WILLIAM WHITE & COMPANY. BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, Payable in Advance.

NO. 21

## Titerary Department.

# A Thrilling Domestic Tale.

MARCH TO CHARBOT KATE CARROLL COM Mary F. M. C. A. a. a. a. d. d. a. d. d. a. d. d. a. d. a no to Contain CHAPTER VILLE at a contest

Transfer delien besteht en en mit bereiten zu allen e. "" Cards of Invitation to a party at Col. Allyn's: alipped away like magio. But to the a var set the

" For all of us?" asked Miss Powell, going to the ve Gertainly, You remember the Allyns. They

were here the afternoon that you took the long sail with Fred, the day of your arrival, lothink." . H Co. yes; I have them in mind. The Colonel, a stont, sontleman with red face, aldermanic propor-

tions, and loud, hearty speech. His lady, the very in the drawing-room at Briargrove, had hastly proopposite; but both so kind to me that I could not nounced Flora's blue silk and general outfit very

further encouraged Mrs. Pemberton.

Powell gratefully kissed the fair, white hand she wavy folds around her figure, that never looked so

. This little episode was noticed by Fred, who, halfhidden by the crimson drapery of the bay window, the front of her coreage, and told, besides, how well admired, and with a trifle of vexation, too, the beau- gems would become the wearer of this. tiful motions so peculiar and habitual to the strange young being who attracted yet repelled him daily.

"Has she not the purest poetry of motion?" whispered Flora, from the ambuch Fred had invited her to dress, as well as talk incomparably !" to an hour before. . An extraord March

"She has indeed:" but the speaker took his truant eyes from Miss Powell, and with some compunctions of conscience, placed them in reverent earnestmess upon the innocent, generous girl at his side. " Flora! he commenced, then besitated.

"Well, Flora's listening," she answered mirthfully, still looking out at her mother and visitor. Flora" he said again, more softly and sadly,

" you are so good, so much better than I am, that I this little hand mine."

"Why, Fred, what have you been doing, that you cannot claim it now as honestly as you did three years since?" and she bluehed, as she paused, at his eye did not linger on her. Miss Powell had all her warmth and ready speech, and turned her telltale eyes from his passionate glances.

He strained her to his bosom in a transport of delight, but felt himself far below the standard her young and generous fancies raised him to.

"Aha! In so cosy a spot!" interrupted Miss Powell, parting the crimson curtains, and thinking. In her heart, the blushing pair behind had been entranced with each other long enough.

" Come in ; here is room enough for three. Fred, please move, and let her have the seat on the other side of you. I like the arm of a sofa: I judge she must also," said Flora.

Fred, who was about to draw Flora nearer him and the centre of the sofs, felt compelled to do as she proposed, and much against his better wishes. Thus. ated between them, his feelings were far from enable. Miss Powell was sensible of this, but exultgly threw fold after fold about her victim, rejoicg that to charm was indeed her province !

What do you propose wearing to the party?" asked, at the close of a conversation upon scienle subjects, in which Flora, from her ignorance of em. had been unable to join, but had sat a deghted listener, and a happy one, too, in that she ad, been the means - through Venus, she always remembered to add mentally of bringing such an unparalleled conversationist to Briargrove. One. too, who, though lonely and unloved before, had now scores of friends, her parents and Fred, dear fellow! not among the least of them looks to wither a rejoid

"Oh, I do n't know. White crape, perhaps. How would that do?". Flora never laid much atress upon

MIndeed, it must be, if you say so," replied Fred, with eyes of unmistakable admiration upon the innocence of her heart imagined it. Presker, who, leaning slightly toward him, seemed

for so had the wily girl trained his fancies to view wrong, her bosom sout up one throb of forgivene her, and regard her overtures to confidential conver- for injustice loud and silently endured. sation and reiterated assurances of mindying friend. "Did you see " mouned Venus, when the party

your lips ? Il maddens me !?! And Fred mised her wide swing ? reduct and some

Pewell drow lingeringly her hand: from the special indules in a private conversation of the special sp

the infatuated fellow left her where he found her reading in the arbor near the lake.

"Mr. Anderson Fred la Why do you leave me?" He turned, looked irresolutely at her, then at the house where duty lay, then, after another glance at his tempter, he could not resist, but scaled himself at her side and regained her hand, which the did not withdraw. Very skillfully she turned his thoughts from passional to intellectual subjects, until be was Just as ready to Yall on his knees and worship ben for every saintly attribute humanity 

This meeting was but one of many constantly occurring, each commending and ending in hearly the girls," said Mrs. Pemberton, when a week had same way. In process of time, it was observable that Miss Powell's uncomeliness seemed less siriking. Her large, defiant eyes grow gentle and soft, table, and in surprise and pleasure reading her own and of a deeper blue; and her other leatures improved, also, under the careful command she held over them, in tone cell and opaced by the mand my Ba , senser to date 3 the beingen kan freint'en.

#### medalkeds of her CHAPTER Axis coupers were all

emperied. A Proference Shows. The evening for the party arrived. Fred, waiting handsome and becoming, and then, as if relieved of forget them!" handsome and becoming, and then, as if relieved of they like you very much, Miss Powell," still a bore, dismissed the subject, and sat impatiently watching for the appearance of Miss Powell. She Allow me?" And with inimitable grace Miss came at last. White crape and rich lace fell in soft. magnificent, yet womanly, as now. A single pearl, the only ornament she wore, looped her bertha on

> "Why, Flora, you are fairly outshone!" oried Mr. Pemberton. "I see," he added, to Miss Powell, who looked unutterable gratitude, "that you know how

> "Your hair is very becomingly arranged," put in his wife; "those braids around the head look like a crown, and give you the air of a queen."

"Perhaps Nature gave her more of that air than her skillful hands have to-night. At any rate, she always impressed me that way," answered Mr. Pemberton, in a manner that flushed to purple the obeck of the spoken of, and that gave a disagreeable thrill to Fred, which he could not easily rid himself of. Happily Mrs. Pemberton did not see this glance, as, am afraid it is sheer selfishness in me to seek to call with a mother's pride and fondness, she was putting many a last touch into her daughter's dress.

Flora was beautiful. She was very safe there. Fred could find no fault in her lovely face. But his glances; this that young lady knew, and, also, although he had not spoken it, how well he was suited.

"And what word have you for your daughter?" asked Mrs. Pemberton, turning Flora to Mr. Pem-"Oh, every good one in the vocabulary! My

child, you do indeed look radiantly beautiful," and he affectionately kissed her low, broad forehead. This part of her face he particularly admired, because of its exceeding womanliness. And Fred, too, had often complimented it. Now both these gentlemen turned toward the intellectual expanse of forehead-Miss Powell's greatest facial beauty-and regarded it long and favorably, until the owner thereof felt it time to blush and avert her face.

"That tinge makes you divine," whispered Mr. Pemberton, clasping a plain gold bracelet on each white, well-rounded wrist, a present for the occasion, and such as he had previously given Flora.

A single instant her eyes looked into his. It was enough. An internal smile rippled over the surface of her secret thoughts.

As if dirry, Mr. Pemberton caught at the piertable. His wife, attracted by the movement, noticed the pallid face that he was trying to turn toward the window, away from her alarmed and anxious!

scrutiny. he observed by way of explanation, feeling that he must say something, hat win the street and the "Let me bathe your temple with some of this eau de cologne s. I find it beneficial in cases of the kind,"

other would attend him, and then he yielded, while Fred hovered near in | deep solicitude. The Flore in

Peaker, who, leaning elightly toward him, seemed to have the sweetest of Here they come," whispered Dinah, "and places bound she ever heard." I the state of the sweetest of Here they come," whispered Dinah, "and places bound she ever heard." I the state of the sweetest of Here they come," whispered Dinah, "and places bound she ever heard."

Mow sould Pred help being flattered? This being, "I see it. Our dear child don't, though," anconsensivin repose, yet beautiful when expression swered Venus, who started on finding that strange, ighted and han face ; so strangely mysterious; so magnetic glands of Miss Powell resting on her mass wildly despondent for exhilarantly gay—as the mood ter's face." Her own sheek took an ashen hue at the to be either beined him ; so peerlessly graceful in eight, while her sooret hours experienced a thrill of every motion of her magnificent figure; with such agony too intense to hear and be unseen. "His booked rare conversational population profound education, pityingly upon her elegant mistress, and in that to stoop to: notice bimile was, to stoop to notice him, moment of sympathy sympathy born but of deep

ship. is here to the can entangled will be more and had driven on business to me

ad space of the state of the same of the s Miscadchip / Why everlasting putted word on plague in a bodied of What makes her want good a

hand and kissed it, and on his soulis warp words "The love of power, and hatred of those who are that tantalized him for speedy instant atterance. more favored by fortune than herself," said Ventus

He present one or the of properlying the deland to discourage and present, it read be, the intersention

seemed an embarrament and Venus wished it would rain, or was darken

"One thing, we shall got back before our folks do," congratulated Dinah at last leaving amouth traveling, and darting along with the speed of an arrow, through a path intripate and tangled, that led northward and and harders

"Good, faithful friend I haw reassuring your words have ever been to me. Many a fine I should have sunk beneath my border, had not your kind voice sustained and conduced so that efforts."

" Do n's pay noting have hi Yenus! We're placed here to aid and assist, interposed Dinah, walking faster, and always diseas, when praised. One of those rare beings, whose nown conscience is all the scales needed.

.Three hours' hard walking brought them to their destination. Here, in the sangled forest, they met an individual, who, in impatient tones, declared he had waited an eternity for Yenus, who, so far from resenting his manner coaxed him into good humor. and promised river to ver him again.

"You'd better not!" Ha!-I know where I can find pay for your airs !" he cried, in reply,

"I do n't want to show off airs. Indeed, I do not, Joseph. But you know all this. What do you mean by finding pay ?" And Venus tried to be calm and free from the slightest approach to apprehension as she spoke.

"Nothing; only-only-"

"Speak, man! Out with it! Say you have seen her!" And Venus in her excitement and indignation, seized the aggravating old creature, and shook him with so much violence that he soon plead for

." Forgive me, Joseph : I forgot you were an old man!" she gasped, exhausted, and suddenly recollecting herself-" But your manner wounded me beyond endurance—it did, indeed."

"And your manner! humph!" said be, tantalizingly, as he restored his dress to its proper place; for he had been nearly shaken out of it.

"You will not overlook it?" She stood pleadingly before him, with streaming eyes and supplicating

words. "I am an old man, and you-you are a tigress! Pogive you? Ha! when I'm dead, perhaps!"

"Yer may be in that state soon, Je," interposed Dinah. " Ye're sin wont be forgiven as easy as some others may, remember that I There is no long years of love, devotion, interest and duty on yer side; do n't forget that! Ugh! how a rope would look round that neck of yer's !"

The old man cowered, and covered his throat with his long, purple hands.

"Or." she continued, "maybe they'd make a fire of faggots here; right here, where yer stand, perhaps, and burn yer in the midst of it."

The old man moved tremblingly away from the

"Such things have been, yer know," she proceeded, sitting composedly at his feet. "What 'ud they care for such a bundle of dry bones-nothing! Ha! they'd laugh ter hear 'em crackle and ourl in the hot flames."

"Hush I no more, no more! I'll be silent as the grave !" cried her listener, falling on his knees be-

"Promise that again, coward! Then rise, and take the provision we've come all this way to bring yer!" returned Dinah, in ineffable contempt and de

"You wont let out on me?" he supplicated, still groveling at her feet.

"Not till yer drive me to it," she replied.

"I'll never do that! take my oath now upon it!" "Go: write that on the sand !" jeered Dinah, to the wretched old being, cowering and trembling before her. "We'll come again in a week. If, in the meantime that asp troubles yer, give her a frightone that she 'll never get over, perhaps."

"Good Dinah, I could not live, were it not for you!" said Venus, when they had turned homeward.

"I could n't, if it war n't for my children," cameoracularly and reproachfully.

"I know I am weaker than you can ever be," said Venus, feeling reproved. ...

" Forgive me for wounding yer already wounded spirit," returned Dinah, humbly, and dropping be-

hind.

Venus would not take a step until she had come up again. If he have the state when were expell

"Whawill you persist in my being your superior, when day I see how deeply I am the reverse ?" "When with the folks, I'm yer equal; but when

alone with yer, I can't forget things," said Dinab, in explanation. 44.5 14.00 P. 1 This explanation had often been made, but hever

to the satisfaction of Venus, who asked, after a somewhat prolonged silence : "You do not think he will do her any harm?"

"No. If L'dithought he could hid not epoken

we will leave them to return bome, and follow those of our characters who went to the fete at Col. Allyns. Here Miss Powell became the centre of attraction. Among those, who, catraneed by the slivery sweetness of her voice, the wonderful fascingtion of her manners, and her inexhaustible wealth of thought, formed a circle around her, were Mr.

Pemberton and Fred Adderson.

To both of them she distributed her smiles and

enough to charm the best men present. With up- uninvited, and worse, unwelcomly. But I only lifted hands, and face speaking intense astonishment, she ejaculated-"Ann Powell!" Yet, could creature, you are not at the picnic? I saw your scarcely believe that the poor, ugly, ill-dressed teach- friend and Mr. Pemberton, (bowing to Mrs. Pemberer she had so often snubbed, irritated, and disobeyed, ton,) on their way thither. Mrs. Allyn and Ann was really the centre of such evident admiration. Powell were in the same carriage. Why i did n't She fluttered her fan, laughed aloud, and rustled about | you know they were going? How strange some but in vain. Those gentlemen would not leave her gentlemen are!" inferior (as she very naturally considered Miss Powell,) to come to her.

