritualistic truths in the weekly way-so they toll us-of wrinkling his nose, as of a Conferences, his well known book, "Whatever Is. is person addicted to scoffing. Then some men bow Right," have abundantly conspired to give him deand salute with a flourish that concerns anything served prominence in the eyes of all liberal and probut frank courtesy; it is well enough understood gressive mon. that a person may appear most humble when he is

We noticed his previous volume at the time of its fullest of pride. Men behave, in these matters, about appearance, and in terms such as were amply justias children do in theirs; the little triffes are all fied by the living character of the book. Nor have made the most of, and a great many more are put we since found that any of our thousands of roadon for the sake of adding to appearances. We all ers who have perused his thoughtful and thoughtpout or smile, exactly as our unbreeched juniors do, compelling pages, have, in the least degree, found ocand with about as much reason. Man is an odd ancasion to demur to our estimate of its worth and imal in his social state, and much given to tricks character. It was a book whose first reading was that are as laughable as those of the apes. long to be remembered, such startling impressions did it leave on the receptive mind. And yet it was apparent that its author had made but a clear record of his own soul's experience up to that time, much of which was, moreover, confused, if not chaoticsignifying that he was an earnest thinker by himobjects as we are accustomed to and familiar with. self, and that no formularies were of value to him It would seem to be one of those perversions of hubut those which experience had actually developed man nature which it is impossible to make any regand elaborated in his own restless, ever-seeking naular calculation for. If we lose an eye, how soon we

think to mourn the loss of what we scarcely gave a The "A B C of Life" may be called a sort of textthought to, before, and how much more we prize the book in the field wherein the author lives and is single orb remaining. Not until we fall ill do we gaining his own experience. This thin and elegantbegin really to prize the blessings of health. If we ly printed little pamphlet, like that other little book should be brought out into the expressive night, and about which the outside world never made much made suddenly and for the first time to see the glitnoise-"Optimism"-contains enough kernels of toring firmament overhead, what costasies of delight thought to stimulate one's interior life far beyond we should go off in-whereas, now, we hardly throw a the span of the present sphere. It is fitted to be a glance up at the sky, going homeward at evening, close companion for every one who is at all in carnoven when its dark cope is gemmed never so magest with himself, and ever asks the significant quesnificently. It is all in oustom and habit ; and it is tions-"Why?" and "Whither?" A better vade for our own good that we are often made to apmecum could soarcely be slipped in the pocket and preciate by denial and suffering what we should apcarried about with one in his walks and wanderings. preciate for no other reason. These three hundred and six texts, or apothgms, are all full of ment, to be chewed over and over.

Dr. Child assumes to pile up no new stone upon the upgoing structure of any new philosophy; his aim relates in no wise to any "systems," or "creeds," or "platforms." What he desires chiefly is, that each soul shall stand apart and have its own viow-that it shall not conform-that it shall tell the whole truth, naked and undisguisedly, to itself, without flinching or faltering. All such souls will eagerly catch up his recorded insights and experiences, and go forth to meet him with thanks for his utterances. Here they feel sure they find no shams. In him they believe they have found another sincere and sleepless seeker, uttering continually the well-remembered dying words of the great Goethe, "More the fall liberty of divorces they lived five hundred light!" They send out their hearts and their souls to him, because he stands the peculiar representa-Evidently the radical reformers in the marriage distive of their own wants and desires ; and knowing what he knows, viz : that each must needs find the true meaning of immortality for himself, they are cheered by falling in with one whose advance has been made over obstacles much like their own, and stimulated to aspiration and endeavor equally with himself.

This handsome pamphlet may be had for 25 cents, singly, at the office of the Banner of Light.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, & new magazine, devoled to " Literature and National Policy," has been the best developed artist for taking likenesses of desent to our table. It is published in Boston by J. parted friend, now known in the world. He is at R. Glimore, who also publishes the ancient "Knick- present stopping with Judge Johnson, in Peoria, 111. erbooker" in New York. It is a living publication, He has lately spent a few weeks at Mr. J. W. Sinclair's, and this first number contains some first-rate arti- in Henry, Ill., where he drew a full life-size ploture cles. The one on Emerson is smart, and up to him. of the daughter of James Pilkington, of Mendota. Horace Greeley contributes an article-" Across the She has been in spirit-life five years. It is recogniz-

BANNER LIGHT. OF

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

John McKercher, of Fulton City, Whiteside Co. 111 .. offers his services to the public as an artist for spirit drawings. He says : "I take likenesses, and would is desired."

Mr. M. V. Blood, allas Bly, we learn from the Spirgentleman " left his country for his country's good," and we only hope he will not victimize these who background," we pray you "count us out." befriend him there as he has his best friends here.

After the Battle of Big Bethel, Brig. Gen. Pierce, of Massachusetts, rested under considerable disgrace. To retrieve his fortunes, he enlisted, the papers said, as a private in the 12th Regiment. Now Kerrigan, New York Colonel and Member of Congress, is under court martial for misdemeanors, and a witty fellow beside us suggests that the best course for him to pursue is indicated by his own name and. like Mr. Pierce, who has again worked himself through the ranks, up to a Colonelcy, he can carry oun !

The editors of the Knoxville County Observer, pub ishes immediately under the editorial head, a notice o its readers, that coal, wood, potatoes, flour, butter, chickens, eggs and money are wanted in settlement for the paper ! Perhaps the editors have an eye on an appointment in the Commissary department.

GOOD REASON FOR IT .- Mason and Blidell wore, when taken, " half seas over."

The editor of the Arostook Herald recently visited spiritual circle in Fortland, and, from what he saw and heard, became convinced of the truth of Spiritualism.

Of all the climes of earth, the torrid zone bears he palm.

A CHARMING MEDIATOR .- The French Emperor intructs the semi-official papers to advocate the Engstructs the semi-official papers to advocate the England lish side of the Mason and Slidell question, and is proposed as a mediator between England and this country. When the fox mediates between the wolf and the lamb, says the Providence Journal, we know what his decisions are. The work will be neatly printed in large type, making about thirty octave pages, and will be ready to mail by the Bingt Day of January, 1862. Single copies 19 conts; ton copies \$1, mailed free; one hundred copies \$8. All orders addressed to BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield st., Boston, or to LEO MILLER, Hartford, Conn., will be prompt-by supplied

A firm faith is the best theology; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic. No man need fear that he will exhaust his sub-stance of thought, if he will only draw his inspira-tion from actual human life There the inexhausti-

ble God pours depths and endless variety of truth ; G BAOE L. BEAN, Writing Test Medium, No. 4 Mahan ond the true this is but to short bard with a chort bard with the short bard with the and the true thinker is but a short-hand writer endeavoring to report the discourse of God. Shall a child on the banks of the Amazon fear lest he should drink up the stream?

RATHER SEVERE .- The New York Anti-Slavery Standard, commenting on the re-election of Mayor Wightman in Boston, says : "He was supported by the sham Democracy, the Bell-Everett men, and the whole Liquor interest, represented by some 3,000 drinking shops, etc. ; while the Republicans, on the other hand, are weighed down by such a load of blind and self-imposed conservatism that they cannot stand upright, but only oringe and orawl."

It often happens that laws are as much in the way of, as advantageous to, the purpose they were made to subserve. Vide the following : "A corresnondence has taken place between the Secretary of War, and Rev. A. Fischel, a Jewish Rabbi, (who formerly officiated at a synagogue in New York city.) relative to the chaplaincy of the Cameron Dragoons The officers, and a large proportion of the men, are of the Jewish persuasion. It is also said that many thousands who hold to that belief are in the army. They, very naturally and properly wish holy consola-tion from preachers of the same faith; but Secretary Cameron writes, that by acts of Congress, passed at the recent special session, the Chaplain appointed by vote of the field officers and company commanders, by vote of the field officers and company commanders, but that which, when realized, will be sustained by the sr. The officers, and a large proportion of the men, are by vote of the field officers and company commanders, must be a regularly ordained minister of some Chris-tian denomination;" and consequently he cannot give a favorable consideration to the application." We see by the late despatches, that a memorial presented in the House by F. A. Conklin, of New Version description of the set of the presented in the House by F. A. Conklin, of New Version description of the set York, from the board of Delegates of American Israelites, praying that members of the Jewish faith application is made to confirm the truth. In Coughe and may be placed upon a footing of equality with those of Christian denominations as respects Chaplains in the army, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. SEBIOUS ILLNESS OF KOSSUTH .- Letters from Italy convey the painful intelligence that Kossuth is seriously ill. His disease appears to be a kind of consumption-a disease which has thus far baffled the efforts of his physicians to arrest it. He is so reduced as to be able to converse with difficulty, and his friends fear he will not survive the winter.

[We cannot engage to roturn rejected manuscripts.] Mns. A. P. Thompson .- Your last notices never reached us, or, we assure you, they would have been draw for any one who will send me one dollar, and jutended slight on our part, because we know we published. We must recent the imputation of any the age and name of person deceased whose portrait have few co-laborers who have been more carnest in our behalf than you; and the obligation to help each other we trust we are aware of the importance itual Magazine, is now lecturing in England. This of; and when you make up your list of those who are prone to "exalt some and leave others in the

To Correspondents.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOSTON.

HOWARD ATHENAEUM-Howard street, near Court street. Lesses and Manager, E L. DAVENFORT. Goodwin & Wilder's North American Circus. Prices-Private Boxes, \$3; Dress Box Chairs, Orchestra Chairs, let Oircle Boxes and Parques, 50 cents; Family Circle, 250; Gallery, 150. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 71-2 o'clock.

BOSTON MUBEUM-Tremont, between Court & School streets. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra and Reserved scata, 50 cents. Performances commence in the evening at 71-2 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock, O'clock, and Weduesday and Saturday aftermone at 3 o'clock, AQUARIAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS—Cen-tral Court. Living Whales, Animais, Reptiles, &c. Open from 0 a. H. to 10 r. M. Admission 25 cents; Ohildren under 10 years, 15 cents.
 MORRIE BROTHERS, PELL AND TROW BRIDGE'S OPERA HOUSE—Nearly opposite the Old South Church. Tickets, 25 cents.
 BOSTON ATHENAEUM—Beacon street, near State House. Thirty-seventh Exhibition of Paintings and Statu-ary. Admission, 25 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS. As this paper circulates largely in all parts of the country, it is a capital medium through which advertisers can reach customers. Our terms are moderate.

IN PRESS:

THE GREAT CONFLICT! OR,

Cause and Cure of Secession.

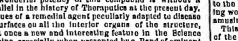
BY LEO MILLER, ESQ., delivered at Pratt's Hall, Provi-B deuce, R. I., on the ovening of Sunday, Doc. 8, 1801, and repeated by universal request, at the same place, on Tuesday evening of the following week.

TO BOOK PEDDLERS,

AND PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. VY Soll The Farmers' Manual and Ready Reckoner, (180 dvortisement.) This work will sell wherever there are Farmers or Lumber-

Tuils work will seil wherever there are farmers or Lumber-man. It will be sold to traveling agents at a low figure. This is an excellent opportunity to persons thrown out of om-ployment by the rebellion. Send for a circular, which gives prices and terms, to 248. Chan Street, New York. N. B.-Circulars furnished to agents to assist them in set-ling. University of the send to agent to assist them in set-plec, 21.

DR. L. L. FARNSWORTH, PSYCHOMETRIET AND PHYSICIAN, is permanently located at No. 63 HUDSON STREET, Boston. Persons ending autograph and \$1, will receive a full delineation of charactor. Dr. F. also examines disease and prescribes by a character. Dr. F. Also examined discuss and prescribes by a lock of halr; torms, \$1.-in each case two 3 cent posinge, stamps must be holosed. References can be given from per sons of high standing, in Boston and vicinity, who have re-celved great benefit by means of his magnetic powers Medical consultation free. Office hours from \$ to 6 r. m Nov. 9. Sm



A BC OF LIFE.

New Books.

5

BY A. B. OHILD, M. D. AUTHOR OF "WHATEVER 18, IS RIGHT," BTC.

B NOW READY, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of

b Now lit.ADT, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country for 25 cents. This book, of three hundred Aphorians, on thirty-six print-ed pages contains more valuable matter than is ordinarily found in hundreds of printed pages of popular reading mat-tor. The work is a rich trent to sit thinking minds. For sale at the office of the Bauner of Light, 166 Washing-ton street, Boston.

English Works on Spiritualism.

THE NIGHT-SIDE OF NATURE: Or, GHOSTS AND GHOST-SERS, By Catherine Crowo. For sale at the Banner of Light Office. Price 80 cents.

LIGHT IN THE VALLEY. MY EXPERIENCES IN SPIRITUALISM. By Mrs. Newton Croshand. Illustrated with about twenty plain and colored ongravings. For sale at the Banner of Light Office. Price \$1.00

SPIRITUALISM, AND THE AGE WE LIVE IN. Bright O'Ahlong, And Take and the with any and By Outhorine Crowo. The authoress says: "I do not in-sist on peoples' belleving in Spiritualism; and only urgo them not to shut their oyes to it; and, I hope, show cause why each should investigate it for himself, and thus be qualified to form a conscientions opinion on the subject." For sale at the Banner of Light Office. Price 60 cents. Dec. 21. tf

EVERY ONE'S BOOK.

