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NO. 16.

Literary Department. MABBYING FOB MONEY: and ent elt ?! LIFE AT LAURELDELL.

BY LIZZIE DOTEN. CONCLUDED. Si

. ... LAS STATES CHAPTER IIL

"Before we censure one for seeming what he is not, we should be sure that we know what he is."-- Car-

Upon the confines of the estate of Laureldell was a picturesque looking cottage, almost hidden from view by the luxuriant growth of roses and jasmine, and the spreading larches which waved their tasselled branches in the wind, and made pleasant muof Harry Anderson and his sister Ellen, his nearest, surviving relative. Although he was several years found it burning with fever. her senior, and had enjoyed much more favorable opportunities for education, yet he always looked to her for counsel in all his undertakings ; and throughout the whole neighborhood, so useful had she become, both in the way of advice and assistance, that she was considered a common treasure, and Ellen Anderson's word of judgment was sufficient to settle some of the most difficult disputes.

Whenever the arrival of guests at Laureldell rendered the household duties somewhat arduous for Mrs. Willoughby and the servants usually employed, the assistance of Ellen was sought, and then everything seemed to work by magic. Mrs. Raynor, soon discovered her worth, and to no other person did she exhibit a greater degree of friendly confidence and upon some quiet summer afternoon, Mrs., Raynor turned away with a look of weariness from the elegantly furnished rooms at Laureldell, and directed her course through the green, shady lane, to spend a few hours with Ellen Anderson in her cottage home. It really seemed a relief to the cold, proud lady, to

nor. This fact assisted somewhat is attracting the heaven upon her head." stately lady toward her, and moreover Ellen never shrank from her, or seemed to feel the chill of her idered this friendship rather singular, but Hesper return."

and catching the sound of her step-mother's well known volce, the next instant she had safely concealed herself behind the bed ourtains. Ellen looked around in surprise upon her return to the room, and then immediately concluded that Hesper had passed out at the door in the rear of the cottage.

""Please take a chair. Mrs. Ravnor." said Ellen : you look pale and sick to-night; will you have a glass of water ?"

"Yes, thank you," said the lady, as she seated berself wearily in a chair, and leaning her elbow upon the table, covered her face with her hand. "I am sick in soul and body, Ellen, and after thinking all day, I felt at last that I must speak to some one who could sympathize with me, or I should die from mental suffering."

For several months past Ellen had observed how thin and pale Mrs. Raynor had grown, and what a sad, care-worn expression had settled upon her countenance. Now it was still more apparent, and as sic through the summer nights. This was the home the kind hearted girl drew up her chair and took the delicate white hand of the lady in her own, she

"Why, Mrs. Raynor !" she exclaimed, " you ought not to have come, out to-night. You have already taken cold, and this evening air will do you no good."

" It matters little," she replied, with a careless smile; "my spirit is wearing out my body as fast as possible, and I will thank Nature to assist me. O, Ellen ! I am the most unhappy woman in the world! and I have no one to blame but myself."

"Speak out," said Ellen, in a soothing tone, " and tell me what troubles you. There is nothing so trying to a human soul as to be shut up in itself, and struggle with its grief alone, therefore speak out, for I think that you can trust me."

"I know I can, Ellen, and that is the reason why good-will. She even sought her company, and often, I now tell you a secret which I had resolved no power on earth should wring from me. For the sake of position and influence, I have married a man whom in my heart I despise, and now, when the novelty of my situation is gone, and I begin to feel the worthlessness of such things, my whole soul seeks in vain for that love and sympathy which I so lay saide her stately dignity for a: time, and talk blindly sacrificed to my ambition. O, Eilen I Ellen I like a quiet, sensible woman, with this gentle-heart-d girl. To look at Ellen's smooth, white brow and smilling eyes, one would suppose that scarce twenty summers had passed over her head, but she was already in her A woman who dares marry for aught else than the twenty sixth year, and the same age with Mrs. Ray. purest affection, calls down the just judgment of

"There is only one help for her in such a case," said Ellen, meekly. "Let her love those who should presence. She had the happy faculty of saying just be next dearest, and surely, Mrs. Raynor, you can the right thing at the right time. Some people con. find many to love, and who would gladly love you in "True, Ellen, such & course might be a slight al-Ellen, she said, and she looked upon it as a redeem- leviation to my misery, but I have so outraged my ing trait in her, step-mother's character, that she nature, that now the warmth of my affections canshould attach herself to one so entirely worthy of not find expression either in looks or smiles, and I love and esteem. In truth, she really envied her the am obliged to present a cold, repulsive exterior to privilege of visiting Ellen whenever she chose. As those whom I am most desirous to love. How often for herself, an instinctive delicacy, a Baidenly mod- have I looked in Hesper's cheerful countenance, and esty, prevented her from turning her steps often to longed to clasp her to my heart ! but I was afraid lest she should shrink from me, and that would have been one drop too much in my cup of bitterness. Ellen, I know she loves your brother-loves him with all the sincere affection of a true hearted woman. There is a wide difference between their circumstances in life, but he is entirely worthy of her. and I would sooner out off my right hand, than place the slightest hindrance in the way of their happiness. If it is in my power, she, at least, shall know the enjoyment of true love."

passed from human eyes than from those of Morris | that through all time their souls should be united. Aver and Hesper Raynor, as they saluted each other and they would ever remain true to each other, for the first time. Both had their secret thoughts, though they had never met before and had spoken and both made up their minds in that moment, as to very little together. To some this might seem their future course of conduct toward each other.

"We were just speaking about going," said Mrs. Mr. Ayer ?" Raynor in a quiet tone, as she drew her bonnet more closely over her face, and rose from her seat ; " and cuse us."

"Then allow us to accompany you," said Harry ; and notwithstanding Mrs. Raynor's most earnest protestations to the contrary, the gentlemen insisted upon performing the duty of cavallers.

As the little company stepped out from the shade very politely offered his arm to Hesper, which she readily accepted, and commenced & lively conversation, wherein she continued to mingle so much wit, brilliancy and good sense, that the young author was quite taken by surprise. He exerted himself to the utmost, but Hesper continually gained the advantage. Their friends before them were quite forgotten, nor was it observed that Harry and Mrs. Raynor had taken the most direct way to Laureldell, and were now quite out of sight.

"As it is such a delightful evening, my dear Miss Raynor," said Morris, " let: me besiech you to prolong the pleasure of this walk, by taking the path over the hill, yonder. In my wanderings, a few days since, I found a most delightful spot in that direction. It was a large rock, near which was a rustic arbor of wild locusts and grape vines, formed in a semi-circle, with a sent of raised turf. It overlooked the pond, and from that point of view was afforded one of the most delightful prospects that my eyes ever beheld."

"Let us go there by all means," said Hesper, "it s one of my favorite haunts; and, moreover, there is a story connected with it which makes it still more interesting."

"A story ! indeed ! Perhaps it would furnish a ane subject for the pen of an author or poet."

"An author or poet should never hear it from my ple! Likave a perfect borror of them, and avoid their company as much as ressible, for I am continually in the fear that I shall be put into a story or made the subject of a poem, which I should consider an unpardonable insult, and neglect no opportunity to avenge it to the extent of my ability."

"Indeed, Miss Raynor, then I would not for al the world number myself among that class of unfortunate people, for I should consider myself most unhappy to incur the displeasure of a beautiful and hed lady like yourself." "Just hear the Katy-did in the woods yonder !" said Hesper. " I wonder if the foolish thing knows last evening, justice both to you and myself demands what it says. Perhaps it is like some people who spoken to me freely concerning you, and I have now a use words without a thought of their meaning. fair understanding of your true position and character. Thank you for your compliment, Mr. Ayer. Flattery Not being mindful of the fact that even hayricks may is never pleasing to me, but such words, from the sometimes have cars, I spoke those unfortunate words ips of a gentleman of experience and judgment, in your hearing, for which such a weight of judgment its yourself, should always be understood as they has fallen upon me. I acknowledge the justice of my punishment, and if by such concessions, and resolu were intended." tions of good for the future, I may secure to myself the Morris Ayer bit his lips in silence, and resolved to friendship of a lady whom I both respect and esteem. ry another mode of proceeding. I will promise never again to condemn a woman as a As they seated themselves upon the smooth grassy firt, until I am fully convinced of the fact. nound. Hesper removed her hat, and the light of the fall moon falling upon her beautiful countenance added a new charm to its bewitching loveliness. Morris Ayer was not insensible to such influences. and he gazed at her with an unaffected admiration. There was perfect magic in the smile which parted her lips, revealing teeth of such snowy whiteness. and there was such a beamy light in her large dark eyes as she turned toward him, that he could only nok at her in silence, and wonder that God had with a perfect blaze of light, and was crowded with made aught so surpassing fair. Mentally, he de all the representatives of wealth, beauty, fashion ded that if she had borne the reputation of a flirt. and genius which the town of O---- and its neighit was because she had not as yet met with any one borhood could afford. It was evident that this was who could fally understand and appreciate her, and no ordinary entertainment. Mrs. Raynor's parties he began seriously to consider how he might comwere usually termed " elegant " by the young ladies, mend himself to her, as being the only young man but doubtiess this, in their estimation, was " perfect. worthy of her most sincere regard. ly splendid," for a finer opportunity to display their

strange; but do you believe in love at first sight, "Never before to-night," replied Morris in a low

tone, for he was becoming very much absorbed. "I as it is so late. I think they will be alarmed about confess that I have had many theories upon the subus if we do not return soon, therefore you will ex- ject, but all that I can say now, is, that we are dust."

" It is no use theorizing about love, Mr. Ayer." " No, my dear Miss Raynor, when we least expect it we are its victims. Your story touches an answering chord in my heart, and although we meet tonight for the first time, yet I feel that perhaps our of the larches into the clear moonlight, Morris Ayer experience may be the same as those of whom you speak."

Hesper drooped her head till her ringlets rested upon his shoulder.

"Ah !" she whispered, " men of genius have such ready command of language, that they often say more than they mean, and deceive others as well as themselves."

" Hesper," said Morris with much earnestness, " I am neither deceiving, nor am I deceived. I have been much in the company of ladies, but never has the beautiful ideal of my soul stood before me till now .**

"Do you believe," said 'Hesper, half raising her head, and glancing timidly into his eyes, " that you can sincerely love me upon so short an acquaintance ?"

"I do !" replied Morris, laying his hand upon his heart to add effect to his words ; " and if that affeotion can only be returned, I shall be the happlest of mortals."

With a merry laugh Hesper threw back her ringlets and looked him full in the face.

"Then my story is done," said she. " Mr. Aver. you must now class yourself among my ' disconsolate admirers,' in whose name you so gallantly volunteered to punish me this morning. There's a nice place to drown yourself off the rock yonder. Good night;" and before the astonished author could relipe," replied Hesper. "I cin't Metp literary peo- cover himself, she had vanished from the arbor, and was already far on her way down the hill.

"Sold !" said Morris thoughtfully, as he thrust his hands into his pockets and stepped forward to the edge of the rock. As for drowning myself, that is altogether out of the question ; but I really have half a mind to hang myself for a fool. I would n't have believed it possible, though-no I would n't ;" and indulging in a great variety of reflections, he pursued his way homeward.

The next morning Hesper received the following note :

MORRIS AYER.

E. Cook.

| pany, at the suggestion of Mrs. Raynor, took a walk about the spacious grounds which were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.

Morris Ayer very politely offered his arm to Mrs. Raynor herself. They wandered on, not caring whither they surned their footsteps, until they came at last to the top of a small eminence at some distance from the house. Here they paused beneath a spreading oak, whose branches were hung with a great variety of colored lights. Beneath them was the mansion, resembling some royal palace with its brilliantly illuminated windows-sounds of music and the merry voices of the guests came to them from the extensive groves and gardens, while from a neighboring hill a fine display of rockets and other fireworks were exhibited.

"This seems to me like a some in fairy land," said Morris. "I can hardly believe but what I am dreaming, more especially when I think of my old friend, Gertrude Carysford, as the enchantress whose magical wand has called up such wonders before my eyes."

"Times have greatly changed since we first became friends together," said Mrs. Raynor.

"Yes," replied Morris, " and I rejoice that for you time has brought such happy changes. Under the influence of such a lively, affectionate nature as Hesper's, with a kind, indulgent husband, with all the pleasures and advantages that wealth can afford, your life cannot be otherwise than happy. I can see now, if you will allow me to speak of the past, how utterly unable I should have been, with my limited means, to place you in a situation which you adorn with so much honor to yourself, and satisfaction to others."

"Let us return," said Mrs. Raynor, and as she placed her hand in the arm of her companion once more, he felt that she trembled violently.

"Are you ill ?" he asked, with some concern. "No," she replied, "the night air is chill, and I am extremely sensitive to cold."

As the guests were assembled in the parlor once more, Hesper hastened with a glowing countenance to Mrs. Raynor, and as she drew her aside she whispered :

"OI I have a delightful piece of news to tell you. Morris Ayer and Ellen Anderson are engaged. Harry has just told me. They made the agreement last night, and are to be married in the course of a few months."

Mrs. Raynor only smiled and bowed, and Hesper found it impossible to understand the singular expression of her countenance as she turned away. A few moments after, the guests were startled by a wild, hysterical laugh. Each one turned in the direction from whence it proceeded, and perceived Mrs. Raynor leaning upon a chair, and intently re-

never wondered at it one moment. Everybody loved the home of Harry Anderson.

It so happened, that upon the evening of the same day on which Morris Ayer made his first call at Lanreldell, that Hesper strolled leisurely along the green lane to gather hawthorn blossoms from the hedges. She had been engaged thus but a short time, when Harry Anderson, walking at a quick pace, came suddenly upon her.

"Ab, Hesper !" he said, "this happens exactly right! Ellen will be entirely alone this evening. until quite late, and will be rejoiced to have your company."

ng it, ble

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After a few moments' conversation he passed on. one of her happiest moods, and Ellen, who always hands. enjoyed her company, felt that the time was passing too quickly as they chatted and sewed together.

quite forgotten to ask about her."

"Blok-poor woman !" replied Hesper with a seber, and begged to be left entirely alone. She looked ter, and be to each other as true friends." so wretchedly slok and pale, that I pitied her with all my heart, and could not help stealing to her door open hearts together, till the old clock in the corner several times to listen. I am sure that I heard her struck nine. sobbing as though her heart would break; and though I don't love her any better than I should, yet, like a great simpleton, I could n't help orying here with such a sad face and swollen eyes." too."

her work and continued her sewing. "What do you suppose it means ?" resumed Hes-

per. "I believe she is dreadfully unhappy, and I'm of footsteps was heard." The next moment the door sure I do n't wonder. I could n't be happy either, if opened, and Harry made his appearance. I lived so entirely in myself, with no one to love me. It's her own fault, though, for I have tried often little Darty ;" and then, stepping aside to allow the enough to show my friendly feelings toward her; but gentleman behind him to enter, he continued ; " Elshe is as cold as an iceberg, and meets my advances | len, allow me to introduce to you my old friend and

At this moment a light tap was heard at the door. Ellen started up with surprise. "That is her rap," she said ; " but can it indeed he her ?" "Dear me I" exclaimed Hesper, "I hope not, for I would n't have her see me here for the world." She listened earnestly as Ellen stepped to the door.

In an instant wide open flew the bed curtains. and Hesper, with extended arms, sprang forward, clasping her astonished step-mother to her heart. and Hesper, glad of the opportunity, turned her and almost smothering her with kisses. Mrs. Raysteps in the direction of the cottage. She was in nor burst into tears and covered her face with her

"O. Hesper," she sobbed, "from you, more than from any other, have I endeavored to keep my un-"Hesper," said Ellen at last, in the course of con. happiness a secret. But it is too late now. I canversation, "how is Mrs. Baynor to-day? I had not take back my words, and you know all. Forgive me for my injustice to your father."

"Indeed, you cannot help it," said Hesper, kissing rious look. "After Professor Loveland and his her again and again. "I knew it long ago; but friend called this morning, she had one of fler most you more than make up for it by your good will to violent nervous attacks. I had a mind to run di. his daughter, so let us bury the hatchet from this rectly for you, as you have such a wonderful faculty time forth and forever, and then the only strife baof soothing her at such times, but she would not al. tween us shall be which shall love the other most. low me to do so. She shut herself up in her Sham. We will drop at once the idea of mother and daugh-

Hesper took a seat, and the ladies talked with

"We must go," said Mrs. Raynor. "Harry will return soon, and I would not like he should find me

"O. no." said Bilen, "he told me that he thought Ellen made no reply, but bent her head still nearer his business would detain him until quite late ; so, pray do not be in haste." .1.

She had scarcely spoken, however, when the sound

"Ab !" he said, "I am glad to find such a nice with such indifference, that I am quite in despair " achoolmate, Morris Ayer. I met him quite uner. this morning."

"Shall I tell you the story now ?" said Hesper, with a sweet simplicity. "If you please."

"Well, then," she commenced, "I suppose you star of the evening. Her face was dazzlingly pale, have heard people talk of spiritual attraction-the and in her eyes there was a brilliancy almost bewilpower that draws two kindred souls together from dering to those who beheld her. Her dress of white the greatest distances, and unites them by its mys satin, heavily ornamented with rich lace, and the erious influences forever. Well, it was said that jewels in her hair and upon her bosom gave her an thus two young people met one evening, who had air of queenly dignity, and she moved among her never seen each other before. In the course of a guests as though amid such scenes alone she found walk they strolled away from their companions, and her native element. Morris Ayer gazed at her in came to this place, senting themselves upon this silent astonishment, and asked himself again and very mound where we sit now. The young man had again if this could indeed be his once humble friend, been a wanderer among many nations; and had tri- Gertrude Caryeford. He talked with her for awhile, fied so long that he had almost lost his faith in human glided through the maxes of the dance with her, and goodness. But here again it was revived, and he then retired to a quiet corner, where Hesper and found at last the living image of the beautifal ideal Bilen Anderson were conversing with a few choice in his soul. So, as they sat together in the clear friends.

noonlight, in this very place where we sit now, and In a little side room sat Mr. Raynor, in his dressgazed into each other's eyes, they fell deeply in love ing gown and allppers, at the whist table, with sevwith one another, though they never met before and eral fat old gentlemen, wearing most imposing rafhad spoken very little together." the said their to their shirts, and the brightest of brass but-How it happened that Morris Ayer held Hasper's tons upon their blue broadcloth coats. Here they delicate white him clasped in his own; he could not could sip their wine and puff their cigars, having a tell, melting did he care to rectify the mistake even folly good time all to themselves, without particularly disturbing the rost of the company. Nothing but

notedly, and for the sake of talking over old times when he provided it. "Well," control of the sake of talking over old times when he provided it. "Well," control of the sake of talking over old times "Well," control the sake of talking over old times "Well," control the sake of talking the rest of the company. Nothing but "Well," control the sake of talking over old times "Well," control the sake of talking over old times "Well," control the sake of talking the rest of the company. Nothing but "Well," control the sake of talking over old times "Well," control the sake of talking over old times "Well," control the sake of the same the sake of the same term from their we sate now, with their things and here the same again so soon of the same sate and the same of meeting classed together, they talked of the pase the the talk of the sate of the same sate of the sate of the same terms of the sate when he perpaired it. "" as they sat in this a smoking hot supper sould tempt them from their "Well," contained Hesper, " as they sat in this a smoking hot supper sould tempt them from their very place where we sit now, with their hands cony retreat, and here they returned again so soon tes citall convertere all a dream, and of the future as if if were tainisant was concluded; and resumed once more Mory searching and 'significant glatiose never' , just committeing with them, and here they premised their favorite an asement, while the rest of the ourse

garding the group at the whist table, in the adjoin " MY DEAR MISS RAYNOR-After our interview of ing room. a slight explanation. Our mutual friend, Harry, has

"Well, Raynor," she called out in a loud, excited tone, " what 's trumps now ? hearts ought to be, but diamonds were when gou took me, though I don't think you won much by the game. Ha, ba, ha !"

"What the deuce is the matter with the woman ?" said the astonished husband, as he threw down his cards and rose from his chair.

"O, you need n't stop for me," she continued. Play away, you 'll need another wife before long, for I intend to quit this scene of action as soon as possible. There's a plenty of women who can be bought for money."

" I'll bet she 's crazy," said one of the fat gentle- . men with broad ruffles and brass buttons; and the same impression seemed to have spread throughout the entire company, for the word was repeated in an. undertone from lip to lip.

"Well, this is a pretty fix for a man to be in." said Mr. Raynor, as he thrust his hands beneath his dressing gown, and looked round with a bewildered air-" house full of company, and wife crazy. I say, Professor Loveland, what the deuce is to be done ?"

"I consider it only a slight nervous attack," said the Professor, gravely. "The insanity is only temporary, and if she retires at once to her chamber. doubtless she will soon be better. I will ascertain first, though, if the attack be accompanied by fever."

"You touch me at your peril," said Mrs. Raynor. as he advanced toward her; "I am not yet ready for the dissecting knife, you greedy-eyed philosopher ! Wait till I am dead, which will not be long first, and then, if you lay the weight of your finger upon me, I will haunt you like an evil spirit night and day."

"Ellen I Ellen !" called out Hesper, as she sprang from her seat where she had been sitting for the fast few moments, dumb with astonishment. But no. one answered to her call. She rushed out upon the plazza, and the first person she met was Morris Ayer. "Ol" she exclaimed, "for heaven's sake come and see what you can do with my step mother ! She is raving orary, and I do n't know what she will say next. If it is a possible thing, make her go to her chamber."

With a firm step Morris Ayer immediately crossed the room, and laid his hand on Mrs. Raynor's arm. Gertrude," he said, in a low tone, "will you go with me ?"

"Yes," she whispered, as she fixed her eyes on his, "to the end of the world "-- and he immediate-, ly conducted her from the room.

CHAPTER V.

"The sea of ambition is tempest tost; And thy hopes may vanish like foam; But when sails are shivered and rudder lost; Then look to the light of home:"-S. J. Bale. The next morning the village gossipe had'as much

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But Mrs. Raynor herself shone unrivalled as the

dom afforded.

Very truly yours,

CHAPTER IV.

Where the marble shines out in the pillars and walls: Though the roof be of gold, it is brillantly cold. And joy may not be in the torch lighted halls."

The elegantly furnished parlor of Laureldell shone

charms to so large a company of admirers was sel-

• O I ask not a home in the mansions of pride,

BANNER OF LIGHT.

as they could do, to talk over the singular occurrence at Laureldell of the night previous. Anything further than the actual circumstances as they happened, could not be ascertained, for although several of the most eager had been out to reconnoitre the" premises, yet the blinds were all closed, and no one was to be seen of whom inquiries could be made. Some, even, had visited the cottage of Ellen Anderson, but the door was locked and no one at homes

Ellen was now the nurse of Mrs. Raynor, and could some of those curious inquirers have looked into that darkened upper chamber, they would have beheld a scene never to be forgotten. Mrs. Raynor was in the wildest delirium of fever, and only by the constant efforts of Ellen and Morris Ayer-the only two whom she would allow to approach her-could she be restrained to her room.