"I shall actually be nobody, if I don't speak to her." sollloquized Miss Layne. "Yet to be obliged to it. to notice Powell -- Powell of whom I've made such pice sport! Powell that I thought, yes, and still think, constantly at her side as formerly, and wondered lower than my servants! No matter for that -now why. its different with her, and me, too, forsooth! The step must be taken. My! to think I'm nobody fied with the effect of her annunciation on Plorai when she's round!" And she fluttered nearer -- Miss Layne departed. parted the crowd, and with extended hand, and lips formed to a kiss, oried:

how happy. I am to see you here !"

Miss Powell was not so vehement. She said, in a careless way, she was pleased to meet her old friend, &c. But, she did not take the hand or kiss await. ing acceptance.

This unexpected nonchalance was overwhelming to Miss Layne. She the inferior of Miss Powell ! about her like bees about a hive.

"But, I'll deal her a blow by way of revenge! see the game she's playing. I'll spoil it."

"Is your former pupil here?" she asked, point-"Do you mean Flora?" asked Miss Powell, quite

undisturbed.

"Yes," and Miss Layne bit her lips with vexa-

"She is. You can find her in the music-room." Thither Miss Layne hastened, and instantly finding you, mamma, that Fred is just as he used to be?" Flora, commenced:

"I do not know to whom you refer," replied Flora, you wretched." with the old hauteur and dislike that she always felt Mrs. Pemberton fondly drew her daughter's head for Miss Layne, and which formed a strange contrast upon her bosom, and bade her trust to Fred's long to her natural arcetness and trustfulness. A dispo. cherished affection for making these slight clouds sition that, with her pride, made her blind to in. pass away, and leave nothing but the blue of perfect trigue.

"Of course, I can mean no one but Powell. She is the only plebeian here. You might as well let yourself down out of your proud eminence, (I am not very far beneath you, I fancy,) and meet me as a friend, who wishes to detain you only long enough to say-beware of Powell; she is dangerously ambitions. Your old lover is captivated, and-well, no matter who else!" and she went chuckling to her Layne had spoken on her short and forced call. carriage, unable to remain longer after such a rebuff.

"Poor girl i how envious she is ! As if Fred could be drawn from me !" thought Flora, "and as if Miss Powell was artful and dangerous, and to be avoided Powell would presume so far! How happy she if possible. But my opinion made the poor child seems to-night. I rejoloe that I surmounted my re- more angry with me than ever she was before. I pugnance to her so far as to invite her home. Still, I fear Dinah, the end of this visit-Miss Powell's, I I do not like her much. How excited Fred grew mean—is not to be reached pleasantly, for all parwhen I told him so, yesterday. But, dear fellow, ties. I have a strange dread at times. What if we he's so full of sympathy for her I thinks she 's so do fail, after all our efforts." And Venus covered lonely ! For the sake of the example he sets me, I her face with her hands, and wept. will try to like her more. I wish she had not worn that pearl, though. It keeps reminding me of the whisper. "Keep up your courage. Fail? Cowards time that she came to dinner a perfect jewelry es. only do that! I will not fail!" tablishment. How incomprehensible she was then."

had received and accepted an invitation to make a nanion. But both deserted her the next moment. visit at Allyn Hall. Thither, in a few days, she

"How friendly you and the Colonel are getting to be," observed Mrs. Pemberton, one morning at the Colonel and himself were to be off that day on the battle. For battle there 'll be !" an excursion up the lake.

"He's a prime fellow," said Mr. Pemberton. "How'd it do for Flora and I to pass the day at

Allyn Hall? Will you drive us there?" "Y.e.s; But, come to think of it, the ladies are

family, I believe." is visiting. How angry Ellen would be to meet Miss Powell. Powell again."

"Very likely, Flore, it is there. Mrs. Allyn's ingenuously Flore opened her troubles to him. family is not quite equal to the one she married into," replied Mrs. Pemberton, as she leisurely broke fresh egg.

mirthfully, " that Miss Layna actually presumed to now for all past neglectfulness. warn me of certain proclivities she fancied she had discovered in Miss Powell."

"Such as what?" as mirthfully asked Mrs. Pem lever, been cordial and kind, asked:

berton. "A desire to lure Fred. As though such a thing of course, she does not. She knows her place too self. well!"

"Certainly," replied Mrs. Pemberton, hastily dismissing the subject, as if it were a disagreeable one. Her pride would not, for a moment, permit her to place an inferior on a level with the children had." of her love. Her kindness and hospitality had made | And thus Mrs. Pemberton sat, ready in axeques. this inferior yery happy, as nearly as she could judge. for her husband, who in an intensely sulky hymore. She did not dream, however, what volcanic fires this was riding home alone. He had falled in obtaining and the hereditary wealth, position, and splendor of Miss Powell as companion on return, and, seeing her her surroundings, had awakened, until they glowed drive off, with Fred privately, apostrophiced that with a heat ruinous to every inciplant feeling of a youth in no gentle nor respectful terms. nobler kind.

In the afternoon, Ellen Layne called at Briargrove.

I know, she gommenced, after the exchange of "You did !" said; he, with some emberrancembe salplations common to the coverion in that I am as he deconded from the carriage. (4) similation will what had send to were the course to better long. I some lute argument in the favor, for his thin check

is this I am uttering?" And striking his forehead, Junattended and unseen! the bright star-light | pose of quizzing one whose attractions were strong | guilty of a crime against etiquette in coming here dropped in on my way by, to ask, why, my dear

Mrs. Pemberton, recovering from her slight astonishment, replied, she knew her husband was going on an excursion, but had made no inquiries in relation

But Flora remembered that Fred was not quite so

Seeing how intrusive she was regarded, and satis-

"Our family and myself were not invited," continued Miss Layne, "I mean the family I happen to "Miss Powell! Is t possible! You cannot think be visiting. We do not care, however, as parties of just that description are not the proper places for respeciable females to be seen at."

"You forget, Miss Layne, that you have informed me of my husband being one of this party," said Mrs. Pemberton, with dignity.

"Pardon me. I had, indeed. But in Georgiathat part, you will infer, where I reside-married and of course Miss Powell's clique, that gathered men are models of constancy and devotion to their wives and homes," and she paused, in order to consult her watch, then added, "It is quite time for me to hasten away." As neither of the ladies pressed her to remain longer, she acted upon her proposi-

"How disagreeable and insolent!" oried Mrs. Pemberton, as Ellen drove away. "She was not my equal, so I would not resent her coarse insinuations. But, child, are you weeping? Why?"

"It is for nothing, I dare say. Yet, does it strike

"I have noticed no difference. Nonsense, Flora! "Flora Pemberton, is that low being your guest ?" You have actually allowed that ill-bred girl to make

confidence behind. Oh, the encouraging words of a fond mother. They are beyond all price !

"Riches purer than Golconda can furnish is your re-assuring suggestion, dear mamma," cried Flora, when she had brightened up and dried her tears.

"I'm glad that girl has spoken out what has been our secret trouble," said Venus to Dinah; after Flora had told the former every word Miss "What did yer tell Flora?" asked Dinah, any. iously.

"Just what you would have told her; that Miss

"We shan't, unless you falter," said Dinah, in a

"Nor will I!" oried Venus, catching a spark of Before the close of the entertainment, Miss Powell hope and courage from the enthusiasm of her comupon seeing Miss Powell riding up to the house with Fred at her side.

"Look there, Dinah i" "I am. But yer'd better look at the place where breakfast, when her husband had announced that your treasure is, if yer want to keep up courage for

"I know it," mosned Venus, cowering and shrinking. "Venus, rouse up. Watch, and give me a hint if

yer see immediate danger. Go in, now !" Miss Powell did not stay long-had only driven engaged to-day-somewhere among Mrs. Allyn's up to see how the family were-and to ask them to Allyn Hall, to pass the next day. Something in: "Would n't it be funny if it's where Ellen Layne Flora's eyes had drawn Fred from the side of Miss

"You have not been here for three days!" Thus "So long as that ?" he answered, astonished.

"He has not missed me," Flora was ready to think. But could she, when he appeared so glad to "Do n't you think, mamma," continued Flors, see her! And Fred seemed driven to make amends

> Even Miss Powell grew secretly uneasy, and was about to leave, when Mrs. Pemberton, who had, as "Where did you leave Mr. Pemberton?" a feetal

"On the excursion grounds," replied Miss Power were possible! even if Miss Powell wished to, which ell, slightly flushing, but instantly recovering her-

> "He did not mention this morning that ladies. were to be of the party." Perhaps he had not been advised of it." " Very likely. He would have mentioned it; if he.

"I heard you had gone with a party," said Mys. Pemberion, meeting him pleasantly at the doors to the

As Miss Powell rose to go, Fred dld the same. "Cannot you stay here to-night?" asked Flora. "What! and leave Miss Powell to ride to Allyn Ball alone?" he answered, with an attempt at play-

thing unpleasant, and to his disadvantage.

Miss Powell breathed easier. "Surely not," said Piora, turning carelessly

"I will not take him from Briargrove, and you, Flora," observed Miss Powell. Drawing her shawl about her exquisite shoulders, and gracefully bid.

ding the party adieu, she ran down to her carriage. "Allow me." and Mr. Pemberton, red from following her fleet steps, handed her to a seat. For a second he held the hand he had taken, then with rapidly increasing pulsation, said, in the lowest

"With your departure vanishes all light from Briargrove."

"Is this generous?" she asked, with an electric flash from eyes swimming with tears.

"Forgive me !" he begged.

No answer was granted, and, as the carriage, with its weeping and wounded occupant drove off, he stood absently looking after it, and thinking himself the only culprit in the case, and the most endlessly wretched being in the world, unless those brokenhearted tones granted him pardon,

To say Fred was a happy fellow at being detained at Briargrove, would be uttering an immense deviation from the truth. Venus, apparently busy in the performance of multitudinous duties, noticed how quick and sharp his tones often were, and even when addressed to Flora herself.

.Carried away by her sympathy. on seeing him go alone to the garden, Venus followed him, and to his surprise, (and indignation this time) she asked

"Are you aware how your impatience is wounding the feelings of one both good and fair?"

"How! It strikes me you servants are getting

"Ah, sir, you did not answer me thus, when, three years ago I said, driven by the same feelings, after you and Flora had plighted your vows-+ Will that love outlive time and change?"

"You have a good memory; say, what was my answer?"

"You but mock me. But I will give it. It was-·It will I'm

"You may retire. I came here to be alone. And hark ye! no more of your impertment intrusions, nor disgusting reminiscences! I will not endure them. If you persist in them, why-a new master may learn you submission."

This threat was so horrible, that Venus had not power to utter a word. Scarcely knowing how, she reached her little room. Here, as soon as she could collect her senses, she dropped on her knees beside her cot, and burst forth into an agony of prayer. Prayer, such as none but the deeply wounded and harrowingly apprehensive can breathe and feel.

While here in this abject state of supplication, Flora's gentle voice called her.

" I cannot go," said Venus, in vain striving for

The door opened, and the face ever welcome to that room peeped in.

"Ah, here you are! Did n't you hear me call you? But," moving to where Venus seemed busy in smoothing her cot - "you are distressed! Why is it? What bitter tears you must have been weeping !"

Flora's manner was so expressive of sympathy, that any self-restraint Venus had imposed on herself, melted at once. Throwing her arms around Flora's neck, she cried in broken accents:

"Promise me that we shall never be separated!" "How strangely you talk. Separated? Of course that can never be. Therei be guiet, and when you are able, tell me what you mean ?"

"Mean?" equivocated Venus, not daring yet to divalge the cause of her distress. " Nothing-only you know that-that slaves are sold-"

" Slaves! But you are not one. You are my starres. Why, I'd almost as soon think of having my mother sold! Do n't humiliate me by calling your. self a slave again i Bathe your face and come down stairs. I want you to get Fred something nice in the way of refreshment. Poor fellow, he is not very bright. He cannot be quite well, I think. And Venus, to make you laugh away that obstinate cloud on your face, I'll tell you something very fonny. I'm ashamed of myself when I think of it. You'll think it very strange in me when I tell you of it, because I 've always stood up so for her-been her champion, as it were. Ah, now you're attentive enough to suit me! Well, it is this-would you believe it? For a few moments this afternoon I was actually jealous of Miss Powell. There i is n't that enough to make me disgusted with myself! To be distrustful of Fred—that some of kindness. gallantry, sympathy and devotion! Some how." Flora went on after a pause, during which Venns had drawn her on her lap, and pillowed her head on her besom. "I can speak more openly to you of my secret feelings than I can to mamma. She, you know, is so dignified and sensible-not that she is more of the last than you are. Venus-perhans I might say unapproachable, although far from being destitute of sympathy, that I fairly dreaded to let her know how bedly I felt, from my jealousy in the first place, and since, how deeply my conscience upbraids me for distructing so noble a heart. Yet she was kind to me when she discovered my trouble and with tearful eyes and soothing words-just like yours, Venus-she reasoned me out of my fit of doubt and ingratitude. And I thought this fit had all gone; but it came back several times afterward. However, there was no need of its coming at all. as I should have been sure in the first place. Fred's necessary politeness and attention to Miss Powell and his head ache, explains the whole trouble out of algheryourses lessessand as an endough

Mand Flore fuisped up as she anished speaking. designing herself impatient to join her lover.

LiPios Venue Calt mable to warn Plora of the precipies on which she accod! She tried to frame waits proper kind, and Bubile In short, first those Beeded by Tiers and Fred But Entirely bonseed, whis causely skillswell! Pleed 'down that's. Her emotions in being vertytel at white Trid affect what had passed between these, may be better imag-

could live under. But Dinah was ready to give was often lost invoverie. At Colonel Allying an attempth when here faltered. It was with equal tedeluvian planter besieged her with a marrimonial anxiety that this servant beheld what troubled offer He was a rich bachelor, whose heart had Venus, and threatened the overthrow of Flora's never before been touched. happiness.