JUST WHAT IS NEEDED IN THESE TIMES!

New Book by Andrew Jackson Davis! THE HARBINGER OF HEALTH! CONTAINING MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS FOR THE

Human Body and Alind.

BY ANDREW JACESON DAVIE. How to repel discase, regain health, live as one ought, reat disease of every conceivable kind, recuperate the enerles, recruit the worn and exhausted system, go through the

corld with the least wear and tear and in the truest conlitions of harmony-this is what is distinctly taught in this olume, both by prescriptions and principles. There are to be found more than

300 Prescriptions for more than 100 forms of Disease.

Buch a mass of information, coming through such a source nakes this book one of Indescribable Value for Family Reference, and it ought to be found in every ousehold in the land.

There are no cases of disease which its directions and rules o not reach. All climates, and all states of the climate come equally within its range.

Those who have known the former volumes of the author, will be rejoiced to know that in the latest one MR. DAVIS REACHES THE WHOLE RACE, and is freely lending himself to a vora of the largest value to the human family.

It should be in the hands of every Man and Woman, for all are as much interested in its success as they pro in hoir own Bealth and Happiness. Here is the PLAIN ROAD то Вотиї

A handsome 12mo., of 432 pages. Price only \$1. Single copies mailed free on receipt of price. For sale at the BANNER OF LIGHT OFFICE, Boston, Mass. Nov. 25.

JUST PUBLISHED.

'AMERICA AND HER DESTINY ;" INSPIRATIONAL DISCOURSE, given extemporaneously, at Dodworth's Hall, New York, on Sunday Evening, Aug. 25, 1601, through EMMA HARDINGE, by THE SPIRITS. Price, 33 per hundred, or 5 couts single copy; when sent by mail, one cent additional. Just published and for sale wholesale and retail at the Banner of Light office, 158 Washington street. If Nov. 2.

A NEW BOOK.

A N extraordinary book has made it appearance, published at Indiauapolis, Ind. The following is the title: AN EYE-OPENER;

OR, CATHOLICISM UNMASKED.

OR, OATHOLICISM UNMASKED. BY A CATHOLICISM UNMASKED. Containing—"Doubte of Infidels." embodying thirty im-portant Questions to the Olergy; also, forty Close Questions to the Doctors of Divinity, by ZEFA; a curious and interest-ing work, entitled, La Baus, and much other matter, both amusing and instructive. This book will cause a greater excitement than snything of the kind ever printed in the English language. When the "Eye Opener" first apreared, its effects were so

When the "Eye Opener" first appcared, its effects were so upprecedentedly electrical and astounding, that the Clergy, in consultation, proposed buying the copyright and first edi-tion for the purpose of suppressing this extraordinary pro-duction. The work was finally submitted to the Rev. Mr. West, for his opinion, who returned for answer, that the Book submitted for his examination, throatened, it was true, the domolition of all creeds, nevertheless, in his opinion, mothing would be gained by its suppression. Baid he, let truth and error gravule.

MANSFIELD'S WILD FOREST BALSAM.

general tone of the articles is briskness, raciness.

and a clever pointedness. We do not feel the pressure of that everlasting "scholarship" which makes monthly boast even of its weakest twaddle in the pages of the Atlantic. It is to be hoped that a generons and active rivalry will make both magazines exactly, what the reading public would like to have

them.

bur, A. M.

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY .- The publishers of the Atlantic this month direct public attention to an important and interesting feature which has been added to this magazine for the coming year. They have succeeded in securing a series of contributions from Professor Louis Agassiz, of Harvard University, the most eminent naturalist in the world. Professor Agassiz's articles commence with the January number and will be continued in every number throughout the year. They will be upon The Study of Natural History and kindred topics, and cannot fail to prove a repository of most valuable information, while the well-known directness and simplicity which mark Professor Agassiz's system of instruotion, will make them not only instructive but deeply interesting to the general reader. In the current number there is a long letter from Berdofredom Sawin to Hosen Diglow, introduced to the render's to announce that the meetings will be held free hereattention by the venerable and learned Homer Wil-

War Cycles.

Some few years ago, Mr. Merriam, of Brooklyn, brought forward his theory that the cold weather came and went in great circles, or cycles, and that a certain number of years was necessary to get through the tough winters, and come out on the milder ones again. We have a theory that it is about the same with war fevers. Does it not seem as if the whole civilized world were, just now, in a three companies of volunteers, in regular order, ungeneral war fever, and that blood must be shed in large quantities to satisfy the thirst of this monstrous mania? Astrologers say these oyoles embrace the twelve signs of zodiac, amounting in years to seven times twelve. We know it was eighty-four years ago when the Revolutionary War broke out. and that something quite as strange happened eighty-four years before that. On the whole, it looks as if the idea had a bottom to it, and would really cause to make all creation so belligerently inclined as they appear to be at this day.

Portrait of Neal Dow.

"We have received from B. B. Russell, 515 Washington street, Boston, a fine full length and remarkably life-like portrait of Neal Dow, who is now re- the thing tears up the ground with its mouth ! It is cruiting the 13th Maine Regiment of Volunteers.

Continent." The papers on "The Edwards Family" ed by the father and friends as the most perfect and "The Graveyard at Princeton" are exceedingly picture ever known. It was the product of three readable. Of course it will require the employment hour's labor. He took some others here that were of first-rate ability to compete with the Atlantic, but accepted as correct. They are attracting much atthis first specimen of the magazine leads us to think tention in this part of the country. Mrs. J. H. Mothat the matter has really been determined on. The Farran, and Dr. Larkin, of La Salle, have many fine plotures, recognized."

The Common and the Strange.

in the habit of admiring what is not common and

usual with us, while we let pass almost entirely such

The Marriage Question.

Nearly a couple of hundred years ago, old Mon-

taigne discussed this latterly disputed question of

Marriage and Law, and took a decidedly rational view

of it, thus: "We have thought to tie the nuptial knot

of our marriages more fast and firm, for having taken

away all means of dissolving it; but the knot of the

will and affection is so much the more slackened and

made locse by how much that of constraint is drawn

closer together ; and, on the contrary, that which kept

the marriage at Rome so long in honor and inviolate,

was the liberty every one that would, had to break

them. They kept their wives the better, because

they might part with them if they would; and in

years and more, before any one made use on 't."

oussion are inspired by this central idea; and it is

as idle to say that it is not a fundamental one, as it

is to think to overthrow or set it aside by merely

Auderson, the Spirit-Portrait Painter.

In answer to our inquiry last week, of Mr. : An-

derson's present whereabouts, Bro. Coonley sends us

"W. P. Anderson, of La Salle, Ill., is undoubtedly

laughing at it.

the following item :

How apparently unaccountable it is, that we are

' The Great Couflict.

We find the following "first-rate notice" of Bro. Miller's lecture in Providence, in the Journal of Dec. 17.

LEO MILLER, Esq , by particular request, will re-peat his lecture on "The Great Conflict, or the Cause and Cure of Secession," at Pratt's Hall, this (Tuesday)

evening. This lecture was first delivered in our city on the evening of the 8th instant, to a crowded house, and was received with the most intense enthusiasm by all who were present. Though radical, it addresses the reason and intellect, and throughout burns with passages of soul-stirring elequence, devoted patriotism, and invincible logic. The style and argument of the lecture have the rare virtue of being something new, which, where so much is said on the Crisis, is a relief to the public, and highly commendatory of the genius and ability of the speaker.

See Bro. Miller's advertisement in another column. Free Meetings in Boston.

Dr. Gardner having resigned the care of the meetings at Lyceum Hall, his resignation to take effect on and after the first of January, a committee have been appointed to solicit subscriptions for the enterprise, and in another week we hope to be able after at Lyceum Hall. It is proposed to raise by subsoription, the sum of \$2,000, and then perfect an organization for business purposes, and to carry on the meeting. We will give further particulars next

The feeling at the West.

week.

From a letter from Bro. L. K. Coonley, dated at Dixon Ill., Nov. 11, we extract the following: "We lectured on the present orisis, to very large audiences, among which, was the attendance (at night) of der command of their officers. They applauded the exercises. Capt. John Cheeney, of the Artillery, is a thorough Spiritualist."

"Ah! I am very sorry for this rebellion ; it prevents my going South," said an Englishman the other day, dining at a club in Philadelphia, by invitation. "They tell me," he continued, "that the American gentleman is only to be found at the hold water ; for, certainly, there must be some good South. How is that, pray? Can you explain it ?" "I can't," replied his host. "It is no more to be explained than the statement so often made that there are gentlemen in England, but that none of them ever come to this country."

> When the plough was first introduced into South Africa, one of the Caffre lords exclaimed, "See how worth more than five wives !" -

It has been ascertained that in more than threequarters of the regiments now in the service of the United States in the Department of the Potomac, na-

tive Americans are in the majority. The Germans are in a majority in only six. The Irish in only five out of a hundred. Two-thirds of the army are Americans. Nine-tenths are citizens. The average age of the privates is over twenty-four years. Threefourth are single men. The average number of sick of the whole army is seventy-seven in one thousand.

A NEW NAME .-- They have got a new name for our national troubles out in the Sandwich Islands. The native churches there propose to observe a day of fasting and prayer " for the United States in their present pilikia.". We do n't see that rebellion looks any better when spelled in this way. It is a bitter pill, any way you can fix it.

There are, according to Secretary Cameron's Report, 20,334 regulars, and 640,637 volunteers in the service of the United States Government, making an aggregate of 660,971 men.

The Philadelphia Press says it is right for printers to know that while, until a recent period, actors notice of the public at large. were legally designated vagabonds in England, a statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne distinctly declares that printers, like attorneys, are gentlemen! Good Anvior.- An exchange remarks, pathetially, "Have you a sister? Then love and cherish her with a holy friendship." This is all proper enough ; but then in case you have n't got any sister of your own, take some other fellow's sister and love her. The effect is just as good, and sometimes better. - Haverhill Tri- Weekly Publisher.

A balmy fellow, bragging that he could carry a barrel of pork without difficulty, was suddenly put to his trumps when told that he was frequently seen staggering under a load of less than one hundred and seventy-five pounds of corned meat.

A saint is not free from sin-that is his burden; and a saint is not free to sin-that is his blessing.

ted surface, thus allaying palu and removing disease and nervous debility in a manner scarcely credibl only as its ungular irritations, it is valuable as well as that which re-Fors to ther and more delicate organs. For solo at his rooms only. Frice \$1; sent by express to any part of the Union. 12 Avon Place, Buston, Mass. Dec. \$1. 4w

DR. MAIN'S HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 7 DAVIS STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE TREATMENT OF EVERY KNOWN DISEASE.

DE. MAIN'S HYGIENIC INSTITUTE is open at all timos for the reception of patients. Pariles who have suffered at the hands of unskillful practitioners, or whose pases have been pronounced incurable by the most skillful, will find it to their advantage to consult a physician who ombines

Science, Philosophy, Reason, and, common sense, in the treatment of d.scase. Do not be discouraged. Call on Dr. Main and test the power that enables him to discover the origin and cause of your difficulty without a word being uttered by the patient. Truly a new era has dawned in the history of medical science; the most intricate and complicated diseases not only being alloviated,

THOROUGHLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED. by the Doctor's improved methods of treatment.

CANCERS, ULCERS, TUMORS, and every affection of the blood, successfully treated and their causes eradicated from the system. Diseases of Females, caused by exhaustion or excesses of any kind, receive speedy and permanent relief. Burgical operations are performed with the utmost skill when absolutely necessary.

Persons suffering from the use of polsonous drugs, or from diseases of the most delicate character, are assured that nothing but the best and most offective treatment will be given them, such as will lead to a restoration of decayed or exhansted powers.

Dr. Main has prepared a few modicines with reference to special discusses, which are of so invaluable a character in his general practice as to induce him to present them to the

THE TONIC STRUP-A most reliable Dyspoptic Remedy. THE BLOOD PULIFIER-Unrivaled for the removal of Pim ples and Blotches from the face; also for the eradication of Cancerous Humors, Scrofula and Brysipelas.

THE FEHACE RESTORATIVE-An effective remedy in prolapsus uteri, lucorthea, and all other diseates of the pelvie region.

THE DIURETIC SYRUP-For affections of the Kidneys. An excellent medicine.

THE UNIVERSAL TONIO-For strengthening the blood and imparting tone and energy to the whole system.

Those who desire examinations will please enclose \$1.00. lock of hair, a return postage stamp, and the address plainly written, and state sox and ago.

Medicines carefully packed and sent by Express. Dr. Main's Office hours are from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from g to 5 P. M.