Days and weeks passed by, and her recovery seemed doubtful : but at length the fever yielded, and left her in a state of child-like weakness. It was a long time, however, before she could leave her room and join the family circle. One who had formerly known her would scarce have recognized her now. In that comparatively short period of sickness she seemed to have passed over many years. Her eye had lost its brilliancy, and her step its lightness. and the beautiful long, dark hair, in which she had once taken so much pride, had gradually fallen away, until now it could no longer be considered the crowning ornament of her beauty. The truth was, that the days of Mrs. Raynor's glory had departed, and looking in her mirror, she smiled sadly as she said :

." Hesper, I must now yield the palm to you. I shall no longer be your rival, but henceforth I will shine in your light alone."

One evening, after Mr. Raynor had returned from the city, and was seated at the back parlor window, reading the paper, she stole quietly into the room. and clasping her arms about his neck, laid her cheek gently to his, as she said :

"Edward, I want to speak to you."

Mr. Raynor very dutifully laid down his paper and waited to hear what she had to say.

"Do you know," she commenced, "that Hesper would like to marry ?"

" The deuce !" he exclaimed with interest and surprise; "you do n't say so! Well, why do n't she ?"

" Because she first desires your consent."

"Why, the foolish girl! she knows I won't object. But who is the fellow ?"

" " Harry Anderson."

" The deuce !" exclaimed Mr. Raynor again, as he thrust both hands into his pockets, and put on his most business-like expression. "I was n't thinking of that though. It will never do in the world."

"He is an active, intelligent man," interposed Mrs. Raynor.

" Don't dispute that in the least; but then to think of my daughter marrying my gardener, when she might have almost anybody she chose! Fie! do n't speak of it."

"Shall Hesper marry for love or money ?" asked Mrs. Raynor.

"For both," he replied. " It is not an impossibility that she should find a rich man who is worthy of her love."

Mrs. Raynor laid her hand on her husband's arm, and looked him mildly in the face.

"Edward," she said, "do you remember the confession that I made you with weeping, the other day, when I opened my whole heart, and prayed you to help me that I might become the true and faithful wife to you that I should have been from the first? Say, now, will you condemn Hesper to live over my experience, or will you do all that lies in the power of a true hearted father to make her happy ?"-and as she finished speaking, once more she laid her pale cheek to his, and gently klased his lips.

Scientific Department. THE REGIONS OF SPACE. THE NEBULOUS STAR STRATUN CALLED THE

UNIVERSE. BY HUDBON TUTTLE.

our solar system, we look out into the regions of those of the first size are not in the least affected. space, like a traveler pausing beside the brink of The vastness of the immensity in which these worlds the ocean, gazing off into the mysterious unknown, are plunged, appeals to the vigor of imagination. Having determined that our system is a type of all Light travels two hundred thousand miles per see those which float in space; that there are suns like ond, or fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six our own, faintly glimmering through the immense million of miles per day, yet moving, as it were, distance, surrounded by planetary orbs. concealed with the wings of thought, stars revealed by Herby their comparative minuteness, they possess an schel's reflector, are two thousand years removed

tails would not otherwise present. The solar system is a member of the nebular swarm of the milky-way, which is a member of that colossal cluster we call the universe. That the num per of stars is limited, is proved by the consideration that were they infinite, every point in the sky would Sirius is five hundred and ninety-two thousand two present a star, the whole sky would glow with a hundred times the distance of the earth from the nebulous light like that of the galaxy. That they sun, and therefore if placed in the position of our shine clearly against the sky, is considered proof sun, would appear 3.7 larger than the sun, and give that their number is not infinite.

The bewilderment of vision produced by the similarity of the stars, greatly exaggerates their apparent number. They are classified according to size the first being the largest and brightest, and the sixth the smallest recognized by the unaided eye. powerful instruments, are divided into two or more The latter should not be taken as positive, as organic stars revolving around a common centre. The prindifferences in the visual organs of different individ. | ciple of gravitation only demonstrated to belong to uals varies at least two sizes, stars too small to be our solar system, was, by the discovery of these

out the entire heavens has been calculated at from that two stars, if situated on the same line of vision. five thousand to five thousand eight hundred; the will be projected against the sky as near each other: number distinctly seen by the naked eye in the hori Such have often been mistaken for real double zon, from four thousand and twenty two to four thou- stars, but can be detected from remaining stationsand six hundred and thirty-eight.

Of the stars catalogued by the telescope there are twenty of the first magnitude, sixty-five of the second, one hundred and seventy of the third, four the fact, and undoubtedly many of the six thousand hundred and twenty-five of the fourth, one thousand supposed double stars are no more than single stars one hundred of the fifth, three thousand two hun- thus situated. Botation has been observed in only dred of the sixth, thirteen thousand of the seventh | six hundred and fifty of the above number. The forty thousand of the eighth, one hundred and fortytwo thousand of the ninth magnitude, and the num-

the same rapid ratio. When Herschel conceived the idea of star gauging. or, as it were, sending a sounding line into the

depths of space, he startled the world by the immensity of the numbers his glass revealed. He assumes that his twenty feet reflector revealed, with a magnifying power of one-hundred and eighty, in a were so far apart that they were considered two sone extending thirty degrees each side of the equal separate stars; now they have approached until tor, five million eight hundred thousand, and in the whole heavens twenty million three hundred and seventy-four thousand. With his forty feet reflector, the milky-way alone revealed eighteen million stars.

These numbers appeal rather to the imagination ing on each side of its primary. than the reason. The stars scattered broadcast, as it were, in space, present from our earth, assemblages and clusters, which have received names such as fancy and convenience dictated. That the similitude of these constellations are not wholly imaginative, is proved by widely separated nations applying the same name motions of worlds subject to such multifarious influto the same cluster. The seven stars, or Pleiades, the Dipper, and the Cross, are examples., Most of the constellations are wholly fanciful, and must be

plains of the East. The appearance of the fixed stars differs from the planets. The latter shine with a steady light, the former with sointilization, produced by the sudden changes in the atmosphere, which would not be sensible had they discs like the planets. Their scintilization is feebler in the tropics, and increases in higher latitudes, and imparts a cense of motion strangely contrasting with the frozen solitude of earth. They differ, also, when seen by the telescope, from the planets, the latter increasing in size with the increase of magnifying power, but the stars diminish to a point of light. The discs of the fixed

tocted. These calculations show that they are all situated at a distance of at least two hundred millions of millions of miles.

The light of Sirius is three hundred and twentyfour times greater than that of a star of the sixth They are round or oval, distinct and sharply de. magnitude, and if the distance of the stars is in proportion to their apparent size, the stars of the sixth This is probably true as a general expression, al- estellar clusters, for the stars of which they are com-Resting on the comparatively familiar station of though some of the fainter stars yield a parallex while interest which the barren considerations of their de- from us when the space is measured by this swift travelor.

ously together.

like fragments torn from it.

imports, of the most diverse forms. They are scat-

tered thickly along the margin of the milky-way,

The nebulæ in Orion can be seen by the unsided

eye, appearing like a light portion of the milky-

way. It is remarkable for the change of form ob-

served in it. That which surrounds the star Eta

Argus, is celebrated from the same circumstance.

It is not resolvable into stars, and to the highest

magnifying power, exhibits none of the granulated

appearances which precede resolvability. It is com

posed of several irregular masses, and these, accord-

as by a common central attraction.

ing to observation, coalesce and are drawn together

Stellar clusters are guite distinct from Nebulm,

the same; when high powers are used, one is re-

heavens; all of them are almost exactly alike.

tortuous streams.

No portion of the heavens fills the mind with such

feelings of sublimity and awe as the broad zone of

contrasting with the brilliancy of the stars in and

others in their places, while he kept his telescope

Of the size of the stars we have little positive knowl edge. From rough calculation, the light of the sun is twenty millions of millions times greater than that of Sirius, the brightest and nearest of the stars. 13.8ths times more light. Our sun, and even Sirius, are among the smallest of the stars.

There are a great number of stars which, to the unaided eye, or to the low power of the telescope, appear as points of light, that, viewed closely, with seen by one person being readily seen by another. stella systems, at once removed to their remote do-The mean number seen by the unaided eye through. minions, and proved to be universal. It is evident ary, while the true double stars rotate around each other. But the extreme slowness of revolution renders long intervals of time necessary to determine relative motion in some of the double stars is so rapid, that one at least has completed a revolution ber embraced in the still smaller sizes increases in since its discovery. The stars of gamma Virginis revolve around each other once in six hundred and twenty-nine years; the periodic time of Sigma Coronm is two hundred and eighty-seven years; of Uastor, two hundred and fifty-three years : of sixty-

> one Uygni, five hundred and forty years. The stars of gamma Virginis, in the last century. they apparently touch each other.

It often happens that the edge of the orbit of the revolving star is turned toward the earth, and the star then appears to move in a straight line, oscilat-

The calculations of motions, so inter-related as a binary system of stars, or when more than two, even six stars are thus related, are among the most intricate problems of mathematics. To an astronomer. resting on planetero.ating around one of these stars, resolving the perturbations and explaining the ences, must far exceed the limits of our calculus.

Not the least remarkable phenomena connected with double stars, is the contrast of color presented by the stars so related. Of the six hundred princireferred to the imagination of a rude and pastoral ple double stars in three hundred and seventy-five, the people, idly watching the sky from the boundless color of both stars is the same and equally intense; in one hundred and one the color is the same, but on the sky. Such is not the aspect it presents, and ler scale otherwheres. the intensity is different; in one hundred and twen ty, or a fifth of the whole, the colors are entirely different. Of one-half of the whole number, both stars are white. Combinations of yellow with blue, and orange with green, are of frequent occurrence. The colors of the component stars are a complicatoryi. c., those which united appear to be white, as red and green, green and violet. There are instances when a brilliant white star is accompanied by a small blue companion, and others, where both stars are blue. It is curious to fancy the variety of light the planets of such systems must receive. As each alternate sun arises in their horizon, they enjoy a white, blue, red and green day, and a strange aspect would be imparted to their landscape, when two or more suns of diverse colors appear in their sky at the same remarked the red and white; but the telescope re- time. This variety of color indicates a difference in the gaseous envelop of the stars, by which a prenonderance of rays of one color are thrown out

est glass. These are rings of nebulous matter, often with a very great velocity, (192,000 miles a second.) faintly laminous, but within the virole, sometimes Many of the phenomena of light can be explained quite black, small nebula are observed, having the upon this hypothesis, but there are others, as the aspect of planetary discs, and hence called planetary. interference of light, that cannot be explained on the Newtonian hypothesis. But of this we shall say more further on. fined, or vaporous at their margins, and present no trace of central condensation. Their light is gener-

The other theory, which was proposed many cenmagnitude would be 57.8 times further than Sirius. ally blue, a fact which does not refute their being turies ago, but which has only been thoroughly investigated within the last hundred years, is that posed may be all blue, as many clusters are observed known as the Undulatory Theory. It presupposes composed of blue and red stars, mingled promiscu- the existence of a rare and very elastic ether distributed throughout the realms of universal space. Stars are observed surrounded by milky nebuand then the action of luminous bodies, on the lous envelops, connected with and dependent upon ether puts it into a vibratory or undulatory motion, them. This nebulous matter appears to be selfand these waves, acting on the visual organs, proluminous. The irregular nebulæ are, as their name

duce the sensation called light. The only way of testing the correctness of these theories, is to take the various phenomena of light. as elicited by direct experiment, or otherwise, and then to see if they can be explained upon either or both the above hypotheses. This is the plan that has been pursued. Many of the phenomena of light have been explained with equal facility upon both hypotheses. The following phenomena cannot be explained on the first :

When two equal rays of red light, proceeding from two luminous objects, fall on a piece of white paper at the same point, the intensity of the light will be twice as great as when they act singly, provided the difference in the lengths of the two beams from the luminous points to the red spot on the although both appear to low magnifying powers as paper be exactly the 0,0000258th part of an inch." The same effect will take place if the difference in solved into stars, the other changes not in appear. the lengths be two, three, four, or any whole num. ance." Our solar system belongs to that stellar ber of times that quantity. But if the difference in cluster we call the milky way, that is, our sun is the lengths of the same beams be one-half, one and one of the component stars of that group, and as it | a half, two and a half, &c., times the same quantity, is similar to all other clusters, we treat its description then absolute darkness will be produced. If the at length, instead of giving a dry description of a difference in the lengths be one and a fourth, two multitude of these clusters scattered through the and a fourth, do., the same quantity, then both rays thus combined will only be equal to what one ray, acting singly, would produce. These phenomena are known as the interference of light. It has hitherthe milky-way. Its soft, almost spiritual light, to been impossible to explain them upon the corpuscular hypothesis; but they are very easily exaround it, produces on the contemplating mind a plained upon the undulatory hypothesis, by the insense of sublime repose. This zone, or ring, passes terference of waves. It is by its adequacy to quite around the heavens, and its beauty is greatly explain nearly everything that has yet presented increased by its ramifications. It only remains itself, that the latter theory seems to be so well esentire about two-fifths of its whole length; the ro- tablished.

mainder of its course is composed of branches and According to this hypothesis, then, light is but the effect of undulations, or waves, in the ether, that there is, otherwise, some probability of existing Such is the aspect of the milky-way, as it spans the arch of night. I said it was a cluster of stars, throughout the realms of space. There will then be a fact revealed by the telescope. These stars are so no real progressive movement of substance. But distant and contiguous, that their light blends be- | without this ether (substance) no light could be profore reaching the eye; the number of stars thus duced. This, then, is what is meant, when it is concealed is wholly incalculable. Herschel counted stated "that light is not material substance, but unin the field of view of his telescope, five hundred dulations of ether;" light is the effect of the undulaand eighty-eight stars, "and as the gradual motion of tions of ether ; that is, the effect of the motion of mathe earth carried these out of view, and introduced | terial substance.

QUES. 2d. " Is sight more instant to perceive than steadily fixed to one point, there passed over his field light to disclose ? Or, can the sight, by aid of the of vision in the space of one quarter of an hour, no telescope, perceive an object in two seconds, which it less than one hundred and sixteen thousand stars, takes light sixty thousand years to accomplish ?" To this question we answer, no. Nor is it neand at another time two hundred and fifty-eight

thousand." Inconceivably vast is the space occu- cessary. The travel of light is simply the travel pied by this cluster, for it is probable that these of the undulations of the ether. We can see no obstars, so remote that their light is confused, are as ject until the undulations from that object reach us. The telescope can reveal distant stars-only by its

far from each other as from us. Placed as we are in this star-cluster, if it was being able to collect more light (that is, a greater, spherical in form, and the stars regularly distrib. amount of the waves) than the naked eye can. These uted, its appearance must vary in accordance with rays of light are concentrated so that the eye can our own situation. If we were placed entirely on take them in. We know that waves can be concen-one side, the whole cluster would be projected on one | trated, from the fact that sound can be concentra. body of our firmament, while on the opposite side ted; and also that the great tidal waves rush into we could look out into the clear, almost starless the Bay of Fundy, and are there so much concenregions of space; if we were placed in the cen. trated as to cause the tide to rise to the height of trai region, our cluster would be equally projected seventy feet. The same thing holds true on a smal-

[JULY-12, 1862.

" There. Gertrude." said Mr. Raynor, as he brushed his hand across his eyes, "you have such a way of coming into my heart since you were sick, that I find it impossible to deny you anything. If the girl wanted to marry a Hottentot, I should say yes, were you to ask me after that fashion. On the whole, Harry Anderson really is a fine fellow, and if marrying will make them both happy, why I will be the last person to say no-so run and tell the girl as soon as possible. Stop, I'll go with you."

A few weeks after this there was a grand bridal party at Laureldell-a double wedding-for Morris Aver had gladly accepted the invitation which Mrs. Raynor had extended him, to make his chosen one his own beneath her roof.

As the last words were spoken which made Ellen Anderson the wife of Morris Ayer, Mrs. Raynor clasred her pale hands together and turned away. She leaned her head against the window, and the tears streamed silently down her oheeks. It was but for a few momente, however. She wiped away her tears, and stepping forward once more, she clasped the hands of the happy couple in her own, and wished them all the happiness which love and the true union of hearts could afford.

Her victory was complete. She had married Edward Raynor for the sake of position and influence, but Morris Ayer had always held possession of her heart from her girlhood. She had, however, paid the penalty with unwavering firmness, and only God and her own heart knew the secret -- The Lily of the Valley.

A FABLE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN FOR THE BANNES OF LIGHT.

A Firefiy fitting along the lake, Observed his reflection below, And oried, " What a beautiful light I make To illumine the earth as I go 1 Buch power to shine, so rarely given. Is proof that I am designed for Heaven: Then why do I loiter longer here? Merely to lighten this mundane sphere 74 I'll soar aloft to the azure skies, There with my sister stars to rise : From east to west my rays unfurled, Their splendor shall surprise the world !" A little worm reposing near, These aspirations obsuced to hear, (But who no outward light could boast-Of Resson's ray she had the most ---)-" My friend," she said, " thy brilliant fire Hath kindled in thee wrong desire: Content thee with thy hamble lot. Remain about thy native spot. Where, midst the guats and butterflice, Thy glories all will duly prize. Boar to the skies, 't is plain to see, When there, that then wilt socking \$s. "" Let this admonish you and me. B.F. There's many in humility,

stars are spurious, being produced by the imperfection of instruments and radiation. The spurious disc of Vega is 0.36"; of Arturus, 0.2".

The difference in color of the stars and planets was observed by the ancients. They, however, only veals, in the resplendent regions of space, stars of almost every hue of the rainbow. Sirlus, the dog star, was recorded two thousand years ago as a red star, but it is now perfectly white. Having no reasince the observation was made.

the milky-way as in the regions surrounding its has been determined with approximate accuracy. poles. At the north galactic pole, the regions lying | Far out in the regions beyond the most distant

like that of the zodisc.

eventually be changed.

it is not so great but that they change their appar- | are aggregated worlds.

ent places when the earth moves from one side of its

Stars have vanished from the heavens, and others. never before observed, have suddenly appeared, and son for doubting the record, we must presume that shining with a bright light for a time, have disapa great revolution has taken place in that star peared. The idea, that they were "burned up," be-

longs to the ages of barbarism. There can be no The stars regularly increase in number as they doubt but their obscurity and brightness are periodiapproach the milky-way. There are nearly thirty cal, and connected, in some unknown manner, with times (29.4) as many stars in the central zone of their revolutions. The periodicity of some of them

between 0, 30, 60, 75 and 90 degs., the relative num- stars, revealed by aid of the most powerful telber of stars in a telescopic field of vision of 15 min. escopes, are faint, cloud-like, patches, gleaming with diameter, are 4.15, 6.52, 17.68, 30.30, 122.00, respect | an indistinct light. These, from their faintness, ively, an increase of almost 26 times. This fact is bave received the name of nebulæ. Many of these, of great value in determining the primal source of when seen by the telescope, appear to be aggregathe universe, for it unites it with the solar system in tions of countiless hosts of stars; others yield not to the disposition of its members in a flattened zone the hightest magnifying powers, but remain indistinot clouds. Whether these irresolvable nebulm are

Though termed fixed stars, they are not strictly clusters of stars, or self-luminous vapor, is an imso. Immense change of place must occur in bodies | portant question in the solution of the problem of so remote, before it can be detected by us ; yet every oreation. There number is very great, at least, day records changes in stars before considered per. 1.270th of the whole surface of the sky being cov. manent. In Aroturus Mu Cassiopeia, or a double ered by them, and, although many are at the same star in the swan, this displacement has become two distance of the stars, many are vastly removed beand a half, three and a half, and six moons' diame- youd. Herschel catalogued two thousand two hunters respectively. In three thousand years about dred and ninety-nine nebules, and one hundred and twenty fixed stars will have changed their place one fifty-two, stellar clusters in the northern, and one degree or more. As these stars move with very un- | thousand two hundred and thirty-nine nebulos, and equal velocity, the form of the constellations will two hundred and thirty-eix clusters in the southern hemisphere. It is thus seen, that the irresolvable Great as is the distance of the nearest fixed stars, vapory masses greatly predominate over those which

They present a wide variation in form. The orbit to the other. This change, called their par- spheroidal is regarded as the typical form. Nebulae allar. Is very slight, but knowing that the earth is of this form are generally resolvable into stars, when Just one hundred and ninety million miles from the to the telescope, they appear globular ; but irresolvaplace of previous observation, we have a base line ble when flattened and elongated. Transitional by which to compute their distance. This change is forms are presented in the heavens to long and oval estimated for the nearest star at two hundradths of shaped discs. The nebulous matter is generally cona second. and hence, inappreciable to the sys, and densed around one or, more, points. only detected by means of telescopes, and even by | Auricular, Nebulas, are the most rars, only seven

that means in only thirty three stars has it been de- appearing in the northern hemisphere to the strong of matter that are sent of from juminous bodies say. Well, wir, I want to be Granted myself."

hence it cannot be spherical. If it were lens QUES. 8d. "Can a 'luminous body' cause undushaped, an extremely flattened sphere, and we were lations without contact, and so produce motion withcentrally located, it would appear as at present, look- out matter ?"

ing out through the radius of the lens-shaped mass, We have no experience that enables us to answer we should see more stars than by looking out in the this question in the affirmative; and we can only direction of its poles, and hence the former regions be guided by experience. So far, then, as we can would appear orowded with stars, while the latter answer, we must say, no. But it does not follow would present scarcely any.

way were not irregularly disposed, but were placed in separate concentric zones, or rings, a fact uniting the solar system, and this stellar cluster into a unity as indicative of a common and universal law of genetic evolution.

Having completed this rapid survey of the heav en of the fixed stars, in our next article we shall treat of the theory of creation, which unites them to gether, and makes the universe a complete and harmonious whele.



Having noticed, in the BANNEE of March 1st. ome questions from friend Coonley in relation to light and Substance, with your permission IL will answer them so far as I am able.

QUES. 1. "Can that be and travel which has not substance? Is force or motion the result of nothing acting on and through something ?"

Yes, I say to the first part of the question. Bound has an existence, and it travels, and yet we know that it is not a material substance, but it is the result of the action of material substances. The geometrical principle that, in any plane triangle, the sum of the three angles is equal to two right angles. has an existence but not motion, and yet it is not a material substance. Sound is known to be the result of the action of waves in the air, but the air in which the waves exist has no progressive movement. If we throw a stone into the water, waves are produced, and they appear to and do spread ; but if a piece of wood chance to be near, and within the waves, it will, in general, not be urged forward by the action of the waves. The same holds true in the great tidal waves produced by the action of the sun and moon. We thus perceive that from the sotion of waves that effects can be produced, and yet there is no progressive transfer of materials. Al. another, no court-houses or battlefield, no servanis though this is not a case that comes exactly to the distinct from lords, no pretending saints, disputed, point, yet it will serve as an illustration. But the praying for generous sinners, undisquised. case of sound seems to be, and is, directly to the point.