But the time came for another visit to the strange mirer," she had once laughingly, told him. being whom they had surreptitiously met a week previous. They found him in the same spot. His dress was considerably improved, and his manner, think you will," he repeated. though abject and submissive, showed besides, a triumph instantly noticed by Dinah, whose skillful questioning, and terrible threats threw him off his guard. He confessed that he had been favoredwith emphasis that exasperated his hearers-with another visit.

"Why was it?" demanded Dinah, placing her strong hands on his shoulders, and looking him are outweighed by others of not so evanescent a nasternly in the face. There was moonlight enough to ture, and considered indispensable by high born and

read its expression. "Can't a fellow be favored that way without having to think why it happened, or having to be teased

about it?" he answered, doggedly. "No shirking-out with the truth at once !" urged Dinah, while Venus, weak as an infant, had failen on the ground.

"There's nothing to tell," persisted the man. "Hark ye! I'll do all that I've threatened to

f yer do not confess immediately !" "I wonder you never think you've anything to

own up." muttered the prisoner, for such indeed he was, in the grasp of one so strong and bold.

"I laid all that open last week, driveler! My case is better than yern, yer well know!"

"Well knowing this, the old creature answered that his visitor had come to him only from motives of curiosity, not suspicion.

"Did she question you?" asked Venus. " Not much."

" How much?" demanded Dinah, never relaxing her hold nor gaze.

"Well, she wanted to know why I lived in such a place, and alone, shunning people. She thought it suspicious," he answered impatiently, and angry at detention, for he had spoken of being in a hurry.

"Ah, Dinah ! she 'll ferret our secret out!" sighed Venus, rocking back and forth on the sward, with hands clasped átross her knees.

"I like that!" taunted the man, looking at her position as an indication of the distress of her mind. "As well as yer will when yer on the gibbet?" asked Dinah. This threat brought the man back to him-

" Always holding that up!"

"Always shall when yer forget that I know what yer are. Now, what else did the girl say?"

"Nothing, only promised to come again. I told her not to. She said she should until she'd found out who and what I was."

"Why did n't yer frighten her half ter death? I would. She would n't a worried me much after that also the same, born not only of pride but perfect love, promise, I think!"

"Did she come alone?" asked Venus.

" Yes."

" Before, too ?"

"Yes-no. That is, a gentleman was with hor. She was most the man of the two, though." "Who was he?" both women asked at once.

"You know."

"Mercy !. When was it?" asked Venus, rising, ervously. "The first day she came."

"You remember, Dinah. They went to sail on the lake. Did Flora enter with the others?"

"No, she waited outside. I heard the other girl face all over willing to hear more. tell Mr. Anderson not to tell Flora they had seen the old man of the Pit. Ah, she is a smart one! Would n't she like to live where some one else does?" "She will! she will!" mouned Venus, as the man that?"

ceased. "I would n't be so weak as yer for all these riches here!" scoffed Dinah, as with flashing eye and ner- him-". vous manner she, also, betrayed some agitation, despite her assumed quiet and freedom from appre-

"Are we safe?" groaned Venus, clutching at Di-

nah's dress. "Not if yer falter now," was the whispered an

"I will be firm for the sake of one whose life must

not be darkened now." "That's right. Only remember the past, and yer cannot do else than strive," encouraged Dinah, who gossip, Miss Powell coldly withdrew. then turned to the old man, and bade him inform them immediately, if he was again troubled by that tion coolly, that asp does! If I should tell the Pemvisitor whose impertment curiosity was to be dreaded bertons their prodigy was what she is, they'd only by him more than by them. This the old man, by bow me out of their premises again. I wont put my. a peculiar smile, dared to doubt.

with a bravery she did not feel, " but the future will quized Miss Layne. prove her right, if you are not faithful to us. Then giving him the provisions they had brought, which he with some grumbling accepted, they left him. Dinah, throughout the interview, had professed

calmness and assurance of safety which she was far meeting between two old friends, an innocent meetfrom feeling.

As they reached the house, she declined entering. saving that her day's work there was ended, and as her mistress would probably not need her till the next morning, she would go to her cabin, for she was rather tired. She went there to collect her thoughts more than because she was tired. She did not feel safe, nor beyond abject wretchedness. Soon a deeper sense of pain reached her in seeing Plora hanging fondly on the arm of Fred, making her deual nightly round of calls at the various cabins of the house-hands.

" How neatly your little home always looks," she said entering Dinah's. " Are you all well, here ?" "Yes, Miss Flora," sald Dinah, looking tenderly upon the beaming face of her young mistress.

"I must see your children. A-bed, of course they are. Ab, you little darlings ! Who could help loving you?" continued Flora, going to the corner where, on a cot, slept two infant girls, whose dark lovely faces and slender forms she assured Dinah were a study for a soulptor.

Fred had not entered any of the cabins, but walt ing on the outside, stood wondering where and how another year would find bim. His mind was in a state of unrest that had left its traces on his face and in his volce and manner. Flora often suffered from caprices that she would have considered unbearable in him, had she not imputed them to pressure of buffices for his possessions were large and ill cially ascribed to their simility, but the truth is bealth. And ill health hid certainly some right to that it arises from their consciousness of being atcome into argument in his favor, for his thin cheek, tractive.

and that described. His magner, she would not hollow eye, sally completely premiant that the control section was defined and not temptings—different wholly from his usual and natural sale. She was wretched; apprehension joined to the remorse long worked very faithfully to accomplish her wither years had accomplated for her, was more than she could live under. But Dinah was readed to be a second of the control of the contro

" I will marry you if I cannot get a younger ad-"I do n't think you will," he had seriously answered, without a trace of resentment. "I do n't

"Why?" she mirthfully demanded.

"Because I hear you have no wealth, my dear." "Do young men never love unselfishly that is. without the hope of golden gain ?" the saked, in the same merry strain.

" Not often. Among our Southern belles are many whose natural charms, even if of the highest order, . educated wooers generally-"

"Ugh! What's monster you must be!" finterposed Miss Powell, shrugging her shoulder in great disdain.

"A model lover, rather," said Mr. Parks, sitting a trifle nearer the object of his adoration.

"Ugh! Deliver me from such, then!" and the exquisite shoulders gave another shrug. "Well, then, to turn to something more agreeable, play me the melody that won my heart a week

since." " Heart? You never had one! " The man that can talk of love and money in the same breath, was born without a heart!"

Such light conversation was suited to the capacities of Mr. Parks. Miss Powell had such ready adapunwillingly enough, yet without further hesitation, tation, that she could not fail to win where she attempted. But Mr. Parke, she decided, would not do, unless she was driven to marry him, having failed where she had hoped to conquer, triumph and reign.

. The Allyns were quite interested in the success of Mr. Park's suit. They wished Miss Powell would favor it, and among other reasons they gave was, that such an intensely fascinating young creature might remain among them.

Miss Powell listened respectfully to all their arguments, but as they ceased, told them, with a dewiness about her eyes, that she could never give her hand unless sanctioned by her heart.

"Such high-toned sentiments are an honor to our guest, particularly as her loneliness and poverty might excuse her making a mercenary match." thought the Allyns, more pleased than ever with the worthy young creature before them.

She never conducted that light, trifling gossip with Mr. Parks in the presence of the Allyns, nor any one else, in short, able to appreciate a more ennobling style of conversation.

Meanwhile, she managed Mr. Pemberton and Fred in a manner best suited to the success of her plans. It was a matter of intense secret amusement to her. the false security given Mrs. Pemberton by pride; indulged in by Flora.

"A grand chance the dear unsuspecting creatures give me for working! Mrs. Pemberton needs a lesson for the superiority she evinced the day of my introduction to her; and Miss for happening to have been born with a gold spoon in her mouth!" was the frequent subject of Miss Powell's thoughts.

"Mrs. Pemberton is a very captivating lady," said Miss Powell to an inveterate gossip one evening at a tea-party made in honor of the former by a distinguished family who lived about ten miles from Briargrove.

" Very," said the gossip, with wide open eyes and

"She seems quite taken with that gentleman..." "Do n't she? You needn't mention it, but he was once a lover of hers. There! what d'ye think of

"Why," replied Miss Powell, "only that he seems to be that now, and she quite willing to listen to

"What a serpent you are !" exclaimed Miss Layne, still a visitor in the locality. "I was not an intentional listener."

"Ah I". This was uttered with easy nonchalance. Still Miss Powell felt for a moment dashed. ..

"Why are you trying to make discord in Eden?" said Ellen.

"I believe, Miss Layne, there has always been a barrier between us. Please not overstep it." And with this, linking her arm in that of the delighted

"What Insolence! If ever anybody took elevaself in that humiliating position again. Why "You profess to disbelieve her," said Venus, with should 1? Pahaw! they would n't for ma!" soillo.

> Before the time for separation arrived, the gossip had hinted in every corner and ear, but those concerned, that Mrs. Pemberton was not the discreet matron she should be. And thus was stigmatized a ing, too -not a shadow of unholy passion to sully it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Written for the Banner of Line DEPENDENCE AND EFFORT.

Hope was a morning mist, Mary, Hope was a rainbow fleet, Hope was a 'will-o'-the-wisp,' Mary, Hope was an arrant cheat.

Life is a turnpike-road, Mary. Life is a desert dry, Life is a heavy load, Mary, And Heaven on a mountain high. beliefe to

And he who would win to the top, Mary, Must fetter Hope with a chain; 200 of and And if still his feet slide back, Mary, 11 .00 He must bend to the task again.

And if crushed by his burden still, Mary. He must look to the shining goal, and pray that his sinking limbs. Mary. May be buoyed by his lighter soul. Then Faith shall be linked to Hope, Mary,"

And the lightened burden drop, Mary, Mary, And the prisoned soul go free of the buw. It has been remarked, that ladies have generally great fear of lightning, and this has been superfi-

And the path less steep shall be to it is seed

American Legations in Egrops, and treating of the tent in human affairs and the destinies of nations?

Mexican Question which has grown on of the alli
It is easy to see to which of these nations it must go. ance of France, Spain and Great Britain, affords an if severed in its relations to Old Spain. occasion for the following observations on the intervention of European Powers in respect to the affairs

The American Continent - the entire Western

Hemisphere—embracing North and South America with the adjacent islands, came to be possessed by the nations of Europe, each sharing in the possession according to its good fortune in the extent of its discovery, and in the compancy of the portions discovered, pursuant to the principles of the public law which has ever regulated the rights of discoverers. in this vast region, these nations—some of

was bestowed upon them, or according as the royal charters granted to them were liberal or otherwise. tory; but for many years it crystallized into no new States. In all the length and breadth of this land, from the Roustor to the Poles, and from the Atlansave such as were seen in barbarous rudeness among the savage tribes of the red man of the forest. These had nothing to recommend them to the imitation of civilized man in a political relation.

Spain, foremost in discovery, pushed forward in the struggle of European Powers to secure foothold has ever been deeply seated in the soul of the Spaniard, colonized and settled all South America, not otherwise appropriated by Portugal-also the Cuban gem of the Caribbean Sea-besides large portions of North America, extending from the Mexican Gulf along the waters of the Pacific to the Golden Gates of the Californias. The oruel Cortex and his Mammon soldiery secured the treasures of the Incas on the Western shores south of the Isthmus, and the sacerdotal disciples of Loyola indoctrinated the aboriginal inhabitants, both North and South. France, too, entered the arena of adventure, and her monarch raising the national standard on American soil, planted colonies of Frenchmen in the Northern wilderness. Great Britain, ever on the alert for the enlargement of empire, secured to herself an immensity of territory both in the isles of the sea and upon the main land. The Russian Autocrat settled his seris in the Arctic regions along the Polar Seas, coolly counting on his fors to keep him warm in hyperborean latitudes. Holland, emerging from the sea, saw and felt the course of empire was westward : her ships sail, and she sends settlers to seat themselves on the shores of the Hudson, to occupy the ground whereon has arisen the commercial emporium of the New World. The nations of the Old World swarmed their multitudes of people upon these shores—and here has been the grandest theatre for the action of great principles and good uses

ever presented to the family of man. But the head of the State-the State itself, to which the colonist was bound in all affairs of government, was far distant, trans-Atlantic, European -and the people were in a partial enjoyment only relation was not always to remain-in the course of human events, the political necessities of the indiand better governments, and the result would be a higher civilization. Indeed, in the fullness of time for the evolution of such an event, and according to a universal law of development, a new order of things among a portion of the people so long subject to colonial disability, arose, and there came forth into the family of nations these United States of America, this nation, the people whereof, aforetime, were subjects and dependents of the British Crown, recognizing that government as the legitlmate power to exercise rule over them. The United States is the first Independency, or State, which crose out of the old European Dependencies, or Colonial Establishments which spread all over the New World.

Revolution did not stop with the English colonies. which are now a part of the domain of the United States. England is not alone in territorial losses. Another nation, whose settlements were south of the equator, relaxed its grosp of power over them, and yielded to their demands for freedom. Their voice. though emphatic and effectual in the cars of Royalty, was not uttered with that distinctness of artlouistion (with which our revolutionary fathers opened their mouths and spake to the potentate of he British Throne. The boon of self-government and constitutional liberty, however, became theirs, and our government, acknowledging their independence. gave them the right hand of national Tellowship. The cliffs of the Andes and the banks of the La Plata echoed their notes of jubilee to our ears, though sometimes there came on the breeze a sound which the tried and soute ear of the true freeman hoknowledged not to be harmonious. The discordant sounds of faction and the fearful tread of ambition. have been occasionally listened to with trembling and breathless anxiety. But it is fondly hoped that as intelligence shall extend its boundaries, all inhermonies will cease to exist.