Patients will be attended at their homes when it is desired. DR. CHARLES MAIN, No. 7 Davis street, Boston, Mass. tr Nov. 9.

Sould be gained by its suppression and the hands of all who de-strog graupid. The "Fye-Opener" should be in the hands of all who de-sire to think for themselves. Frice, 40 cents, postpaid. The trade furnished on liberal terms. For sale at the BANNER of LIGHT BOOSTOR, 168 Washington st., Boston.

Essays on Various Subjects,

INTENDED to clucidate the Cautes of the Changes com-ing upon all the Earth at the present time; and the Na-ture of the Calamities that are so tabidly approaching, &c., by Joshua, Cuvier, Franklin, Washington, Paino, &c., given through a lady, who wrote "Communications," and "Fur-ther Communications from the World of Spirits," Price 50 cents, paper. When sent by mail 10 cents in ad-dillon for resinger dition for postage.

Further Communications from the World of Spirits, on subjects highly important to the human family, by Joeb-ua. Solomon and others, given through a lady. Price 80 cents in cloth-10 cents addition for postage, when

Communications from the Spirit World, on God, the Departed, Rabbath Day, Death, Grime, Harnony, Mediams, Love, Marriage, etc., etc., given by Lorenzo Dow and eth-ers, through a lady. Price 25 cents, paper.

The Rights of Man, by George Fox, given through a lady. Price 6 cents.

The above works are for sale at the liANNER OF LIGHT BOOKSTORE, No. 158 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Oct. 5

MRS. H. F. M. BROWN,

NO 288 SUPERIOR STREET, OLEVELAND, OHIO, HAS for sale the following Juvenile Works, which will be

As for saie the following Juvenia works, which will be forwarded by mail post paid, on receipt of the price either in money or postage stamps: BKKTCHES BROM NATURE, for my Juvenile Friends; by Frances Brown. Frice lu plain cloth, 37 conts; half gilt, 60 cents; full gilt, 63 conts.

50 cents; full gilt, 63 conts. THE CHRISTMAS ANNUAL for 1860. Edited by Frances Brown. A non-book full of choice stories, poems and sketches for children. Payer, 25 cents; cloth, 37 cents; gilt, 50 cents. A liberal discount will be made at wholesale. Dec. 14.

"WHATEVER IS, IS BIGHT" VINDICATED. BY A. P. N'COMBES. A Pamphlet of twenty-four pages, containing clear and lucid arguments in support of the ALL RIGHT doctrine, and a perfect overthrow of the claims in opposition to this doctrine as set forth by Gynthia Tample, in a pamphlet entitled, "IT Is a'T ALL RIGHT." For sale at the Banner of Light Bockstore, 158 Washing-ton street, Boston. Price 10 cents. U Sept. 14.

BOOKSELLERS' AND NEWS-VENDERS' AGENCY

ROSS & TOUSEY. 121 Nassau Street, New York, General Agents for the

BANNER OF LIGHT,

Would respectfully invite the attention of Booksellors, Dealors in Cheap Publications, and Periodicals, to their uncountled facilities for packing and forwarding everything in their ino to all parts of the Union, with the utmost promptitude and dispatch. Orders solicited.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE. MAGNIFING objects 500 times, will be mailed to ano redstamp. Fire of different powers, cont free of postage, for \$1.0. Address F. BOWEN, lock bax 220, Boston, Mars, Deo 21.

ORGAN FOR SALE. SUITABLE for a small church, vestry, hall or parlor, in good order, and will be sold low. Inquire at Plympton's, 344 Washington street, where it can be seen. If July 27.



BANNER LIGHT. OF

William Wheeler.

Dear brother Willard, your prompt attention to

WILLIAM WHEELER.

JAMES ARNOLD.

Nov. 5.

-not the

To her mother, Abigail Lane

the call I made to you a few weeks ago shall not be

Susie Lane.

on the second day of last month. SUSIE LANE.

James Arnold.

Invocation.

voice unto thee in thanksgiving; each hour brings to thee countless gifts from thy children whom thou hast taught of their dependence upon theo. Oh,

Lord, thou hast taught us to pray, that by so doing

we might be brought in rapport with thy highest

nature. Oh, Father, once more we praise thee.

thanking thee for the blessings thou hast scattered

around us, giving us light while so many are in

darkness. For each and all of the different forms of

suffering we thank thee, our Father, feeling, as we

do, that there is no degree of pain or sorrow in

which thy presence is not seen and thy purpose felt.

Again, oh our Father, for all in life we thank thee;

for all to come we thank thee; and for thy great

family scattered around everywhere, accept this

The War and the Constitution.

We are now ready to answer what question or

" Are the spirits of our ancestors-the patriots of the

The spirits of your ancestors-you ask where they

We have many times told you that all things material

It was born of other times, and answered the require-

ments of other minds -- was adapted to other condi-

tions, spiritually and physically. But again we say,

it cannot serve you of to day, because you have ad-vanced in the path of progress, while the Constitu-

tion has been left behind. Now, then, your fore-

fathers-they who dearly loved America, are work-

Revolution and the founders of this government-work-

questions the friends may desire to propound to us :

hour our praises in their behalf.

The following was presented :

Our Father, each atom of thy creation lifts its

Ezra, why do n't you keep your eyes open for

Mother, tell father I did come to him in the store

without its reward. Your brother in spirit,

Nov. 4.

Nov. 4.

white man?

Nov. 4.

The Messenger.

6

Each message to this department of the BANNER we claim Mas snoken by the spirit whose name is bears, through Mns.J. II. Corast, while in a condition called the Trance. They are not publiched on account of literary merit, but as keels of spirit communion to those friends who may re-

To totals of spirit communion to those friends who may re-cognize them. We have a second sec

Our Oircies.-The circles at which these communica-tions are given, are held at the Banzen or Lionr Orrice, No. 188 WASHINGTON BRAER, ROOM NO. 3. (up stats.) every MONDAY, TUESDAY and THURSHAY afternoon, and are free to the public of the state of the s the public. The deors are closed precisely at three o'clock, and none are admitted after that time.

MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

The communications given by the following named spirits will be published in regular course:

will be published in regular course: Monday, Nov. 7.—Invocation: "Is there any difference be-tween a Material and a Swiritual Truth?" Peter Riley, Law-rence, Mass.; Thomas Palue Stephens, Montgomery, Ala.; Mary Adaleide Wallace, Kingston, N. J Monday, Nov. 11.—Invocation: "Forgetfulness, Derpair, and Fear;" Bill Bewall, Brownsville, Mo.; Mariam Lester, Philadelphia, Pa.; Horace Camoron, Queenstown, Pa. - Tuerday, Nov. 12.—Invocation: "Viciation of Law;" "Desth and Immoriality:" Goorgie Vail, Charlestown, Mass; Horace Plaistead, Walker street, New York; Alice Kensing-ton, Fall Biver, Mass.; Mary Murphy, Cross street, Beaton.

Horaco Plaistoad, Walkor street, New York; Allee Kensing-ton, Ball Rivor, Mass.; Mary Murphy, Gross street, Boston. *Thurday, Now* 14.—Invocation; "Moral Disease;" Frank Germon, actor; Dr. John Thnyer, Dodham, Mass.; Amelia Davis, Bt. Charles, Toxas; Hiram Dudley, New York City; Andrew O. Lincoln. *Monday, Now*, 18.—Invocation; "Why are Spirits unable to manifest before the Professors of Harvard College and their friends?" Andrew 8. Murray, Halifax, N. 8.; Mendum Jan-vrin, Portsmouth, N H.; Frances Cecilia Babbitt, New Ha-von, Conn. Tuesday, Nov. 10.—Invocation ; "The Redemption of Souls

from the desire for Stimulants;" William H. Costes, C. S.A., Gaston, Greensboro Co., Ala.; John Lee Taunion Insano Asylum; George Barnard; Eva S. Walker, Salem, Mass.;

Irene.; Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Invocation; "Development of Animals ad of Mon;" Thomas P. Hopowell, Bentonvills, Ohio; Wil-am T. Banda, New York City; Mary Jano Lovejoy, Concord, W. J. Consthern Levid

Ilam T. Banda, New York City; Mary Jane Lovejoy, Concord, N. H.; Jonathan Ladd. Thursday, Nov. 28.—Invocation; Joy H. Fairchild, to a friend in Dediam; Matilda Mason, Lunenburg, Pa.; James Fiyan, New York; Goo. M. Bidwell; Archibald De Witt, to

Monday, Dec. 2. - Invocation ; "First Manifestation of God to Man's Physical Senses;" Geo. W. Mcgarland, Trenton, Mo.; Henry Wright; Charlotte K. Tapley, Brookfield, N. Y.; Liley Knox.

Tuesday, Dec. 8,-Invocation; "Is the Progress of the Spirit immediate or is it by distinct dama Progress of the Tuesday, Dec. 8.-Invocation; "Is the Progress of the Spirit immediate, or is it by divinct drgrees?" "Will Elec-tricity ever be used in the movement of large Material Sub-stances?" Rouben Price, Johnson, V.; Patrick Smith. New York; Oharles Pettes Anderson, Georgetown, D. C.; Maria, to Louise Moore. Thursday, Dec. 5.-Invocation; "What is a Miraele?" Herr Schradiatil, New Orleans; Elizabeth 8. Mason, to her father; Horbert Langdon, Chesapeake Oity, N. J.; Lizzy Porter.

Porter. Monday, Dec 9 -- Invocation; "Was there ever a Univer-Monday, Dec 9 ---Invocation; "Was there ever a Univer-eal Delugo?" James Inflerty, Moon street, Boeton; Jenny Bigelow, to hor mother, Frances Ryder; John M. Whitto-mora, Oambridge; Isaac T. Hopper (published in No. 18). Tweaday, Dec. 10.--Invocation; "What is Lie ?" "Is Con-science an Unerring Guide?" Samuel T. Jacoba, Oberlin, Mich.; Hannah Connelly, New York; Patrick O'Brien, Dub-lin, Ireland; James Morgan, to Margaret Ellinwood; Wm. Stone, to his wife.

Invocation.

Oh, Lord our God, all nature declares unto us that thon art a God of wisdom, and also a God of mercy; and if these are indeed thy attributes, we know we have a glorious refuge in thee, and like children will we recline in thy arms. Though the waves of earthly materialism roll around us, we feel that thou art able to rescue us from all that would overwhelm us in ruin and despair. Oh, Lord our God, every where around us we see thy smiling face, and behold thee, as thou art, permeating all the lower conditions of life. Oh, God, we behold thee as a Father; and though the earth be at war, there is a heaven of which the time of warfare and discord is only a prelude to its harmonies ; and, oh, God, though our senses are shocked at the temporary horrors of warfare, we know it is an instrument in thine own hand of great good in thine own way, and a means of adding new glory to thy kingdom, in the hearts of thy children. Once more we would up-raise our spirits unto thee, feeling thou wilt accept the emanations they breathe forth, because they come from the garden thine own love hath planted. Great God, we commend each and every loving soul present unto thee. May they all feel a consciousness of thy Divine presence and power. Oh, our Father, strengthen all our hearts for what we shall be compelled to undergo, and may we all feel the soul. The master and the slave shall know that friends, she said, go to some stranger, and give what they are children of God --helrs of the same heaven you have given here, and it will be stronger ovidence or the same hell; the master shall learn that the of its genuineness. I thought I could do no better slave has the same right in law that he himself has, than come here. I'll make a little addition to the to that which unfolds his mind in wisdom. This re. communication first given to my sister. They toll bellion will inst until all men shall be recognized for her of the death of my brother; but I want them to what they are worth; till men learn humaulty, and believe mo-belleve him living in the body; and they 'll have the pleasure of sceing him alive and God is respected.

God is respected. Yes, my master is in hell. I have been there, We have shared each other's torments for a time. But it has pleased a wise God to lift me out of hell first. He was there, and remains there; and m here, to do what I may be able to, toward strik. In any here, to do what I may be able to, toward strik. In a set of a compared availance of seeing him alive and Well. She may put her mind at ease, for he is not injured, and will not be, during the war. My mother's name is Ellen. My brother is a very well developed medium, and it is possible for him to be surrounded by such a ing out the accursed system of slavery from your it is possible for him to be surrounded by such a

land. I am here for one purpose to day, and that is, to gather all the strength I may be able to, for these guides tell me that he is safe, positively safe-made remaining in the condition of slavery. I wish to so through his own medium powers. Good after-sow the seeds of insurrection in the souls of my chil- noon, sir. Nov. 4. dren to day, that they may go free, if not here, in the spirit-world.

When the Great Disposer of all things shall see fit to give my master liberty, he will do it. He enjoyed it on earth. Now I am free, and he is a slave, and the same law that held me then in bondage, holds him now. I could not release him if I would, and I do not feel that I would if I could. It was rebellion on my part, he killed me for. He shot me-an ensy way to die, but unnatural. It occurred in Williamsburg, North Carolina.