In the case of light there are two theories that have been proposed to account for its phenomena. manners good is but to do our duties well. The first that was proposed, that was used for explaining the various phenomena of light, is due to Sir isaac Newton, who did much for the hypothe sis. . The theory is known as the Corpuscular Theory.

from this, that light is necessarily produced by com-Herschel conjectured that the stars of the milky | bustion, as wounderstand the term. Hot iron will emit light, and it is a question whether there is any combustion. M. Arago proved that the solar photospher (sphere of light) 18 of the nature of luminous gas. There is some evidence that electricity in some form or state is largely concerned in producing sunlight.

Perry Culy, New York.

Good Manners.

Good manners implies a complete fulfillment of all duties. A single duty left undone is an ill-manneriy

It is ill manners to speak ill of any one. Good manners requires silence when we cannot speak well of another.

It is ill manners to take more of the good things of this world for our own use than our neighbor has It is ill'manners to oppose another man's creed. It is ill manners to judge another man.

. It is ill manners to pray that another man may. be as good as "I" am, for this pretends that I am better than he is.

It is ill manners to go to law with another man. It is ill manners to go to war with any man or men. *.... X

It is ill manners to require another to do the neessary toil which nature requires each one to do.

All emulative efforts are ill-manuerly, for they are supported by selfishness, and a want of generosity.

A woman who tries to excel her neighbor in dress. is purely selfish in the effort of emulation ; so is the man who tries to build a handsomer house than his neighbor, or a greater political or religious reputation.

In good manners there is amiability, generosity and charity-no selfishness, no emulation, no oppression, no pretension of religious or moral excellence, no effort for self-display and self-enjoyment above If all men and women filled up the measure of, good manners to one another, our life would be mores peaceful, more pleasant, more lovely. To make our

"I have one request to make of you, my deat Mr.

infolds Manaterna des Mas a la ferbrarie subres

SDAT 17, 1817 JULY 12, 1862.]

of rest.

BANNER OF LIGHT

ABSTRACT OF A DISCOURSE L HACKSTAFF, OF COLDWATER, MICH.

BY FREDERIOK L. H. WILLIE. 1.10

[Published by Bequest]

parent walls. He has often been heard to say, as one friend after another left the earth, "Ab, if it DELIVERED AT THE FUNEBAL OF CAPT. JOHN were my time to go, I would rejoice." And this feeling sprang from no moroseness; from no disrelish of life, Our friend loved life and its enjoyments. He was ready to enter into all social pleasures ; he was ever genial and cheerful ; ever had a word of cheer for neighbor and friend.

Why, then, this faith, this anticipation, this hope? My friends, it is with feelings too deep for utter- Why did he look forward to the spiritual life with ance that I stand before you this morning. For the such real pleasure; with such earnest longings to first time during my ministrations to this society, enter upon it ? There is but one answer. He was a extending over a period of four years-death has come devoted, ardent Spiritualist. He early scoepted the to one of our own number; one who was constant glorious doctrine that the spirit-world is no far off in his attendance upon the stated services of this locality, but enfolds us all as air enfolds the earthchapel, who loved to be here; one with whom we as God enfolds the universe. And his faith was have walked and talked and held familiar inter- knowledge. It became a part of his daily life. He course ; who always had a pleasant smile and a ever looked upon death as the putting of a garment,

word of cheer for us all. His manly form has been and the future as a home of beautiful realities. stricken down and lies cold and still His busy There is nothing in the character of our friend brain is no longer the center of the soul-power that that I so like to dwell upon as his consistency in reanimated it. The light of the eyes from which that spect to his faith. He knew whereof he believed, sonl looked forth so genially, has faded away from and he never, under any circumstances, hesitated to them. The pleasant smile that we all remember so avow his sentiments. He was over an carnest well, has given way to the placid stillness of death, preacher of this Gospel. During the last months of and into its place has come an expression that his life, while brought into contact with strangers, speaks the peace and rest of Heaven. Serenely and he most earnestly preached the glorious dootrines beautifully, with scarce a struggle, he breathed of Spiritualism in camp and at the fireside of stranout his life, and the beautiful light of the immortal gers. It seems to me now as if, feeling that he had world stole over his countenance e'er yet the fever but little time to work, he worked with all his might, flush had left it and stamped thereon the beatitude knowing that life is better used in revealing truth than in gaining renown. And he never let a selfish

Death came to the outward man and life to the ambition stand in the way of a ready avowal of his spiritual. For do we not know that death is swal- faith. If people liked him less because of his faith, lowed up in victory, and that the freed spirit of our then they were allowed to do it. He would not win brother and friend lives glorified and radiant in the approbation or love even, much as he prized them, beautiful home that awaits us all? Who that wit- by being false to truth. This is why we can stand nessed that closing scene, so peaceful, so followed by | to-day, and with hopeful, grateful assurance, dwell a sense of grateful joy at his release from suffering, upon the life of our friend just begun in the spiritthat welled up even in the midst of grief from the ual world. He entered it no bigot; neither a stranhearts of those that loved him best, can doubt this? | ger to its life. He had enjoyed learning of its reali-We know, too, that it is only for a little time, only ties, far more than he had enjoyed worldly pleasfor a few days that our spirits shall be clothed upon ures. In the hurry and bustle of business, there with mortality, and then we shall stand as the freed was ever an hour for spiritual thought. In the exspirit of our brother stands to-day, among the min- ditement of political contest, there was always a istering angels-the comforters of those left behind season of quiet, when the higher and better could -and touching the earth with our affections and be dwelt upon. Our friend was eminently a public man. He was

love, shall yet touch the heaven of heavens with our faith and aspiration. a member of the great brotherhood of the press.

Oh, friends, with this event standing before us, For many years he occupied the chair editorial; an pressing heavily upon our hearts, does not some office for which he was well fitted by his naturally thing speak to us? Yes; we hear the voices of gifted mind. Nature did much for him, both in reality. We feel the beat of the great heart of Hu head and in heart. As an editor, he was fearless manity, and our own hearts respond. We hear, too, and independent, and won to him the respect of his the volces of the Spirit ; volces that speak to us opponents. He was an active politician ; a faithful from out "the weil that separateth life to come, from adherent to one of the great political parties of the life that is ;" volces of the loved ones gone ; and | country, whose principles he ever maintained in the numbered now among them is the voice of our columns of his journal, which he made an organ of brother. Yes, though dead, he liveth. Though dead, that party, and into the advocacy of which he carhe speaketh. He speaks to us in all the pleasant ried something of the zeal he manifested for his rememories he has left behind. He speaks to us in all ligion. As an editor and a politician he was known the sublime and lofty truths of that philosophy and to you all, and I need not enlarge upon those points. religion which were so dear to his heart; which he I would fain say something of him as a man, a drank in so joyously, and which gave to him a faith so friend, a brother. I feel that I knew him intimateunwavering in the blessedness of the life to come, and Iy. Many and long are the seasons of intercourse I made the unseen and eternal so vivid and real to have held with him, and I know he had a noble, genhim. erous nature. Yet there are those who have known

We find the following words left in manuscript him far longer than have I, and their testimony is among the writings of our friend : " Can the God- that he was a man of sunny disposition, of prompt, like essence of man's soul decay ? Impossible. The sent cannot die. Hence the bereafter whither the | winning friends wherever he went. Never, till dissonl goes at the close of the earth-life, is no myth, ease made such sad inroads upon his system, did he but as true as the soul's continued existence, and manifest anything like petulance or irritation; but bears the same relation to the earth-life, which is was ever joyous and hopeful, even when cares pressbut the shadow of the substance-as our bodies do | ed the most heavily, and life's struggle was the most to the spirits that are enclosed in them. In other arduous and wearing. I do not claim that he was a words, 'The things which are seen are temporal, but saint, or that he had no faults. Well do I know the things which are unseen, are eternal.""

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what the frailties of our common humanity are; and Let these words of our friend be to us to day as the he was encompassed about with them, as are all of us. voice of his living, freed spirit, sounding to us from But it is nobler and better by far for us to recognize the realm of the immortal life he has now entered. that which is true and good in a man's character, as Can there be a nobler, worthier thought to fill our it appeals to our feeling, than it is to pass oriticism minds and hearts on this creasion, than the one upon his onter life as it comes under our observation. lied in these, his words : " The soul is immortal. The unseen and spiritual is eternal."

From thence, floating downward, as light from the complished, if at all, by any other means. sun, come those myriad chains of love, binding our . Here is a conflict of opinion, not with regard to the

while another spirit has entered its higher life, we can it be thought idle or impertinent to beseech too are brought thereby into closer proximity with these equally sincere friends of human rights to rethe really spiritual; and though now we see but flect seriously upon the fact that nothing divides dimly through these mists and vapors of earthly them but an honcet difference of opinion in the means of sense, yet there watches close by the portals of love accomplishing the same result? And should not this another soul, ready to bless the waiting hearts of consideration induce us all, so far as the imperfecearth. Those portals lie within ourselves; and tion of human nature will permit, to regard the supwhile, with hushed volce and asking eye, we turn posed erroneous views of each other upon this subfrom nature up to spirit, let us repeat, " The soul ject with charity? And, above all, may we not be can never die. That which is seen is natural; but admonished to impress fully upon our hearts the that which is not seen is eternal."

stand open, may our hearts receive the benediction | to good works. of heaven, and our ears catch some of those tones that are uttered for us to hear; tones from the beautiful world of life and love, repeating to ns words of hope and of cheer-words of strength and consolation. They bid us be active and courageous, for life is meant for labor and achievement. They Spiritualism in Western New Hampbid us be hopeful and cheerful, for but a step lies be tween the mortal and immortal. They bid us fear not to-morrow; for what lies before God and his angels will fit us. They bid us love much, for love

hear these spiritual voices, and let us know that our friend and brother joins in them, bidding us remember he is not dead, but a living, immortal soul; ready to help those he loves; ready to inspire with courage the timid; ready to prove to us all that the portals of life open through the portals of death, and friends in Winchester immediately decided to have that the spiritual is full of heauty and of joy. Coldwater, Mich., June 1, 1862.

Written for the Banner of Light. THE SLAVE MOTHER'S DESPAIRING	WAI
BY JOYCE LIN,	ΨAI
Long weary years Of sweat and tears, I've passed in unrewarded toil; Hope gave no spark	
To pierce the dark, Or the oppressor's plottings foil; I with mute tongue, Have borne the thong, And saw the mighty, fearful coil Of alavery tightning round my race.	
With souless tread And drooping head, To my appointed tasks I went, A ruffian cur, With whip and spur, Kept watching with the keenest scent, And with vile tongue My heart strings wrung, And inborn chasteness rudely rent, And decency and right outraged.	
My spirit cried Could I have died. And passed below the valley sod. Or not been horn. To thus be torn. By insults and the brutal rod. Oh ! in my gloom And darkning doom My soul cried out there is no God. Or right and justice sure would live !	, -
Oh, white man i why Will you belie The very instincts God has given ? And say my race Now holds the place.	

And while we remember that earth and her loveli- ing everywhere in public estimation, but that the "there, Mrs. Helen Mathews, wife of L. W. Mathews ness is a meet temple for the worship of infinite moral progress of the age will inevitably accomplian truth and love, yet let us look to that better home its entire abolition ; and further, that the eradica. not made with hands-that home in the heavens. tion of the evil cannot be so soon, or so effectually ac-

lives to the spiritual. Shall we lament that those magnitude of the evil, but solely about the best means chords have been multiplied? No; let us rejoice that of securing a remedy. Can it be thought ill-timed, essential truth that the best preparation for useful And now, with hopeful hearts, may we give nnto or permanent reform is found in the habitual culti-Nature her own; for closer than we know is the un- vation of the benevolent affections. Love is the pure seen and spiritual; and while the flower portals and ever living fountain which supplies the ONLY motive W. S. W.

Greenville, Ill.

Correspondence.

shire.

In my last I stated I was at Warwick, Ms. Through the politeness of our good friend, Dea. Barber, I was conveyed across the line into the borders of the old is the chord that links us to heaven. They bid us Granite State. My first stopping place was Wincease mourning, for the Infinite power that governs chester, a town laying in the south-western part of our every step will never defraud us. Oh, let us New Hampshire. I immediately called upon the Postmaster, Wm. H. Gurnsey, and Dr. Ira W. Russell, both firm-and active Spiritualists. Dr. Russell kindly invited me to make my home with him while I stopped in the place, which I gladly accepted, and found it a home in every sense of the word. The a lecture in their hall, which receives the appellation of Beacon Light Hall, a very appropriate name, the following Sunday evening at 5 o'clock.

That same evening, June 11, I walked from Win. chester, passing through Ashuelot village, 'on the Ashuelot river, over a high hill, to South Hinsdale, N. H. The hill was steep and rough, but when I reached the summit, I was well paid for the fatigue of the walk. The sun was just above the summit of the hills in the western horizon, and shedding its calm and mild rays over a beautiful valley by the Connecticut river. Far in the West were the lofty range of Green Mountains in Vermont. In the East, or rather Southeast, were seen the Northfield Mountains; and in the valley below, the Connecticut river, winding its course along through green oultivated meadows and rich overland.

At a distance of about four miles, is seen the beautiful village of Northfield, Mass. Bursting in suddenly upon my vision, the view was enchanting; and the silvery light of the setting sun, shedding its radiant light over hill, valley and mountain-tops, lent enchantment to the view. But I must not stop to describe scenery. As interesting as it is to my soul, there is a subject still more dear to me and the pub-

There are a few choice friends at South Hinsdale, who are devotedly attached to the cause of Bpiritualism, and among them I must not forget to remember the families of Bro. Sarriel Howard, and Capt. Seth/Doolittle, where Spiritualists will always find a waym greeting. There are other friends there, but as/I only formed a passing acquaintance, I have not retained their names. The next day I spent at South Hinsdale, and arranged to lecture Sunday afternoon, June 15, in Capt. Doolittle's Hall. At this place I formed the acquaintance of a Mrs. M. A. Carver Brown, a trance speaker, from Sandusky, Vt., who is stopping with the friends there for a season. I heard Mrs. Brown speak several times in a private oircle, and if she is controlled as well in public, I think her addresses would be interesting and profitable, and I think I can safely recommend her to the Spiritualist public, who, by employing her to lecture, will essentially aid her in her struggles to overcome the many obstacles which seem to lie in her pathway, and receive good to themselves. Sunday, June 15, 1 spoke at South Hinsdale. to a small, but attentive audience. After lecture, I returned to Winchester, to fulfill my appointment at 5 o'clock, at Beacon Light Hall. The lecture was well attended, and listened to with apparent interest. Spiritualism a few years since, received a severe check at Winchester, but the interest seems to be on the increase at the present time. I found some warm, firm, determined friends here. I had determined to arrange, if possible, for lectures at either Drewsville, or Paper Mill Village, or both, in Walpole, N. H.; but just before rising, Thursday morning, 19th, my invisible guide spoke to me the words "East Westmoreland." I had not designed to go to East Westmoreland at all, and kept on my way until I arrived at Surry. At Surry, I called upon Mr. Almond Stephens, one of the few Spiritualists in that place. In the course of conversation, he said to me three times, "It is my impression you had better go to East Westmoreland." Accordingly I altered my plans and turned my course toward that place. I called first upon Mr. Henry Esty. He spoke discouragingly about lectures, but thought I had better stop and visit. I did not seem to feel that it was any place for lectures, but there was an irresistible impression that I was controlled by my invisible guide to go there. After dinner Mr. Esty called upon Mr. Winchester, and also upon his brother, Mr. Nathaniel Esty, whose families are about all the Spiritualists that dare openly avow their belief, in that immediate neighborhood, although there are others scattered in different parts of the town. After talking in supplying food to sustain those malignant pas- the matter over, they determined upon having two lectures the Sunday following. The meeting-house at East Westmoreland is a nation. There is a misconception in the minds of Union house, and built upon the regulation that each many good people upon the slave question, that all pew-bolder shall occupy the house for the promulwho are inclined to see justice prevail, may desire to gation of his views, his share of the time; and the remove. That portion of the people who demand Spiritualists were entitled to the house whenever dethe immediate and unconditional emancipation of manded; hence they gave notice that they should oc. slaves, are designated by the term Abolitionist ; oupy the house the Sunday following, afternoon and and amongst them may be found many who are dis- evening, and notices were immediately given for lec. tures, and in accordance with the notices, I lectured there June 22, at one and five o'clock, to good There is another portion who are as fully im- and attentive audiences ; and the lectures seemed to

and sister of Miss Barbary A. L Allen, well known in spiritual circles in Boston as an excellent test medium, arrived there from Lowell, to take up a temporary residence among them. Mrs. Mathews is also an excellent trance test medium ; and with such a laborer in their midst, Spiritualism cannot fail to advance. There are other mediums in the place developing.

8

I was shown drawings executed through the hand of Mrs. Winchester, wife of Ashley Winchester, which show incontestable proof of spirit-control. Among the finest and least assuming mediums I have met, is Miss Emma Esty. She assumes no medium powers, and rather shrinks from public mediumship. But she is being fast developed to a high plane, She is used in reading character, personifying, and healing. Through her, as well as the mediumship of Mrs. Mathews, I received incontestable proof of the identity of "Mary," that dear spirit-friend who seems constantly to attend me wherever I go, and to give evidence of her presence through every medium she can approach and control.

Before closing this I must not forget to mention that our dear sister, Rosa T. Amedey, whom all the readers of the BANNER will readily recognize, announced her name through Mrs. Mathews, and controlled her to say to me that she desired me to prepare an article for the BANNER, on "The Condition of Mediumship;" and that she would come to me and aid mo. When I feel that influence I shall, if possible, give way to it, and with your permission, make public the result through the columns of the BANNER.

When next you hear from me, I shall probably be among the Green Mountains. Yours, fraternally,

A. H. DAVIS. Eust West Moreland, June 24, 1862.

California Reminiscences and Home Matters.

Never dawned a fairer day nor shone a brighter sun than on the 21st of March, when the steamer "Sonora," like a bird of passage, passed the "Golden Gate" into the calm blue Pacific, bearing many glad hearts homeward. Home, family, friends | All beautiful words because of the sacred associations connected therewith.

After the first few days a sea voyage becomes monotonous. We tire of gazing upon each other, and then upon such a vast expanse of waters. This samenesss is occasionally relieved by a sail on the. horizon's verge, a shoal of porpoises, a swarm of black-fish, a regiment of flying-fish, or whales spouting, sea gulls outting curves and circles, and the more graceful flight of storm-foreboding petrels.

But what of California? As a whole, it is delightfal, being the land of vineyards, vegetables of enormous growth, fruits the choicest, with wine, wool and gold for staple productions. The country, having some eight hundred miles of sea coast, presents every possible contrast. The Norwegian may here find mountains capped with eternal snows, the Swissman his rugged hills, the Bohemian his purple clustered vineyards, the Hollander his lowlands, the Chinaman his ricefields and the Spaniard his pomegranite groves. The valleys produce luxuriantly, and the mountains abound in minerals; but communities are not as well organized nor society as perfectly systematized as in the older States, the population being more floating. I traveled extensively in the State, reveling in such grand scenery as caves, mines, mountains, extinct volcanocs, big trees, waterfalls, thermal springs, do., finding several old acquaintances, and forming many new and valuable ones, and at no very distant day I hope to cordially reclasp their hands.

It was my good fortune, during my peregrinations, to form the personal acquaintance of several excellent mediums. Mrs. D. S. Curtis, of Sacremento. has been very successful in the line of healing, as have also Mrs. Sammis, Dr. Joselyn, Miss Miner, and others, of San Francisco, Mrs. Pierson speaks utifully under inspiration. Mr. Fre fair to become one of the best lecturers on the coast. Mrs. Fanny Green delivered a series of lectures, ere I sailed, to highly appreciative audiences upon the divine incarnations. They ought to be published. Spiritualism is prospering finely on the Pacific shores. The friends only need a thorough organization, and a few reliable test mediums. It gratified me to learn, upon my arrival in New York, that our worthy brother, J. V. Mansfield, had sailed for California. He will meet with a most hearty reception there. The sealed letter I sent him from Sacramento, was answered satisfactorily and beautifully, and a portion in Latin, showing the scholarship' of my spirit guide in earth-life. All knowledge gained here is retained beyond death's quiet river. Home ! what sensitive soul does not throb at the mention of the word? In it are garnered, and around it cluster the holiest experiences of life. Family, friends, scenery, garden, library, all have increased charms from a years' travel. But aye one tender childish voice I miss; for, during the year, a musical chord in our family-harp was unstrung-unstrung only to swell and sweeten the angel harmonies of the spirit-land. Accordingly, all is well, and "all-for the best." Our desk, I learn from the friends, has been ably supplied by N. F. White, B. Todd, Emma Hardinge, Belle Scougall, Warren Chase, and F. L. Wadsworth, the latter speaking for the term of six months to great acceptance. I re-commenced my labors in this city the 1st of June, and for a time shall address the congregation each Sabbath, after which, half of the time for the current year. The other half will be occupied by itinerants. Mrs. D. M. Brown, a most estimable lady, and earnest worker among us, composed, and the quartette sung a "song of wel-come" and "response," upon my stepping upon the platform, the first Sunday of this month.

We look upon the body, and it has proved itself the spiritual; richly endowed with affection, that mortal. We watched it through weary days and made him faithful and true as a friend, devoted as a nights of suffering, and wept at our powerlessness husband, affectionate and proud as a father. Durto relieve the pange that were proving its mortality. ing the last days of his life, every instant of return-And now its toilful limbs are quiet; its face is | ing consciousness-and they were rare and precious motionless; it has become Nature's, and she claims and only momentary-was spent in the manifesta. It to be all her own. We are about to give it up to tion of affection for his family; pressing the hand her; to place it in her opening arms that she may and feebly drawing down the face of wife or child, enfold it as her own, until she converts it into more striving with those poor, dying lips to imprint thereneantiful forms of life. Yes, the body has proved on the kiss of love. itself mortal, frail, perishable. But what moved the I have said that our brother was a politician. body ? What impelled the active energies of mus- | When the war broke ont he merged the politician in cle and nerve? The indwelling soul. Where is the American; and with the impetuosity and zeal that now? Ah, let us answer in the words of our that always characterized his movements when he friend. "Can the Godlike essence of man's soul felt that he was right, he declared himself for his decay? Impossible. The soul cannot die." And country, one and undivided, and gave all his intelwas not the soul, the spirit, the all of the life of our lectual energies to the furtherance of the plans of friend? While we gaze upon the body and find the Administration. He went farther, and offered him not there; while we turn to the form and face, his services in the army; they were accepted, and and the eye meets not ours, the voice answers not, he went to Kentucky, as Captain of Company H., do we not know that he lives as an individual-as a 11th Regiment, Michigan Volunteers. But the exliving spirit?

of great joy-that death is but the fallness of life. are unseen are eternal."

but as the lifting of a latch from out a tent alwady trio chains of love and sympathy? Let us look luminous with the light that shone through its trains beyond this earthly beauty to that spiritual life.