Spain was not the loser only of the Provinces Oubs, now the soknowledged market place of slayes, their unmerciful masters abroad: 1614 healthant 1621 imported from African shores, and grand energies, of a World entire of years, every since the South American its possessions—or in appropriating the island to discourage and prevent, if need be, the intervention

The Boltzment of the the A celdent and tion thich makes large bodies overcome amallae The American Continent is near by and Million H. Seward, Secretary of State:

much greater than that Eivelan Field of the Ocean.

But The circular letter of March 8, 1862, sent Does not political science demonstrate the existence forth by the Department of State to the several of a similar law of attraction which is equally po-And so long as Spain suffers Unba to be used for

the furtherance of the African slave-trade, the of this nation and the governments of our neighbors. United States, if as desirous to prevent importation of slaves there as into its own territory, and to take away the inducements and temptations which the vile trade of that island presents to American citisens and others, as it professes to be—and if the slave trade be that enormity and national incisance which its laws have declared it to be would be Jus-tified to exercise a conqueror's right and take it into its own care and keeping, and so abate its crimes in commerce. This government and that of Great them earlier, some later—established colohies of Britain—both pations—if sincere and honest in their people, which flourished or languished, accord—their declarations, should at once seek to settle the ing as the latronage of their respective governments matter with Spain by the pures of the purchaser or the arm of the conqueror. They have but just now concluded a convention in respect to their joint, Buropean civilization followed the footsteps of colo-nization, till it penetrated immense tracts of terri-and seas and waters of the ocean. The treaty has received the sanction of the American Senate, and, States or independent, governments, resting during no doubt, will be satisfactory to the government of long centuries on the institutions of the parent Victoria. Why do her Majesty's government exhibit such tenderness toward the faithlessness of Spain, and such readiness to wink at the inhumanities of tic to the Pacific Ocean, no independencies existed her trade in the souls and bodies of men? But our Government will not be content that Ouba, so proximate to the Continent where are our possessions. shall go into other European hands. If the moral code shall be the rule of action, which England and the United States both alike rightly say ought to govern in the matter of the slave-trade, Spain clearhere, and prompted by the auri sacra fames, which ly deserves to lose the island-to part with its possession to some power-by sale, if it will sell-by force, if it will not sell. Hatt as a self self self oron

Cuba ought to be an exception to the general rule of this government, vis: non-intervention-non-interference in the affairs of the colonial possessions of foreign powers, in this hemisphere, held by them! by right of discovery-and acquiescence in their government-for the reasons just given. But there is another reason, and a governing one in all matters of personal relation, and no good excuse can begiven against its application to matters of national concernment. It is an old maxim of law that a person may not use his own in such manner as to do his neighbor damage. The example of Spain in the uses of this island cannot well be worse. It is dangerous to us: it does in that island with impunity, directly in our face, what is forbidden to us in our Constitution—importation of slaves into the domains of the United States. Who doubts that great numbers of them find their way hither into our territory? We should intervene -should interfere in the affairs of every colonial establishment this side the Atlantic, whose policy is detrimental to our institutions and subversive of our Government. We should be not only self-defensive but aggressive when in danger-when in peril.

At sundry times since the American Continent be-

came parceled out into provinces, according to the rights of those earliest to take possession, serious inroads have been made upon these possessions, principally by revolution of those occupying them as colonists, and vast areas of the land lying this side the globe, which, by the law of discovery, came to belong to the national domain of the discoverers, of what pertained to them as men. This foreign have forever ceased to be theirs by the irrevocable decrees of human progress and geographical situation. What of territory under the jurisdiction of the United States that did not come of the Revolutionary struggle, has been purchased of the powers having discoverers' title, or been brought within its pale by annexation, at the request of the independent and sovereign neighbor. All the area under the General Government is divided into republics and territorial organizations under the laws of Congress. besides thousands of square miles remaining unorganized but ultimately destined to become States. bound together by identity of interest and the common constitutional ties. The tendency of things and the shape of affairs for many years, have had but one aspect—the bringing together into confraternity, all the sections, segments, and possible parts of the great whole of America not holden by foreign powers-have pointed out but one policy in respect to their government, guidance and direction have established the necessity of but one law of popular movement and treatment, to obtain throughout all the length and breadth of the land have demonstrated to the world that the eyetem of government adopted by the people of the United States is natur ral and best adapted to the ideas and habits of the denizens of this American land-in fine, have proved that the people here, whether the burdened immit grant escaped from the old king-oursed countries of the East, or the person born upon American soil. will in the future, as the old dynasties to which, as colonists, many of them now owe allegiance shall decay and disintegrate, republicanize the Continent.

Such a continental brotherhood of States, such a confederacy of Republics, all allied by a siblic law of being which shail harmonise the whole lamily, will furnish to posterity for the Minipation of its generations, a Holy Alliance fudeed an alliance that shall shame the Crowned Heads that now ally " themselves to hinder the spread of republicanism in their lordly and imperial/realms. The American soil seems to be exactly fitted for the culture and its elements wonderfully adapted to the lyigorous growth of the tree of Liberty, whose spreading branches which now constitute the South American Republic beckun to the setting abroad and whose beautiful lics, but her hold on Mexico was wrested away, and heaves, breathed upon by the airs of an earthly party the Halls of Montexuma, long since have not reladice at a soft he healing of their maladies whis sounded to the footsteps of Viceroys, whose pronunt period molish multiplicate the sars of the sorrowing," clamentos were couched in current Castillan. The and seeming its hay to the oppressed of all lands signs of the times have been ominous, and not long Comethible all we that labor and are heavy later and ago betokened similar disaster in respect to her other warmill roles you was been during the house and a destiny which it would be deem the shift of Rurope from the growth of a tree so deem the shift of that givernment to regard while it may noble a so pagetiful? Is it not the withering simon of the shift of the shi The stars in their courses fought against Sugra, 80 of Despotism which suffocates and blaste and desdis long as that power is forgetful of ite, treaty obligatens enseverything within its sweep? America must be tions with Great Britain in the matter of the slaves the neview of antiering humanity the millions of trade, England, if honest in her professions of hos intuitionals cast out by the monarchies of the Best. tility to the traffic, would be justified in seeing find ratuge here from the severities and windstons of

this Continent for that, species of commerce, see, ban Spanish provinces revolted from the authority of oumb to the law of political gravitation, and to the Spain and successfully established independent goverpower of state absorption existing maturally in the state of the sales of the old regime, it has been United States' Government, and to become another of the bettled and declared voltey of this Government's

dependence on trans Atlantic potentates. Byery sloss and territorial boundaries in America and government here may stand, if it be able, and proprist forbid their exercise of power here, in furtherance of ore, and if worthy of national respect, will re- of the establishment of their eystems of governceive the followship of this government and its aid; ment over any of the dwellers on this continent out if it be republican and democratic. But if through side of their present recognized possessions—and at weakness of Constitution, hereditary or super in the same time, define the position of the United duced by circumstances, it cannot stand alone and States in respect to its neighbors, the colonies of invokes the help and submits to the control or pro- other powers-neighbors who are still obedient to tection of the European Powers, it is the duty of the their behests. These principles are satisfactory in United States, whose polloy and pollifical principles | the main; but they do not reach to the full extent have nothing in common with those of the Allied of the evil. What if any of these colonies, these Powers, which are deemed to be dangerous to our in neighbors to us, shall stand in the way of the enstitutions when applied and put into exercise in such joyment and exercise of any constitutional right of proximity to us, to protest against their interference a citizen of the United States, and the home governnot only, but to resist with force any step on their ment will not remove the obstacle? What then is part to intermeddle or to mix themselves with the to be done? Shall not the United States at once inaffairs of such imbeelle body politic. To tolerate tervene, or, in other words, redress the wrong? las of our government.

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avoided any interference with European state affairs. ent policy toward the governments of Mexico and The great questions of legitimacy—of titles to tiaras the republic of Hayti. The recent national recogniand thrones -of the balance of power among kings tion places the Haytlans within the pale of the proand princes -of the policy of war, or of peace among teotion of this Government, against the hostile acts them-and of other matters of state almost ad in- and belligerent attitude of Spain. Both these peofinitum, cannot divert its attention from its own ples come within the category of the American Pro-Britain should follow our example in that respect policy so just and necessary to its peace and permaand aspect. Had that great nation done so, it is nence as a nation, suffer France to subjugate Mexitrue, it never had manifested its gallantry, nor oo, and to place a foreign prince, the Archduke Maxshown its generosity in the establishment of a Mos. imilian, of Austria, on the throne of that country? quito Protectorate-and, besides, and but recently. Will it consent that any sister republic in America. not been obliged by sound polloy to retrace its steps insular or continental, shall be despoiled of its govtaken on Mexican territory, in company with her ernment, however much inferior it may be in its atloving neighbors, France and Spain, on a sacred orn- talnments to its own? The papal clergy in Mexico, sade against a people too unmindful of the claims of in the South American Republics, and elsewhere, their oreditors.

their own colonial possessions in America, and re- clism of the See of Rome on this continent. frain from any intervention in the affairs of any American nationality, weak or strong, has generally been approved by our citizens. The period of the ment which gives strength and durability to our promulgation of the doctrine, dates back in our his- own, have been important instrumentalities in retory as far as the second term of the presidency of sisting the spread of European influence here, secu-Mr. Monroe. Certain conduct of the allied powers, lar and ecclesiastical. They should have our symgrowing out of their views in respect to the South pathy and guardianship. Nor is it surprising that American republics, late provinces, whose independant example so illustrious as that of this governdence had been duly acknowledged by our Govern- ment should find copyers. Is it not a reasonable exment, and whose ministers had been received at pectation that colonists, in such immediate juxtapo-Washington, had been brought to the notice of the sition to us, as of necessity all must be who estab-Chief Magistrate. Having considered the matter, lish themselves on this, part of the globe, will feel he took occasion in his annual message of December our influence and be affected by us? The spirit of 2, 1823, to define the views of himself and cabinet liberty is an active principle, and will have an influon intervention, which views have ever since been ence. What must be the influence of our example generally endorsed by the people. In a careful ar- and successful experiment in self-government on our gument, considering the claims of European powers, near neighbors, when our nation only in its infancy President Monroe said to the Senate and House of attracted the fearful gaze of legitimacy in the Old Representatives, among other things: "In the wars World, and by its beautiful symmetry of proportions of the European powers, in matters relating to them- and presentment of form and motion, came near unselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it settling the foundations of thrones which had been comport with our policy so to do. It is only when deemed immovable. France, far off across an ocean, our, rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that was captivated with the wisdom and singular felicity we resent injuries, or make preparation for our de- of our Government, and became an admirer of our fence. With the movements in this hemisphere we republican principles. Dazzled with the brightness are of necessity made immediately connected, and of the star which was so refulgent in the Western by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened hemisphere, it dreamed of rearing a republic on the and impartial observers. The political system of ruins of the throne of the Bourbons. But mistaking the allied powers is essentially different in this re- licentiqueness for liberty, it precipitated itself by spect from that of America. This difference pro- the revolution justly denominated the Reign of Terceeds from that which exists in their respective gov- ror, into the depths of anarchy-and the movement ernments. And to the defence of our own, which was worse than none -a signal failure. The South has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and American republics assuredly seem to owe their oritreasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most gin to our example. Has not destiny manifested enlightened citizens, and under which we have en- bere on this continent, such order—such sequence as loved unexampled felicity, this whole nation is de- this, in political development-first colonies, next voted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the republics, and in the ultimate, United States of amicable relations existing between the United States | America? that are should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any tions and factions, and now invaded by a foreign portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and foe, must come to us for help, or die-perish forever. safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies No foreign protectorate, nor imported prince will be of any European power we have not interfered, and tolerated. British subjects, all the way from the shall not interfere. But with the governments who stormy Atlantic to the frozen ocean, seem just now have declared their independence and maintained it, to be loyal, and content to bow to royalty. It may and whose independence we have, on great consider- be well, however, for their rulers to take warning, ation, and on just principles, acknowledged, we and learn lessons from the late upheaval in Indiacould not view any interposition for the purpose of coppression, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

So fully had the President become convinced of the course to be pursued by this government in respect to European intervention in American affairs on real friendship and mutual good feeling. Their that connected with colonial duties, that in his next | union is for the balance and perpetuation of powerannual message, December 7, 1824, he declared to the continuance of crowns - the inheritance of the Congress that: "Separated as we are from Eu- thrones, by certain successions of old royal families rope by the great Atlantic ocean, we can have no and ancient houses of princes of the realm or emconcern in the wars of European governments, nor pire. Their holy alliance held in check the Eastern in the causes which produce them. The balance of Continent, and woe to the people who should rise up power between them, into whichever scale it may to resist the monarch sway that ruled them. Where turn in its various vibrations, caunot affect us, It is Poland?—drawn in pieces, and dismembered like is the interest of the United States to preserve the the victim of the quadrupled quadrupeds loosened most friendly relations with every power, and on and let go in the ancient torture. Order reigns in conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But Warene. Where is Hungary? Let its elequent and in regard to our neighbors our situation is different; heaven-inspired Kosanth; pursued like the partridge It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the governor, was driven beyond the pale of European motive which might induce such interfercibe in the present state of the war between the parties if a war'it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us."