Eight years after leaving my body, I became aware that I could, under peculiar conditions, enter and manifest through the medium powers of some of the slaves on my master's and father's plantation. In this way I burned his house. His youngest daughter perished in the flames. For this act I have suffered much, notwithstanding it was committee much, had lost my body. But he sowed the seeds of re-venge in my soul. Is it strange that some of the seeds took root, and boro fruit according to their Nov. 4.

Philip Higgins.

I am very glad to be able to speak in this way. I never thought I should be when I left earth-I supposed I was done with earth; but we live in a strange world, whether in the body or out of it. I fancy it will take us an eternity to learn who we are, ourselves.

My name was Philip Higgins. I suppose I have a family in New Bedford, and I would be very glad if I could find the way clear to speak to them. I lived on carth fifty-two years ; can't see that I accomplished much in that time, but suppose I did some-thing. I was a believer in the Christian religion or what I imagined it to be; but I find here we are all so naturally judged, that we do n't need the interference of any third party; and the God, and all the surroundings of religion I used to think so necessary when here, I find to be good for nothing. But I am in an unquiet state of mind yet, because I do n't know what's to be my destiny. They tell us we shall all be happy some time, though all are not satisfied yet; but all I have met with agree that the ing in the spirit world to bring about a re-union of the religions of earth are good for nothing. I do n't States under the old Constitution, or for the construction know much about the mysteries of the spirit-life, of a new government, with new principles, upon the ruins but I am satisfied that all will be free from trouble of the old ?"

some day. I was once very well off, but died poor-became so are, and what they are doing. We answer, they are with you—with you to do all they may be able to do, toward upraising humanity; toward rearing again through the treachery of pretended friends. Those same friends suppose now they 're on the direct way to heaven. Well, I'm willing they should think so, in your midst a temple dedicated to libertybut it's none the less my duty to tell them they 're liberty of the past, but that which can serve the preson the opposite road, and they 'll be as confounded ent. Your ancestors perceive that there is much of and confused when they get here, as I was. Why, it Imperfection in the old Constitution-much you have seems as though I was a more beggar-no betteroutgrown-much you have no need of, and therefore need to be rid of; so they will do all in their power too poor to call any place my home; all on account of the false ideas I had on earth.

to sweep it away entirely. They will not leave even a shadow of that which was, so great indeed will be My friends do n't believe in the coming back of departed souls. I do n't know what I shall do to make them believe it; but really, I want to speak the reform that they are trying to bring about. with them, and do n't think I can be happy till I do. have not the mark of progress upon them. It is only I was told this was the most direct way-coming the spirit that lives under the law of progress. Now here. We know very little while we live on earth, the old Constitution of the United States is a mote the old Constitution of the United States is a mateand just find it out when we get to the place I am rial thing, and has performed its material mission. We are obliged to pass through a great many io. degrees of life to get where we want to go. How strange it is that I can come baok and take upon me a body not my own, and be able to speak through it! But it is no less the fact, and no more slugular than the fact of immortality-that those who once have inhabited a human body nover die, but live forever.

ing for your and your country's highest good; and I wish to ask a favor of a friend whom I knew on they who oling so tenaciously to the forms of the earth. He is rather liberal minded ; and if I was past, will fall, even with those old, decaying institugoing to judge of the case at all, I should say he was tions-or, in other words, they will be involved in willing and able to help me. His name is Robert the downfall of these material things, and thus be Parsons. He belongs in New Bedford. He is, I sup-poso, what the world calls an infidel. I have seeme-thing I wish to say to him-something I wish him to carry to some one else. I want to know if he to carry to some one else. I want to know if he

built upon the foundation of love and wisdom for all the oppressed of humanity, which is to God himself. People in the future, must care more for liberty and less for peace. I feel indeed it was right for me to hold slaves

when I did, and as I did, for I saw ways in which I was able to better their conditions. I believe I did the best I could under the circumstances for my slaves, although when here I believed them really inferior in condition to the whites. Yet I believed God would take care of them, and in his own time and way. I tried to improve their minds, and en-

couraged them to cultivate their manhood. You ask if the spirits are not at work for the trai. tors as well as for the Government. If you could see the immense millions of spirits coming together. from your earth, and interesting themselves in your national struggle, you would think you were indeed compassed about by an innumerable cloud of witnesses. But you are finite, and cannot see beyond the range of your normal facultics; yet the hour is coming when you shall indeed see things as they are. You will then have no need to ask if your ancestors are engaged in the war, for you can see the evidence of their work. But for the present, all there is for you to do is to be satisfied with God, and to obey him. What there is in your individual natures that prompts you to act, obey it, for God demands your service. You all have God, ever within you, and if you will only suffer that God to lead you he will never lead you astray. He may lead you through shadows and darkness, but you will all see the infinite wisdom of his purposes, by and by.

I have communed through mediums before. shall be known as Major Christian, of Alabama. By the way, it is just for me to me to say I was re-quested to come here as soon as I found an opportu. nity. Seeing the way clear to-day, I have made my Nov. 5. presence manifest.

Clara F. Evans.

It's four years, lacking one month, since I left the friends I now wish to speak with. Consumption was the means by which I became free. I wish to give some incidents of my earthly life by which I may be recognized. I was eighteen years of age; 1 was sick, in all, near sixteen months, being prostrated by lung fover, or inflammation of the lungs, which finally settled into consumption. I was a stranger to the beauties of this new religion, and my friends are strangers to it still. They have not seen even the first ray of the glorious sunlight.

Three days previous to my change, or death, there were times when I thought I could see my sister and grandparents; but I then supposed it was because thought much of them, and my weakness caused me to fancy I saw them ; but now I know I did see them-they came to wait for my spirit, as it should leave the confines of earth, to introduce me to my new home. My mother, and sisters and other friends will remember that I often spoke, during the last three days of my life, of my grandparents and slater in the spirit world. I wish them to know it was no fancy, but a reality, far more real than the light of material things. I have come back, hoping to break down the walls

of superstition and religion that encircle my friends I desire to show them a new religion—to show the truth, such as they will not find in all the tenchings of the ohurches; truths fresh from God, which have not the stamp of churchdom upon them. And l want them to know of the spirit-world before they meet me here on the spirit side.

I have made some attempts to reach my dear friends and speak to them ; but they were, I believe, unsuccessful, because made through a person who is acquainted with the family. I come to-day to stran gers, that I may give at least some evidence to them f my coming to earth again."

My name was Clara F. Evans, of Manchester, N. H. My mother's name is Nancy. Before my sick-ness I once worked in the Stark Mills, Manchester. When I was a ohild, we lived in Boston. My father was a merchant in Boston. The wheel of fortune turned us into poverty by its revolutions, alas, and at the early age of fifteen I was obliged to earn my living in the cotton mill. Farewell, sir. Nov. 5.

Jimmy Hobart.

I wa'n't sick at all. I's drowned. They say every body what comes here must tell what they are sick with. I was n't sick at all-I's drownod, in Perry's Why, it's out where I live. I lived in Can. Pond. ton, Missouri. They said you must tell how old you was. I's eleven. Got such a lot of truck to tell obout, I most forget. Well, I's bargained to come ined for me to come here and tell what I could

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Written for the Banner of Light. THE DATTLE OF TRUTH.

BY MILTON H. MANDLE.

Our fathers fought with sword and spear. With hearts so hold they know not fear, Fair Freedom's Flag to proudly rear, And 't was all for their children dear, And those that were before us.

But there 's a battle we must fight Against dark Error, Wrong and Might, And for sweet Justice, Truth and Right, And sweep away the cloud of night That hovereth all o'er us.

We fight not with the glittering sword, We fight by deed, by pen, and word, And by this thought are onward spurred, That soon all men shall know the Lord, From least unto the greatest."

We want a host of valiant men, To wield the small, yet mighty Pen-Who shrink not, fear not, pause not; when The shafts of Bigotry are thrown At us, by those who hate us.

We see the dawning of a day For which all Christians ought to pray ; When man unto his brother clay In softest accents c'er will say, " Thou art my fellow brother I"

Then all mankind shall e'er agree. Shall live in Love and Harmony-Then Strife and War shall cease to be. And we the happy day will see, When all shall love each other.

We wish for men in this our day, Who act and do, as well as pray, Who toil and work as well as say, And nobly battle in the fray Of Truth, and shrink, no, never (

stan off Oh ! how this thought our hearts doth cheer-That that " good time" is drawing near, 16 4,12 When all shall live in bonds most dear, · · · suft When all shall praise the Lord, revere A SAME His holy name forever I it b intas

Oh I raise the joyful, pleasing cry_ There is a good time drawing nigh !" And let the echo reach the sky, Whilst Angels keep a Jubilee, O'er Truth and Right victorious I

Then up and to thy work, oh. Man I , And shrink not, pause not, though a clan Or two, fight 'gainst thee and thy plan-'T will all be right ere long, and then Thou hast a future glorious l

Though man in strongest chains is bound, Though olouds of darkness hover round, And scarce a ray of hope is found, Yet, through the darkness comes a sound : "Hope on-oh, hope forever !"

Oh, blessed hope ! oh, faith most dear ! A glorious Reformation's near, Upon this earth, now dark and drear-Oh, God i our solemn promise hear, We'll onward march, not knowing fear, And turn back, never-never !

Towa City, lowa, 1861.

Foxboro', Mass.

About two miles from the track of the Boston and Providence railroad, and about half way between the two cities, stands this neat and enterprising little village, which, for general neatness, comfort, and taste of buildings and surroundings, cannot be excelled by any village I have seen in Massachusetts. Much of this is owing to the straw hat and bonnet business, which has long been carried on here, furnishing much profitable labor for female fingers_ which has also been largely displayed in building and here and tell what I could. I's bargained to come ornamenting the pleasant little cottage houses which here. I went out there where folks come, and they make the place so attractive. Another evidence and cause of progress and enterprise, is a capacious and substantial Town Hall, which is used for lectures, discussions, and even dances, by which conservatism. and especially theology, is being constantly jostled, rubbed, and sometimes snubbed. The straw works have suspended labor for the present-the people say on account of the war : but." whatever the cause, the people, as in all towns where enterprise, intelligence and Spiritualism prevail, are loyal, carnest, and even enthusiastic in the cause of our country and the government under which we have gained so much, and even the ladies have turned their nimble fingers from straw work to stitching for the soldiers, and their voices mingle in the cheering and encouraging words to urge the army to victory and the triumph of right. With a commendable zeal, worthy larger and richer places, our friends here have kept up lectures on two Sundays of each month, and pay promptly and liberally, for these times; but neither take a fee' at the door, nor collections in the meetings. On the subject of compensation-of which so much has been said and written-porhaps I may be permitted to say my say, since I have lectured more times and in more places than any other speaker in the ranks, and been paid all sorts of prices, from more than ten dollars out of pocket, to more than twentyfive in pocket. I agree with sister Hardingo, both in principle and propriety of paying lecturers and mediums; while all who know me will excuse me from say, I am happy. All is true, and more. I wish to all selfish motives, for I have never complained of and then I will tell many things I cannot here, where the price paid me, or exacted of me, nor shaken off the new world was first opened to my sight. I was the dust of my feet as testimony against any-but if at a loss to tell where I was, but for some time they did not pay me, promised them another visit when I hoped they would be more willing, or able. was kept on earth many years entirely through my On the whole, I have been decently paid, receiving, medium powers. They were of great use to me. I think, rather more than I should for digging ditches, sawing boards, or sticking types. But to give my opinion frankly, I would advise and recommend our friends in all places, where they are able to do so, to so far organizo for business pur-. poses, as to choose a business committee, and through them raise the means, as may seem best-(in some places it is best to have admission fees; in others, to appear at the altar with a man in such a state. the month, and pay them ten dollars per Sunday; this would ruin the cause) - and employ speakers by The poor girl broke into tears, and said she could take care of them without expense to the speaker, and, where it is convenient, assist them to earn something on week evenings. In places where the friends are not able to have meetings regularly, or Mankind are more what they are made by mankind for a month at a time, to engage those speakers who are employed in the vicinity, or are to pass that way, so as not to call them over many miles of stage or railroad, and pay them ten dollars for each Sunday, and I think usually we shall be as well paid, But, above all, man becomes unjust and cruel because and ought to be as well satisfied as those who employ us; but it has been my rule, and still will be, too, whenever I have an unengaged Sunday, to leoture somewhere, if I can get hearers, with little or no pay; or even at slight expense, rather than at-

divine influence that impels us onward, and may w be enabled to thank thee that we have gathered at least something new from the kingdom of the hereafter. Nov. 4.

George Williams.

T is thirty-one years since I separated from the body that was naturally my own, but, according to the laws of North Carolina, belonged to my master. was born a slave, I lived a slave, and died a slave. I return, free ! I was hurried out of the world by the hand of my master. That same master was my father-my natural father. He educated me, that I might serve him the better; but, alas, he opened the gate of wisdom and the gate of hell at the same time to me. He gave me to know that I was a man, as well as a slave.