And I do say our brother had a noble, generous nature; rich in all genial humanities ; keenly alive to

generous impulses, and gifted with a rare power of

posures and hardships of camp life were too much

Ah, in this beautiful season, so full of earth's for his already outworn frame. There, other disrichest gifts, in this joy-time of the year-this sea. eases developed themselves to quicken the rayages of son so loved and appreciated by our friend, who had those already upon him. He was compelled to rea rare perception and a keen enjoyment of the beau, sign and return home. For a time, he rallied, and tiful in Nature, can we not hear the Divine voice thought of returning to the service; even went to speaking to us from out of death even, proclaiming St. Louis, to apply for another commission. But it everlasting life? In the winter of the year, when while there the voice of the spirit hade him return Nature was silent, and slept in the peacefulness of to his home, and so strong was its injunction, that rest, we could better wonder concerning the perfect he could not resist. He came home to die, and totion of all things. But now, as Nature clothes her. day, we have brought his form to this place to which self with the beauties of her creations, and every- he loved to come, and here it lies, stricken and helpwhere verdure and bloom meet the eye, we cannot less before us. But it is well. I can hear no other even wonder concerning life or death. The reveia. volce but the volce of his own exultant spirit, say. tion is before us. The spiritual stands informed, ing: "It is well with me. The coul cannot die. The enthroned; it is God proclaiming to us the tidings things which are seen are temporal; but the things which

And now why are we here with solemn mien and The reality of life is before us to-day more than tearful eyes ? We are not holding communion with the reality of death. It is not the life of the natu death. No, it is for us to seek for life at this time; it ral, but of the spiritual. We will-for all things Is for us to feel the soul is immortal. To day, the bid us-look beyond this seeming death unto the weariness and pain of elokness all over ; to-day, the eternal and spiritual. Morning has waked the struggle with mortality at an end, our friend earth from its sloop. The freshness of a beautiful Is an immortal soul. We all know how he felt con- awakening has come to nature. We see how, with cerning death. No friend of his but has heard his its splendor, earth puts on her glorious garments, and cheering words in regard to the future. With him clothes herself with beauty. Is not the morning's there was no dread, but the most ardent of hopes awakening a type of the soul's renewed life ? Do ever connected with the laying down of the mortal we not know that when the body gives up its grasp "I shall not live long," I have heard him say, "and upon mortality it ascends to the more beautiful I am ready to go. The spiritual is beautiful to me. spiritual day, where the sun of truth illumines the I know to what I am going, and I long to be there, sky; where the beauty of righteousness is the dothexcept that my duty keeps me here,"" There was ing of the spirit's home ; where the flowers of love no horrid guif to pass ; no dreaded darkness to in- and of hope bloom, and where the songs of praise tervene between him and the light beyonds North was outflow, in the sir, and resound through the eleo

The very place designed by Heaven 1 That only Hell* Can see a mother's heart thus riven, And not send up a pitying prayer. In breathless pause, We heard the cause, Of the great strife now taking place, And hoped and prayed 'T would not be stayed Till every one of Afric's race Would stand upright In freedom's light, And by his strength each stain efface, And prove his right to liberty. Midst hope and fears. Midst doubt and tears. I on the fearful struggle gaze : Helpless in bonds, My soul responds To the shout of triumph freemen raise

Sore watched and spled, We try to hide The fires that in us flercely blaze, For Liberty and Human Bights.

Oh, Northmen, you In pity view ; Raise your strong arm and help, oh save ! Why hesitate To legislate, When treason strives to dig you grave? Take the golden key Of Liberty,

Unlock the fetters of the slave, And all the world will cry Amen.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

"The course may be variant, yet the goal the same." Were this subject, so fruitful in fierce invective, exhausted, no time would be lost in bringing forward some other, that might prove equally fruitful sions of man's nature, which will have exercise, unless corrected by the severe discipline of self-condemtinguished by every virtue which adorns human.

pressed with the enormity of the evil, and equally be appreciated by most of those who listened. The desirous to see the nation thoroughly relieved from Spiritualists there seemed to be disheartened, and its baleful influence, who are no less conscientious in to think the time had not come for public labor: the belief that the extinction of elavery can only be but my impressions are, that at East Westmoreland fected by a generally pervading moral inflaence, "The field is already white for the harvest." I which may operate not only upon the nation at large, found less, outward pressure here than any place I but upon the mind of the master. They are fully im had previously visited. pressed with the belief that slavery is not only sink. Saturday evening previous to the day I lectured

[As the poetry has already appeared in print, and ur space is somewhat limited, Bro. P. must excuse us for omitting it here.]-ED.

The beautiful philosophy underlying the ministry of angels is spreading, so far as I can judge, more rapidly throughout the Western States, than at any previous period. We need a more effective system of previous period. We need a more encourse system of organization throughout our progressive Zion; more energy in supporting our periodicals, and more speakers, lifting up their voices like mighty trumpets. Positively, I cannot supply one-fourth of the calls I have had from the various branches of the western have had from the various branches of the Macada lecture-field since my return; and still, the Macoed-nlan cry continues, while the angels are "waiting to be gracious." We have a number of good mediums in this place and vicinity, though but one, (Mr. E. C. Dunn,) that devotes his whole time thereto. He is certainly one of the finest healing mediums be-fore the public, and promises to become an excellent inspirational speaker. Modia that live up to the laws of mediumistic control, walking orderly, reasoning calmity, and living true, noble, dignified and maniy osimily, and living true, more, more, and and better lives, are to be more highly appreciated and better remonerated in the future than the past, and vice Bo mote it be. J. M. Paratas. versa. Bo mote it be. Ballie Creek, Mich.

BANNER OF LIGHT.

Political Parties.

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That the old political parties of this nation have filled their mission and gone to the wall is plain to all who are conversant with the real condition of our country. The churches may stagger and stumble on a while longer, but in politics we are fairly in the transition, and a new era is upon us. The great cardinal principles on which we must rally for the new organ. ization, are human rights, vs., exclusive privileges, or monopoly and aristocracy on one side, and equal wights to both sexes and all colors, freedom and protection to all, on the other, and it is time for each person to be preparing for a decision and division on this issue.

The right of every man and woman to "Life, Liberty and the putsuit of Happiness," has long been proclaimed and accepted, if not adopted by the political parties of our country; but now must be proclaimed the right of every person to LAND, LABOR, and EDUCA-TION, and we will see what parties are ready to accept and adopt it, and then we will see how far such parties are ready to make the legislation of States, and the nation conform as far as practicable to these princi ples.

Restrict land speculation, so that no person, or company, can monopolize land and fix prices on unoccupled land, to place it beyond the reach of the landless poor; nor allow them to prevent such from occupying it, and make titles equally accessible and secure to male and female, married or unmarried. The marriage laws must be so altered that a wife is no longer a servant, or worse; and if she labors, it must be for herself, and not as a slave, as many now do, and the law of compensation, which is better in this country than any other, must be much more just to the laborer.

Respectability and honor must be a part of the compensation of laborers as well as dinner and dimes, and all must be taught to feel and know the importance of fraining all children, male and female, to moderate tasks of labor, that none need be overtaxed and worn out before the proper age. Equal pay to man and woman for the same amount and quality of laborno distinction in property, wages, or civil rights between man and woman, equality to all in civil and social rights and privileges.

In education, open all the schools and professions to females and males equally, and free to all, from the infant school to the classics and the law, including ridiculous theology, if it does not dry up before that time comes. Soon as this war is over, and the country returns to principles for political action, these new issues will be pressed forward, and the "long roll' beat for a political action, and, I trust, if any class of our people are found ready and on the right side. it will be the Spiritualists, for, of all people, they should be the ones to lead off in politics, as they do in religion, and occupy, as they do in religion, the most advanced positions. Let us be up and ready, gird on the whole armor of truth and rightcousness, and be prepared for the approaching day.

Slavery has received its death blow, and gone staggering toward its open grave, and now for the emancipation of woman and laborers and homestehds, and the freedom of unoccupied lands-the right of woman to have a home, whether she has a husban i or notthe right to labor in any field or profession, and gain honors and riches, if she can, without being obliged to marry and get her honor and property by and through her husband. A bright and glorious future awaits us if such principles triumph. Shall there not be a party to carry them out? I am almost certain there will, and, for one, I am ready to be enrolled in that organization, although I am not yet ready to join any religious organization, and probably never shall, except it be one that takes all men and women into its church and into heaven without regard to any, or no. belief. WARREN CHASE.

Chardon, Ohio, June 27, 1862.

"All Right, except the Cash."

DR. A. B. CHILD: Dear Sir-Having seen notices in the BANNER OF LIGHT of your new Farming Corporation, and having read the organization and by-laws with pleasure, also having read many of your communications in the same paper, and being somewhat of an associationist myself, I take the liberty of asking a question or two.

Your plans are all well enough for men, or families, that have, say, the three hundred dollars, or more, to help themselves with, but I should like to ask what you propose to do with the humble poor? (for many

master. There is no useful work that is degrading to a man. The meanest thing a man can do is to think and say that he is better than others are. As soon as the shares are all taken and paid for in the New England Agricultural Company, which is fast being done, arrangements will be made with the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Company, of which arrangement they have spoken favorably, and will give ory never forget to practice indescribable sharpness long credit on land, to organize a credit corporation or company for all who desire to engage. This is only yet in contemplation; one corporation at a time is

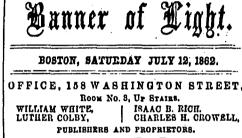
enough for one company. When this first is set a going, and is successful-as it must and shall bethen another. And then let us see what can be done for the "many who are all right, except the cash."

An Apparition.

About twenty years ago, while lecturing in Concord, N. H., a singular story was related to me, and my to these Jewish Christians in this style: opinion, in a metaphysical point of view, was asked respecting the matter. The affair was too well authen. ticated to deny the existence of the fact, unless one is be divided among those who chance to be the last pro-prietors of the building? We believe this has been disposed to deny all human testimony. Some are.

Two persons, under oath, stated that while watching with Samuel Mann, of Benton, N. H., on the own pockets. And yet, the building may have been night of his death-the doors of the room being closed. erected a bundred years before by the contributions of night of his death-the doors of the room being closed, night of his death—the doors of the room being closed, the plous, who, out of Christian benevolence, sub-and all quiet in the house—there suddenly appeared in the chamber a strange looking man, shrouded in a luminous atmosphere, standing between them and the bed, looking at the sick man, the room being at once "lighted up with an unearthly, crimson colored light." The sick man was much frightened, and make the confession of having aided in the commission of murder forty years before, describing the place, but inof the forty years before, describing the place, but that the every denomination who would take dnarge of such names of the parties, and immediately died. The funds, and see that they were properly applied. I do not see how one can be satisfied to appropriate to his own use funds originally given for the extension and the witnesses were dreadfully frightened. In conse quence of the story, an old rumor was revived of the murder of a man named Hodgdon, by a man divided Noyes, who had since died, to which murder, it was conjectured, that Mann was accessory. The Concord Statesman published the story as related by the witnesses, under oath, at the time, and thus made record of decided spiritual manifestation in New Hampshire, twenty years ago. Verily, "there is nothing new un-

der the sun." WM. P. SHATTUCK, M. D. Waterford, Me., Water Cure.



FOR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION SEE EIGHTH PAGE. LUTHER COLBY, EDITOR.

The Helpless Poor.

God helps those who help themselves-so says the adage; and it ought, clearly, to be so. What would be the mortal use of assisting anybody who would only want still more help after you had performed your service for him? It is not the highest kindness we can do for a man. to take his burden on onr own backs; nor was strength given us to do so, either; one can no better help his brother than by putting him in a way to help himself; if he finds that his work will be done for him, out of some misguided sympathy, then is his prime motive and stimulus for work gone at the start; he will not labor, it is not in human na ture, if he finds that there is after all no need of it,

but that he can get along just about as well without. Lazy dogs we get to be, unless we are continu ally whipped up to it by the lash of fate. We need the spur and whip more than we need help. He is generally a worthless weed, who would cry because so ne one clse will not grow and stand erect for him. It is a mere baby notion that we must take hold everlastingly of some one else's hand. We ought to go on our knees before stern Fate, and thank the tenderhearted tyrant for knocking us about so unmercifully. Attrition, chafing against obstacles, kicking at opposition, getting up the gritty texture in the character, resisting, defying, qualifying ourselves by a hard disipline to be active and restless forever-this is the true education for life, and nothing less than this is worth a dry rush. To moan and groan because the lnck is so hard, is to die of dry rot. To call for some other Hercules to put his shoulder to the wheel for us. is to confess that life is n't worth the struggle and the effort. We exist in exertion; no matter if our aims and particular aims are not reached, the end of all extion is, and that is all we get and keep, any way. When the poor are wretched-we speak of course of their condition in our own country chiefly-it is because they have never taken the resolution to be happy. If they would stop only long enough to find out one to be-that is, first by working to the best advantage, then by saving up their earnings as many, who are called rich save their incomes, and finally by exercising frugality and forecaste, so far as their narrow means permit them, about affairs at large-never dissipating their forces at all, whether money, health. or industry-there is no question at all that they would be many times better off than they are, and always in a more proper condition to help themselves. Their leading fault is, their tendency to be managed by others, instead of gradually securing and maintaining power over themselves. While we clearly enough discern the multitudinons wrongs of the poor, and will cordially, and even eagerly exert ourselves with all cooperating forces to bring about as speedy and cortain relief as possible. we still see how much power of redress lies yet unused in their hands. They have not the courage to seize and hold on. They give over their chances, even the slightest ones, as if they somehow had no good title to existence, and but a slender right in the world. It is not essential that they should assume or claim more, but that they should do and be more. They throw away their few chances. They neglect the slender chances that are offered them, waiting for their fortunes to come by a sudden turn and in the lump. They fail to understand, and intelligently defend their simplest rights; but live along as if by favor of those who assume more loudly and magnetically than they. If they would watch their opportunities, husband their resources, and make the most of their means, there is not much question they would very soon have at least as much voice in their own affairs as they now silently, but sulienly, permit other people to employ.

Selling a Church.

If a believer in Spiritualiam shows any degree of worldly wisdom, or even if a medium receives proper reward for his or her time when employed in the service of others, a great hue and ory is raised by those who think they certainly ought to have souls above such things; but then these same makers of the outthemselves, when they have a chance, and think of course it must be all right in the catalogue. A writer in the Boston Transcript has been overhauling one of the shrewd practices of these over-sensitive Christians. and he takes ground with respect to them, which we think cannot be shaken. It is all about the sale of churches in growing cities, where the owners of pews take the proceeds of what was subscribed and given outright for purposes of worship by people of several generations ago. He puts the question of conscience

done. We think that the pew owners at the time the church is soid, have sometimes put the money in their lation by selling the church. What ought to be done in such cases ? It has seemed to me that at least half of the proceeds of the sale of every church should be devoted to the erection of another edifice in a place where a new one is needed. There are associations in every denomination who would take charge of such

Strawberry Festivals.

There is no prettier way of observing an anniversary (one can make these anniversaries) than by choosing a day somewhere along in this just ended strawberry. season, and inviting ones's friends out into the garden to a feast of the delicious, beneath a canvas canopy. It is useless for us, with such a belated and eccentric climate as we have, to undertake much very seriously in the May-day line; it does n't work, and probably never will; if anything. May mornings are getting more winterish every year, and March is growing more summery. But in the last part of June, and first part of July, when the strawberries are in their season, we need not be afraid of being overtaken with bad weather, or threatened will chilling skies. .Then we can all go into the garden together, stroll at our leisure under the leafy trees, and loll as we will on the grassy banks. The air is magnetic and vitalizing; the spirit is not driven in upon itself with a series of convulsive shudders, but is continually invited out into the delicious balm of the odorous atmosphere. The delicate flavors of the ripe red strawberries chime in exactly with the tone and temper of the season. Why do not our country friends begin seriously and make a regular anniversary of the Strawberry Party? It would be fall of weetness.

Eone Ornaments.

The people have heard a good deal of the ghoul-like disposition shown by the rebel soldiery, after the battle of Bull Run, to make ornaments, trinkets, charms, rings, and bliouterie generally, of the bones of the dead Union men, and been duly horrified at the revelation. too. But we now have this fiendish taste duly preserved in verse, where it will keep for many a generation to study and admire a practice at this era of the world's history. The verses are by Mr. Leland, editor of the CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, and as follows :

or of the CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, and as follo Bilent, the lady sat alone; In her cars were rings of dead men's bone; The broach on her breast shone white and fine, 'T was the polished joint of a Yankce's spine; And the well-careed bandle of her fan Was the finger-bose of a Lincoln man. Bhe turned uside, a flower to cull, From a vaso which was made of a human skull; Nor to make her forget the loss of her slaves, Her lovers had rifted duad men's graves. Do you think I'm describing a which, or a ghoul ? There are no such things--mal I'm not a fool; Nor did alse reside in Ashantee; No-the lady fair was an E. F. V.

Very.

What a common word | It is in the months of everybody who would express himself with the least emphasis. Not a school-girl but feels-oh, very tired with her walk, very much pleased with her new friend, and thinks the last novel very beautiful. The old adverb has become a greater nulsance than the old coppers were. It does n't serve as spice and emphasis to speech any longer, but makes it tame and flat. Few persons open their mouths to say anything, without uttering a very almost at the start. It seems to be a national-for it is more than a local-peculiarity; and it is a tiresome word to hear all the time, too. How much more would language convey, if it were simple. Few words are more eloquent than many; straightforwardness of speech more forcible than adverbial emphasis. Our habit of talking has become so intense; we use so many adjectives and strong supernumeraries; our conversation is so rank with the phrases that spring from a soil made up of all sorts and kinds of foreign deposits i'

New Publications. PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK. G. W. Childs: Philadel

phia. For sale in Boston by Ticknor & Fields. There is not much use in saying anything now about Parson Brownlow. He has bided his time, and the result is that he is known to the nation. His Book is like nothing, of course, but himself; for if ever mortal man might call himself an individual, it is the martyrhero, the preacher-politician of East Tennessee. The fact that his Book so accurately reflects him, is just the item that will scoure for it readers. It is not to be criticleed from any literary or intellectual standpoint, but from the Brownlow standpointf alone; and thus considered, it is a wonderful success. Boswell was not more faithful with his Johnson than Brownlow has been with himself. Vehement, bold, trenchant, blazphemous." full of hall in the real sense of the word, tell. | turing in Milwaukee with great success." ing us tales of woe from which common nerves shrink and at which ordinary organizations shudder, he shows what an indescribably horrid thing rebellion is, and how very wicked, how wholly infernal men are, when they give rein to the demon passions that slumber in the cavernous deeps of their natures. He who would become possessed of a true and detailed history of secession as it worked in Eastern Tennessee, including the wrongs, the fiendish crueities, the tyranny, the heroism, the nobleness, and, in fine, the highest and the lowest manifestations of the heart of man when opersted upon with powerful influences, will sit down to this narrative of Parson Brownlow's personal observation and experience with a greedy pleasure which will not be gratified till he has devoured the last chapter. The volume is very handsomely printed, neatly

bound up, and embellished with a striking likeness of its author,

BRADLEE'S POCKET GUIDE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE WINNIPIREOGEE AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG-with MAPS. Boston: Published by John Bradlee, 49 Devonshire street.

This work is a reliable guide to the White Mountains, giving as it does in detail the various routes by which to reach them. It contains a complete map of railway and stage routes to and around the mountains, and much other valuable information to the traveler. Two other maps embellish the book. It is enough to say that every particular the traveler desires to know will be found in this "Guide," which sppears in a much more improved style than heretofore. For sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOR JULY, Dublished by Orange Judd. A. M., is a splendid number of a fine monthly. We never fail to read it with the utmost delight, and consider its perusal a part of our regular education.

street. Boston.

Butler on Consuls.

Gen. Butler has "a word and blow" for some customers, and the blow first, sometimes. A person has been annoying him considerably of late in New Orleans, who claims to represent the English government at that port. The General got his dander up finally, and addressed a letter to all the foreign consuls in that city in a body. He treads without mercy on their toes, and snips their vanity without any sort of consideration. He winds up his communication in a style like this: ... In order to prevent all misconception, and that, for the future, you gentlemen may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here, permit me to explain to you that I think a foreigner resident here has not one right more than | banks, the other Banks on the run. an American citizen, but at least one right less : i. e., that of meddling, or interfering, by discussion, vote, or otherwise, with the affairs of the Government." "old Ben."

The Fighting on the Peninsula. From detailed reports of the battles of Thursday

Friday, and Saturday, June 26th, 27th, and 28th, it appears that the right wing of our army, about 20,000 men, while changing its front, was attacked by a rebel force of not less than 50.000, and after a gallant fight, our troops crossed the Chickshominy in order. On Saturday night and Monday our whole left wing, under Gens. Heintzelman, Keyes and Sumner, fell back along the line of Railroad and Williamsburg road

and marched to James River. The rebels crossed the Chickshominy in great force on Sunday, reaching the railroad, but made no pursuit, remaining, however, in possession of the ground brains of modern mechanics more than any other of previously occupied by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including the bridges and earthworks we had erected against their approach. All our stores, &c., were withdrawn in good order, without much loss. Of course, there was tremendous fighting during these movements, and heavy loss on both sides.

[JULY 12, 1862.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS. alkinge j.

"PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION."-Article No. 4 of the series will be printed in our next issue. Subject, .. Government." $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}} =$

The fine discourse of Bro. Willis, delivered on the occasion of the funeral of Capt. John L. Hackstaff, will be found on another page of the BANNER.

Mrs. Hatch's lecture on our eighth page, upon the subject of Ancient Spiritualism, is unusally interesting. Her next discourse will be: "Spiritualism, as founded upon Christianity."

We learn from Bro. Morse, of Waukesha, Wis., that Mrs. H. F. M. Brown, of Cleveland, O., has been lee-

The Hon. Mr. Secretary Seward, and Mr. Weed, of Albany, visited this city July 2.

It is beauty's privilege to kill time, and time's priv. lege to kill beauty. - 1 - 1 - 2 B.

Bridge burning has been re-commenced in Kentucky by guerilias.

DEAB BANNER-If there are degrees in civilization, and ours is a civil war, how much are we in advance of what we term a savage state ? WISCONSIN!

The wife of General Scott died at Rome on the 10th of June, aged seventy-two years.

If the editor of the Springfield Republican desires to exchange with us, why do n't he send his paper along?

MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR .- The President issued Proclamation, July 1st, calling on the States for three hundred thousand more troops. He says: "I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion." See official orders in another column.

Covert and Dodge will give one of their peculiar con. certs at Tremont Temple on the 14th inst. Everybody hereabouts knows how ... peculiar" the Great Ossian is, and they will know "where the laugh comes in" when they are seated in his concert room. Digby of course will be thar.