These are doctrines found in our American state. Will they stand the test of experience? The anavalement of the East and the West its broad and lengthened rivers ? "" the wal non can merer be made to move in harmony on the same ground-in the same | neighborhood The United States shook off the fetters of foreign power, which and periadious trailers, they have a government still had worn deeply into the body politic, while swayed by the rule of a foreign master as colonial depenany of its pelghbors in fellowship and of like politishould be the defiant, and indiguant response to all Arer bas vigilant to preserve the freedom which their the earth—coming hither to dwell struggle with the mightlest power of Burope gained for them in the contest for mastership, which followedithe declaration that they had rights and dared

of any foreign power in the state affairs of any gov-tion, put forth by President Monroe, as shown above, ernment here, no longer colonial nor acknowledging limit the European nations to their colonial posses-

such action would be in disregard of our interests, It would seem that these principles and doctrines our institutions, and dangerous to the life and gen | which are settled and substantive in the mind of the American Government, will be brought to positive The United States have always most sorupulously trial, unless France and Spain shall pursue a differbusiness at home. And it would be well if Great test. Can the United States, thus committed to a seem to be in league with the Emperor of the French, The stand taken by our Government, that foreign to establish therein his supremacy in state, for the powers shall confine their conduct to the affairs of greater security and wider range of the ecclesiasti-

These republics, however unstable they may have been, and however deficient they may be in that ele-

Mexico often revolution here as well as there is a possibility. Manifest destiny ! indeed, these words should not be terms of reproach, nor by-words of braggartismseers say they are significant.

Europe has had its United States; its great powers have, for a long period, been united by strong ties of fellowship, founded on self-interest, and not on the mountains, till reaching the confines of old Asia, answer the question. He will say its lawful civilisation -that the Christian powers permitted the House of Hapsburg to hold its government; and history will record with shame, how kinder than a Christian is the worshiper at the shrine of the Prophet-how higher and holier than the Cross is papers. Are they sound, and do they stand on the the Orescenti But enough for illustration. Their mmoveable basis of true political philosophy? systems—their policy—shall they weep over this land? Shall they find lodgment and life in its bean. awar, it would seem, should be, that the conflicting tiful islands on its mighty mountains and along

America, too, has yet its United States and though sought to be destroyed by bloody fratrioldes, and they are fast spreading the banners of human freedom, and of rational liberty over the Western dents. Let not the remotest part of that body, nor Continent. The day and the land in which we live are remarkable for the birth of republics-these and cal faith, be rudely or unlawfully touched by the organized territories are rapidly covering the imhand of foreign power with impunity. Hands off! mense American domain Let time hasten the day when, for the purposes of liberty and freedom to all trospassers, whomsoever and whensoever. Let them men-of all olimes-of all countries on the face of

No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is our.
Governments abroad taking advantage of our inmaintain them a declaration ever memorable since described by resolution of the Continuous for the troubles, may attempt the extension and establishment of their power page American soil now to be described and resolution of the Continuous for their power page American soil now to be described and resolution of the Continuous for their power page American soil now to be described and resolution of the principles of interrention and non-interrent them take the timely warning given in the spirite i

our legations at the European Courts. Let them ro- waters-of-maple-trees." He followed the dimember that the men now bingaged in the effort to rection, and in a few weeks was convalescent. suppress the rebellion, are only a grand voluntary The same spring he says, he heard the Rollan millions of money employed to subdue the rebels, luding to this, he says: "But now there was born are only small contributions from the strength and in me an inexpressible yearning to know and love treasure of the nation held in reserve and readiness everything human. I seemed to be lifted, as by for the preservation of its integrity, and the protec- miracle, above the mist of selfishness. While I listion of its policy. Yours, do.,

HORACE DRESER. New York, July 1, 1862.

### Spiritual Phenomena.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1861, by A. H. Davis, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Massachusetts.]

COMPENDIUM OF FACTS ON SUPER-MUNDANE PHENOMENA. BY A. H. DAYIS.

CHAPTER VIIL

PHENOMENA OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY-BPIRITUALISM.

OUNDARY LINE BETWEEN MUNDANE AND SUPER-MUN-DANE PHENOMENA -- COMMENCEMENT OF THE MANI-PESTATIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY-MANI-CONN .- WHEN MEDIUMS ARE ONCE BROUGHT UNDER being brought under pathematic influence. SPIRIT CONTROL THEY ARE NO LONGER SURCEPTIBLE TO HUMAN PATHETISM, SUBSTANTIATED BY PACTS-DITIONS-PROP. GRIMES AND THE POX GIRLS-PACT ENGE-TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH B. HALL-MY OWN EX-

"I know thou hast gone to the home of thy rest,
Then why should my soul be so sad?
I know thou hast gone where the weary are blest,
And the mourner looks up and is glad! And hope, the sweet singer that gladdens the earth, Lies asleep on the bosom of bliss!"—T. K. Heroey.

I come now to the super-mundane phenomena of the nineteenth century; or what is commonly called spirit manifestations. In chapter five I intimated that there was a class of phenomena which, although similar in some of its phases to what is called Mesmerism or Pathetism, could not be classed under that head : and in this chapter I shall aim to show wherein the difference lies between the two, and to lay before my readers a class of phenomena to substantiate this difference.

One marked feature has already been noticed to be the fact, that, while in the phenomena called Pathetism or Mesmerism the agent or operator is visible, in the other they are invisible. Again, those mediums who were once susceptible to Mesmerie or Pathetic control, when brought under the control of an invisible operator, are no longer susceptible to Mesmeric control. This point I shall attempt to substantiate by well attested facts.

The manifestations of the nineteenth century first began to attract public attention in the spring of 1848, by a class of remarkable phenomena witnessed at the house of John D. Fox, at a village called Hydesville, in the town of Arcadia, Wayne county, State of New York. But as the facts connected with these manifestations are so generally known, I will not repeat them here, but refer my readers to other sources." The first phase of these disturbances was simply a rapping on the celling and other parts of the room. Here it was that intelligent investigation was commenced by the daughter of Mr. Fox. a mere child. While others, for centuries back, had been frightened almost out of their wits with the stories of ghosts, witches, haunted houses, &c., this young and playful child had courage to question the disturbing offuence, and, marvelous to tell, she received, intelligent answers. From this point manifestations of a similar and varied nature began to occur all over the country. This may properly be considered the commencement of the manifestations of the nineteenth century, inasmuch as it was the point where intelligence was first received from the invisible operators.

The manifestations which occurred at Hydesville, lowever, were no more remarkable than those which subsequently took place at the house of Rev. Eliakim Phelps, D. D., Stratford, Conn., commencing on the tenth day of March, 1850, and continuing until the fifteenth day of December, 1851. The physical mani festations which were witnessed there were, perhaps, as remarkable as any that have ever been witnessed in this country.

I shall now attempt to prove by facts that when mediams are once brought fully under spirit control, they are no longer susceptible to mesmeric control.

The reader will here please to mark my meaning do not mean to be understood as saying that such mediums may not be influenced by human operators, so far as to assist the invisible in producing the necessary conditions for spirit control. I simply mean this: that they cannot control, by their will-power either the muscles or mind of the medium.

So intimately connected as he is, with not only the mundane but also the spiritual phenomena of the nineteenth century, I cannot pass without laying before the reader some of the remarkable phe nomena witnessed in the case of Andrew Jackson Davis, in illustration of my subject.

This gentleman I regard as one of the most remarkable men of our time. Davis's experience, as a Pathematic subject, dates back of the manifesta tions at Hydesville, or those which occurred at Stratford, Conn.; but it is somewhat remarkable that he entered what he denominates the fourth condition about the same time that phenomena at Hydesville first began to attract attention in the family of Mr. Meekman, who occupied the house previous to the Fox family moving into it, viz, 1844 and 1845.

I have carefully examined Mr. Davis's Autobiog raphy, to ascertain, if possible, how far he was ever brought under pathematic control; and I find evidence which seems conclusive to my mind, that he was never under that control, any further than is necessary in producing the abnormal condition. A on impressed to say that he became clairvoyant be fore he was ever pathetized. That he was under the influence and control of an invisible operator.

before any attempt was ever made to pathetize him, cannot be questioned by those who have carefully examined his own testimony.

In the spring of 1838, when only twelve years of ege, he was taken sick with, a fever. The doctor considered his case critical, and forbade him the use of water. While parching with thirst, and long. iog for water, a voice which he says seemed like the

volce of his mother, whispered to him in gentle ac-

dents, plainly, distinctly, and with marked emphasis

association—and that the thousands of men and strains blending with mysterious melody. In altened, confounded and transfixed with joy and wonderment combined, I seemed distinctly to hear. floating down upon the glistening solar rays, as it were, an indescribable blending with the Æolian strains of the mysterious melody, these words : 'You -may-desire-to-travel."

On another occasion the pastor of the church in the village where he resided, called upon him, and expressed his fear to him that he had sinned away the day of grace. On account of this, his mind was in trouble. He says: "I paused a moment; a beautiful tranquility succeeded my agitation. A soft breathing passed over my face, and I heard a voice like the gentle whispering summer breeze, 'Becalm-the-pastor-is-wrong-you-shall-seel" These events occurred more than five years before any attempt was ever made to pathetize him.

I do not give these examples to show that Mr. Davis was clairvoyant at the time, but to prove that he was more or less under the influence and control FESTATIONS AT THE HOUSE OF DR PHELIS, STRATFORD, of an invisible agent or operator, previous to his The first attempt to pathetize him was made by

Professor Grimes in 1843. Speaking of this event, Mr. Davis says: "The Professor went through STATED BY DR. STILES IN THE NEW YORK CONVER- a series of motions resembling the 'Presto change' of legerdemain performers, and then imperiously said- You cant open your eyes. He was mistaken. I did open my eyes with perfect case. I make this statement to correct a subsequent unqualified assertion of Mr. Grimes, that he was the first to magnetise me."

The next attempt to pathetize him was made by Wm. Livingston, December 1, 1843. Mr. Livingston was so far successful as to induce the trance, but how much he was aided by invisible operators no one can tell. Almost immediately, Mr. Davis manifested the clairvoyant powers; and that he passed beyond pathematic control of the operator, must appear evident from the following circumstances of the case narrated by himself. After coming out of the trance, he asked :

"What brought these folks here? What have I been about ?"

"I sent for them," replied the operator. "What 's been done, again I asked? Tell me all about it."

"Why, after a little while you read from your forehead the large letters on a newspaper; told the time by our watches-besides you described where some of us are diseased, to our perfect satisfaction."†

In speaking of Magnetical and Spiritual conditions, Mr, Davis has divided them into four classes. and beautifully illustrated them by diagrams §

The first condition is, when the operator begins the Pathematic process. In this condition, the sphere of the two individuals are entirely separated.

In the second condition, the spheres of the two blend partially, but not entirely; and the operator begins to assume power or control over the subject. In the third condition, the spheres of the two

completely blend. In this condition, the operator

gains complete Pathematic control over the subject, and the subject often becomes inciplently clairyoyant: but in my opinion, both the operator and subject are often acted upon by an invisible operator. Mr. Davis, I am impressed to say, entered this condition at the first or second sitting.

In the fourth condition, the spheres of the operator and subject are again separated, and the operator loses all control over the medium, and the me-

Mr. Davis tells us that be entered the fo dition on the 28th of November, 1845.a By this I presume he means, that he became somnambulic independent of a visible operator, and became subject to the Pathematic control of operators from the invisible and spiritual spheres of man's existence. His soul took its flight on wings of light and wisdom to the planes of spiritual knowledge and truth, and from this hour no human operator can induce even the trance condition. To this plane, for a series of years, his spirit-friends labored to bring him, and if they did make use of human instrumentalities, the work was finally accomplished without ever yielding him up in passive relation to the volitions of human will.

In further illustration of the point under consideration. I will cite several other cases which are to the point. Professor Grimes, in his public lectures, and elsewhere, frequently asserted that the Fox girls were developed under his lectures. The following letter from Mrs. Ann Leah Brown, formerly Ann L. Fox, not only contradicts this assertion of Mr. Grimes, but also goes to prove that they were never susceptible to Pathematic influence. it was written by Mrs. Brown to a gentleman in the city of New York, and reads as follows:

" NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1855. "Dear Sir- o Mr. Grimes is a perfect stranger to me. I never saw him but once to my knowledge. This was more than a year after the manifestations had commenced in our family. My sisters were present at the interview referred to, and I am confi dent that they had never seen him before, and have not seen him since. No attempt was ever made to magnetize any member of our family by any one previous to the commencement of the manifestations in 1848; and as far as I know, and believe, we are none of us susceptible to magnetism, except through the aid of spirits. Ann Lean Brown." ANN LEAR BROWN.

The following facts stated by Dr. Stiles, of Bridgeport, in the New York Conference, is also to the point. He says: "When Mesmerism first began to attract attention, I experimented in it. I had a subject, a young woman. I could put her to sleep at any time, and she would say just what I wished her to say. One day I fixed my room in a certain order-piled chairs, books, etc. in the middle of it, and then rode two miles to where my subject was. I put her to sleep. She accompanied me clairvoyantly to my room; all right; but when she got there, she described the room, in spite of all my willing, just the reverse of what I had left it, and supposed it to be. returned at once, and found she was right." & In conclusion, Mr. Stiles asks: " Which spirit was

t that saw in this instance, here or mine ?" If this loes not substantiate the point in question, it clearly

S Karlo Staff, p. 165.

Magio Staff, p. 165.

Magio Staff, p. 199.

Magio Staff, p. 202.

Magio Staff, p. 210.

Magio Staff, p. 210.

Magio Staff, p. 200.

Magio Staff, p. 200.

Magio Staff, p. 200.

Magio Staff, p. 200.

shows that there were other operators than Dr Stiles controlling her.