I am strangely excited, to-day. I was when I left my body. Though thirty-one years have passed, I feel the excitement I passed through upon changing worlds. 1 lived to behold twenty-eight years-in North Carolina. My name was George Williams. My master was Major Williams-a man somewhat noted for his kindness ; at least, they noted him here for his kindness, but in heaven for his rascality. Such a man was my father and my master. He was the owner of some fifty-seven souls, all in the bondage of ignorance, save myself. I, who had knelt at the shrine of the white man's temple of knowledge could not how to that my dark brothers bow to and feel to be right, because they are in ignorance.

Twice in my life I was separated from wives and children as dear to me as any of yours could be to you, and at each separation there was kindled in my soul the fire of revenge that has continued to burn until to-day, and this hour it burns stronger than over, because I feel I have the Great Eternal on my

Your laws are builded upon death and hell. The Constitution-that which holds together your States, your people, is but one festering sore of hell. It upholds the darkest of all crimes, raises in the exercise of its power the most filthy of all children. And yet you regard the Constitution of the United States as sacred, as holy, as given to you by Gol, and you must guard it with more than human power. But the hour has now come when the God of Nature, the God of power-the God who is God of the African as well as of the Angle-Saxon, is using the institutions of your nation for its own destruction ; it is being shaken to its foundation, and your Constitution of the United States shall be sent to the hell where it belongs. Your institutions, found ed in evil, shall be overturned and ground in the dust; and they who have done evil because your laws allowed them to, shall be made to taste the hitter gall of the hell I have been plunged into by your institutions. Oh, your country is but a grain of sand beneath the heel of Almighty God. He doeth justice, and those who have rested within the shadow he will bring out in the noonday light of his will and justice, and those who have usurped his power he will crush into nothingness. I have sons and daughters-five of them-living

on earth; five, with souls as immortal as any of yours; five of them who have been brought up in ignorauce and darkness more dense than you can conceive of, who live in a land of knowledge; and is it strange that I return feeling as I do-return feeling that this is the hour when the Almighty is visiting America in judgment?

This war will last until the principles of liberty and equality are incorporated into each and every

wont go to some place where I can speak with him, folinge in autumn. and I do n't want him to wait, but go right away, as soon as ho gets my letter. Is it wrong to ask this? Good day. Nov. 4.

Charlotte L. Haskins.

of me. What do you wish my name for a foundation of the state of the s old. I died of consumption, I suppose ; they said it was. Have I friends there? Yes-ob, yes. I'd future you shall have the reality! like to send them a message, but, first of all, I would like to commune with an uncle I have in Massachusetts-my mother's brother. He's a Unitarian clergyman. I want to talk with him. I don't believe shall soil his saintly garments, if I do talk with him. Tell him so, for me. He'll tell you a story like this: "Oh, she lost her self-respect years ago, and since then has been dual to us-lost to us and the world, and everything that is good." He'll tell you that, if you should ask him if he ever knew me. He'd tell you my mother died broken-hearted, in consequence of my actions. He must be very care-ful, if he don't want God to break his, he 'd better not talk of it. He may find another side of the story to be told when he comes here, if he do n't look

I have a daughter, a little girl, six years old, living in Centre street, New York City. I want him, now, to have that child taken care of. I do n't ask him to bring her up, but I want him to see that she is brought up honestly. I want him to provide the funds necessary for the education of that child. I fear I may not be able to get a chance of talking to him privately, so I'll say that much here. Tell him to go to No. 167 Centre street, New York. That's where he 'll find my child. I died very near therefew doors from there. I believe the name is Kelp. Her husband is a Swede, I suppose. That is the name of the person he is to inquire for. I suppose there are more than one or more than twenty fami-

lies in the same place. Those who have charge of things here, tell us we may come saying what we please, provided we tell the truth, and I have n't told anything else, nor all

of that. You'll please say I made an effort to speak to my uncle-my mother's brother. He's the only one there is, so there can be no mistake. I'll see that he gets my message. He might not think it advisable to talk with me here, so I have told you what is written there. Good-day. Nov. 4.

Henry Wetherell.

Good afternoon, sir. My name is Henry Wetherell. was twenty-six years of age, formerly clork at Stewart's, New York, in the silk department. Is gle that would be brought about in regard to the this New York? I thought it was. It 's a mistake slaves and the Constitution of the United States. It of my own, I suppose, but it's all the same.

I've a mother and sister living in Ogdensburg, it would come, but could not tell when, or by whom. N. Y., and a brother in the Federal Army. My But I thank God I have lived to see the day when mother and sister are very anxious about this young the first great struggle has taken place-lived, I brother of mine. A few days since 1 made a slight say; yes, lived -not in the bald, flimsy temple of the attempt to communicate with my sister, while sho flesh, to be seen by men, but lived, and been made was stopping with a friend. I then told her our capable, under favorable conditions, of returning to brother was well, and would be cared for by the earth, and also of being a feeble assistant in the spirit-band who were surrounding him. She thought hand of God, in his own way, in upraising huhe news too good to be true, but expressed a desire manity, and liberating the slaves, and tearing down

that I would come to some stranger. Now if Spirit-ualism be true, and spirits do come back to their the United States, to make way for a new one,

the flowers in spring time, or strip the trees of their

Your nation is surrounded with invisible agents engaged in the mighty reforms of the nineteenth century ; and everything that seems to work against your prosperity as a nation is directed by a higher purpose, to clear away the ground for the new temple I do n't know as I know exactly what you expect of liberty, whose walls shall not only shelter the of me. What do you wish my name for? I can tell (Anglo-Saxon, but the African, and the oppressed of Nov. 5.

Major Christian.

If those concerned in the present great tempest of eform could but take one glimpse of what is being done beyond the veil of mortality, they would realize the full force of the words, "Man proposes, but above all the higher power disposes." Man oan only see as far as the limit of mortality; beyond that he cannot see, while in the flesh. But while men and women are in the material, they must work through material means, to gain whatever end they may desire to. "The Constitution and the Union is the watchword of the Federal party. It must mean the Constitution and the Union as they are.

I have heard many complaints about the spirits keeping the armies at work, as it were, in the dark -not knowing why they did certain things and why they did not do certain other things. They often marvel at their being stopped when they attempt to pass through in a different direction from that one marked out by the unseen attendants. Sometimes it is prophesied to them what the end might be if certain stops are taken, and they are thus induced to change their course.

As long ago as when I dwelt on earth, there was in my internal soul a conscious perception that there was something wrong in the Constitution of the United States. I could but believe there was a void that needed filling. I now see what that void is, and I see also who shall fill it, and how. So much

I have gained by casting off the body. In my mortal life I was a slaveholder; and as 1 was, I was as much the tool of conditions in my sphere as the slave was in his. I felt the misfortune of my condition, but God knows I knew not what steps to take in order to lay that ever-reproving monitor. I perceived that the slaves were getting more and more intelligent-getting more and more wisdom, and I perceived that it would not allow them to remain in bondage a great length of time. I did not feel as many do, that the slaves were

capable of taking a position beside the whites, but I found many of them capable of great expansion in point of intelligence and wisdom.

I have said I had an internal perception of a strugwas so fully shadowed forth in my soul, that I knew

and then they 's going to give me a better chance My mother-she died before I knew her, and dad

ho's somewhere. I don't know where, sir. He went away before I died, and I's with my grand mother. She 's one of 'em I want to talk to. Mister. Her name is Cole. My name is Hobart, Jimmy-James. I's drowned last year, in Perry's Pond. do n't know how it was, Mister. I can't tell you. I expect I had a-had a-I do n't know what you call it, in my legs, that drew 'em up. Yes, a cramp Grandmother told me not to go in the water, always but I did, and that 's how I came to get drowned.

You 'll write down that I 's the boy that moved the things, and talked in that way. Did n't talk as I do now. I moved the cheers, and told who I was, and they bargained I should come here, to talk and I did.

I'd like to go home just a bit sometime, just a bit, if you'll furnish me the way. Can you do it, mister? Would it cost any money to go in the keers? I haint got any, then.

I've been in Ohio, too-out there to an old Quaker man's. He lives in Cardington. They have keers out there-plenty of 'em, They said I 'd do a good deal of good, if I 'd come

here, and I want some pay for it. I want a chance to come to somebody that knows me. Yes, they said they 'd give me a chance to come, after I'd been here, but I disremembered it till now. I'll go back there to-night. Good by. Nov. 5.

Sarah Norton.

Written: To the dear friends I have left behind me, I would find some one through whom I can speak to you all, thought I was on earth, so rapid was my change. I was told there were seven cancerous tumors; and I More soor SARAH NORTON, of Bridgewater. Nov. 5.

Three or four times a couple appeared before a clergyman for marriage; but the bridegroom was drunk, and the reverend gentleman refused to tie the knot. On the last occasion he expressed his surprise, that so respectable a looking girl was not ashamed not help it. "And why pray?" "Because, sir, he wont come when he is sober !"

than what they are made by their Oreator ! The wolf is ferocious because hunted from a whelp. The snake turns upon you because you turn and pursue it. The child grows surly, because unjustly coerced. pursued with cruelty and injustice by his brother man.

The trials of life are tests which ascertain how much gold there is in us.

DEC. 28, 1861.

tend an orthodox meeting, or remain idle, or even read and sleep the day away.

I would also recommend, from experience, our books, for sale, and to dil, speak and act for our spir- informed that to make no charge for their notices. These itual papers, and thus greatly advance the cause, named below ab requested to give notice of any change of and aid it to support them the better. In small their arrangements, in order that our list may be kept as correct as possible. places, the above price is much more liberal than fifteen or twenty dollars is in some large cities, but WARDEN CHASE. of this they must judge. Dec. 5, 1861.

Trouble in Families.

Little know we of one another's griefs and sorrows. What cankering quarrels are kept alive, in sllence and glum resolution, in families that ought to dwell in no atmosphere but one of harmonywhat hearts, naturally affectionate and tender, are wearing out with speechless wretchedness and woes, -no pen can describe, oven if pen of man were equal to their narration. Many is the brother who goes out with a smile and a hearty "good morning !" into the bustling world, who has not spoken to his own sister, living under the same roof with him, perhaps for months. Many is the hard and hypooritical husband, who feels quite scoure of the permanent attachment of his out of-door acquaintances. and even prides himself upon their number and worth, who nevertheless treats a trusting wife worse than Russian master over treated his serfs, lacerating her heart daily with looks and language to which, for exquisiteness of cruelty and barbarism, the Russian knout is in no sense comparable.

These things are all adroitly concealed from the world's knowledge; or if a portion of the world do get hold of a few shreds of the story, it cannot take |Banner of Light. home to its comprehension, much less to its sympathy, the real truth of the suffering; in these cases, they who suffer do so in silence and apartoftentimes concealing their wounds all the more carefully, lest the discovery may lead to scandal and the loss of family reputation. In touching upon for Goneral Reform, during the Fall and Winter, will please for Goneral Reform, during the Fall and Winter, will please write soon. Address Cleveland, Ohio. Just such oases as these, Henry Ward Beecher runs a parallel in one of his recent Sunday discourses between those whom we have above hinted at and others of whom even less is said or known. He says, in his earnest way :

"Are there not in the families of those that are here many things that require some such condemnation as this? Early in life I was like one that goes into a cave that seems to be one little cave, with some light from the outer world ; but as I have gone on in life I have come to be like one that, having gone into one cave, finds beyond that other caves, one opening into another, and that into another, till they seem almost interminable, like the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. I find a great many unsettled quarrels in families. Would you believe it? Per-sons there are in this congregation, father and daughter, both of whom are good in many things, who would not speak to each other for months, though they sat at the same table. A young woman came to me in great anxiety of mind, and waited, and waited, and waited for the ordinary development of religious instruction to bring peace and rest in Christ Jesus, which came not with days and weeks, until at last I made up my mind that there must be some scoret sin in the way of her full enjoyment of religion; and on investigation I found that for three months she had not spoken to her father, although every day she had sat at the same table with him, in consequence of a quarrel which had occurred between them. My advice to her was, • Quick ! go home, and never come to me again till that quarrel is settled, so far as you can settle it and until you have forgiven your father. You must have a forgiving disposition, or you cannot be a Christian. She followed the advice, and with reconclliation came joy and peace."

GOOD-MORNING.

"Oh, I am so happy !" the little girl said, As she sprang, like a lark, from her low trundle-bed; "T is morning, bright morning! Good-morning papa! Oh, give me one kiss for good morning, mamma ! Ohly just look at my pretty canary, Chirping his sweet . Good-morning to Mary !" Chirping his sweet 'Good morning to hary I' The sanshine is peeping straight into my eyes, Good morning to you, Mistor Sun-for you rise Early, to wake up my birdie and me, And make us as happy as happy can be !''

MOVEMENTS OF LEUTUREES.