AN IMPORTANT FACT .-- The productive capacity of New England and New York exceeds that of the entire fifteen Slave States, by \$61,000,000, while the State of New York alone, is in this respect, \$65,000,000 in the excess of the ten Cotton States together, and the annual product of the little State of Massachusetta exceeds in value the entire cotton crop of the Southern States, at an average price.

A greater breadth of land has been sowed and planted this year than ever before in Maine.

The olive tree is extensively cultivated in the Southern part of the State of California, and olive oil of excellent quality is manufactured and sold in considerable quanities.

Dr. A. Harlow writes from Chagrin Falls, Ohio, that his Spiritscope is a perfect success.

The Spiritualists of New York have taken preliminary steps to open a fall and winter campaign. A glorious season is in store for those who have an ear to hear.-Herald of Progress.

What is the difference between a monetary panic and a military one? Answer .- One is a run on the

Walled towns, stored arsenals and armories, goodly races of horses, charlots of war, elephants, ordnance -all this is but sheep in lion's skin, except the breed They 'll find it a hard matter to get all the way round and disposition of the people be stout and warlike .--

> The British iron-olad steam frigate Warrior has made another trial and another failure.

The 20th of June last completed the twenty-fifth year of Queen Victoria's reign.

THE TAX BILL, which has passed both houses of Congress, goes into operation the first of August. No tax is imposed on goods manufactured previous to that date.

The neculiarly waved grain mark of the Damascus blade has been discovered to be produced by welding woven steel wire. This remarkable fact was found out by a sword-maker in Russia, and has puzzled the Mr. Phillips's famous lost arts, says the Monitor At a recent meeting of a parish, a straight laced and most exemplary deacon submitted a report in writing of the destitute widows and others who stood in need of assistance from the parish. "Are you sure, des. con," asked another solemn brother, " that you have embraced all the widows?" He said he believed he had.

there are who are all right except the cash.) How is the poor mechanic, that cannot help himself, to gain admittance into your Corporation ? Do you propose to help those that cannot help themselves? I understand all reforms to be for the object of beining such as need help. On what terms do you propose to receive such 2 Will you receive them as partners the same as those who have money, or as servants, or not at all? As I have not seen anything explaining this point, please publish an answer in the BANNER, so that all may be enlightened on the subject.

There is a growing feeling here on the subject of association, and, ere long, I think it will be taken hold of in earnest by good men. Yours for progress. Marion, Ohio, June 22, 1862. E. B. SMITH.

DR. CHILD'S ANSWER.

I have experienced the galling lashes of poverty. I know what poverty is. It is my earnest desire, as I doubt not it is also the earnest desire of every one interested in the New England Agricultural Company. now beginning near Kidder, Mo., that every man, woman and child should have a competence to make themselves comfortable and happy in this life-and not only have a competence, but gain that competence lawfully, honestly. It was the consideration of the suffering poor that gave birth to the idea of this corporation farming movement. And my earnest prayer to God is now, that it may bear fruit to the end for which it was originated, vis., to mitigate and ameliorate, to avert and banish the suffering that comes to humanity by the unequal distribution of the things necessary for our earthly well-being. I mean the two opposites-riches and poverty. A competence goes between the two. A competence for all is the alm of this movement. And if I am not mistaken, angels smile upon the undertaking, and God will let it prosper.

Money is first necessary to start this plan, and those who have it must be called upon, and they will give first for their own good, then for others. This, when invested, will give employment to those who have no money, so they can lay the corner stones of their own homes in the same corporation, or in another that is already in contemplation.

Men are not yet willing to give much money away to other men, except it be for a consideration. And .then the recipient of gift money will generally spend it to bad advantage. The world must be taken as it is, not as generous souls desire it to be.

It is better that a man earn his home and a competence by casy, well directed efforts, than it is for thim to have a home given to him. The former he will treat as his own child, and the latter as a foreign child. As soon as this New England Agricultural Company is under way, it is their design to form and direct other corporations on the credit system, and give employment to all who may come and ask it, in such a way that a home complete shall be paid for, and a competence shall be inflowing in a few years after the work is begun. So far as I am concerned, I can black my own boots, and, if necessary, another man's, too; I am at home when I serve in the kitchen or in the dining room; In the bamyard or in the cornfield; at the inkatand or chance to do that will make me feel beneath my

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A Working Bishop.

If we all suffered our works to keep pace with our faith, we should be much happier and get a good deal these sales, but any additional contributions that may more out of life beside. The better our hearts, the be made by sympathizing friends also. The beautiful bettor should be our deeds; for it is to be remembered patriot soul should have its grave marked worthily. that all true life lies in action, and not in profession, or even in meditation alone; we are ourselves chiefly when we are engaged in the work of creating, developing, enlarging, acquiring, amassing. Such reflections his Baby Show in Boston. Thousands are waiting rise most naturally to the mind, on reading the ac- now to rush in. He pays out \$1,800 in premiums for count of what Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, (Epis. choice bables, and admits a hundred. Fifty are on the copal.) has done in his diocese within the past year. Hist already. It will be an interesting sight to behold The record shows that he has visited one hundred and these little lumps of mortality lying about, drooling six churches, preached one hundred and sixty sermons, and gooing, and staring at the ceiling. Everybody made seventy four public addresses, and confirmed (by who loves bables-and who does not ?-will crowd in laying on of hands,) seven hundred and ninety-four to hang over, and dream over, and laugh over this in the pulpit. And yet there is no service that I may, persons. He is doing his whole duty, and his own battalion of babies. July 14th is the day, and the old conscience must hourly yield him a bountiful blessing. Aquarial Gardens the place.

The Fork of the Road.

One person asked another, . How am I to know that I am right; if I follow only my conscientious prompt. ings?" " I will tell you," was the reply; " when you come to a place where the first doubt rises in your mind, then go back to the place where you felt no such doubt, and keep on that road /" It is a perfectly sale rule. One man's conscience may be a great deal better tutored and developed than another's, and, therefore, more sensitive to impressions; how, then, can the less developed monitor be as safe a guide for its possessor as the other's is for him? Clearly enough, by following this very rule: when you come to the fork of the road, and have your doubts which way to go next, one way seeming sure and the other questionable-then fail not to take the sure path. Thus you obey your impressions, which are made by the invisible guides upon your thoughts at the moment when they are in the most truly receptive state.

"Eoy Brittan."

We have for sale a beautiful likeness of this young patriot-the son of Prof. S. B. Brittan-a steel engraving, just received from the artist in New York.

hose who have read of the son, and those who know the father, will be eager to possess themselves of such a memento. The engraving is to be sold at half a dollar, and the proceeds are to go to the erection of a suitable monument over his mortal part in Rosendale Cemetery. A committee have this matter in their own charge, and will thus devote not only all proceeds of

Barnum's Baby Show.

On July 14th, Mr. Barnum, the famous, will open

and the second second to be a second success of any second s

Lectures.

Rev. J. S. Loveland is to speak in Charlestown next Sunday, July 13th. Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith will lecture in Taunton

next Sunday. Miss Lizzle Doten is announced to address the Spirit.

ualists of Foxboro', next Sunday.

Frank L. Wadsworth will speak in New Bedford during the month of July.

Miss Emma Hardinge speaks in Chicopee the last three Sundays in July.

N. Frank White will speak in Lowell next Sunday. Mrs. Fannie Burbank Felton will address the Spiritualists of Portland the remaining Sundays in July.

A Text for Thinking Minds.

It is plain that if radicalism was not held in pace by the check-rein of conservatism, it would dash along at a speed to carry us all headlong into ruin and a social break-up. It is equally plain that if conservatism prevailed universally without the spur of radicalism, there would be no progress and no advancement. Hence radicalism and conservatism are the political centripe. tal and centrifugal forces by which we secure progress and development, without endangering the equilibrium of society.

Discussion.

"The Platform and Principles of the Society of the Lyceum Church of Spiritualists" was the subject for discussion at the Bromfield street Conference Meeting nanimity on both; for unless Beauregard and the othlast Wednesdayevening. Some half a dozen gentlemen spoke pro and con. on the subject. The same topic will be discussed in the same hall dependence has vanished, and they can do nothing. on Wednesday evening next.

To My Friends.

To My Friends. Having had numerous inquiries from my friends throughout the Union, in regard to my book, I will state to all concerned, that my friend and publisher, Mn. CHILDS, of Philadelphis, allows me a very liberal copyright. I am interested in the circulation of the work, and I am benefitted by every copy sold. Whilst I am not offering a book to the public that is not worth what is asked for it, I need all that I can realize from the work. for the reheis have measured the offering the state offering the state offering the realize from the work. for the reheis have measured office

realize from the work, for the rebels have possession of all my effects, save my wife and seven children. W. .G. BROWNLOW.

New York, June 12, 1862.

ME. JAMES V. MANSFIELD, --- We cannot refrain from ME. JAMES V. MANSFIELD. — We cannot refrain from noting the advent to our city of this world noted indi-vidual, whose powers in what is called *Test Medium*. The time has long gone by when polemical dispu-ship are so wonderful as to astonish all who call upon him. We believe these singular phenomena should be investigated, and, if possible, explained, by the savahi of the age. If they do it not, then the common peo-ple must take hold of it, and decide whether it be, or god or not. Mr. Mansfield is located for the present at the Russ House, in this city." His kind and genitie-ful the something better film explanate to do any warlous damage to the fashion of the spect for the one in a the Russ House, in this city. "His kind and genitie-ful the something better film explanate to do any warlous damage to the fashield is explained, by the savahi candid investigation, should at once be taken advan

Miss Adelaide Phillips, the American contralto, is at Antwerp, reaping as much success as has been before reported of her at Paris and Madrid. 1.1.1

An Englishman, just from Richmond, states that he had one look at Jeff Davis, and was greatly astonished at his appearance. He looks hargard, sick and wobegone, and very different, indeed, from the Jeff Davis of other days.

The French are to send out another expedition to Mexico-a corps of five thousand men.

Smart Boy .- "Say, Sam, bub was inquiring after you." Sam .- "Bub? what bub?" Smart Boy .-Beelzebnb !"

"You look like death on a pale horse," said Jim to a toper, who was growing pale and emaciated. "Do n't know anything about that," replied the toper; ...but I'm death on pale brandy."

The editor of the Nashville Union advertises for one hundred pounds confederate notes for cigar lighters. Digby thinks that is too good a use to be made of them.

The London Times publishes a letter from its New York correspondent, in which he says if England and France intend stepping in at the last moment, now is their time to urge submission on the South, and mag er leaders succeed in retreating to Texas, there is not the slightest hope for their cause. Their dream of infurther to realize it, except by a hopeless guerilla warfare.

A lady well advanced in maldenhood, at her marriage requested the choir to sing the hymn commenc-

"This is the way I long have sought" And mourned because I found it not."

A letter-writer from Nashville, says that "some of the rebel women in that city, when they pass Federal officers, pull aside their dresses to show their contempt." An unscrupulous wag, 'not having the fear of rebel orinoline before his eyes, expresses his doubts whether it is their contempt they really wish to show. Sec. 2

many depertment, his willingness to ravor rigid and verious damage to the feedlest seet, or the most age of by all who feel any interest in this new science, popular creed. Nathaniel Howe; of Hopkinton, an or any desire to communicate with the loved d. Sarted eccentric elergyman of the (Osivinistic vehool, once ones - Herperian, San Francisco, Od, and the followed and and and the followed and and the followed and and the followed and and the followed and the fo alle fie bei general an generale ale ann olde ber est esterters Byligett Baoka ener digit er e der appaultet

JULY 12, 1862.]

lowing valuable hint as to the best mode of dealing with theological opponents .- "O Lord is may thy young servant put down the Methodists, and Baptists, and Episcopalians, and Universalists, by preaching better, and praying better, and living better than they !" Amen.

Those in need of a physician will notice Dr. Bowker's card, in another column. 1.1.2 1 1 1

The Indians have become troublesome in Utah. They have out the telegraph wires, killed several whites,

Don't try to be wise with another man's wisdom, or indignant with another man's anger, or elevated with another man's pride.

When change becomes a little scarce, people make it more so by hoarding it up. This is wrong, decidedly.

Mrs. Partington says that "nothing despises her so much as to see people who profess to respect salvation much as to see people who profess to respect salvation to fill up all the military organizations now in the field, go to church without their purses when a collection is and add to the armies heretofore organized such addi-

truth against the powerful.

Henry Ward Beecher says of tobacco: .. If there ever was a weed whose roots went down till they drew sap from below, that is it. A suffing, smoking, chow- uishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful ing, spitting minister, ought to have a church in a to sustain our Government. spit-box. He is not fit to stand in ordinary congregations, nor to live in ordinary families."

A Scotch lecturer undertook to explain to a village audience the word phenomenon. "Maybe, ma freens, ye dinna ken what a phenomenon may be. Weel, then, a'll tell 'ce. Ye 've seen a coo (cow), nae doot Weel, a coo's nae a phenomenon. Ye 've a' seen an apple-tree. Weel, an apple tree 's nae a phenomenon. But gin ye see the coo gang up the apple-tree, tail foremost, to pu' aipples, that would be a phenome non."

To Correspondents.

[We cannot engage to return rejected manuscripts.]

D. O., RIBESE, OHIO .- We will present your ques

ness of our lecturers' list. It is impossible for us to keep this list correct without the aid of each lecturer. All who do not give us prompt and correct information as to their whereabouts and engagements, will be stricken from the list. In two weeks from this time we shall introduce the pruning knife.

To Periodical Dealers.

Sinclair Tousey, 121 Nassau street, New York, is our General Wholesale Agent for supplying Dealers with the BANNER OF LIGHT.

The Spiritual Sunday School Class-Book.

This little brochurs is selling rapidly. We have made arrangements to supply large orders on very reasonable terms. Every family should have this book. For price,

SUMMER PRUNING OR STOPPING OF THE GRAPE WINE.—Our attention has been called, by Mr. Phin's admirable work on Grape Culture, to the great im-in order to secure a full and are of the fruiting wines admirable work on Grape Culture, to the great in portance of proper summer care of the fruiting vines— in order to secure a full and satisfactory yield of lue-clous grapes—by stopping, is meant pinching of the ends of the shoots. "If the lateral shoot is allowed to grow unchecked, it will consume its portion of food in the production of many leaves and some grapes, and the more there is of the former the less will be the weight of the latter. But if the shoot is stopped after having formed two leaves, all that quantity of food which would have been consumed in the production of other leaves, is applied to the increase of size in the grapes and the two leaves that are left, which are to give flavor, sweetness and color to the grapes. By summer pruning, we do not mean the removal of large quantities of leaves, as is often done to the injury of the fruit, as it is well known that the flaes bunches grow and ripen under the shade of the leaves. But

grow and ripen under the shade of the leaves. But what is required is simply to break off the ends of the shoots, this should be attended to at this season. For full instruction in this most important branch of grape , calture, we would refer our readers to the Sixth Chapter of "Phin's Open Air Grape Calture."- Rochester Democrat, June 25, 1862.

890.000 Volunteers Called Out. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Washington, July 1. The following correspondence be

tween the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself:--To the President: The undersigned Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent, are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal army may be fol-lowed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and that the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such a number of men as may be required go to church without their putses when a conection is and add not the armites hereiotor of gained that add to be taken." It is often easier to suborn a false witness against the humble, than to find men who dare to speak the tenth arginat the powerful. practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in fur-

> ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Governor of Maine. N. S BERBY, Governor of New Hampshire, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Governor of Vermoht, WX. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connecticut. E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New York. CHAS. O. OLDEN, GOVERNOT Of New Jersey. A. J. CUBTIN, GOVERNOT OF PENNSylvania. A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland, F. H. PIERFONT, Governor of Virginia. AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of Michigan. ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of Tennessee. R. H. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri. O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana. DAVID TODD, Governor of Obio. ALEXANDER RANSEY, Governor of Minnesota. RICHABD YATES, Governor of Illinois. EDWARD BOLONON, Governor of Wisconsin. J. B. TEMPLE, President of Military Board of Ken-

tucky. EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON,

An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to morrow.

[Official.]

ABBAHAM LINCOLN.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

Boston, July 2, 1862. To the People of Massachusetts:

(Signed)

The President of the United States has signified his esire and readiness to receive a large accession to the Volunteer Military Force now engaged in maintaining

the cause of our common country. 1. He desires that every corps now before the enemy shall be immediately recruited to the maximum stand-ard, to repair the diminution suffered while earning the laurels of gratitude and honor now garlanding the brows of our brethren in arms.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., } July 2d. 1862.

Ordered, That out of the appropriation for colli ing, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years, or during the war, the sum of twenty five dollars; being

clan of good standing, describing his case, on which, if satisfactory, the military Commander may grant a written furlough for not storeding thirty days, or a discharge on the prescribed form of a certificate of dis-ability. But no discharges will be given on account of rheumatism, or where there is a prospect of recov-ery within a reasonable time. No plea of sickness, or other cause not officially es-tablished, and no cartificate of a physician in statistics.

BANNER, OF LIGHT.

ery within a reasonable time. No plea of sickness, or other cause not officially es-tablished, and no certificate of a physician in civil life, unless it be approved by some officer acting as a mili tary commander, will hereafter avail to remove the charge of describen, or procure arrears of pay, when a soldier has been implered as absent from his regiment without leave. By General Order No. 61, above-men-tioned, issued on June 7, it was provided that all officers of the regulars and volunteers, except those on parole, then absent from duty with leave; would be considered as abcent without leave, unless found at their posts before June 23, or unless authorized to be absent by orders from the Adjutant General of the United Btates Army, based on the certificate by a surgeon, of inability to travel. And all invalid and wounded offi-cers of Eastern Volunteer Regiments, able to travel, although their disability might not have been remov-ed, were required to repair without delay to Annapo-ils, Maryland, there to report to Major General Wool, commanding the Camp of Instruction. VIV. All good citizens are respectfully requested to report forthwith the name and place of any volunteer or, regular soldier in Massachusetts—if such a one is here to be found—who may be intentionally evading the duty by mercians Constents: PART I. CHAPTER L. A General Surrey of Maiter.--Chapter II. The Origin of the Worlds.--Chapter III. The Theory of the Origin of the Worlds.--Chapter IV. History of the Earth, from the Gaseous Ocean to the Cambrian.--Fart II. Chapter V. Life and Organiza-tion.--Chapter VI. Flan of Organiz Belings.--Chapter VII. Influence of Conditions.--Chapter VIII. Dawn of Life.-Chapter IX. The History of Life through the Silurian For-mation.--Chapter X. The Old Red Sanistons Berles.--Chapter XI. Garboniferous or Coal Formation.--Chapter XII. Permian and Trias Periods.--Ohapter XIII. Oolite; Lilka; Wealden --Chapter XIV. The Cretaccous or Chalt Period.--Chapter XV. The Tertiary.--Chapter XVI. A Ohapter of Inferences. Chapter XVII. Origin of Man.--Part III Ohapter XVIII. The Human Brain.--Chapter XIX. Structure and Functions of the Brain and Nervous Bystem, Bludide with reference to the Origin of Thought.--Ohapter XX. The Source of Thought Studied from a Fhi-losophical Standpoint. Chapter XXI. Retrospect of the Thoory of Derelopment, as horein advanced; Conclusions; Fadts followed from their Source to their Legitimate Re-sults.--Appendix. An Explanation of some of the Laws of Nature, their Effocts, &c. Published at this Office, &c.

tere to be found-who may be intentionally evading is duty by neglecting to comply with the provisions

of the General Orders above quoted. Massachusetts, which has never slumbered nor slept, must now arise to still ligher efforts, and pledge to all the duties of patriotism, with renewed devotion, the individual efforts, the united hearts, heads and hands of all her people. JOBN A. ANDREW, Governor of Massachusette.

The Arcans of Nature.

The Arcann of Nature. This volume, by Hudson Tuttle, Esq., is one of the best scientific books of the present age. Did the read-ing public understand this fact fully, they would have the work without delay. This work has found its way into Germany, been translated into the Ger-man language by a gentleman well known to the sci-entific world, and has been extensively sold in that country. We will send the book by mail to any part of the United States, on the receipt of \$1,00. of the United States, on the receipt of \$1,00,

This volume is embellished with fac-simile engravings of HOGAN'S AUSTRALIAN, EUROPEAN, the handwriting of John Quincy Adams, Abigail Adams, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Richard Henry And American General Agency Office and Lee, Stephen Hopkins, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Lavater, Malanthon, Columbus, Cromwell, Jackson, and oth-Universal News-Room.

ME ISAAO B. RIOH, one of the Publishers of the "Baners, written through the hand of the medium. ner of Light," is hereby appointed my authorized agent. In-It is a large octavo volume, of 459 pages, printed in large, quiries for missing filends and other information sought through the advertising columns of this Journal, will have clear type, on slout paper, and substantially bound. It is immediate attention. Newspapers and Periodicals received perhaps, the most elaborate work Modern Spiritualism has from all towns and cities, (and regularly filed at my Newscalled out. Rooms) in Australia, Europe, America, &c. Price, cloth, \$1,50; full gilt, \$2. Sent by mail, postage 85c.

JOHN HOGAN, Sole Proprietor. DDRESS-Tasmanian Hotel, Portland, Colony of Victoria, Australia. tf March 15.

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Public Meeting.

MR. EDITOR—We are to have a Sinners' Progressive Grove or Hall Meeting here the first Friday, Saturday and Sunday in September. Everybody is invited to attend, especially all those who are in political or sec-tarian bondage, do. J. M. REYNOLDS, tarian bondage, &c. Beloit, Wis., June 26, 1862.

Obituary Notices.

Born into the spirit-world, February 24th, 1862, the angel child, CHAUNCEY LAVALETT HALL, aged 4 years 2 months 10 days, son of Lavalett and Lydis Hall, of Dexter, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

He was a child of rare lovliness; always ready with cheerful countenance to meet the love of his friends. I deeply sympathize with the bereaved mother, who now trally realizes that she had in charge one that only makes further provision for the needy families of our budded here, to be fully developed in a fairer land, recruits, by affording them aid, according to the ne-Pause kind mother and dear friend; stop for a moment cessity of each case, up to the amount of Pause kind mother and dear friend; stop for a moment cessity of each case, up to the amount of and lift the curtain that hangs suspended between you and the spirit-world, and gaze upon that lovely "scene." There are your "angel relatives," and in their midst, beneath their guardianship, is your house-hold pet, now an angel child. As you behold this, may your heart be filed with gladness, and maylyour life be such, that when you have finished your earthly course, you may righly morit the society of one that forth impart to you the territe of a better houle. Where forth impart to you the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the impart to you the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. Where for the society of the territe of a better houle. The Adjutant General will issue such written certific for the society of the territe of a better house. Society of the territe of a better house. The adjutant for the territe of the society of the territe of the

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may your heart be filled with gladness, and may!your earthly life be such, that when you have finished your earthly easilist in procuring enlistments, and are offered the course, you may riebly morit the society of one that has gone before you to prepare the way, and hence, forth impart to you the truths of a better home, where you will learn the benefits of all your afficients, and the correct the Adjutant General will issue such written certil ficates of authority to recording agents who may offer you will learn the benefits of all your afficients, and the correct the adjutant General will issue such written certil ficates of authority to recording agents who may offer their employment and responsibility.
Detroit, Mich., June 21, 1662.
Freed from the earth form to enjoy the beauties of the "Summer Land," May 26th, from Texas, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., NELON B. McLins, aged 20 years. The deceased was a young man universally beloved. He suffered for more than five years with consumption, and was ready to meet the change, having imbibed the glorious teachings of Spiritualism, which simulate the beyond, a certainty, and which can five assume to all his friends on earth of continued life in a world better, purer, and holier than this. The fore and services were performed by the writer, in presiding of a large concourse of friends of the fore and hearing of a large concourse of friends of the departed spirit.
Exwa Fraavorse Burr. aged 18 years, damather and the softer of being considered deserters. The deceased was super performed by the writer, in preside the there and the softer of the softer of

EMMA FRANCES BURT, aged 18 years, danghter, of Bartholomew Burt, of Taunton, passed to the angel bome on the 25th of May, M. S. Townsmo.

such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruits belong into the service of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, (Signed) Beoretary of War.