The following case, related by Mr. Joseph B. Hall, of Presque lele, Maine, of the phenomena witnessed in the case of a medium, a Mrs. F ...., whom he frequently Pathetized, is not altogether irrelevant. He says: "A very marked difference exists between her appearance in the magnetic clairvoyant state, when I magnetize her, than when magnetized by our epirit-friends; even though I aid them in causing somnambulism. When magnetized by me alone, she exhibits all the phenemena of physical clairvoyance. On the other hand, when spirits aid in magnetizing her, she sees none but those that have passed the veil; and those she sees very clearly. While she loses her own indentity, her appearance is very much changed, and spirits speak with her organs, or seem to, at any rate. This difference is new and singular to me; but it clearly shows to my mind something more than Mr. Maban's 'polar force,' and proves conclusively, that in one case, some other will than mine is exerted." †

I will, in concluding, refer again to Prof. Grimes. Although he attempts to account for the whole spiritual phenomena by Etheropathy, as he calls it, he is forced finally to acknowledge that it does not solve the mystery. He says: "The truth, however, is, that blesmerism or Etheropathy shed no-light whatever on this subject. It leaves it where it finds

Here I think Mr. Grimes is mistaken. From his standpoint perhaps it does not. But to me, Pathetism sheds abundant light. I regard the whole phenomens as necessary in paving the way to a higher and more beautiful condition-a stepping-stone from the mundane to the super-mundane.

I have given only a few cases from the experience of some of our most prominent and reliable mediiums; but, if it was necessary, I could quote from the experience of hundreds of others to establish the point in question. As to myself, I need no such testimony to convince me. My own experience establishes the point in question, in my mind, beyond a doubt. I never was Pathetized; and I believe no human agent can so far effect me Pathematically, as to render me unconscious, or to make me utter a sing'e thought by the volition of their will. And yet, I am often brought under the control of supermundane operators; who not only control the mind, but by gentle magnetic currents-sensibly feltmove, not only the muscles of the body, but impress thoughts which are new, and which I positively know, are external to myself.

In this chapter I have not aimed to give any more of the phenomena of the nineteenth century than is necessary in showing how it was ushered into being, and to mark the distinction between the human and super-human, or spirit magnetism. In the chapters which are to follow, however, I shall trace the phenomena, and give the reader facts under distinctive heads, viz: Remarkable Physical Manifestations: Impressional and Inspirational; Prophesy; Gift of Tongues; Premonitions; Healing the Sick; Identifying Spirits; Spirit Lights; Spirit Voice; Spirit Touch; Spirit Music; Seeing Spirits; Spirit Writing and Drawing; Raised Letters on the Flesh; Lost Property Found; Psychometrical Reading, and Testimony of the Press and Noted Men.

† New England Spiritualist. § Grimes's Philosophy of Mesmerism, p. 220.

### Enterprise.

The careful observer of human progress who beholds, our nation rising from her lethargy and shaking off the present rebellion, slavery and all, and in loading her. self with a debt, making an equal amount of ourredcy to pay it, and holding up this currency to a level with the best paper currency that could be devised by State Legislation, must foresee an extraordinary amount of enterprise already awakened, and no wonder Congress is compelled to provide its share of outlets by passing the Homestead Bill, laying out the Pacific Railroad, lining the nation wit ary and floating.

We are adding \$1000,000,000 to our circulating medlum, and starting it nearly all in the Free and Border Slave States, where reside the most enterprising portion of our population. It is fortunate for the poor that the Homestead and Pacific Railroad bills have been delayed, and passed at this time, as both with the pening of a vast amount of territory in the Slave tates will tend to keep down the price of land under he great pressure of speculation with an abundant currency.

In the direction of business, and in the application of physical or mental force, the prospect has never been as flattering in our country as at the present time, and history furnishes no similar instance to ours of a nation growing rich and strong from its own reources and ingenuity, while carrying on a mighty and errible war, feeding both armies and shipping bread. stuffs to foreign nations. One part of the nation destroying millions in raw material for manufacture, and the other with crowded warehouses of the same material manufactured and waiting a market, that the mills may turn out more while the loss is scarcely felt. except in the enhanced price, which is hardly noticed by he consumer of the cotton goods.

The rebellious side of the nation, destroying or distributing the wealth of its rich planters, which has been produced by the slaves, who will be released from the task of replacing it, and the poor whites and blacks who cannot be robbed of wealth or reputation (for they have none,) are mixed in this general turmoil, sure to be benefitted by the change of system and prop-

Under these changes, the wealthy aristocracy must take what to them seems a lower level, and the poor, even the slaves, must be bought up. Even the speculations and enterprise that follow this war, and the vastly increased currency, will, if properly directed, (as seems likely to be by the acts of Congress,) tend greatly to build up the laborers and the poor generally. Land will be cheap, provisions abundant and cheap. labor and money plenty. Education will also take & start, and Spiritualism, which is the religion of, and for, the masses, and especially the poor, will derive a new impulse from the general impulse, while Chris, tianity, which has drifted into sectarian monopoly, will follow the fortunes of its corresponding phase (aristocracy) in social life.

Monopolies, whether of land, labor, money, educa-

tion or 'religion, must be greatly weakened and reduced by the changes which are now rapidly transpiring in our nation. Our Government will be nearer to the people, our currency will be nearer to the people. our education will be nearer to the people; our land. will be in reach of the poor by title, and que religion: (in Spiritualism) will be nearer to the people, so near, ly all can have land, labor, education and religion, and: these will bring salvation. WARREN CHARRE Battle Creek, Mich, the go dily I be bard Sang !

A late lecturer remarked that it would n't be a retor violent stretch of the imagination to believe "thate Massachusetts baby, six months' old; sits in his mothe eris lap eyeing his own cradle, to see if he could mis invent a better one; or at least make some improved ment," all order draw and to shale out to redter

### MISS JENNIE LORD'S SEANCES.

Magic, Marvel, and Spiritual Phenomena not yet.Dead.

I often hear our spiritual friends complaining when their speakers tell them anything new, that it is .. beyoud their comprehension-they do not understand it." On the other hand, they are yet more apt to murmur because they .. do n't hear anything new," and the expression, "Oh, I've heard it all before," is one of the most common reasons alleged for abstaining from spiritual meetings.

Now, I am quite aware that nine-tenths of those for whom I am penning these lines, will greet them with the usual comment, "Oh, I've seen all that before," or, "I know all about it;" or else, "Why, Emma Hardinge is only repeating what she told us about, last winter. Why do n't she give us. 'something new?' '' Now, as there is another class of Spiritualists, and a remarkably large class of outsiders who don't know everything, but assume to-day that the physical phenomena are passing away; for their benefit, I desire to offer a relation of the facts subjoined, whilst for the modern "Athenians." who are forever searching for "something new." I would mildly inquire how much use they have made of the old? How much they live out the theory? or realize the practice of spiritualistic doctrine? and how industriously they have used the opportunities of having "seen everything." and find out how it is all done?

Not having seen everything myself, or understood more than one per cent. of that I have seen, I was gratified to find, on my arrival to fulfill a three weeks' engagement in Chicopee, Mass., this present month of July, that Miss Jenny Lord, the best physical medium I have ever yet seen, was an inmate of the house I was to stop at. Miss bord had been holding circles for some weeks in Chicopee, and the amount of marvel which greeted us on every side, ere I had been in the place an hour, determined me to suspend all expression of opinion until I could be my own witness of the facts.

I found that our hospitable entertainer had fitted up a room in his handsome mansion for the benefit and use of the spirits—the paraphernalia of which consists of closely darkened windows, two large tables, strong enough to bear more than mortal poundings, with every nameable missile; two fine drums (bass and side.) along up to the ceiling; an excellent bass viol, violincello, tambourine, guitar, Together with horns, pipes, and a perfect octave of bells, large and small. A gentleman who is an admirable executant on the violin. kindly volunteers his services as the visible leader of the invisible choir, and the circles usually consist of from four to six outsiders, admitted on professional terms, for the medium's benefit, and a few of the family or invited friends to complete the circle.

To attempt any description of the phenomena be youd the recital of bare facts, would be absurd; they must be heard and felt to be fully appreciated. All I can do is to repeat some of the mere details of the programme. This usually commences with the forcible playing of the bass viol, in accompaniment to the voices of the circle, in singing the opening songs. Then follows a familiar conversation with the player, spoken on the part of the circle, and kindly but always most eignificantly responded to by the double-base player, with taps of the bow on the tables, chairs, and persons of the circle. Sometimes he accompanies the violin-player in a merry jig; frequently gives him the note to tune his instrument with; taps for order, for commencement of the concert, and applause, and signifies his indignation at want of barmony, by such hideous scratchings and indignant saws on the strings, as evince a hand and arm of something more than human power. As a general-thing, this is succeeded by guitar playing; and here I find myself far more at a loss than in the attempt to describe any other portion of the performance. For, who would believe that a guitar, not played on the frets, but simply the open strings, (tuned in fifths and thirds.) carried into all parts of the room, on the floor, & celling, played on the heads and shoulders of the circle, and in perpetual motion, could and does make some of the sweetest and most forcible music (for a guitar.) I ever listened to; and that in every descrip\_ tion of time, beat, and power. One player, in earth. life, must have been a master of his instrument, and certainly has not degenerated in the spheres.

This performance generally lasts the longest of the evening, and being by far the sweetest and most scientific part of the concert, is enjoyed as a solo, although the macetro accompanies the voice or violin admirably. The bells in duette, trios, and sometimes solos, follow. Occasionally, a spring-bell is played alone, with the speed and neatness of a practiced hand and the rhythm of a good musician; the admirable time and variety in the beats of all the instruments is one of the greatest features of the performance.

The tambourine is very often accompanied by the sound of dancing feet, now light, now heavy, now a solo, then a party. Confectionery, if placed on the tables, or at times in the pockets of some of the circle, is handed round in the tambourine, and the tenderly caressing action of those who hold it, lightly touching our heads, faces and hands, is evidence that we are surrounded by love, as well as skill.

It is generally toward the close of the evening that the thunder of the drums high above our heads, takes part with other instruments, and constitutes one of the most remarkable parts of the concert; for not only do the spirits accompany tunes with skill and precision, but at the call of the company they will play different "points of war" -- "a double drag," and certain wild, fierce, and very difficult points which I have only heard executed by marines.

Sometimes they treat us to a mimic bombardment. crashing on drums, walls, ceiling and tables, with a force that is heard far away in the village, beating with a strength that would crush our heads or hands to felly within half an inch of us, but though in pitch darkness, never by any chance ever coming in contact with us. To the unintiated, this part of the performance is fairly terrific, and never fails to call for the ejaculation, .. why, they must see everything, or else they would have killed us."

The night preceding one of the late great battles be fore Richmond, the spirits represented the then raging conflict with frightful force, imitating the explosions of musketry and cannon, the beating of drums, and even the working of the telegraph, and then informed the circle they would (as they actually did) receive hows of the battle the next day.

a I can only add in addition to the above, that the viotencello and accordion are both played at times, the latter. (excepting the guitar) with more skill than any of the other instruments. An immense dinnerbell (rung over our heads) and taxing severely the conadence of those who do not feel as I do, that the spirits estate harm or wrong us, closes the concert, except when they end by lifting up the medium, chair and all terning her round; placing her with the speed of lightening, and the strength of a Heroules on the table. fa dar midst, and then dashing the chair, medium and all we and down on the table several times, as the Smal triumph of the strongth of an "imponderable stry bedy of "inothings" as we have hitherto deemed of

our own souls I must here add, with apologies to my friendly host. Condragging his domentic arrangements into print, (elthough I do no in daily to the verity of my story) theid these proceedings; take place in the house of a gentleman whose wealth, irrepressibable standing, and long jours of fallesses and houseshed appropriation in the assessmently, place the possibilities of any isolandon rather in the outside of the both pole; and at the

four members of the circle on either side of her, sho from which I am now just recovering, Add redictions dose all this! If it be not intelligent spirits, (since human folly or impudence could hardly father it on our host, or his family.) I would propose that the ·imponderable, magnetic, sympathetic, electric, corebral, reflectic, &c., &c., &c., power," that effects it all, should be respectfully solicited to take charge of our armies, conduct our orchestras, manage our telegraphs, and become elevator general of heavy bodies to all the warehouses in the United States: it would save so much human strength and money i. .

Of course the spirits would n't do it, if they could, for independent of the fact that they need a medium, and Jenny Lord cannot be all over the States at once. they claim it would deprive us of the privilege of living. laboring, thinking and executing, were others to come and do the work for us; they would live, and toe should vegetate: but "imponderable, unintelligent force" has no such human and logical scruples.

· Surely, Messrs. Professors, it would pay well to take out a patent for such a new motive power! pity but what you would try it! and it must be a reality, for havn't one third of the "savans" of the day declared it to be the origin of all these manifestations?

As to you, my spiritual friends, before you complain that the spirits give you nothing new, that the phe nomena is dying out, and you really know all about it. be pleased to afford us poor students, still on the anxions seat of spiritual knowledge, some little light as to how all this is accomplished. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, &c., &c., are "progressed beyond all this," and poor little Chicopee thinks itself exceedingly fortunate in picking up this rich crumb from their tables.

Should any of these great depots of .. bygone Spiritualsm" wish to return to first principles again, I presume they may do so by addressing Miss Jennie Lord at Chicopee, Mass There they will find a gentie, delicate, unobtrusive young lady, who, for the considerstion of kind treatment, and a moderate wherewith to sustain her useful life, will soon convince every cres ture that has sense or candor enough to be convinced that Spiritualism, in its most powerful and interesting and knowing well that we none of us become inheriphenomenal phase, is not yet quite "played out."

As to the doctrinal part, (if the witness of so notorions a "revivalist" as your subscriber be legal evidence.) I beg to call attention to the fact that, despite the onpressively warm and thundery weather that has prevailed during the entire month of July, in Chicopee, desnite the absence of material bodies engaged in the dreadful distant war, and spiritual energies diverted into the same direction, still our Sunday meetings have been nobly sustained.