Parties not cod under this head are at liberty to receive subscriptions tothe DANNES, and are requested to call atten-I would also recommend, from experience, our strong to it during their focturing tours. We hope they will speakers to carry with them liberal and spiritual use every exercise possible in our behalf. Lecturers are

root as possible. Miss BELLE BOOVOAL Jectures in Troy, N. Y., last Bunday of Doc. and the first synday of Jan.; in Cambridgeport, Mass., the three last Sunday of Jan.; Portland, Me., the four Bundays of Keb.; Lowell, Mass. first four Sundays in March ; Philadelphils the last Bunday if March and the two first of April. Will receive application, to locture in the Eastorn Biatos during March of 1862. Arross as above, or Ricck-rord. III.

ford, III. ORALES A. HATDEN will speak in "ckland, Me., the two has Bundays of Dec.; in Camilen, the 'rs, Bunday in Jan.; in Union, the second Sunday in Jan.; in "pekton, the third, and in Belfast the last Sunday in Jan. will make arrange-also for week evenings. Will make orggement, to speak in the Eastern or Middle States during the Spring 'd March, mor. Address as above, or Livermore Falls, Mo. R I. Wangwaru will bedure avery Sundar in the

F L, WADSWORTH will locture every Sunday in Little Oreek, Michigan, until further notice; at Providence, V four Sundays of May; at Taunton, Mass, first two Sunday of June; at Marblehead last three Sundays of June. At dress accordingly. Ho will answer calls to locture in New England during the Summer of 1862.

LEO MILLER will speak in Providence, R. I., Sunday, Dec. 29; in Somers, Conn., two first Sundays in January; in Marbiehead, last three Sundays in Feb.; in Ohicopee, two first Sundays in March. Address, Hartford, Ct., or as above. Mas. MARY M. MACUMBER will locture in Marblehead, the last Sunday of Dec. and the first Sunday of Jan.; not engag-de for the three last Sundays in Jan.; Beb, in Providence, R. I.; June at Portland, Mc. Address, West Killingly, Conn. M. I.; June at Forland, Me. Address, West Allingly, John. Mrss. EMMA HARDINGE will locture in Lowell, Oblicorce, Mass., apd Portland, Me., in December: in New York, Phila-delphia, Connectiout, &c., during the Spring of 1862. Ad-dress, caro of Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield street, Boston. Mns. M. S. Townsend will speak in Norton, Mass., Dec. 22; in Stafford, Conn., Jan. 5 and 12; in Bomers, Jan. 10 and 26; in Taunton, Mass., March 23 and 30, Intervening Sabbaths spoken for, but not positively engaged yot. Wangew Grass lociures in Taunton, last two Sundays of

WARBEN OHASE loctures in Taunton, last two Sundays of Dec.; in Boston, Sunday, Jan. 5; in Charlestown, Jan. 12; in Foxboro, Jan. 19. He will receive subscriptions for the

Mns. FRAMORS LOAD BOND intends to pass the Fall and Winter in the State of Wisconsin, and those wishing her ser-vices as a lecturor will please address her at Madison City, Wisconsin, care of T. N. Boyco.

MRS. FANNIE BURDANE FELTON will lecture in Taunton, MRS. JAN. 5 and 12. The last Sunday of Dec. is not enga-ged. Address 25 Kneeland street, Boston.

MISS EMMA HOUSTON will lecture during the month of De-comber in Charlestown, Mass. She may be addressed for the present, at Manchestor, N. H., or East Stoughton, Mass.

MR. and Mns. H. M. MILLER may be addressed at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., for the present, or Conneaut, Ohio, care of Asa Hickox, permanently.

MISS M. A. OARLEY will receive calls to lecture in the vi-cinity of Boston until Dec. 20th, after which she will visit New York and Philadelphia.

PROFESSOR BUTLER'S address is care of Dr. Child, 15 Tre-

monf strect, Boston. H. L. BOWEER will give ticket lectures, or otherwise, on Montal and Physical Anatomy. Address, Natick, Mass. DR. H. F. GARDNER, 46 Essex street, Boston, Mass DR. O. H. WELLINGTON, No. 104 W. Springfield st. Boston. DR. 11. F. GARDRER, 35 ZESCA SUPEC, DOSCOIL, MARS DR. O. H. WELLINGTON, NO. 104 W. Springfield St., Boston. MIRS, FRANCES T. YOUNG, tranco Spoaker, 56 Myrtle street. MIRS, H. BWAN, CARO P. Olark, 14 Bromfield st., Boston. MIRS, H. C. MONTAGUE, CARE OF Olark, 14 Bromfield street. L. JUDD PARDER, Boston, CARO of Bola Marsh. Rev. SILAS TYRRELL, 40 South street, Boston. LEWIS B. MONROE, 14 Bromfield St., Boston. OHARLES H. ONOWELL, BOSTON, MASS. DR. O. O. YORK, BOSTON, MASS. DR. O. O. YORK, Boston, MASS. J. H. CURRIER, Cambridgeport, MASS. MIRS, SARAR A. BYRNES, 36 Wintor st., E. Cambridge, Mass. W ELLERY COFELAND, ROXDURY, MASS. WM. E. RIGS, ROXDURY, MASS. CHAS. T. INTSH TAULION, MASS. MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, Plymouth, MASS. MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, Plymouth, MASS. MISS JENNIE S. RUDD, TAUNCON, MASS. MISS JENNIE S. RUDD, TAUNCON, MASS. MISS JENNIE S. RUDD, TAUNCON, MASS. A. O. RONINSON, Sall RIVOT, MASS. A. O. RONINSON, Sall RIVOT, MASS. REY. BEEPHEN FELLOWS, FAIL RIVET, MARS. A. O. RONINSON, FAIL RIVET, MARS. MRG. AUGUSTA A. CURITER'S address box 815, Lowell, MS. ISAO P. GREENLEAF, Lowell, MASS. N. S. GREENLEAF, LOWOLL, MASS. MRG. ADDI H. LOWE, ESSOX, MASS. J. H. RANDALL, NORTHFIELD, MASS. H. A. TUCKER, FORDORO', MASS. P. G. GUDERY, DURIVEY, MASS.

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REMOVAL.

BEMOVAL. D. R. H. L. BOWKER has removed his office to L. Son street, Boston, (ormerly at 7 Davis street., 'Yud-cal examination free, at the office, daily, Sundays excel¹, Examination by lock of hair, will be sent to any addred³ **S**t. The poor can have an examination free, if they we Judiciously distribute twenty-five copies of my cards. Psychometric Readings of charactor, **S**I. Medicine sent to any party stating their case, ou reasonable terms. Patients furnished with board and treatment. If Dec. 14. Romand with board and reactment. If Dec. 12. PROF. GEO. M'LAREN, Prophetio and Business Medium, will receive visitors at his residence—will answer in-quiries by lotter in relation to social and domestic and all business atlairs in life. These who require prompt and defi-nite answers with plevise inclease one dollar. Sirrings-Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, from 50 cts. to \$1, according to the time employed. No. 7 Dix Place, opposite 558 Washington st., Boston. Aug. 10. Aug. 10. SAMUEL GROVER, Trance, Speaking and Healing Mo-Dalum, at Rooms No. 17 Bonneit street, corner of Jefferson Place, (near Washington street) Boston. Hours from 9 to 19, and from 1 to 6r x, Sundays excepted 23, and from 1 to 6 r. x. Sundays excepted Oircles Wornesday ovenings; admittance 10 cents. Terms for Examinations, \$1. B, Grover will also visit the Sick at their homes, if request-d, and attend funerals. Residence, No. 8 Emerson street, Somerville, Sm9 Oct. 12. MISS M. C. GAY, Business, Clairvoyant and Trance Mc-dum. Also attends to examination of diseases. No. 624 Washington street, opposite Common street. Hours from 9 to 19 a. w., from 3 to 6 p. w.; from 6 to 8 on Monday and Friday evenings. Terms 50 conts. Circles on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, commencing at 71.2 o'clock; admission In canta. Dec. 21. 10 centé. Dec. 21, SPIRIT INTERCOURSE.

M. JAS. V. MANSFIELD, of Botton, the world-renowned Letter-Writing Test Medium.—certified by thousands of actual writion teste-may be addrossed at 19 Avon Place, by inclusing § i and four 5 cent postage stamps. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. tf June 8.

MRS. B. K. LITTLE, TEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT, has removed to No. 20 Tyler street, Terms, perhour \$1 (for one or two persons) Examinations by Hair, whon present, \$1; when sont by mail. \$2. Sm Oct. 19.

persons.) Exami sent by mail. \$9. MRS. A. DANFORTH,

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A Word of Solemn, Conscientious Advice to those

" Happy you may be, my dear little girl !" And the mother stroked softly a clustering curl-Happy you can be-but think of the One Who wakened, this morning, both you and the sun !" The little girl turned her bright eyes with a nod-... Mamma, may I say, then, . Good-morning' to God ?" ... Yes, little darling one, surely you may-Kneel as you kneel every morning to pray !"

Mary knelt solemnly down, with her eyes Looking up earnestly into the skies ; And two little hands that were folded together. Softly she laid on the lap of her mother-... Good morning, dear Father in Heaven." she said ; "I thank Theo for watching my snug little bed; For taking good care of me all the dark night, And waking me up with the beautiful light! Ob, keep me from naughtiness all the long day. Biest Jesus, who taught little children to pray !"

An angel looked down in the sunshine, and smiled-But she saw not the angel, that beautiful child i

An eloquent speaker is like a river-greatest at the mouth.

Obituury Notices.

Departed this life on the fifteenth day of November last, ABBIE, daughter of William and Sophia Boorn, of Langdon, N. H., aged fifteen months. Fifteen days previous to the decease of the child, Almond Burgo and Asahel Porter were at the house of Mr. Booth on business, at which time a spirit claiming to be the spirit of Mr. Thurston, who formerly lived in Lang-don, and who claimed to be a seer when in the form, wished to give a test, and communicated through the health. Two days previous to the 15th, the child had fits, and on the 15th it had another fit of which it died. For about fifteen months this little germ of immor-tality had enlivened the mortal casket, but after three day's suffering her gentle, loving spirit looked through those blue eyes of the earth form for the last time, and she became a sharer in the joys of the bright angels, and a happy dweller in that land where sorrow is not known. Beautiful seemed the little casket, in its serence repose, wherein the germ had been incased, but has now forever forsaken. May you, dear parents, feel that your child has been transplanted to bloom in spirit-life D. FISHEB

At Orange, Mass., Mrs. ALMIRA JOHNSON, aged 62 years, passed from mortal to immortal spheres, to join the companion of her youth, and the many loved ones who had preceded her there.

.

In the departure of our sister, her children are de-prived of the society and counsel of a true mother. who when her many treasures were transferred to the spirit land, seemed to retain her hold of the physical, only to demonstrate to them the beauteous unfolding of the spirit, by the trials and afflictions of earth. Our sympathies are with these mourning ones, who have so recently been called to part from many loved ones.

May the truths of Spirit Communion cheer them. Although the joy fetters of winter may seal up the graves of the departed, may they feel that their spirits are dwellers in the better land, from whence they will without the matching area they then the state return to watch, as guardian angels, over them, till the Angel of Change shall call them too to lay aside the vestments of mortality, when they shall again be united a family in heaven. J. H. CURBIER.

In Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 10, 1861, ME. JOSEFH HOLLINGWORTH, aged 50 years, passed from an earthly to a spiritual life. His sudden depayture cast a shade of sadness over many hearts.

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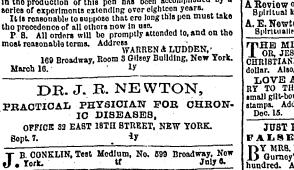
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Pearls.

And quoted oles, and jowels five words long, That on the strotched fore-finger of all time Bparkle forever."

EULALIE. I dwelt alone,

In a world of moan, And my soul was a stagnant tide Till the fair and gentle Eulalie became my blushing bride--

Till the yellow-haired young Eulalie became my smiling bride.

Ab, less-less bright The stars of the night Than the eyes of the radiant girl ! And nover a flake That the vapor can make With the moon-tints of purple and pearl, Can vie with the modest Eulalic's most unregarded

curl-Oan compare with the bright-oyed Eulalie's most hum-

ble and careless ourl. Now Doubt-now Pain

Come never again. For her soul gives me sigh for sigh, And all day long

Shines bright and strong Astartć within the sky,

While ever to her dear Eulalle upturns her matron cye-

While ever to her young Eulalie upturns her violet eye. [Edgar A. Poc.

If every word men utter fell to the ground and grew up a blade of grass, most public speeches would be worth ten times as much as they now are.

IMMORTAL MELODY.

Hail, River of Love I to thy banks we inclines. What Infinito beauty and glory are thine, Reflecting thy light from a kingdom above, Roll on ye bright waves of the River of Love.

Thy fountain connects with the Spiritual Land, Bay these golden Lilies, this gem-sparkling sand, Those angelic parties that sail on yon wave, Or ramble along on the banks which you lave.