I. Thus it will be seen, as the result of recent efforts, that each new recruit will receive

ONE MONTH'S PAY IN ADVANCE. 1, if be joins a regiment already in the field-to be paid to him immediately upon his muster individually. into the service:

2, if he joins a new regiment being raised at hometo be paid immediately upon the muster of his company into the service. Also that each new recruit will receive

A BOUNTY OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. 1, if he joins a regiment already in the field-to be baid to him immediately upon his muster individually nto the service. 2, if he joins a new regiment being raised at home-

to be paid to him immediately upon the muster of such regiment into the service. No doubt is entertained that this last provision will

be so modified as to permit the payment of this boun-ty to recruits joining new regiments, immediately upon the muster into service of their respective com-panies, thereby making the provisions for the month's advance pay and the payment of the bounty in advance exactly correspond.

These measures, thérefore, secure to each recruit at least THIRTY-EIGHT DOLLARS IN CASH, IN ADVANCE, before he marches from the Commonwealth-Thirteen bollars advance pay, Twenty five Dollars bounty-to enable him to provide temporarily for his family, while he obeys the call of his country. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, or upon

his honorable discharge from service, he will receive a FURTHER BOUNTY OF SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

which, in event of his death, will be paid to his family. The Commonwealth of Massachuselts, also, by its

Ool. H. Day, whose office is at 100. Congress street-under penalty of being considered deserters. In cases of serious disability from wounds, for sick-ness, which may prevent obedience to this require-ment, the soldier must furnish a certificate of a physi-

Prospectus of the New Republic.

A T a time so momentous as the present, there is an im-perative demand for the exercise of all the wisdom, be-roism, self-ascrifice, charity, and the forgetting of all past differences, and the sinking of all worldly ambition, in one underences, and the sinking of all worldy ambition, in one sublime, prayerful, determined, brutherly effort to save our beloved country from the terrible ruin that more than threat-ens to swallow up our liberties, prosperity, peace. How to conquer the rebels, is not all of the great problem that must be settled before there is any certainty that wo, as a Nation, have anything in the future to hope for. The NEW REFURICHAS two leading and distinctive objects: First by humida and modest but, carness and the prough ef-

The New REFERENCIAS two reading and distinctive objects: First, by humble and modest, but carnest and therough ef-fort, to promote, to the fullest extent of its ability, that fra-ternity of feeling among all parties and classes of society, on which our salvation so vitally depends. Second, to discuss, in a free, untrammeled manner, but in no partizan, dogma-ical or dictatorial spirit, all of those fundamental and practi-cal questions and principles of Government and human rights which the adjustment to dury National holitics will in rights which the adjustment of our National politics will in

rights which the adjustment of our National pointes will in. In. A. B. Chilla, of Boston, eleven shares inters... 11 A. B. Chilla, of Boston, eleven shares... 11 A. B. Chilla, of Boston, eleven shares... 11 H. J. M. KINNEY, of Wareham, eleven shares... 11 H. D. Huston, of Kidder, Mo., ten shares... 10 M. KINNEY, President... A. B. Chilla, of the shares shares shares shares shares shares shares... 11 H. D. Huston, of Kidder, Mo., ten shares ... 10 M. KINNEY, President... A. B. Chilla, Treasurer. Boston, June 4. 1862. J. M. KINNEY, President... A. B. Chilla, Treasurer. J. M. KINNEY, President... A. B. Chilla, Therefore a factor a starts and the shares and follows in the shares and the governmental administration, so far as there has been a ger parture from the Jeffersonian Platform, and systematic and persistent violation of the fundamental principles of the Government. It will be an especial advocate of simplicity and economy in Government, and attempt to demonstrate the correctness of the doctring that "that Government is best that governs least." It will advocate a uniform and national system of currency, a uniform and humans system of prison discloller autoents. discipline, uniform marriage and divorce laws, a new and improved system of representation, and present suggest-ive ideas on the subject of schools, internal improvements, post office regulations, &c. It will also give the thoughts of the subject writers on Anthropological and Physiological sci-

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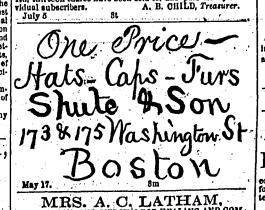
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WING IS GOD ? A Few Thoughts on Nature and Nature's God, and Man's Relations thereto. By A. P. McCombs: For sale at the office of the Banuer of Light, 158 Washington street, Bostrn. Fries per hundred, \$7; single copies sent by mail, 10 cents. tf Feb. 15.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that a Company has been formed, agreesably to the provisions of the sixty-first chapter of the General Statutes and amendments thero-to, under the name of the "New England Agricultural Comio, under the name of the "New England Agricultural Com-pany." for the purpose of conducting agricultural operations in Davices County, State of Missouri. The Capital Stock of said Company is fixed at Nine Thousand Six Hundred Dol-lars, and is divided into Thirty-two Sharceof Three Hundred Dollars each, of which is no per cont. has actually been paid in. The number of sharces held by each is as follows :--A. B. Cutt.D., of Boston, eleven sharces... 11 J. M. KINNEY, of Wareham, eleven sharces... 10 H. D. HURTON, of Klidder, Mo., ten sharces... 10

•	J. M KINNEY, President A. B. CHILD, Treasurer.
•	J. M. KINNEY, A. B. CHILD, Directors.
Commonwealth of Mo	usachusells, Suffolk County, ss.

Since the organization of the abore-named Company, June 4th, thirteen shares have been sold to, and paid for by indi-vidual subscribers. A. B. GiilLD, Treasurer. vidual subscribers. July 5 St.

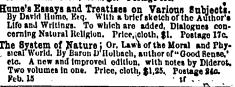


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Embracing the followed subjects : Objects of the Society -Articles of Bellef Commonly Accepted as Truths. by Spiritualists-Sum of Spiritual Revelations Concerning the State of the Soul in the World of Spirits-Of the Supreme Being-Of Religion in General-Of the Sunday Spiritual Meetings-Of the Character of the Addresses-Of Speakers - Of Internal Management-Of Resources-Of Membership -Designation of the Society.

The above is the title, and heads of the contents, of a very neatly printed pamphlet, being the Report of the Committee on Organization, of the Society of Spiritualists of Boston. It is a document which will interest Spiritualists all over the wùntry,

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١ſ May 17.

A BC OF LIFE.

BY A. B. CHILD, M. D.

AUTHOR OF "WHATEVER 18, IS RIGHT," MTG.

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Message Department.

Each message in this department of the BANNER we clim was spoken by the spirit whose name it bears, through Mas. J. H. Cowarr, while in a condition called the Trance. They are not published on account of literary merit, but as tests of spirit communion to those friends who may recognize

them. These messages go to show that spirits carry the character-istics of their earth-life to that beyond-whether good or

will. We ask the reader to receive no doctrine put forth by spirits in these columns that does not comport with hi reason. Each expresses so much of truth as he perceives-no more.

Our Circles.—The circles at which these communica-tions are given, are held at the BANNES or LIONT UPFICE, No. 159 WASHIFOTON BREEZE, ROOM NO. 3, (up stairs, levery MONDAT, TUESDAY and THURSDAY Alternoon, stid are free to the public. The doors 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, June 23.—Questions and Answers; Written Messages: Edith Bantial to her son; Benjamin Barney, Manchester, Eng.; James B. Robinson, of Martin's Baitery; Charlotte Davis, New York; Henry Cakes, Detroit, Michigan, Ko Joseph Coates; Philip Jenkins, Boston, to his wife Jane; Hirram French to his brother Charles.
 Twesday, June 24.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Benjamin Franklin Wood, of New York, to his parents; Ellen Haney, of New York, to her brother William; Nisthanlei Jackman, of Indiana, to his brother John, in the army; Biophen Gilbert, of Clercland, Ohio, to his faber.
 Thuraday, June 26.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; C. O. Felton, late President of Harvard College; Augusta odifeld, of Chesapeake, N. Y., (published in No. 16); Alexander Currier, of Machias, Me.
 Monday, June 30.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Barah Anu Stiles, Manchester N. H.; Lientenant Morley of Charleston, B. C.; John Baltert to his brother Samuel in London, Eng.

don, Eng. Tuesday, July 1.-Invection; Questions and Answers; Rachel T. Collins, to Dr. Alexander Collins, of Portamoth, Va.; John T. Forsyth, of New Orleans; Robert Eames, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Nelson Merrill, of Hartford, Conn., to his mother

Invocation.

Oh thou who art our best Friend, though we may never fully understand thee, yet we would draw near unto thee at this time by prayer through human lips. Our Father we feel that though we make our bed in hell, we shall find thee there, for thou art ever with us. Our Father, as we know thou art our friend, we this hour come unto thee in behalf of that portion of thy children, who have seemed to forget thee. Oh our God, we plead for them, that they may be conscious of thy presence as well as of their deep and lasting obligations to thee. Oh Lord our God, the whole earth seems to be filled with mourning. From every corner of it, the ories of death and desolation are ascending to the spiritland. And ob, our Father, in view of all this mental darkness, we would come unto thee at this time in the spirit of prayer. We do not ask that thou will visit any special blessing upon these afflicted ones, for thou art continually blessing them, whether it be in the form of joy or sorrow. We only ask that these bereaved ones may feel that thou art their Father, their Mother, their brother, their sister, and their friend. Oh most Holy One, we thank thee not for ourselves alone, but in behalf of those who fail to thank thee; we pray thee to accept them from our lips; and unto thee in the great eternal future, we, in common with all thy family, will send thee a renewed song of thanksgiving. Amen. June 17.

Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

We have been requested to give our views concerning the 25th verse of the 6th chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew. If we recollect right, we believe the passage of Scripture referred to, to be a portion of Christ'siSermon upon the Mount, or, in other words, his charge to his followers, or disciples, those who had seen it to come out from the daily walks of life to follow in the new and as yet untrodden nath of their Divine Master."

Our views upon the subject presented us, may not, and doubtless will not, accord with those of our questioner, but we shall at all times endeavor to give that which seems to be right to us entirely regardless of the contradictory opinions of others. It will be remembered that the immediate followers of the Nazarene were poor, being dependent upon the labor of their hands for the support of themselves and those connected with them by ties of relationship.

Now it were not strange that they should sometimes find doubt springing up within their hearts, as to whether the course they were pursuing was a

Ans.-- Iou are to judge of them most certainly way. [I will do so.] The by their surrounding conditions. The laws of man ing else. Good day, sire not the laws of God; the ways of man are not the ways of God. It is not for ns to say whether it be right or wrong for one class of spirits to take hu.

man life, in order to advance the spiritual interests of others. Could we know of the circumstances attending the case in question, we might judge of it invoke thy presence among the sons and daughters perhaps with a little more wisdom.

this. There are as many spirits who lack wisdom, | tears ! as there are persons devoid of that quality upon of thy children ! Come, oh come, that Our Father earth. You are not to suppose that because spirits may be glorified! Come, oh come, and show thy cast off their earthly garments and take up their children the kingdom of God! and unto the Great I abode in the spirit-world, that they leave behind Am, we, with them, will send forth an anthem of them all the evil that their natures were impregnal praise forever. Amen. ted with, and become suddenly good and Christlike. No, self-purification is the work of ages. As

they pass from the earth-life, so will they enter the spirit-world. If evil, they are evil still; if good, they remain so. A spirit, or spirits, may labor in the wrong cause for years, even in the spirit-world, and then suddenly awaken to a consciousness of the bad course so long pursued or indulged in. Weigh is to enforce the practice of that holy law among the in the balances of your own reason all which is presented to you from the spirit-world, receiving noth ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing the sense of ing that does not accord with your own sense of ing the sense of right. June 17.

Henry William Herbert.

I have been called upon by some friends in Eng. land, who have recently-in a private, way-been investigating the science of Spiritualism, if I may They come that they may strip from yourselves so term it. I have been desired to visit this place, your self-righteousness and ungodliness! They come to speak of my condition as a spirit, and give them whatever advice I may see that they stand most in to wrap about your shoulders the mantle of charity need of at this time. I have communicated before They come, that they may teach you to look within

religion. It is well known by those who have called upon heaven ! me, that I took my own life. It's not necessary for and contented in my celestial home.

friends had left me, and the world, to me at least, seemed full of darkness. For months before my death from moment to moment. It seemed as if evil forces believe that when a man has become weary and tired of the earth-life, it is better for him to die-I mean in a bodily sense-than to live on, a in that sense, it is lawful and right for one to dispense with life according to the decrees of God.

When I consider the causes or conditions, that, all combined, tended to hasten my death, I feel that I did right in committing suicide; but when I take another standpoint, I see that I was wrong, and exmyself. But, thank God, it's over, and I am free and happy as any spirit need be.

to-morrow, and for years, if need be, and you may seem to you, success will at last crown your labors, and reveal to your gaze in the world to come, many beauties which you never can fully apprecito do so. He is a servant to the laws of the flesh you a Kingdom of Heaven, even here upon earth. while on earth, and cannot be expected to see many things which are discernible to our sight as spirits.

If I deemed it necessary to give the names of my friends in England who have called for me, I would 80. hut resent I do not feel it to be so. As said before. I would advise them to continue their researches in regard to this new belief, and forsake not the way of learning, because Mr. or Mrs. So-and-So advised them to do so. Let them exercise their be well with them hereafter. I was requested simbe well with them hereafter. I was are thereafter to all and the some reference to Alden who, eighteen years since, lived in New York the friends who have called for me. My name was the site of the bert. [The Chairman asked, Do you ever visit your place in New York ?] The spirit replied, Sometimes, though I 've found another, I like much better. [Do you remember of meeting me there last summer ?]] see only your spirit now; I am not able to discern

you will perceive that many of the sayings of Jesus were only intended for his immediate followers. June 17. Question and Answer. I fought against you, and would again; if I could, even if I do ask a favor of you. I was nineteen years of age; yet, young as I was. I had will enough to do all I was able to, to gain freedom—a thing you folks here know nothing about. If I talk against folks here know not hig about. If I talk against Qurs .-- What are we to think of those cases where your rules, say so. I'm not able to say much. [You. spirits are said to kill some members of a family, to promote the mediumship of others? Ans.-You are to judge of them most certainly quite happy, and ask for a welcome home in this y their surrounding conditions. The laws of man way. [I will do so.] Thanks for that, if for noth-June 17.

Invocation.

Spirit of Infinite Love, which taketh away all fear from our hearts, and robs us of all alarm, we would perhaps with a little more wisdom. It should be known that there are as many evil thine ultimate mission to all who seek thee i Come, spirits in the other world, as there are evil beings in oh come, and still the widows' and the orphans' Come, oh come, and make strong the hearts June 19.

The Mission of Angels.

What is the mission of the angels to the inhabitants of earth ?

This is the question presented for the moment's consideration. We answer, their mission is to establish the law of love and good will. Their mission sons and daughters of earth. Jesus the Ancient groped their way along the avenues of earth, mid scenes of darkness and sin. But the glorious tide of life hath been flowing down the steeps of time for

centuries, and to day you are to drink of that life. The mission of the angels, oh, it is a divine one!

to clothe you in garments of purity and love, and ome-three years ago. At that time I believe your internal! They come to tell you of the God my friends were not at all interested in this new that dwells within each human soul, and through whose divine teachings you are to become heirs of

The angels, who are they? The spirits of the deme to add my testimony in regard to that unfortu- parted; they who once partook of the cup of mornate affair to theirs, but it may be pleasant for my tality with you, who have walked the earth mid friends to know that I have fully explated my scenes of sorrow and suffering, and are therefore orime, and that I am now thoroughly happy, being the better fitted to comfort you in your hours of trial surrounded by kind, congenial friends and loving and affliction. They come by the power of the Al-spirits, and all that I could desire to make me happy mighty, to establish a kingdom among you, such as the past, such as ancient Christianity never I had become weary of the dull routine of life dreamed of. Through Spiritualism its angels come here upon earth; all seemed dark and desolate ; by the power of Almighty God to give you that which

nothing else can give you ! Oh, our brother, come forth from the darkness l longed to go. I could scarce content myself to live which has hitherto shrouded your soul, resolved to from moment to moment. It seemed as if evil forces know more of the efernal future, which stretches dim were irresistibly urging me on to self-destruction. and shadowy before your, earth-blinded eyes, and do not believe at any length in foreordination. asking of the Great I Am to give you light, to dissipate the clouds which hide its beauties from your gaze? We answer, that our mission is to take away the old and give you the new; to teach you a new curse to himself and to humanity generally. And religion, by means of which, even the lowest of God's creatures may be saved; to teach you that you have no right to judge one another, but should leave all judgments to the hands of a merciful God.

We come to teach you, oh ye wandering children of the earth, that the Almighty is with you at all times, and in all places i Oh, go not into the darocedingly regret the course I pursued with regard to | zling haunts of sin and unrighteousness in search of the phantom, pleasure, but turn from the evil which surrounds you, to the path of virtue and holi-If I have any advice to give my friends, it is that ness, which Christ himself has already marked out for they still continue their investigations in regard to this new religion, silently, steadily, and with all that perseverance which is characteristic of with you no more, but eternity be yours forever, then, with you no more, but eternity be yours forever, then, to the perseverance which is characteristic of one member of the party at least. What though oh then, shall you fully realize the mission of the obstacles rise in your path to-day?-try it again angels to the children of earth 1

Then pause not in your career of learning, but rest assured that however hopeless the task may seek for those higher gifts of God continually, and ye shall find them ; and while drop after drop comes to you from the Kingdom of God, oh receive drop after drop as it comes to you, blessing the giver of ate while here, because it is not possible for a man it. The mission of the angels, oh, it is to give

Solomon Hawkes.

has been a curse rather than a blessing to him be necessary to prove my identity to my friends, and through his entire earth-life, his damnation and his my views concerning this present civil war. Life of sole drawback to spiritual happiness in the future. I have one brother who still lingers in the Con-

cole drawback to spiritual happiness in the future. He's too much like me to willingly give of his federate service, and who will doubtless be glad, to gold to help others; and I know it's useless to receive any word from me at this time. I shall say knock at the door of his heart for any such pur- to him, " Go on ; and though you meet with some pose. [There's no harm in trying, perhaps you may slight losses and defeats at first, do not despair, for touch his conscience.] Well, I ask to speak with you will surely conquer."? him; that he will give of his gold to pay my honest I was wounded at Pittsburgh Landing, and died, debts, and by so doing, ease the soul of his brother. as you see, some thirteen days ago. I ask no favors I appeal, and oh, oh may God in his mercy help of you at this time, save one, which is that you pab-

weight which now burdens my spirit, I would willingly make any sacrifice required of me. They say cerning this war now going on; but as I am at perwe can effect much by coming here and confessing our faults. [You can.] Why, I'd confess the most henions sin that mortal ever was capable of com- privilege extended to me upon this occasion. I shall mitting, if I thought I could, by coming here, obtain pardon for my sins.

Oh, forgive me, forgive me, Hiram ! I've sinned against you and your kindred, and against myself, and I ask your forgiveness. I 've no gold, no silver, nothing but good will to pay you in. Farewell, the best wish I have for you. [Thank you.] publish my thoughts, or not, as you please. [Is June 19.

Watson L. Micks.

Oh. glory toiGod 1 Oh Father, I thank thee for his my hour of triumph! I looked forward to this hour of return with a great deal of joy while I lay sick as few months ago, and now that it is mine, I can but thank God for the blessings that were mine, though they come to me in the shape of sickness and me and Anne live with our uncle Joseph. My death.

I am here, to-day, not because I suppose that by my feeble return I may make even one convert to Joseph died when quite young. My mother used to the glorious faith of this new philosophy, but to tell us about him, how good he was, and how she assist those who are still dear to me upon earth. I believed that if there ever was a Christian upon would tell them of the beautiful hereafter they are all coming to, that I am a happy and free spirit in the glorious world of soul, and I would not come back to live upon earth again if could, for all the wealth that the world ever produced. I would say that I what street your mother lives in ?] Lernd street, it what street your mother lives in ?] Lernd street, it was been was one, although so young. still love and cling to them all, and thank God that [Can you spell it for me?] I can't. There's a d in he has given them to me, for the glorious philoso-phy of soul-communion enables me to return and [Do you remember the number?] She forgets, and speak with them, in spirit; and I would say to my I don't know. She was here three years before me. riends who have some little knowledge of this new We do everything we wish to, and my uncle Joseph doctrine, that they have nothing to fear, but they is our teacher. [Would you like to come back and have everything to hope for in the future. stay all the time with your mother?] No, no, sir.

pathway which God has marked out for them, and [ather living on earth?] Not with my mother. My apon which their trembling feet have already en- mother's name is Charlotte; my father's, Henry. tered. I would ask that they thank God more [Is he in the war?] No, he's in Utah. [Have you for the blessings which they enjoy, and murmur any brothers and sisters living?] No brothers or less at the sorrows which fall to their lot. I would sisters on earth. My father has one son, but he's say, in behalf of the dear friends of earth, that I am not my mother's son. He's not my brother; he often with them, and sometimes assist in bringing never lived with us. them the sorrows which they are often disposed to

murmur at, but which are in reality only blessings Can Anne, too. [I hope so. Is your mother an in disguise.

I need give no further proof of my identity than my name, manner of death, time of death, and place of residence, as I have already succeeded in making myself known to them.

I passed on to the glorious new life by consumption, after many months of suffering at the hands of the Great Destroyer, on the twenty-second of last February. I lived in Warren; Vermont. My name, Watson L. Mioks, (or Mix.) My faith firm in the grand philosophy of spiritual communion. June 19.

Honora M'Ginnis.

I'm asking all the time for God to be plased to give me speech with me children. Two years ago I come and ask from God and yourselves something by which I could make meself known to me children, but I got nothing to take me to them.