The hourly discourse of a very large and entirely harmonious circle in this village is "our religion," and the practice of the aforesaid circle, during my past month's residence amongst them, has been a constant experiment of how best to shower kindness and hospitality on my grateful head. Spiritualism, with this people, in its most living, practical, vital sense, is their very meat and drink; rarely have my eyes been blessed with such a continual succession of evidences of the presence of the immortals.

I am happy enough to be a sceress at times, in most places; but in Chicopee, those times are all times; whether the admirable clearness and force of Miss Lord's circles, and the glorious opening of my own spiritual vision, may not be promoted by the affection. ate harmony that prevails in our surroundings, as well as a scene room, and place, held sacred to the spirits, and a magnetism always preserved pure and unbroken, I will not pretend to say; but I would advise the ill-natured caviller and inharmonious investigator to try similar conditions before he indulges too loudly in the complaint that he can never obtain any manifestations of a satisfactory character.

EMMA HARDINGE. Chicopee, Mass., July 30, 1862.

We, the undersigned, have read the above statement here described, and so much more in addition, that we of that portion of the community less highly favored than ourselves who have participated in these manifestations, we herewith append our names in full and hearty endorsement of Miss Hardinge's statement: Mrs. Erastus Stebbens, Isaac Bullens.

homas A. Denison, A. Bullens, P. L. B. Stickney, M. D., Lymon Van Horn, 😽 Crastus Stebbins. Wm. H. Gilmore. Wm. P Beals. David Bronson, Lewis C. Bullens, George H. Knapp, Esq., Richmond Donks. Springfield.

P. L. B. Stickney A. Bullens,
Thos. A. Denison,
Lymon Van Horn,
Wm. H. Gilmore, Miss Sophia Stebbins, .. Sarah E. Bullens Mrs. B. B. Hill,

W. P. Beals, B. B. Hill, And two hundred other citizens of Chicopee and

### Notes of Travel.

My first Grove meeting this season was at Northampton, Summit Co., Ohio, June 7th and 8th. It was a general good time. Summit Co. is one of the oldest Spiritual vineyards in all "that region round about." And from the very first. I believe Northern Ohio has been foremost in the investigation of Spiritualism. I think the first Spiritual paper established in the West, was at Cleveland. Our meeting at Northampton gave evidence of no decreasing interest in the minds of the thinkers there. I believe there never was a time when intellectual (not marvelous) Spiritualism was so deeply scated in the hearts of its advocates in Ohio.

as at the present time. On Sunday, June 15th, I gave a funeral discourse in Huntsburgh, Geauga Co., Ohio, of a young man named Lorenzo Morse, who died in the army. The Town Hall was filled with intelligent listeners. This town is the place of my nativity. Though years have passed since I left there, still familiar faces greeted me, and familiar hands grasped mine. Did one ever visit the place of his childhood, and not feel emotions swell in the soul too big for utterance? My heart was full all day; and when I saw the fields, the woods and groves where I used to play, I almost wished myself a child

Sunday, June 22d, I lectured in Jackson, Michigan, to a good audience. The friends there seem to be united and in earnest. Henry Slade, a well known clairvoyant physician, resides there, and is reported

as doing a good business. June 27th and 28th found us in Wayland, Mich. where we had a fine Grove meeting. This town is were there.

medium's hands are constantly in the charge of the as announced, on account of a severe attack of faver. Fraternally yours.

> 8. PHELPS LELAND. Grand Rapide, Aug. 4, 1862.

This Paper is issued every Monday, for the week ending at date.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

Banner of Light.

OFFICE, 158 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 8, UP STAIRS. WILLIAM WHITE, LUTHER COLBY, ISAAC B. RICH. CHARLES H. CROWELL. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

FOR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION SEE EIGHTH PAGE.

LUTHER COLEY, . . . . . . . EDITOR.

#### The Dawn.

It is breaking. If others are inclined to be downcast, it is our lot to be filled and buoyed up with a more perfect faith. What is generally the topic of regret, of lamentation even, comes to us now as matter for open congratulation. All these trials, reverses, griefs, and woes,-all this disappointment, chagrin, humiliation, and confessed sin-what is it but the longsought pledge of the happy day when all men will learn to do justly by one another, and love to do righteously for the sake of righteousness alone? We call not for confusion, chaos, snarchy, or anything of the kind. We have no desire to witness, nor yet to become participators in, any suffering which the world of to-day can get along without. The last wish of our heart would be, that our neighbors and friends are forced to see what they will not, or cannot otherwise see, through the instrumentality of suffering, deprivation, and outright grief. Still, as lovers of truth, tors of it to any extent, save by the discipline of these very processes, we shall continue to rejoice that truth is rapidly making its way, and will in good time become glorified in the heart and life of every man. All men, on looking back over the reaches of history, rejoice that certain advances have been made, and that certain obstacles have been successfully removed; and yet, if they pause and send out their active sympathies among the numberless individuals whose conditions have been sadly changed for the time by the progress of events, they would certainly lose sight of the great results which were finally attained, and be entirely swallowed up in sympathy for the incidents as they went along.

This very strife, these struggles-multiplied and multiplying-these frequent passages of souls from earth-forms to spirit-realms—this present confusion and blindness of thought-this feeling about unawares for a source of trust, never really found as yet, no matter how persistently professed, a trust that alone can carry us every one through the trials of the earth. sphere, and purify us as we pass-this universal shaking to their very centre of all the many tricks, unreal schemes, corrupt plots, and wicked subterfuges that have so long passed with our modern state for realities—what are all these but signs and symptoms not to be set aside, of the dawn of a brighter and better day, when what is true and sincere alone, shall be sought after, and all that is worthless and empty shall be thrown away?

We are no alarmist: We would adopt any other calling almost. But we are bound to speak what is true, and to reason upon such premises as that furnishes, as correctly as we can. And when we reflect on the course we have been: drifting as a people; for so long, and seriously consider the tendency of fur national life under influences so undeniably pernicions of Miss Emma Hardinge. We have sat repeatedly at as those which have of late years inflated our sails— Miss Lord's circles ourselves, witnessed all that is when we reflect, too, upon the numbers of aspiring souls that have all this while been kept down by the feel it would be hardly safe to draw on the oredulity of tyrannical mechanism and formularies of things which the public to the extent of our own experience. In men considered to be established, and think that the justice to the medium herself, and for the benefit present confusion and the coming chaos are sent but to trample down those existing tyrannies with their own naked power, and so to prepare the way for the incoming of a better rule, of more spiritual ideas, of a larger and more permanent toleration-how is it possible for us to be filled with anything but a great joy? Out of all this present and superficial evil will come positive good. Suffering begets sympathy; and sympathy is a mysterious something which has too long resided upon our tongues, and kept itself too much out of our hearts.

Who is inclined to lament the approach, and the immediate ushering in, of the day when men can speak and believe what they think? When the corrupting and paralyzing power of money—that is, capital-is to be broken?-when labor and capital will be harnessed together in harmonious cooperation, in stead of, as now, fighting each a guerrilla battle for itself, and winning mutual victories at immense cost? Who will mourn to know that the blessed gospel of truth will be permitted to descend into every man's heart, without the pernicions hindrance of a paid priesthood, that stand forth advocates for their own system and for themselves?

Shall we sorrow, because we shall be able to attain to these most desirable things only at a precious expense and cost? Would it be experience, without cost? or discipline ? or riches? Is anything of any worth, unless it has root in our own being? And if it have root there, can we expect it to occur without labor, and watching, and waiting, and deprivation? Are we such children yet, as to suppose, or even to hope, that we can at any time get, and not give in return? Should we be developed, should we be enriched, if we could have what we desired. by merely wishing, and not by, work?

All our State is yet to discuss these matters of civil polity over again. We are to dig, and dig, until we reach rock bottom. Trials will teach us patience, suffering will develop sympathy: Disappointments will impart to us a higher skill. Woe itself will bring its blessings, and sweet peace will become the child of violence and blood. Then will the world take another, and a longer stride forward. We shall advance, but for ourselves, and not through the orders and officious authority of others. History will have it to record, that out of this present black cloud, leaped the bright lightnings that electrified and purified the world.

### Knowing too Much.

A ready and flippant talker is like a bottle with but about midway between Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids. little in it; he runs easy, and is soon empty. Your on the stage line. The country is quite new, but the man of conceit is the man to furnish you with in. neople are intelligent and enterprising. Mrs. M. J. struction; It is no matter with him whether you know Kuts made a couple of fine speeches at the meeting, all about a topic or not he would have you think that She is a lady of rare attainments, and, as a speaker he knows it all, and he, is forever ready to ask you has few superiors. She has never crowded herself into questions such as you would never think of putting public notice, but where she is known she is popular. yourself, and cannot get hold of to answer, they are Mrs. Leland gave a lecture, on the history of revolu- so simple. ... Oh, if you only knew as much about tions, fall of thought and interest. In short, our meet, these spirits as I do." says one. Well, but what is ing was a perfect success, and all felt glad that they the particular value to a person, of such contact with spirits, except that he may the better understand the At Grattan. Kent Co., July 5th and 6th, we had a great spiritual laws thereby-those of his town being large audience and a good time. Mrs. Kuts, Mrs. | Included ? Tests are for such as need them; and al-Wellman and Peter Johnson, all spoke on subjects of ways marful; but the mere curiosity hunter in these interest, and satisfied the askings of many minds. A matters, the wonder-seeker, the mystery mo ger, what larger or more orderly gathering is seldom met with efficiency does he not display, when he hoseitingly prothan that at Grattan.

July 18th, I lectured at Maple Rapids to a good an binnelf, is totally ignorant of spiritual laws and their dience, although there was some misunderstanding in pagestions, because he has not had 20 go to the same agard to the appointment. I did not speak at Lyons, belood with himself!

Modern Spiritualism. Our eyes and cars are wide open to any good results which can be reported by the believers in this new cul-

which can be reported by the believers in this new cultus—numbering, we are told, from two to three millions. We have therefore published in the present number of the magazine a second article, from a very intelligent source, on this subject. We certainly agree with the writer as to the cases with which the subject should be treated, and the rule; applies equally well to all subjects of a religious nature. The hane of all religious investigation, is intellectual conceit—not the strong, clear exercise of the reason, but reason used without the grace of humility.

We have read some thousands of pages on Modern Spiritualism. One thing has seemed to an patent enough. No such phenomena could have transpired if the teachings of the Church had been clear, full, and rational, touching the great themes of immeriality. Two millions of people would not have resorted to Spiritualism, unless their minds and hearts had been starved and baffled, and unless their deepest yearnings had been in vain. And they have found two grand Christian truths, which the churches had either darkened or ignored: that there is a spiritual world, real, and not spectral; and that it lies close to the content below the content ball the description of the content ball the description of the content and that it lies close to world, real, and not spectral; and that it lies close to world, real, and how appeared kindred near to us. In commendation of the blessed faith he holds. But it These are old truths, which had been nearly lost, and is beyond question that many people who profess to which Spiritualism has done something to restore.

So far as we have been able to observe the general tendency of this sort of cultus has been to the rejection of all that is distinctive in Christianity, and to the baldest naturalism and pantheism. The excep-

tions to this which we have become acquainted with are the Christian Spiritualists, represented by Rev. 7: L. Harris, and these have gone off into extravagances which sober-minded people would hardly believe healthful and sane. The intelligent believers in Spiritualism ought to show that these evils are incidental and exceptional, and that the prevailing regults are humility, larger faith in Christ, the reason no abolish-ed for spirit guidance, but made more clearly to reflect the truths of divine revelation; God more vitally apprehended, not sunk and lost in nature. Not only the fact of immortality should be shown, and that "spirits communicate," but the laws of retribution should be more fully revealed, and the spirits should communi cate something which adds to our knowledge, or which fills our hearts with a sweeter, tenderer, and profound-er love. These should be the tests, and these should be fairly shown as the prevailing results of the new

The above notice of an article—the second one on the same topic—just published in the Monthly Reli- hills. In February, it marches steadily upward along gious Magazine. on "Modern Spiritualism," we print for the sake of calling the attention of the BAN- the breastwork for fifty miles, brilliant with verdure. NEB readers to the views of the editors on that impor. In April, and early May, the flowers interfuse their tant topic, and of letting them know what they will color, an arrested and chronic sunset, over the vast doubtless be glad to know, that we shall publish the article itself in our next week's paper. It is a fine production, as calmly and clearly stated, and as well reasoned out, as the previous one from the same au- tastes, and after the first of July, except when sunset thor. Our re-publication of the other one in the coldrowns out the grey with its fleeting pomp of purple, umns of the Banner, called forth a great many expressions of thanks from the liberally inclined portion of or the taste for natural heanty as a blessing." the community; and we do not doubt but that the second article will be hailed with equal satisfaction.

It is undeniable, even by those who were so recently thoughtless scoffers, that Spiritualism—as a fundamental and all pervading system, or philosophy—is rapidly becoming understood and appreciated. It holds its place in men's hearts all the more fixedly, because there is no work or labor like proselytism connected with it. Every man must open his own eyes and let the light enter, or he may still keep them shut and enjoy his own darkness. No pride, no intellectual conceit, no possible combination of scientific wise men or bigoted creedists will avail to interrupt the operation of God's own laws throughout all nature. The least an intelligent man can do is, in humility to read, second article on .. Modern Spiritualism." from the Monthly Religious Magazine, which, we repeats will appear in the columns of the BANNER next week.

### A Picnic in the Woods.

It has been suggested by many that Dr. Gardner out the wheels in motion" for another Picnic and that .. Dungeon Rock." Lynn, be the place of meeting. A similar one to that at Abington Grove would not come amiss this hot weather, and we hope the hint here dropped will induce the Doctor to immediately Hall. move in the matter.