O here will I bathe in this river of Love. My joy is the joy of the ransomed above. Celestial delight do these waters inspire, Forevor refined from all sinful desire.

Away-far away must the tempter retreat, When once we have tasted enjoyment so sweet. Go then to the million, bright angelic Dove, Invite them to come to the river of Love.

[L. D. Growener.

In private, watch your thoughts. In the family, watch your temper. In company, watch your tongue.

THE SLEEPING BARD.

Wrapt in deep dreams a sweet-voiced bard lay sleeping; His cheek and high brow pale as if with grief : When thro' the tower, o'erarched with flower and leaf, A fair dame with hor maiden-guard came sweeping. She started-paused-drew near-ber dark eye keeping Fixed on the bard's sweet face, till in her breast Her proud heart melted, and she knelt and prest A light kiss on his lips as he lay sleeping. At this, great smiles and whisperings awoke Among the attendant maidens, as they deemed Their high-born lady all too light beseemed, But she rose calmly up and gravely spoke. Widdhigh ST htaseraph that keeps wait, pure, true and harmonic, or all our efforts in other

Truth is like a it shines.	torch: the	more it	is shall be more
			D. OLARK.
ITINERAN	T ETOHI	NGS O	O. OLAHR.

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-NEW DEMANDS

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IMPLEMENTS OF HAPPINESS.

BY GEOROE STEARNS. ARTICLE TWO.

CONVERSATION. There is no such thing as absolute independence

of being. Man is an inseparable part of Nature, and every soul is bound to society by indissoluble tics of self-interest. As the infant hugs its mother's breast, looking up ever and anon into her answering face, to be assured of company, so Man, cleaving to the soil of Nature for sustenance, grows lonely without a friend. Self-interest and social are completely intervolved. The weal of each is contained in that of all; and everybody seems to have an instinctive inkling of this idea, though a practical thought of it is rarely entertained. Nobody thinks, or opines in carnest, without an irresistible desire to communicate one's sentiment; for expression is the big of intelligence. May we not presume analogyfly on Sunday night. Having recently been elected a that none is worthy without a love of approution? member of the New York Assembly, of course Mr. And is it not plain that none can be used without able men," and therefore he must be exonerated from the charge of dishonesty in leaving the Buffalo friends cial faculties to the end of Sympathy & comes the sco-

ond Implement of Happiness. Conversation, according to vistin acceptation, is which belonged in part to him. Capt. John N. Gard-ner had engaged St. James Hall for us, and mani-fested a noble liberality. Finding Mr. Pryne's dis-position to shirk off without any show of honorable compromise or settlement, Capt. Gardner took the liberty to pay his compliments to the Reverend gen-tleman, and intimated that his position as an oppo-nent of Spiritualism, was on a par with his financial dodging. The Watertown discussion was a failure, because Mr. Pryne failed to appear, though the time and terms had been settled, all the arrangements were made, the evening came, the hall was opened, and I was on hand. And here I shall drop my Rev-erend friend in silence, trusting that discretion will diotate silence on his part, while at the same time, I can assure him, that, if he is disposed to take any were maked from doing so at the earliest op-I can assure him, that, if he is disposed to take any are dissuaded from doing so at the earliest oppublic exceptions to what I have intimated, I stand ortunity only by prudential considerations. Nor ready to meet him with an array of evidences ap can we be indifferent as to the social effect of our communications. An earnest of appreciation is closely consecutive to uttorance. We instinctively wish that our voice may be heard, that our speech may be fathomed, that our sentiments may be heartily approved. And these predilections are constitutional, as I have said ; though on reflection each organic impulse is found to be rationally sustained. We never speak but with a purpose of imparting or acquiring information, or the incitement or manifestation of sympathy. When learning is the object

of discourse, we wish only to be answered truthfully; but when we seek to propagate a sentiment, our interest fastens on the reception of what we propose. The young author publishes his anonymous essays, and longs for the sanction of critics merely as a prop to B tottering consciousness of talent. So the aspiring Franklin in his youth, wary of partial reviewers, tucked his lucubrations under the door of personal prejudice, and feasted sagely on unwitting praise. So all juvenile individualities seek to weigh themselves in the scales of reputation. But, having attained that maturity of character which makes the inner man oracular, we more commonly employ language with a view to making acquaintances. This character-the ideal of selfhood, becomes the measure of personal worth, and determines our choice of associates.

Then we begin to prefer such as apprchend and approve our own thought, presuming on a consequential reciprocity of osteem, and anticipating a oneness of wish. Then indeed begins the reality of affectional converse, wherein heart beats to heart in social harmony. But, without philosophizing further hells in our hearts, homes, and in society. Sons and on this point, ask authors and orators, as well as their assiduous readers and spell-bound auditors, whether any real enjoyment is appropriate to the interchange of ideas alone. Ask friends and lovers too-ask any votary of festivity or of public worship, what peculiar pleasures are felt to commingle in the concourse of affectional impulses. Fellowship is better than colloguy; favor is more than intellectual assent; and weightier than both is the fruit of intrinsic good-will. In the consummation of social intercoure there is indeed palpable enjoyment. None is insensible to the receptive benefits of friendship; and a truth which Man has yet to learn, accordcording to the saying of one whose fragmentary memoirs illustrate the final part of Conversation most admirably, " It is even more blessed to give than to receive." The innate love of Conversation is variously manifeet in every stage of human development. It is this which prompts every child to heed its mother's voice, to learn the meaning of words, and to tutor the organs of speech. In riper years it inclines the sexes to marriage, procures offenring, and is the best of all motives to a suitable training of the young. It is the spring of association in all its forms, and the regulater of all social institutions, from the family to the State, from the nursery to the Church, from a pionic to a "World's Convention." Conversation is often employed to unwise and impractical purposes; though the general conduct of mankind evinces better notions of the ends to which this implement is meant to apply, than skill in using it. Some marry for money, only to realize in wedlock the life which other rats have found in a steel. trap. Many estimate character in a commercial way, as so much "credit;" regard a man as a mere "customer;" see nothing but "profit" in a good name ; and make such a show of politeness, amid all their tricks of trade, that the man and the merchant, separated by a narrow counter, must abhor each other. In a thousand ways, men seek intercourse with no other aim than self-emolument. But these are clumsy workmen at the Art of Living, as their own chagrin will often attest. Any predominance of self-love, from the least thievish propensity to the most outrageous extortion or despotism, is subversive of the principle of Conversation, and must defeat its end. Let none expect success in plying this Implement of Happiness, without a disposition to earn what they seek and pay for others' aid in reaching their object. It is inhuman to want a slave, and unmanly to need a service which one cannot requite. Every well-balanced mind feels this truth, and craves that independence which pays Its own way. Fraud is as inconsistent with self-respect as with social harmony. It is impossible to derive any intrinsic good from society without being useful in it. Perverted Conversation is the rascal's curse. It were well, therefore, if many who have taken up this implement in great haste, would lay it down as sudmond, is not expected by his fellow prisoners to sur-vive the winter. We make no comment on this state denly, with a resolution to let it quite alone, until they learn its normal uses.

LIGHT.

MR. EDiron-Mr. Joseph D. Stilles, well known to the public as the instrument through whom the "Twelve Messages" from John Q. Adams was given to the world, has been with us for the last fow weeks. Mr. Stiles' unobtrusive manner, his intelligence and gentlemanly deportment, have won for him many friends in this community, which the remarkably friends in this community, thich the remarkably of the bird of the breeze a striking character of the sets while he has given to the hundreds who have visited him, has carried and belongs to mammon. to the hundreds who have visited him, has carried and belongs to mammon. Union.—Mayulis union of Wilder and Lorrie ever conviction of the power of spirits to communicate with mortals, to the minds of several who previous This mouth describes spirits with so much accu-

acy, Mag their names in full and the names of

Franklin, N. H., Dec. 15, 1861.

The Camp Kettle is a small sheet " published every The Camp Kettle is a small sheet "published every opportunity by the Field and Staff of the Round Head Regiment, Col. Leasure commanding, at Hilton Head." One of the Reaufort negroes advertises his Head." One of the Reaufort negroes advertises his unaway master in the following elever travestie:

\$500 REWARD .- Rund away from me on de 7th of dis month, my massa Julian Rhett. Massa Rhett am five feet 'leven inches high, big shoulders, brack har, curly shaggy whiskers, low forhed, an' dark face. He make big fuss when he go 'mong de gem-men, he talk ver big, and use de name of de Lord all ob de time. Calls heself "Suddern gemmen," but I suppose will try new to pass heself off as a brack man or mulatter. Massa Rhett has a deep scar on his shoulder from a fight, scratch 'cross de left eye, made by my Dinah when he tried to whin her. He neber look people in de face. I more dan speek he will make track for Bergen kounty, in de furrin land of Jarsey, whar I 'magin' he hab a few friends.

I will gib four hundred dollars for him if alive, and five hundred if anybody show him dead. If he cum back to his kind niggers without much trouble dis bile will receive him lubingly. Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 9, 1861. SAMBO RUETT. d&wlt-1552.

AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT. - A fashionable lady n Toronto recently issued cards for a soirce, which was to inaugurate the season, and was intended to be one of the most magnificent which should take place. A vulgar, malicious person, who wished to obtain reveng for some fancied slight, obtained one of the cards, counterfeited it, and sent copies to various disreputable persons, all of whom were totally unknown to the party-giver, and the very last individuals who would have been invited to any respectable house. The denouement is represented as quite indescribable.

A singular affair occurred at Todmorton fair, England, last month. Two large dogs, one of the Newfoundland breed, the other a mongrel, commenced fighting. A cow standing at some distance, exposed will locture every Sunday, morning and evening. for sale, hearing the noise of the conflict, commenced ments at Uleveland, are requested to address Mrs. H. F. M. bellowing loudly, and then hurried through a crowd Brown, who is authorized to confer with them. of spectators toward the combatants. She found the Newfoundland dog uppermost, and with her horns etralium," No. 1231 Chestnut street, below 13th, north side. deliberately lifted him off, and placed herself between Good Tomplars' Hall, at 8 and 7 1-8 o'clock r. M. the two. Having thus ended the fight, the cow quictly returned, amidst the laughter of the assem- Hallovery Sunday at 101-2 o'clock A. M. and 7 1-2 r.M. led crowd, to her former place in the market.

[DEC. 28, 1861.

Married, Nov. 20, 1861, by Roy. C. H. Haniford, of Charlton, Mn. WILDEN NUCHOLS, of Stathildge, and Miss LOTTIN FLETCHER, daughter of C. B. Fletcher, of Charlton. Mass.

The wedding party was composed of about twenty persons. The following sentiments were prepared and offered on the occasion, by the father of the bride :

Marriage .- True and holy marriage is bern of pure, free and universal love, and is devoted to the precepts

he a happy union. May it not be like the E Pluribus Unum that quarrel and fight for legal rights, and cry ly had been wandering in darkness with no tangible evidence of o stature existence for the human race. In the stature existence for the human race. love.

War and Death .- In times past, it hath been said by

Obituary Notice.

Psychometry. Mr. Epiron-Having tested the psychometrical powers of Dr. L. L. Farnsworth, of Boston, I can with confidence recommend him to "J. H. M.," of Yonkers, and others, as being reliable in this de. partment of metaphysical science. I have nearly

Yonkers, and others, as being reliable in this de. partment of metaphysical science. I have never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance; yet my experience with him has entirely satisfied me that he can delineate character with a perspicuity and truthfulness unsurpassed, requiring only an au tograph from the person whose character is to be described. I consider Psychometry an important branch of mental science, and worthy a candid in. vestigation. Woonsocket, R. 1. Woonsocket, R. 1. or to the loved ones who linger lonely here. Bro. Greenleaf attended the funeral with the family on the

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

LTORUM HALL, TARMONT BTARET, (opposite head of School stroot.) -- The regular course of lectures will continue through the winter, and services will commence at 2145 and 71.6 o'clock, F. M. Admission 10 cours. Lecturers engaged:-Miss Lizzie Doten, Doc. 29; Warren Chaso, Jan. 5

CONFERENCE HALL, NO: 14 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON .---Spiritual meetings are hold every Sunday at 10 1-9 A. M. Conference meetings at 3 and 7 1-2 P. M. P. Olark, Obsirman. The Boston Spiritual Conference meets every Wednesday syming, at 71-2 o'clock. (The proceedings are reported for the Banner.) The subject for next Wednesday evening is:-Lesanity."

CHARLESTOWE.-Sunday moetings are held regularly at Jontral Hall, afternoon and evening. Speaker engaged:-mma Houston, in Dec.

MARDLEREAD.--Meetings are held in Bassott's new Hall. Speakers engaged ---Mrs. M. M. Macumber, the last Sunday in Dec. and first Sunday in Jan.; #. L. Wadsworth, last three Sundays in June.