I was killed at Reading; was run over by the railroad cars. My name was Honora M'Ginnis, and have three children living. All the time I seek to passed to a higher life, May 4, 1862; in Bushy Prairie, find me children. I'm towld to come here and send LaGrange county, Indiana, aged 19 years. She was what word I like to me children. [Where are they ?] an Earth-Angel, known only to be loved. She died They 're in Boston. I're two with me, and there 's after a protracted illness of nearly eight weeks. three in all on earth. The youngest was only two years old; the oldest, when I was here, was nine. A shadow lay sleeping on my study floor, I'd like to spake, also, to me brother and cousins, if I could. [Where is your brother ?] In Boston. The small little one is with him, I hear. And I

hear it was said that I'd not have lost me life as I did if I'd not been in drink. I was not in drink at all. T is eighteen years since I spoke through mortal I did not drink at all. I was going about me honest

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JULY 12, 1862.

me to unlock his heart. My brother's name is Jo-seph Hawkes, and he resides in New York City. Oh, if I thought I could throw off this terrible In justice to my father, who is with me, I will say

that the father and son differ in their opinion confect liberty to express my own sentiments upon this subject, I shall most certainly avail myself of the say, as I did before death, that I believe this present rebellion to have been instituted by God, and that God himself will take care of it; and were I here on earth again, in my own body, I'd only yield in death as I did while here. My father would give different advice to his son upon earth. You can send to her ?] . To my mother, the eternal gratitude of her son-nothing more. My father, also, joins me in sending his blassing. June 19.

Charlotte Gurney.

I was eight years old, and lived in Detroit, Michigan. A year sgo last March I died with scarlet fever, and I come here, now, to tell my mother that mother does not know that I can return, he says, because her spiritual eyes are not open. My uncle

I ask that my friends may pursue that glorious [You'd like to speak with her?] Yes. [Is your

Can I ever talk to my mother ? [I guess so.] American or German lady ?] She's an American. [What is your mother's name?] Charlotte Gurney, and my name is Charlotte. Can I ever come any more? [Yes, if it is necessary for you to do so.] Do folks die here? Only in the same way you dosimply wish yourself away.] June 19.

Elizabeth Fish.

Written: DEAR THOMAS-Those you love will soon return with new truths to cheer you on your journey ELIZABETH FISH. through earth. June 19.

Written for the Banner of Light. MY SHADOW.

BY SAMUEL PHELPS LELAND.

On the death of MISS MARY E. HUNTSMAN, Who passed to a higher life, May 4, 1862; in Bushy Prairie,

One brilliant Summer day. But a sunbeam entered at the open door And chased its form away. " How quickly fled," I musing said,

right one. We doubt not that they reasoned much after the manner of our modern believers, particularly that class of them who are obliged to labor for their daily support. In order to carry out the mission that was before them, they were obliged to stand outside the world they had lived in ; they were obliged to renounce their old field of labor, and strike out a new path, in order to sustain the cause they had of themselves voluntarily espoused.

Now as there was nothing before them but the wide world with its sorrows, and its earthly poverty, we cannot wonder that they should hold council togeth er and ask of each other, "What shall we do to obtain sustenance for our bodies and those who depend upon us?" If we leave our labor, who will care for us? If we devote all our time to the advancement of the spiritual, who will care for the temporal ?" We know that those disciples reasoned in this way, because it was but natural that they should do so.

We do not believe that the charge given by Jesus the Nazarene, to his followers, was ever intended for you. We do not believe that you of to-day have anything to do with it. It was given, we believe, to his immediate followers, whose faith in the teachings of their beloved Master was not as yet sufficiently established to enable them to meet with fortitude the trials of every day life. But Jesus, the Clairvoyant, saw through all their soul-questionings, and doubts, and knowing that by words of his he could sustain them in their weakness and utter lack of faith, said to them, "Therefore I say unto you, take no thought for your life, what ye shall est, or what ye shall drink ; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

Now suppose each one of you should come to the conclusion that all labor is unnecessary; that God. never intended you to do any more than was roonired of the lilice of the field, simply because Christ in addressing his disciples said: "And why take ye thought for raiment? Con-

sider the lilles of the field, how they grow, they toil not, neither do they spin; and yot I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Bupose, we say, that you should take the external meaning of this passage of Soripture, and apply it to yourselves, what would become of you and those who are dependent upon you for the means of support? You might wait for a thousand eternities for Jehovah to put the food in your mouths, and clothes upon your backs, and he would not do it, if you yourself make no earthly effort to help yourselves in gaining a livelihood. We often tell our subjects, or mediums, as you

call them, that if they will walk in accordance with the dictates of their spiritual guides, they need not care for the body, for we will care for it as well as the spirit. But, because we speak in this way to them, we do not to all: Because their powers are such as to draw to themselves the valuable assistance of God's angels, is no proof that all are equally favored in that respect. You have often heard it said, "that what is one

man's poison, is another's bread." Oh, this is true. The words that fell from the lips of the inspired Masarene, centuries ago, were addressed to his shown disciples, and were applicable to them alone. It is for you to bring into play all the vital forces of your nature. Be not idle, no, not at any time, but strive to look into the future, for there you will find an inexhaustible supply of work waiting to be per-formed. If you made no earthly effort to help your-selves, what would become of you? Where your progression, your individuality, your divinity? Oh, read the Bible by the torch of common sense, and

Margaret Maloney.

She's at home, I suppose. [in what place?] In Lawrence; I do n't see her at all to spake to her. [She's not here.] I want her to go home to me uncle; that's what I come back for. [Where is he?] He's at home, in Ireland. [Is your father living on earth?] He is, but he's not all right, some-times. It's me mother i want to come to ; I want times. It's me mother i want to come to; I want to rehere to me uncle. He's in Belfast Ireland. knows me father 's not like some. He drinks much,

If it, was not for me father, I'd not be here. He wait sometime before she gets courage to do what I chained to earth by its weight of sin, tell her. Good by. June 17.

ps. Like many. I have well nigh forgotten the use of language and sound, as we have no need of such as you have need of upon earth, in the spirit-world. I have been poorly off since I came here, and must Bo advised them to do so. Let them exercise their make confession before I can find peace in any con-own reason and judgment in the matter, and all will dition of life.

I most earnestly desire to speak with one Hiram my name in full, which was Henry William Her- names and terms of earth. I may familiarize myself with them by repeated comings. Is it necessary that I give the name of the place in which he resides? [Only to have your communication reach him.7

your body, and yet that spirit is in some way fa-miliar to me. Ah, yes, I remember you. I ought to remember you for your kindness and good advice to the funded the man I wish to come to out of shout defrauded the man I wish to come to, out of about me. Thanks for it, now, as I could not thank you then. Good day. June 17. generating the source of t cruelly robbed another of, for several years, but how much of hell I gathered to myself in that time, I I want to come to me mother. [Where is she?] need not tell here. 'T is enough that I've tasted She's at home, I suppose. [In what place?] In hell, and am sick of eating the fruits of unrighteous-

times. It's me mother I want to come to; I want her to go home to me uncle. He's in Belfast, Ireland, [How long have you been away from earth?] Most iwo years. I was fourteen years old when I died with that which you did here in sin." But I've My name was Margaret Maloney; my father's, Detwiss nis. It's not him at all I want to come to. I want mother to go away from me father entirely; 't was no nocle that sent ng ont here, because he thought me uncle that sent us out here, because he thought and are all liable to err.] Ob yes we are; if we were it best for us. Five years in all, since we come out not, I should not feel this so, and I sometimes think here. [Have you been to your uncle, to see if he that the sufferings I have experienced because of my wants your mother to go home?] I have. He sins have been far more terrible than those of the do n't much understand how she's situated. He man 1 so foully wronged while on earth.

My poor wife used to beg of me, in the name of sometimes, and behaves very bad. It was for me that she come to this country, that I might gain a support when I was old enough to go or other, I put it off from time to time, until at last to service. Now I'm gone entirely; I want to toll death came and left me no chance of making restiher to go away from, me father, to go back to me tution, if I had desired to. I died of apoplexy. I uncle, or some day me father will kill her. I never had any brothers and sisters at all. First of all, I dlike her to write to me uncle, and he 'll send for I dlike her to write to me uncle, and he 'll send for I'd like her to write to me unole, and he 'll send for her. [Wont she be afraid to go to a medium ?] I do n't know about that sir. [I'd on't see anything at all to be afcared of. [I'd on't see anything Will you plase to tell her what I say, and may be Will you plase to tell her what I say, and may be not have to come again ? [Yes. Do you know where your mother resides in Lawrence ?] She's ing him, I made him unjust to there, and suspicious of for me to meet him and talk with him, sir? [Yes, if where your mother resides in Lawrence 1 one ing nim, i made nim unjust to chers, and supported at work in the mills, or was, when I was here. She those who would serve him only in an honest and was sweeper in one of the mills, I do n't know friendly way. So there was no sin upon his part; which. Me mother's name was Margaret Maloney. It has all been forced back upon me, its chief athor. [That is generally the case with all, I think.] I strike me, and that's what made me took sick. Me know it, and I feel the fall force of those words utmother did all she could for me. They towld me tered by Jesus. My good wife has gone high in the should I come to this place to day, may be I might spheres of immortality, while my spirit is still

My oldest brother holds the most of what I left Charles S. Gordon. Will you be kind enough to inform my friends—a mother, two sisters, an uncle, and other relatives living in New Orleans, that I, Charles S. Gordon, Am dead. There's no chause for mourning, no use for tears; I would have been glad of a few to cut me, and then he'll see that this gold has been a for tears; I would have been glad of a few to cut there of me and then he'll see that this gold has been a there of me and then he 'll see that this gold has been a mother that a first the me at me and then he 'll see that this gold has been a there of me and then he 'll see that this gold has been a there of me and then he 'll see that this gold has been a there of me and then he will see that this gold has been a there of me and then he will see that this gold has been a there of me and then he will see that this gold has been a there of me and then he will see that this gold has been a there of me and then he will see that the set t

labor, and me death was an accident.

I don't want to talk to any praste; I'd like to spake with me brother. [Is your brother a Catholic ?] He is. [Perhaps, then, the priest may tell him that you cannot return, and tell him not to try to speak with you.] Oh, faith, I know all about that, but sometimes one may be glad to have another return and spake with them unbeknown to the prasta. Me brother's name was Patrick M'Ginnis. and I marry a M'Ginnis, too. He lives to the North End. [Do you know the name of the street ?] I do n't at all.

I come two years and better ago. I done nothing at all about coming since. [What was your age at the time of your death ?] I was, in all, about thirtyeight years. [Is your husband living on earth?] He is, but he's not good at all. I likes to be able to do something for me children, and I likes to be able to tell those me children's with what I'd like to have done for them, and how I'd like them to be instructed. It's much I can do when I can once

get the chance, they say. Me legs were out off just below the knee, both of them intire. I do n't know how long I lived after I was run over.

I want to say about the Catholic religion that I I want to say about the Catholic religion that I do n't see much good that it's done here. Sometimes I think it's all good for nothing. It's what I come for is me children; it's them I want to find and spake with. [Do n't you see any priests in the spirit world?] Faith, I do, but they're no prastes at all the set in the spirit is them to do here here. Faith, there's nothing for them to do here. There's nobody to confess, and there's no money to to be made. I've seen and learned enough since I've been here to curse all the prastes that ever lived. [You should never curse any one.] When I see the little light that the Catholic religion gives. us, and the darkness which the prastes keep us in while on earth, I feel as if somebody ought to curse them, and, faith, I do n't know but it might as well be me as anybody else.

I'd like to ask how many times 1'll come before I can spake with me children. [I can't tell. You must pray God to help you find them.] I pray to God all the time, and sometimes I hear voices say: "Honora, go back to earth, and by the help of God do what you can for your children." And sometimes when I hear these volces, I think they 're the angels, but it's notheaven here at all. Suppose God tells us to come back ? [Then it's right for you to do 80.]

Faith, I might ask the praste for help, but that 's good for nothing; it's help that comes, when the money comes, and that's all. Good mornin'. God bless you I [Good afternoon. Come again.] Twice loome. June 19.

Harrison L. Brooks.

What are your requirements, sir? [Nothing very special, except for you to make yourself known to your friends.] I am aware that I place myself under obligations to you by coming here as I do. [We shall be most happy to render you all the as-sistance that lies in our power.] I am aware, also, that you present the boon of freedom to all who visit you in this way-freedom to speak as best they can, freedom to send forth their own thoughts, had just finished his usual prayer at his mother's knee,

my death ; just enough to serve me well on my re- class. "And now, Willie, pray for the world," sid snort my soven hours' suffering, but they 're of no millstone about his neck, which even in the spirit-use now, and I hope instead of them, I'll get a wel-me home.

While the su Seemed sparkling bright In glory light To see the shadow fly.

Where has it gone? That Shadow slopt In sweetness on the floor, The sunbeam, like an angel, crept In at my open door.

To kiss the sleeping form that lay In sweetness at my feet, It could not live beside that ray, Just blushing from the Home of Day, But quickly woke and flew away, As though afraid to longer stay, Or that bright ray to meet.

With eagerness my soul asked why That Shadow must so quickly fly, Like Love's first blush, or Beauty's sigh, And leave no trace behind? I wept to see my Shadow flown, And sighed to think my all was gone-To know that it had fied so soon-And transient as the wind.

'T is thus with life !'' my sad soul sighed. .. That Shadow on the floor, I courted, loved it till it died---'T will bless me nevermore. And I've loved other Shadows, too, With forms as fair and sweet to view. And held them as the flowers the dew Within my warm embrace. I've watched them when they passed away,

And wept because they could not stay. And gazed into their face To see the soul reflected there,

Like Heaven in a drop of dew, And, through my tears and wild despair. To whisper a deep, sad adieu."

My Shadow's gone 1 I'll not repine-I cherished it with pride ; I loved it with a love divine, And knew naught else beside, But I know the Heaven above me Holds the forms of those who love me, And the forms of those Llove ; And I often feel her breathing. As her angel hands are wreathing Garlands wove in bowers above ; And I feel. too, I shall meet her. And with joy enraptured greet her, In her bowers of air. My yearning soul now gazes ever To the beautiful Forever, And I see pross Death's river My cherished SHADOW there.

Aleveland, Ohio, 1862.

TIEED OUT .--- A three year old nephew of my friend, and not those that belong to another. My name was Harrison L. Brooks. I claim Mont-gomery, Alabama, as my home: I have, or had, some knowledge of this return of the spirit before that the consing." His petition went up for the some knowledge of this return of the spirit before that the consing." His petition went up for the some knowledge of this return of the spirit before

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of no tribe, or people, besides. Therefore, this God was a ruling power, some great spirit, who had lived many ages before, and had sent down his influence through successive generations. For, had this spirit been the Supreme Delty, the Father of Creation, he would have announced himself as the God of the Egyptians, and of all other nations,

the universe could not and would not, from his nature, express himself in this manner, and that a natural

and consistent explanation of the narrative in ques-tion, founded on a literal interpretation, proves that it refers to a single presiding genius, who specially in-fluenced the destiny of the Hebrew nation. "Tell them," he said to Moses, "I Am that I Am." Now word which denotes the pristing divinity whom the Hebrews worshiped before the period of their bondage; and this awful and sacred appellation being only known to that people, its use by Moses would at once arouse their veneration, and inspire them with confi

that is, an instructor, prompting him what to speak. Now, if the term God could be thus applied to Mosesa mere earthly mortal—it might surely, a foritori, be used to designate the superior spirit who appeared in the burning bush.

the burning bush. We perceive, moreover, the singular circumstance that this God, instead of speaking as the Creator and father of the whole world and all mankind would un-doubtedly have spoken, gave utterance to sentiments strictly in accordance with the character we are here the strictly in accordance with the character we are here the strictly in accordance with the character we are here the strictly in accordance with the character we are here the strictly in accordance with the character we are here the strictly in accordance with the character we are here the strictly in accordance with the character we are here stributing to him, viz., that of the ruler and leader of a particular nation. Thus he says, "I am a featous God," and intimates that he will not allow his people to be injured by their enemies, but would inflict pun-ishment on the latter, and he even orders Moses to de-mand a favor which he knew Pharaoh would refuse, in mand a layor which he knew Pharaon would reluse, in order that he might have a pretext for visiting the penalty upon the tyrant. Thus he manifests a decid-edly Auman spirit of vindictive partiality; for the Su-preme Father, while chastening the cruelty of the Egyptian rulers, and averting its effects from their vic-tims, would have shown as much tender regard for the former pation as was consistent with those nurneess tims, would have shown as much tender regard for the former nation as was consistent with those purposes. and would never have expressly declared that the othi-dren of Israel were the objects of his exclusive care. But the being who inspired Moses never called himself the God of any other community, nor professed to ex-ercise authority over any other, except so far as was necessary in order to promote the welfare of the He. brews. The succession of plagues nnder which the Egyp-tians are represented as having suffered in consequence of the obduracy of their government. annear to be mi

As to other so-called miracles of a less porten-tions charucter, such as the conversion of rods into serpents, of water into blood, &c., they were unques-tionably due to the skill and knowledge acquired by Moses during his education among the priests of Egypt, who were themselves wont to employ similar Egypt, who were themselves wont to employ similar Egypt, who were themselves wont to employ similar to the difference of the soul and the reference of the soul and the soul and the reference of the soul and the soul and the reference of the soul and the reference of the soul and the reference of the soul and the soul and the soul and the reference of the soul and the soul and the reference of the soul and the soul and the soul and the reference of the soul and the DR. H. F. GARDANN, Pavilion, 55 Tremont street, Boston Mas, FRANCES T. YOUNG, trance speaker, 56 Myrtle street, MISS ANNA BYDER, Boston, Mass., care Banner of Light. MISS LIZZIE M. A. CARLEY, care Dr. A. B. Child, Boston. neans of obtaining influence over their monarchs, and long so certainly and entirely to this class of spiritual terrifying them into submission by a show of super-natural power. It would seem that the angel, or source of inspirate combination of spirits, undertook the control and tion, did not scruple to enjoin an occasional use of de guardianship of the Hebrew people, from very early It would seem that the angel, or source of inspiraages, and for many generations, continued to be ac tively interested in their welfare-that, under this in ception and imposture, as is plain from its being said hat Asron was instructed by his relative to perform these feats with equal dexterity. The marvels related in the subsequent narrative— the passage of the Red Sea, the piliar of fire and of the wilderness to their destined seat—that a succession MRS. ABBY H. LOWE, ESSOX, Mass. cloud, the supplies of food and water in the wilderness all these, in our opinion, are equally explicable on Theooracy, until the people, at their own request, natural principles; the only preternatural feature in were placed under the more stringent rule of kings, matural principles; the only preternatural feature in who were placed under the more stringent rule of kings, throughout of the constant presence of a guiding and then, throughout their domestic history, we trace controlling genius or spirit, who spake through Moses striking evidences of extroire spiritual manifestations; and the prophets in like manner as mediums are in as, for instance, in the matter of witchcraft. Why and the prophets in like manner as mediums are in. (as, jor instance, in the matter of witchcrait. Why spired at this day. For example, the manna, which sustained the people in the desert, is evidently identi-cal with a substance well known to naturalists under the same name, in the arid regions of Arabia, as mere-the same name, in the arid regions of Arabia, as mere-the same name, in the arid regions of Arabia, as mere-the same name, in the form the atmosphere, and descending in the form of a light incrustation, pleasant to the tasto, and somewhat nutritions. It must be resthered in asrly marging since it which was the result of the same name, and somewhat nutritions is the result of the nutries is the it id not include what was the result of the same name, and somewhat nutritions. It must be MRS. E. O. OLARS, Lawrence, Mass. M. T. Lawr, Lawrence, Mass. Mrs. L. J. AwsDEN, Barro, Mass. A. H. DAVIS, Natick, Mass. Mus. E. A. BLYSP, (Isto Mrs. Ostrander.) Springfield, Mass. gathered in early morning, since it melts under therays of the sun, and must be consumed day by day, as fast as collected, as it cannot be preserved; and hence we see the reasons for the directions given by Moses to the Jews, in regard to this "food from heaven." ANNIE L. CHAMBERLAIN, Musical medium, Richmond, Me. ALONZO R. HALL, Bast New Sharon, Me. REV. M. TAYLOR, Stockton, Me. MRS. CLIFTON HUTCHINSON, Milford, N. H. Again, it is stated that when the Israelites com-plained of being so long deprived of animal food, vast at the request of Saul, and for improper purposes. Therefore, we see how unauthorized by the Bible is the MES. J. B. BRITH. Manchester. N. H. numbers of qualis were miraculously provided for them vulgar notion, which has caused so much misery, that —by which we are to understand that the trees in a it is unlawful to converse at all with the spirits of the MES. A. P. THOMPSOE'S present address is Bridgewater. Vt. BENY, F. RIGHARDSON, the Blind Fligrin, Bandusky, Vt. NELLIS J. TEMPLE, Jacksonville, Vt. EXEA WILLS, Chelses, Vt. forth poisonous emanations, so that the birds passing guarded against by the Mosaic statutes the Jerriel and the birds passing over them fell, and became an easy prey. The pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, was a manifestation of like character to that of the burnbeing so liable to go astray, that they required to be watched and restrained in almost every direction. DANIEL W. SHELL, No. 6 Prince st., Providence, B. I. a manifestation of like character to that of the burn-ing bush, and is to be accounted for in the same way; it was only the visible presence of the angel who guided the people onward to their new home. As to the contract of the same way; MRS. J J CLARK, CATS WIN, E. Andruss, West Hillingly, Ot MRS. AWAA M. MIDDLERROOK, BOX 459, Bridgeport; Conn H, B. BTORER, inspirational speaker, Now Haven, Conn.-MRS. HELEN E. MOXELL, Hartford, Conn.-MRS. M. J. WILCORSON, Birstord, Conn.-MRS. ELISA D. SINONS, Brietol, Conn.-MIS, LUSA D. SINONS, Brietol, Conn.-It was only the visite presence of the anget who guided the people onward to their new home. As to the crossing of the Red Sea, it is now univer-sally known that the tides at a certain place cases its waters to recode and form a hollow, which allows of a perfectly safe passage, dry shod; and Pharaoh and his army were submerged, in consequence of no being accurately informed as to the time when this took place. So we might go on through all these appar-ently incredible relations, and show that they do not refer to phenomena brought about by violations or suspensions of general laws, but that the favored peo-ple were led by their inspired goardians, as it were, across the paths of natural occurrences which were made available for their preservation and advantage. The minute instructions given respecting the con-struction, furniture and decorations of the ark and Mas. J. A. BANKS, Newtown, Conn. J. H. RANDALL, Scilico, Conn. H. HANDALL, Belloo, Conn.
MES. AMARDA M. SPENCE. Address, New York City.
MIS. M. L. VAN HAUGHTON, 506 1-2 Moit st., N. Y. Olity.
MISE BUSAN M. JOHNSON, NO. 238 Green street, N. Y.
MALEX'R G. DONNELLT, Bennettsburg, Schuyler Oc., N. Y.
MR. BALLER POTTER, M. D., Medina, N. Y., Caro O, B. HOAR,
H. OLAY BURCH, Smith's Mills, Obsulauque Co., N. Y.
MRS. B. L. CHAPPELL, Hastings, Oswego Oc., N. Y.
MRS. LOYNA HAYER, CARGONIA, N. Y.
REN. J. D. BAWYER, CORSONIA, N. Y.
REV. J. D. SAWYER, CORSONIA, N. Y.
J. W. H. TOOHER, PONT YAN, N. Y. The minute instructions given respecting the con-struction, furniture and decorations of the ark and was not the Omnipotent Greator, and he could not J. W. H. TOOHRY, Penn Yan, N. Y. JOHN H. JENKS, Jenksville, N. Y. struction, furniture and decorations of the ark and tabernacie, the ceremonies of worship, vestments of the priests, &c., wore rendered necessary by the char-acter of the Hebrow mind, whose sentiments of rever-ence could only be made to respond to outward, ma-terial symbols of strength and magnificence, and which was wholy incapable of comprehending the mainstain in a commanding position, a nation destitute of moral strength and stability. Yesi all the glowing predictions of the saored bards, so far as they refer to temporal prosperity and rule, have failed of fulfil-ment. Of the Holy City, not one stone is now left, upon another: the hills of Judea no longer echo back the value of faulties for or certifying in a JARED D. GAGE, Oneida, N. Y. URIAH OLARK, Auburn, N. Y. · Y. , MRS. O. A. WITCH, No. 281 South 9th street, Philadelphia MISS FLAVILLA E. WASHBURN, Windham, Bradford Co., P. MRS. OLARA B. F. DANIELS, Westfield, Medina Co., Ohio. terial symbols of strength and magnificence, and which was wholly incapable of comprehending the majesty of an abstract idea. This is strikingly shown in the account of their con-duct while Mores was engaged in solitary communica-tion with the Divine Spirit on Mount Sinai, and his people knew not what had become of him. They lapsed into idolatry, and prevailed on Aaron to make for them a golden caif as an object of working-prob-ably such as their former task-masters adored, so that when Moses came down from the holy Mount, holding the tables of the commandments, and radiant with the inspiration which had dictated them, he was confront ed by a most revolting evidence of the propensites of this stubborn and sensual race. He saw that such minds could be reached and astisfied only by exter-nal splendor and emblems of irresistible might. Am--the Une Jehovah, but it must be surrounded by all that could appeal to the outward gennes, and sensual race. In accordance with this governing principle, we find MES. OLARA B. F. DATHERS, Weekfeld, Medina Co., Ohi DR. E. L. L. HOY, ORF of WM. Crowell, Geneva, Ohio, CHARLES JOHNSON, RUTZI, Clermont Co., Ohio, DR. JAMES CONTE, Bellefontaine, Ohio, A. B. FRENOT, Clyde, ESAGAEST Co., Ohio, MISS MANY A. THOMAS Cincinnasi, Ohio, MES SANAM M. THOMPSON, Tolodo, Ohio, LOVELL BREES, North Eldgeville, Ohio, WILLIAM DEMESON, Fainesville, Ohio, WILLIAM DEMESON, Fainesville, Ohio, Mas. H. F. M. BROWS, Waukegan, Ill. Mas. A. F. PATTERSON, Bpringfield, Ill. Miss BELLE BOOUGALL, Rockford, Ill. BEV. HERRAN BROW, Rockford, Ill. Sugar, Mas, O. G. PULSIFFE, Onelds, Ill, MIS, G. G. PULSIFER, Oneida, III, MIS, L. BROTHERTOR, trance speaker, Pontiae Cliv, Mich. Rv. E. CASE, Ja., Florids, Hilisdale Co., Mich., W. F. JANIEBON, trance speaker, Faw Paw, Mich., MIS, D. GRADWICK, Linden, Genesse Co., Mich., MIS, M. J. KUTH, Cannon, Kent Cousty, Mich., ARAM and Nathis BRITH, Three Elvers, Mich., B. B. CASWELL, Orangerille, Harry Co., Mich., Rav, J. G. FISH, Ganges, Allegan Cot, Mich., Hang A. WAILLOR, Floshing, Mich., ELIJAN WOODVORTH, Legile, Mich., ELIJAN WOODVORTH, Legile, Mich., A. B. WHITING, Albon, Mich.

all their secret sciences and hierarchial mysterice—ad-mitted to the Temple of Temples, and made a partici-pant in their rites of woreblp, than whom no class of men then existed more profoundly erudite, or great-ter masters of Nature's secret forces. But the Hebrew nation, also, had brought into the land of their captiv-liva distinct national religion of their own, whose leading feature was the worship of a single (iod, com-prehending a trinity of Divine Powers in one Jehovah -- Delivy whose actual name no Jew will utter to this article verte of the distinct of the articles were secret forces. But the Hebrew leading feature was the worship of a single (iod, com-becau e that article of diet is well calculated to coun-that it might be well if most of its articles were that it might be well if most of its articles were is a construction of the secret in the secret of the articles were that it might be well if most of its articles were in the secret in the secret of the articles were that it might be well if most of its articles were is a communities.

There are also scattered throughout the Old Testa-ment indications of a constant influx of Spiritual presence and power among the people at large. Thus, we read that Moses was called upon to forbid certain manifestations among some of the tribes, of powers to of prophecy, and speaking in unknown tongues; but refused, evidently because he knew that the inspira-tion in this case was as genuine as his own. In other words, that the culet of the lord was mong them. For has the God of the Egyptians, and of all other nations, including the despised Canaanites. On the contrary, be clearly declared that his sympathies and sphere of operations were limited to the descendants of one pro-triarch, and he commissioned Moses and Aaron as the messengers of his own peculiar people to their own meculiar God.

It appears that in these primitive times, the inter-ourse between the two worlds was far more direct and familiar than at present; for we are told in several passages of the Old Testament that spirits, or angelic measengers, walked and talked with men, without ex-citing any special remark; indeed, it seems to have been an every day occurrence.

Hence, the theory of some extreme religionists is evidently a mistaken one, viz: that a future state was not recognized among the Jews, because it is so soldom distinctly alluded to in their sacred writings, and is not made the basis of their ordinances. The very re-verse is the case; for, while the Hebrew statutes have dence in his mission. When Moses at first refused to exercise the powers given him, alleging that his speech was imperfect, the Lord nominated Aaron as an assistant, saying, "He shall be your spokesman; and you shall be to him as a God," and were confirmed by such palpable and daily proofs, that allusion was rarely made to them, except when needed to fill up the line of discourse just as you, in telling a story, might incidentally mention, without laying any stress on the matter, that a friend happened to come in at a particular time.

As we have said, all the prophets subsequent to Moses, were inspired by the same angel, called the God of the Hebrews, and their warnings and predictions were exclusively confined to the concerns of their tions were exclusively confined to the concerns of their own nation. Although much of what they said un-doubtedly has a spiritual meaning, yet the Jowa be-lieve now as they believed then, that their prophe-cles referred to nothing but the decay and revival of their material empire in Palestine, all images, whether of spiendor or desolation, being literally explained in accordance with this idea. You do not need to be in-formed how far this mode of interpretation is in har-mony with the leading purculus and predilections of

tians are represented as having sourced in consequence (usin it is, that the mouth piece and minister was the of the obduracy of their government, appear to be mi raculous only from the manner in which they are con-nected in the history with the preceding and subse-gaent events. The only point which, after a careful history of the race shows, that while they enjoyed superusal, would appear to demand explanation, is the perior spiritual advantages over their cotemporaries— statement that, in the pestilence which destroyed the influence of their religion was not of an elevated the first born of Egypt, the children of Israel alone or liberalizing character—they believed in one God; were spared. But we read, also, that minute instruction but He was theirs alone, and they refused to acknowlwhich his countrymen were to take on this occasion: how that, with special observances, they were to slaugh ter, in each household, a tamb, whose blood, sprinkled on the door posts and lintels, should serve as a sig-hal by which the angel of the Lord would recognize and spare his own people. This implies merely that Moses, being able to foresee the visitation of an inclus which she and the torese the visitation of an inclus which she and the torese the visitation of an inclus which she and the since the visitation of an inclus which she and the since the visitation of an inclus which she and the since the visitation of an inclus which she and the since the visitation of an inclus which she and the since the visitation of an inclus which she and the since the visitation of an inclus which she and the since the visitation of an inclus which she and the since the since the since the since the visitation of an inclus which she and the since the I that Moses, being able to foresce the visitation of an epidemic disease at this particular juncture, from his observation of meteorological and other circumstances, ordered the above measures to be adopted, according to his ideas of hygiene. They escaped the sagacity of the Egyptian administrators, and therefore of course were efficacious only as regarded the israelites, being, probably, revealed to Moses through the inspiration of the "God" of the Hebrews.

LIST OF LECTURERS:

Parties noticed under this head are requested to call attention to the BANNER. Lecturers will be careful to give us notice of any change of their arrangements, in order that our list may be kept as correct as possible.

L. K. Coontert, trance speaker, is engaged to lecture the Sundays during Sept in Milwankee, Wis.; Elkhart, Ind. Oct.; Toledo, Uhio, four first Bundays in Nov.; Ciyde, Ohio, Last Bunday in Nov.; Cibevland, O., in Dec. Mrs. B, A. Coonley will give Recitations. Both are clairroyants. Will speak week evenings in vicinity of Bunday appointments. Address accordingly. socordingly.

accordingly. WARERS ORACE speaks in Hastinge, N. T., July 15; Mex-fco, N. Y., July 20; Watertown, N. Y., July 27; Blow, Ve., August 5; in Lowell, four Sundays in October; in Quinoy, first four Sundays in Nov.; in Taunton, four Sundays in Doc. Friends in Ohio and New York wishing lectures must ap-ply soon. He will receive subscriptions for the Banner of Light

B. PHELTS LELAWD will lecture in Maple Rapids, Mich., July 13; Lyons, Mich., July 20; Alpine, Kent co., Mich., Ju-ly 26 and 27. Friends desiring lectures on Geology or Gener al Reform, in the West, about write soon; as engagements are being made for the winter. Address, Cleveland, Ohio. ME. and MES. H. M. MILLER will answer calls to locture on the Frinciples of General Reform, snywhere in Pennsyl-vania or New York. Also, attend functals, if desired, as well the slok. Address, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. R. Hatch or Connect the slok. Address, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. R. Hatch or Connect the slok. Address, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. R. Hatch or Connect the slok. Address, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. R. Hatch or Connect the slok. Address, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. R. Hatch or Connect the slok. Address, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. R. Hatch or Connect the slok. Address, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. R. Hatch or Connect the slok. Address, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. R. Hatch or Connect the slok. Address the slow of slow of slow of slow of slow of the slow

Onneau, Ohio, care of Asa Hickox. N. Faark Whitz can be addressed for the present at Boy.

moor, Conn. Will speak in Lowell, Mass., July 13; Quinoy, the last of July and through August; New Bedford, Bept. 7 and 14; Taunton, Bept. 21 and 25; Bisfford, Conn., Oct. 5 and 19; Somers, Conn., Oct. 10 and 26; Springfield Mass., the five Sundays of Nov.

F. L. WADSWORTH will lecture in New Bedford, four Bundays in July; August is all engaged; in Quincy, four Sun-days in Bopk; in Chicopee, during October; in Boston, Nov. Sand 9; in Taunton, Nov. 53 and 30. Address accor-dingly. He will answer calls to lecture in the east.

MISS EMMA HARDINGS will lecture in Chicopee, in July ; in Oswego, and Western New York in August and September; Philadelphia in November. Address, care of Bela Marab, 14 Bromfield street, Boston, Mans.

MRS. M. S. TOWNSERD will speak in July in the " Mountain Home"; Home"; in Charlestown, during August; Lowell, Sept. 7 and 14; Boston, Sept. 21 and 28; Taunton, Oct. 5 and 19; West Randolph, Oct. 19 and 26.

West Randolph, Oct. 19 and 28. Miss Emax Housron will speak in Bangor, Me., through July; Backsport, August 3 and 10; in Sutton, N. H., Aug. 24, 31, and Sept. 7 and 14; in New Bedford, Mass., Bept. 91 and 38. Address, East Stoughton, Mass.

MES. AUGUSTA A. CURRIER will speak in Lowell, July 20 and 27; Portland. Me., August 5 and 10; Bucksport, August 17; Bradley, Aug. 24 and 31; Bangor, Sept. 7, 14 and 21. Ad-dress box 815, Lowell, Mass.

J. S. LOVELAND, will speak in Charlestown, Mass., July 8; in Marblebend, Sept. 7 and 14; in Boston, Dec. 7 and 4. Address, for the present, care of Bela Marsh, 14 Brom. field street, Boston.

MRS. FANNIE BURBANK FRITON may be addressed at Worcester, Mass., care of James Dudley, during August. Bhe will speak in Portland, Me., during July; in Stafford, Conn., Sept. 7 and 14; in Somers, Conn., Sept. 21 and 28.

Mns. M. M. Woon (formerly Mrs. Mucumber,) will lecture in Biamord, Conn., July 18; Somersville Conn., July 20 and 37; Putnam, Conn., during August; Portland, Me., during September. Address, West Killingly, Conn.

H. B. SPORER, inspirational speaker, will lecture in Boston, Sept. 7 and 14. His service may be secured for other Sun-days in this value, by addressing him at 75 Beach street, Porton

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN will lecture in Foxboro', July 18; in Portland, Me., August 24 and 81; in Lowell, Sept. 21 and 28. Address, care of Banner of Light.

EANUEL D. PACE, trance of highly and healing medium answers calls to lecture in the Middle and Western States. He will pay special attention to the healing of diseases, wherever he may be called. Address, Port Huron, Mich.

LEO MILLER will speak in Poltnoyville, N. Y., every other Sthday during the present Summer. Persons in Central and Wostern New York, desiring his services, will address him as above.

MISS L. E. A. DEFORCE will remain in the West till Sept., when she returns to New England. The friends in Iowa and Northern Illinois, will please address her immediately at St. Louis, Mo., care of box 2307.

W. K. RiFLEX will locture in Lagrange, July 13; Newbury, July 20; Stillwater, August 3; Stockton, August 24. Address, Bangor, Me.

OHARLES A. HAYDEN will speak in Bockland and Thomas-

MES. M. B. KENEY will speak in Potnam, Conn., the three first Sundays of Oct. Address, Lawrence, Mass ISAAC P. GREENLEAT will speak in Bangor, Me., July 18; Exeter Mills, July 20. Address as above or Bangor, Me.

MRS. OLIFTON HUTCHINGON will lecture in Lempster, N. H., fuly 13. Is not engaged the two following Sabbaths.

M. A. HUNTER will receive calls to locture on Reform sub-ots. Address, Rochester, N. Y. Wm. F. WHITMAN, trance speaker, and healing medium

Athol Depot. Mass. E. WHIPPLE's address for the Summer and Fall, is Vandalia,

Cass Co., Mich.

L. JUDD PARDER, Boston, care of Bela Marsh. Ray, BILAS TYRRELL, 40 Bouth street, Boston OFARLES H. GROWELL, Boston, Mass. MRS. MARY A. BIOKER, Ohelses, Mass. J. H. OURRIER, Oambridgeport, Mass. MRS. BARAM A. BYRNES, 35 WINTER SL. E. Gambridge, Mass W ELLERY COFELAND, ROXDURY, Mass OHAS. T. EXIST TAUDON MASS., care of Staples & Phillips. MRS. JENFIE S. RUDD, TSUNCO, MASS. A. O. ROXIMSON, Fall River, Mass. A. O. ROXIMSON, Fall River, Mass. MRS. ABEY H. LOWE, ESSC, Mass. MRS. ABBY H. LOWE, ESSO. MASS. MRS. J. PUFFER, HARBON, Flymouth Co., MRSS. MRS. BREFER B. CHASS., West Harwich, Mass. MRS. M. E. B. SAWYER, Baldwinville, Mass. MRS. J. B. FARRWORTH, Flichburg, Mass. MRS. J. B. FARRWORTH, Flichburg, Mass. MRS. L. A. BRICHER, inspirational speaker, Worcester, MS. MRS. L. S. NICKERSON, WORCESTOR, Mass. CHARLES P. RICKER, WORCESTOR, Mass. MISS LIX KELLOOG, Westheld, Mass. F. G. GUERNEY, DUXDUTY, MASS. J. J. LOCKE, Greenwood, Mass. MRS. E. O. CLARE, LAWYENCO, MASS.

Mas. J. B. STREETER, Grown Point, Ind. MRS. FRANCER LOSD BOND, FOR di Lac, Wis. MRS. FRANCER LOSD BOND, FOR di Lac, Wis. E. B. WHERLOCK, Medical Clairvoyant, Waukesha, Wis. D. P. WINST WAUGESHA, Wisconsin. MRS. B. K. WARMER, Dollon, Sauk Co., Wis. BANFORD MILES. Salem, Olmsted County, Minnesota, A. W. OCETISS, Marion, Olmsted Co., Minnesota, DE. JOHN MAYHEW, Wyoming, Chicago Co., Minn. A. P. BOWMAN, Richmond, Washington, Co., Iowa. BEV. H. B. MARBLE, Iowa City, Iowa. MES. D. S. CURTIS, Bacramonio City, Cal. ANDREW HARTMAN, North Ban Juan, Novada Co., Cal.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS. A.

LTCRUM HALL, TREMOWE GE MILLER LINEYS A. LTCRUM HALL, TREMOWE STREET, (opposite head of School Street.)--The regular course of lectures will recommence on Sunday, Sept 7th. Admission Free. / Locture's engaged.--H. B. Storer, Sept. 7 and and 14; Mrs. M. S. Townsond, Sept. 31 and 26; Miss Emma Hardinge, Oct. 5 and 19; Miss Emma Houston, Oct. 10 and 26; F. L. Wadsworth, Nov. 8 and 9; Miss Lizzie Doten, Nov. 16 and 23; J. S. Loveland, Dec. 7 and 14; Mrs. Fannie Davis Emith, Dec. 21 and 25.

ing August. MARSILENEAD.—Mootings are hold in Bassett's new Hall, Bpeakers engaged :-J, S. Loveland, Bept. 7 and 14 ; H. B. Storer. Sept. 21 and 28 ; Miss Emma. Hardinge, Oct. 19 and 36 ; Miss Lizzie Doten, three Sundays in Nov.

Formos Distribution by the second state of the

 Hon, Warren Onase, in Decemper.
 Lowell.—The Spiritualists of this city hold regular meetings on Sundays, forencon and afternoon; in Wella's Hall,
 Speakers engaged:—N. Frank White, July 18; Mra. M.
 Townsend, Hopt, 7 and 14; Miss Lizzie Doten, Bept St and 28; Hon, Warren Chase, during October. OHICOPER, MASS .-- Music Hall has been hired by the Spirit-

ualists: Meetings will be held Sundays, afternoon and eve-ning. Bpeakers engaged :- Miss Emma Hardinge, July 13, 20 and 3?; Miss Laura De Force during August; F. L. Wads-worth, during October.

Naw BEDFORD.-Music Hall hasbeen hired by the Spirit-nalists. Conference Meetings held Sunday mornings, and speaking by mediums, afternoon and evening. Speakers buggaged: P. L. Wadsworth, during July; Miss Emma Hous-ton, Sept. 21 and 28.

PORTLAND, MR. -The Spiritualists of this city hold regular rostings every Sould's in Sous of Temperance Hall, ou Con-gress, between Oak and Green streets. Conference in the forencon. Lectures afternoon and evening, at 31-4 and 7 o'clock. Beakers engaged:-Mrs. Fannle Buibank Felton, during July; Mrs. M. M. Wood during Sept.

NEW YORK .- At Lamartine Hall, corner 8th Avenue and Sth street, meetings are held every Sunday at 10.1.2 A. m., 8r. m., 71-2 r. m. Mr. Asa Smith is Chairman of the Asso-clation. At Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway, Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will locture every Sunday, morning and evening.

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por year. There will be no deviation from the above terms.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Ancient Spiritualism, as founded by Moses and the Prophets. Before venturing upon the threshold of the temple of divine Before inspiration, it is necessary to explain our position. in certain respects, that we may not be accused of sacre-ligious intentions. It is not our purpose to outrage the feelings of any sincere disciple of religion, nor to drag down a theme so lofty to the level of vulgar topics. On the contrary, we turn away from no truth, whatever may be its guise, or its origin, and in approaching this subject we desire to enforce the great fact that Spiritualism does not claim a place for itself apart from or above what, in any age or clime, has been justly regarded with confidence and respect as a guide of life and a standard of principle, but has for its foundation the same universal law of inspiration by which the dealings of God with his children have been regulated in all past time. We shall show that neither the class of utter skeptics, nor those who advocate the plenary inspiration of the Bible, have attained the point of truth, and while we do not regard the laws given to the Jews as really dictated by the Most High, yet, at the same time, they must be considered as emboying the highest spiritual revealments which as emboying the highest spiritual revealments which could be usefully made at that period, and as best fitted to the peculiar requirements of the nation. We shall not here dwell upon the records of creation, which are attributed to Moses, for they do not come within the scope of our subject, but merely remark that they un-doubtedly present such an idea of the processes of cre-ation as suited the purpose of the law giver. The pecies of time scales of one here merely further

The periods of time spoken of may be merely figura-tive, as is the case with so large a part of the Old Testament history, and the narrative was probably in-tended simply to furnish some basis for a vague popu-lar comprehension of the subject involved. But our proper theme lies outside of this, as well as of the de-tailed ordinances given to the Hebrews, and refers merely to the inspiration of Moses-its extent and character. The religious world professes to believe that the Bible, as a whole, is the direct outspoken utterance of Delty-almost traced by his own hand-so that Moses and the prophets were immediately, and in the literal sense, inspired by the Most High God-Je-hovah-in all they said and wrote.

Now, the history of the Jawish nation, as contained a the Bible itself, gives evidence that such was not the case, and was not claimed to be the case by the writers thereof. In short, it must be paipable to any impartial mind, that the books of the Old Testament which contain the annals and statutes of the inspired legislators and prophets, are there attributed, exclusively, to measuragers from the higher state, called Gods, or Lords, or the Lord God, or angels of the Lord, as the case might be, and who acted as superior. or railing, beings or instructors. This source of inspi-ration gave to Moses a sort of synopels of the history of creation, merely as an introduction to the ordinances which follow, and to farnish a summary acnances which follow, and to furnish a summary ac-count of the generations which preceded the children of Ismal. It was the specific purpose of the Old Tes-tament to record the course and general laws of this inspiration, by which the Hebrew nation was guided and controlled from the time of Abraham till they were led forth from their bondage in Egypt, and es-tablished as an independent, people, in the Land of Promise.

Promise. Now, Mosse, it should be remembered, was not only educated as one of the Egyptian race, but was trained in all the learning of its priority case-initiated into

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