Bundays in June. LowmLL.-TheSpiritualists of this city hold regular meet-ings on Sundays, forenoon and afternoon, in Wells's Hall. Sponkers engaged:--Nis. Augusta A. Currier, two last Bun-days in Dec.; Belle Scougall, first four Sundays in March.

Naw BEDFORD.-Music Hall has been hired by the Spirit-usists. Conference Meetings held Sunday merings, and speaking by mediums, afternoon and ovening.

LEOMINETRE, MASS.—The Bpiritualists of Leominster hold regular moutings on Sunday, at the Town Hall. Sorvices commonce at 1 1-2 and 7 1-4 F. M.

NEWBURYPORT. - Regular meetings are hold overy Sunday at 2 1-3 and 7 1-2 r. M. at Essex Hall.

at 21-2 and 71-2 F. M. at Essox Hall. PORTLAND, ME.—Tho Spiritualists of this city hold regular mostings every Sunday in Bons of Temporance Hall, on Con-gress, botwoon Ook and Green streets. Conference in the forenoon. Lectures afternoon and ovening, at 21-4 and 7 o'clock. 'Speakers engaged:—G. B. Stebbins, during Jan-nary; Bolle Scougall, during Feb.; W. K. Ripley for the three first Sundays in March: Miss Emma Hardinge, two last Sabbaths in April; Miss Emma Hardinge, two last Sabbaths in April; Miss Emma Hardinge, two last Sabbaths in April; Miss Faunto Davis for May; Mrs. M. M. Macumber for June.

PROVIDENCE.--Speakers engaged:--Leo Miller in Dec.; Mrs. A. M. Spence, in Jan.; Mrs. M. M. Macumber in Feb.; Frank L..Wadsworth in May.

NEW YORK. —At Lamartino Hall, corner 8th Avenue and Solh street, meetings are hold every Sunday at 101-9 a. m., S.F. M. 71-3 P. M. Dr. H. Drosser is Chairman of the Asso-

The Medlum Billes.

THE PATHWAY OF THE FIOLETIONABLE DOINGS AND BION WITH ABRAM FRYNE_STIONABLE DOINGS AND BION WITH ABRAM FRYNE_STIONABLE DOINGS AND DODGES-THE EXISTING SWALL PRODLEMS OF THE AGE -THE IMMOLATION OF UMAN HEARTS-THE WORK OF GENUINS SPIRITUA

ANGEL FOOTFALLS-BADICAL OIL

Eloquent " footfals of the boundary of another world " are still Mard above the " dreadful preparations " of war and the alarm of battle fields. Never were the needs of the masses so deep and carnest as at the present Your. Every old form of religious, social and of al faith is now being shaken. The councils of the nation, the authorities of the church, the hopes and consolations of once popular religions. and the formal relations of social life, are now failing to afford the foundations of trust and promise. /We are in the midst of revolutions and alarms ominous of radical changes. The work of disintegration is going on at such an alarming rate, multitudes of individuals are losing all faith in the old order of things, and are impelled to seek for some newly unfolded principles on which to base new life and hope. The want of some great change is felt as almost universal. The people are dissatisfied with politicians, and demand changes in the Government. The Church no longer ministers to the needs of the masses, and a living Gospel is demanded in place of dead forms and creeds. The social relations of life have been governed by motives and influences so false and fatal, thousands of homes and hearts have been found desolate, and the divinest chords of affections left bleeding or broken. These conditions of the popular mind and heart are becoming more and more apparent to itinorant Spiritual evangels. as we go from place to place, and come in constant communion with the people in their homes and elsewhere.

I have been laboring in Central and Western New York since the Oswego Convention, and have found an unexpected degree of interest in the cause of progress. I have visited Buffalo, Albion, Parma, Rochester, Palmyra,' Fairport, Macedon, Marion, West Walworth, Williamson, Pultneyville, Lyons, Wolcott, Fair Haven, North Scriba, New Haven, Mexico, Pulaski, Port Ontario, Sandy Creek, Parish, Hastings, Brewerton, Ciccro, Syracuse, Liverpool, Clay, Pheonix, Baldwinsville, Brownville and Watertown. At North Scriba, I held a two days' meeting with Warren Woolsen, the zealous and efficient inspira-

tional speaker of that place, and Mrs. S. S. Chappell, of Hastings. The most animating part of my late labors was in discussion with Hon. Rev. Abram Pryne, of Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y. Mr. Pryne is known as a Union minister of the anti-slavery, liberal stamp. He has rendered himself notorious as a controvertialist, especially with Parson Brownlow, in the Philadelphia contest. He is reckoned a "smart" debater. For two years or so, he was epgaged preaching half the time in Williamson, and half at Pultneyville-the Spiritualists in the latter place contributing largely to his support, under the conviction that his sentiments were tending toward Spiritualism. But in this they were too easily flat. of things .- Boston Transcript.

aughters have been too long sacrificed in false ma riages of mammon, lust, convenience, conventionality, ignorance and morbid sympathy. Millions of hearts are now breaking, bursting, or rising in rebellion. All false unions are being fearfully shaken and sundered. No wonder at the alarm of timid. selfish, conservative, sordid souls. Many dangers are threatened, but these are inevitable to all great revolutions. Startling exposures will be made in every grade of society. Those who are guiltlest will tremble most, and shrink from the light. But hells must have an airing, and the sunlight of the spheres be let in. It is useless to undertake to stop discussion. Those who cry out the loudest against discussion, only betray their own weaknesses, and reveal the fact that they are most vulnerable. Many unwise things may be said and done by some who agitate these questions, and many sad, unfortunate, social disruptions may ensue, but all these things are essential, as experiences to impart lessons of wisdom and prudence.

tered, as Spiritualists often have been in patrouiz-

ing so-called liberal preachers. Mr. Pryne having

failed to commit himself in keeping with the expec-

tations of the Pultneyville friends, at last they with-

drow their patronage. Shortly after this, Abram

began a series of finning sermons against Spiritual-

ism, which he had suddenly discovered to be one of

the most gigantic and alarming heresics of the age.

At the close of his last discourse, he intimated his

readiness to hold a public discussion with any who

might be recommended as a fair representative of

the Spiritual cause. Your correspondent appeared

in response to a proper invitation, and we discussed

the subject five nights in the Baptist Church at

Williamson, five nights in the Christian Church at

Marion, five nights in the largest hall in Buffalo-St.

James Hall-and agreed to close with five nights

more in Watertown. But at the close of the Buffalo

discussion, Mr. Pryne having become unduly warmed

up, and somewhat disappointed in financial expecta-

tions, practised a dolge game in regard to settling

some financial affairs, and took an early train home

and myself to settle certain financial responsibilities

which belonged in part to him. Capt. John N. Gard-

witnesses by no means insignificant.

The social questions discussed by Spirity and other reformers seemed to trouble my meands.

antagonist, as they are now troubling y of the

antagonist, as they are now troubling to of the The sensitive, excited and suspicious the wide, public mind on these problems, indice deep corruption in social life, and the condition of the changes. The restless and unsee of the condition State and the Church, is indice and of social rela-of society, of thousands of the customs. There are tions, sanctioned by law and down on Southern more slaves than the customs of england days of anothern

more slaves than the housands of enslaved, crush-

plantations ; there a their cry is pieroing the heav-

ed, bleeding hearth from a thralldom of soul worse

ens for emanoingeons. I have so many fresh in-

than chains a wrong and oppression in mind, I

stances of myself to write freely just now. But

cannot is hastening when we must all write

the tig, and act freely. The day of silent suffer-

and a compromises is fast closing. If Spiritual-

Inver accomplish the work assigned them, they as no longer seek to wink out of sight these great

ocial questions, underlying all the foundations of

true life. If our social or affectional relations are

wrong, we must seek to right them, and render them

directions will prove abortive. It is worse than non-

sense for us to falter for the sake of reputation, pop-

ularity, or fulse public opinion. These are shams

compared with eternal principles and final issues.

Unless the loves of life are regulated in accordance

with the laws of Heaven, we shall continue to have

Spiritualism will become the living gospel of the age, only so far as its believers begin to practice its principles, regardless of policy or reputation. So far is we become truly unfolded in harmony with the laws of God and angels, we shall live in keeping with those laws, in obedience to the divine individuality of our own being, let the cost, the sacrifice, be what t may; though we stand out alone, forsaken by those once deemed our friends, and cursed by the whole world. Come, brothers and sisters, who dare begin? Ob, ye beautified beings, bending from spheres of supernal brightness, beam on us, and breathe into our souls the inspirations of herole, heavenly life!

While my permanent address is still at Auburn. N. Y., I am constantly pushing out in the pioncer field, and am now revisiting old scenes of labor in central and western New York. I join with your many patrons in congratulating yon on the continued success and improvement of the BANNER, and hope its pages may not prove the less interesting with Itinerant Etchings now and then, from

U. CLARK.

THE SEVEN PRISONERS AT RICHMOND .-- We learn rom a source the most direct and authoritative, that within a week communication has been had with one of the seven prisoners confined in a felon's cell at Richmond, and that the facts in regard to their sufferings and privations have hitherto been too lightly stated. Not only are they confined in a miscrable cell, eleven feet by seventeen, but they are not al lowed to quit it for any purpose whatever. A single bucket is all that is allowed them for all their natural wants, and the stench and the foul air of the lungeons would be intolerable, but for the cold draughts that find ingress, subjecting them to con-stant suffering. Three are obliged to occupy a single mattrass, and for that they have insufficient covering. Colonel Lee, who has long been a sufferer from a chronic trouble, now greatly aggravated by these ingenious tortures, inflicted by the Thugs of Rich-

Lord Nelson was undoubtedly the author of the popular slang phrass, " Do n't see it." At the celebrated naval battle of Copenhagen, Nelson, who was determined to continue the battle, but whose attention had been called to a signal of the commanding officer to cease hostilities, placed his hand over his good eye, and pretending to look with his blind one. renewal of the engagement.

The Kingdom of Heaven.

The Kingdom of Heaven, or the Golden Age, by E. W. Loveland, is, in many respects, a remarkable teachings and miracles of Jesus Christ, in an original manner, giving them a spiritual or philosophical hearing. Ages of Iron, Silver and Gold, one Family in Heaven and Earth, Spirit Impression, Guardian Spirits, Consulting God, Progression, Selfish Loves and Appetites. Prophesy, etc. The whole work is neatly printed in arge type, on stout, durable paper, and for sale at he BANNER OF LIGHT office. Price thirty-seven cents

The Spiritual Reasoner.

This work by E. W. Lewis, M. D., of Watkins, N. ., is a record or journal of spirit-teachings, communications, and conversations, in the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, through N. S. Gardner, medium. These conversations are held between a band of intellectual investigators, and the spirit of John Locke, Lorenzo Dow,Osceola, etc. Many interesting queries were put to the higher intelligences by this little band of inquirers, and the auswers are pregnant with thought. The volume is for sale at the Banner of Original Novelettes from the best pens in the country. Light office, Boston, at thirty-seven cents a copy.

The Arcana of Nature.

This volume, by Hudson Tuttle, Esq., is one of the best scientific books of the present ago. Did the read-ing public understand this factfully, they would have the work without delay. By reference to the seventh page of this paper, last column, the reader will find an enumeration of its contents. This work has found ts way into Germany, been translated into the German language by a gentleman well known to the sei-entific world, and has been extensively sold in that country. We will send the book by mail to any part of the lived Hitch and the book by mail to any part country. We will send the book by mail to r of the United States, on the receipt of \$1,00.

Meeting at Greensboro', Indiana.

Dr. James Cooper, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, will speak at the Now Hall of the Progressive Spiritualists, at Greensboro', Henry county, Ind., on Saturday and Sunday, January 4th and 5th, 1862. He will take subscriptions for the "Banner of Light," and have the late works on Spiritualism, Reform, &c., for sale.

Notice.

WARREN CRASE will spend next Summer in the West. Those who wish his services for one or more Sundays, may secure them by applying soon. For direction see nay scoure them by applying soon. For direction see notices of lecturors in another column, or direct to Boston, caro of Bela Marsh, till January 1st. His engagements for the Winter are not yet complete, nowthe fronte West determined on.

THE BANNER OF LIGHT.

The oldest and largest Spiritualistic Journal in the World, IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT BOSTON, MASS.

LUTHER COLBY, EDITOR.

Though the pressure of the times, which has proved so lisastrous to many Newspaper Establishments in our counsaid, "I do n't see it !" and at once ordered a briek try, has mude us feel its influence severely, we are yet proud to keep the BANNER on a foundation of solidity and respecta-bility. say we have surmounted all obstaclos, and are now able to

We have resolved to make every personal sacrifice and selfdenial for the good of the cause, and only ask our readers to meet us in the same spirit; for they know, as well as we do, book. The author illustrates several chapters of the that the BANNER is well worth its subscription money, as more labor is expended on it, we venture to say, than on any other weekly paper in America, it being generally filled with Subjoined to these are several essays : the entirely original matter, and often-unonymously or otherwise-from some of the brightest minds in this and the spirit phoro.

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