What can be pleasanter than to go off in the form of party, luncheon-baskets in hand, and pass the day strolling through the woods I. Too many days have we spent ourselves that way, and we fondly hope a good many more are left us to enjoy. The feast on the ground. with all the indescribable scents of earth and trees rising and floating around you, is such a feast as one finds on no tables at this time of the year. There is so much refreshment for mind, body, and spirits in the careless leisure of such a day. The cares of social life insensibly drop off from the thoughts, as the tired body is divested of its clothing at night. We much prefer to see a holiday passed in this piculcing way, to seeing it smutted all over with burning guppowder, and made hideous with the explosions of fire arms and the yells of discordent throats. A true pronic gives you nothing but suggestions of harmony and peace.

### About Farming.

No business is so sure as farming, say what we will In New England, it is estimated that those who till the soil do not, as a general thing, invest over from one thousand to two thousand dollars in their business: could the same money, invested in trade, secure a man invariably a living-and a good one, too? But a armer must needs be intelligent, the more so the more profitable becomes his investment and labor. He loss. For full particulars in regard to our terms; must know his lands, how to improve them, and then be courageous enough to do it. In the difference between farmers on this point, lies the difference between their conditions. As an observing writer on agriculture says -some men never succeed in anything. From the want of common understanding they fall in everything, while others, with much less labor and bustle, succeed in whatever they wish to pursue. It is a fact that no small investments pay equal to those made in farming operations; so many families could not be sup-

### An Important Hint.

We desire the friends of the BANNER to vote them. selves into a committee of the whole to render us all the material aid they can at this time. The internal rey. enue law will soon go into practical operation, thereby she promised? It is the face of a diffident and fame greatly increasing the aiready large expenditures of cent little girls and such an one as we should have our establishment. We have been notified by our pa- been disappointed and to find in answer to her name. per-maker that he shall be obliged to advance the She accompanies the gift of her photograph with an price of paper immediately, thereby increasing the original letter in her own hand, which lets us late cost to us for the paper upon which the Banner Is her private history somewhat. She is a good girl, we

We do not intend to raise the price of the BANNER. scription list. They asked ! a sometime out and groups

### Lecturing Tour.

We have received a long letter from Bro. A. H. De vis. giving an addonnt of his public labors in Southern Vermont, which we have been obliged to defer. It will appear in our next. uganizza gli proprio vam maldituri sufrent

and lies and one one Circle of he hierardiates, No public diretes will be bald as this bond when the Ain of Beplember mesta in the Whall all sign and

Disagrecable People. The "Country Parson" who contributes to the At lantic Monthly, had some excellent reflections in the August number, concerning the very sort of people whose characteristic quality we have written above He tells us how many sorts of truly disagreeable people there are, and in how many ways they are dis greeable. Especially of one class does he speak, who have had their portraits sketched before. ... it must be admitted." says the Parson, "with great regret, that people who make a considerable profession of religion have succeeded in making themselves more thoroughly disagreeable than almost any other human beings have over made themselves. You will find people who claim not merely to be plous and Christian people, but to be very much more pious and Christian than othwho are extremely uncharitable, unamiable, repulsive, stupid, and narrow-minded; and intensely opinionated and self-satisfied. We know, from a very high authority, that a Christian ought to be an epistle which Spiritualism has done something to restore.

But the question arises, is this to be a new dispensation, the healthful and normal method of learning repeople of from the healthful and normal method of learning repeople of from the paying anything to do with Christian, ity. Why should a middle aged clergyman walk about the streets with a sullen and malignant scowl always appointed method, or is it, from the nature of the case, abnormal, and attended with deadly peril?

So far as we have been able to observe the senges! be Christians, are like grim Gorgons' heads, warning up" Phariseelsm to the letter.

#### A Fine Description.

Starr King thus paints the changes of the waring year, as seen upon one of the grand mountains on the Pacific Coast, which he has been studying of late: . The fields are quite green in January, but the roads then in the picturesque districts are impassable. Until April or May, it is almost impossible to visit any wontof the way region." After May, the glory fades from the landscape, and, unless a traveler rejoices in grey and brown by the thousand square miles, he will not court any of the heights of Central and Western California. So I have watched the changes on the Contra Costa hills, and the dome of Diablo beyond, for three seasons, before finding the opportunity to start for the climb that would show the riches of the State spread at my feet. About Christmas time, the green begins to creep upward from the shores of the Bay. In Jan. nary, it reaches the edges of the canons among the the track of their water-courses. In March, we see wall, and Diablo beyond shows that the spring has planted its embroidered banner in his upper dells. In June, nature grows suddenly sober in her mood and no one in this part of California can account the thirst

#### Robert Hall as a Talker.

A recent number of the London Electric Review has an interesting, paper on Table Talkers, maintaining, among other things, that we know much more about these famous persons by hearsay than by actual and literal report. Robert Hall, the eloquent preacher, is set down as one of the finest of all table talkers. In conversation, he was all that he was as a preacher; possessing rapidity, imagination, wit, force, in a large degree. He was unhappy in his courtehip of Miss Steel. When he was, perhaps, smarting under the disappointment, he went out to tea. The lady of the house said, with no very had taste. You are dull, Mr. Hall; we have no polished steel here to entertain reflect, investigate, and enjoy. We can do no more you." "Oh, madam," he retorted, "that 's not of now than bespeak the reader's special attention to the the slightest consequence; you have plenty of pollabed brass!" On another occasion, when some rumor of marriage had gone about, he broke out at once decid. edly, .. Bir, sir; marry Miss --- , sir; I would as soon marry the devil's daughter, and go home and live with the old folks !" ::

### Announcements.

The Spiritualists, during the vacation of their regular services, continue to hold Conference meetings

Mrs. M. S. Townsend will lecture in Charlestown next Sunday; N. Frank White in Quincy; Frank L. Wadsworth in Marlboro'; H. B. Storer in Plymouth; Mrs. A. P. Thompson in Portland, Me.; Charles A. Hayden in Foxcroft, Me.; W. K. Ripley in Levant, Me.; Mrs. Augusta A. Currier in Bucksport, Me.; M. Taylor in Union Common, Me.; Mrs. M. M. Wood in Putnam, Conn.; Miss Emma Hardinge in Oswego,

Mrs. E. A. Kingsbury lectures in Auburn, N. Y. Aug. 17th, and in Olcero, Aug. Slat.

Dr. E. L. Lyon will answer calls to lecture in any part of New England. He may be addressed at this fice for the present.

### To Our Agents.

Mrs. E. A. Kingsbury writes from Victor, N. Y., 38

follows: "I am told that several speakers receive onl "I am told that several speakers receive only one dollar and a half for subscriptions to the Bankis for one year, and that they obtain the paper for subscrib-ers at that rate, even though these subscribers are living one in a place."

Buch subscribers receive the paper for nine months. instead of one year. We cannot afford to send the BANNER to single subscribers for a less price than two dollars per annum. We have so stated repeatedly. We wish we could do so; but we cannot, except at a prospectus on our eighth page.

### Letter to Secretary Sewards

We ask the attention of our readers to the article furnished instanother part of the BANNER, by Horse Dresser, Esq., of New York, on the " Monroe Deftrine" for this continent. It is an elaborately waitten essay, and will command wide and profound attention. It discourses of topics that come home to the heart of ported on the same amounts invested in any other way. every true American. The author prepared is originally for the 'Atlantic Monthly,' but the editor, in his large wisdom, request it. If the Atlantic copies it from us, will it be kind enough to give the BANKER due credit?

LITTLE NELLYS! has sent us ber picture, just as printed several hundred dollars por year more than feel sure; and washould forget to perform our duty of formerly. cess with her neat little paper, and the pleasure of knowif we can possibly avoid it; and we see no way of avoid-ing that helpfulled wither has been helped by her eting it, unless we proque a large increase to our sub- fortal callities welle's Paper," published at Pennike. M. Y. might well be subscribed for and advertised in by every one who wished to do a good thing "Good bye, Neille; we aball never forget you; and your obstegraph shall have a conspicuous place in our Album.

- rolls: the un elist me manage season out at mode 142 to we ragge to learn the street wants a Value has been ying dangerously ill at Portland, Mer Mind and you wants the land, son strik from the street of section and april from the street of section and section which section are street of section and secti

### ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS...

PATRIOTIC ACTION OR BOSTON MERCHANTS merchants of Milk, Franklin, Kilby and other leading sandle with your own, which loses none of its brilstreets, including nearly all the heavy business houses, have signed an agreement to close their stores and counting rooms every afternoon during the whole of living burial is related as having occurred subsequent the present week, to assist in filling up the quota of to the battle of Fair Caks. The body of a Colonel Boston under the call for 300,000 three reass volume was found on the field and brought in Arrangements teers. The Old South Church proprietors have agreed to throw open the gates of the grounds around their ancient edifice, and display a starry flag that has a revolutionary edifice; and display a starry mag suppose rected for head forth, Tents and payillons will be prected for head forth, your security of the continues of the cont quarters and other purposes, music will be plentifully supplied, and one of "Beauregard's bells" will rejoice over every recruit added to the Union armies beneath the shadow of those sacred walls.

INFLUENCE OF SYMPATHY.—A very strange example of the influence of sympathy is reported to have occupantly in the influence of sympathy is reported to have occupantly.—Okapia. curred during the battle at Pea Ridge. Col. Phelps. while charging upon a ravine, fell as if dead, and his companions ran to him, and asked him if he was hurt. He did not answer, and it was soon discovered that he had swooned. On reviving he said he must have been struck by a ball, for he felt a pain in his left side, and distinctly experienced the stunning and numbing sen. pet?". "Cox I wants to draw an elephant." sation that results from a gun-shot wound. His person was examined, and no mark or indication of injury was perceptible. He could not comprehend the mystery, but soon after resumed the fight, and forgot the sensation until he had returned to his camp, when he winter, so I thought I'd be off." learned, to his surprise and sorrow, that his twin brother George was among the dead. George had been in another part of the field, and had been shot in the body, and at the same time that Hiram had deemed himself mortally wounded. The sympathy between the two brothers had ever been complete, and the ill ness of one was usually accompanied by the sickness of the other.

Dr. E. L. Lyon has just returned from his very succonsful lecturing tour in the West. He has had crowd. ed houses wherever he has spoken, and continued his lectures in a single town for many days. He is one of the first lecturers in the field, and as a consequence, We hope he will be engaged to speak here.

A POEM, by Belle Bush, addressed to the New York Regiments of Volunteers, will appear in our next

Losr.-At the pionic at Abington, on the 29th ult. a black silk mantills. The finder will be rewarded by it. leaving it at this office.

THE BEST MEDICINE, -Take the open air-the more you take the better: follow Nature's laws to the very letter. Let the doctors go to the Bay of Biscay; let shop. He offered his hand to one of the beautiful and alone the gin, the brandy and the whisky. Freely ex ercise-keep the spirits cheerful; let no dread of sickness make you ever fearful. Eat the simplest food. drink the pure cold water; then you will be well, or at least you oughter.

"At my decease and burial," said Francis Jackson, the widely-known Boston philanthropist, "I desire that forms and ceremonies may be avoided, and all emblems of mourning and procession to the grave. Such irrational and wasteful customs rest on fashion or superstition—certainly not on reason or common sense. The dead body is of no more consequence than the old clothes that covered it. Nothing should be wasted on the dead, when there is so much ignorance and suffering among the living." tan sales a hole for

The cynics insist upon it that all the world is solfish. and every son of Adam occupied only with himself. How absurd is this theory ! Just observe with what solicitude and concern we all watch the sins and faults of other people i how anxious we are to secure their reform! What pains we undertake to bring them to repentance I We never hear a sermon that we do not generously turn it over to an erring brother; we never meet a wise axiom that we do not mentally apply it to a sinful sister. We go about lamenting the habits and sinful weaknesses of our neighbors, and are in such despair because of the sins and vices of society, that pletely starved out. Flesh and blood, he says, cannot nothing consoles us but the balm of our own virtues."

ENCOURAGING .- The Indians will soon be civilized. ere is no doubt of it. In proof of the fact, it has just been ascertained that the Cherokees have commenced issuing shinplasters. F They appear in the shape of fifty cent notes.

. Shoulder straps and gilt buttons upon the coats of healthy men loitering idly in our cities are a badge of shame, if not of cowardice. - Prentice.

The vulgar contractions 'your'n," ther'n," his 'n," are not confined to Yankee use, but are common in Berkshire (England) dialect. They even say 'shis'n," as appears from a popular Berkshire ditty: "But t'other young maiden looked sly at me,

And from her seat she 's ris'n-Let's you and I go on our way, And we'll let she go shis'n."

The wheat harvest in Michigan promises a full avere, Farmers are in excellent spirits. Exchanges m all parts of Wisconsin speak encouragingly of the British Holling & Some S. S.

ear the village of Austerlitz, in Columbia Co., New k, lives a young woman whose husband has gone the war, who takes his place in the field, clears , hoes crops, repairs fences, and does all the farm k as well as any man could.

minister of the Kalloch stamp, putting his hand on a young urchin's shoulder, exclaimed. ... My son, believe the devil has got hold of you. "cattl believe he has, too," was the sharp reply....

Though the clouds and smoke of battle country

Mantle o'er the heavens of blue.

Yet behold the radiant gleaming

Of the starlight streaming through.

The steamship Golden Gate, which left San Francisco July 21st for Panama, with 230 passengers and 21. 114,000 in treasure for New York, and \$270,000 for England, was burnt'at sea July 27, and 180 lives were net. It is thought that the treasure will be saved,

ship was beached. (at he had been out to go goes)! Bill I should be drafted into the service, what would do?" said a gentleman to his wife, lately. MGet a bititute for you, I suppose;" whereupon the worst

changed the subject of conversation. MINTOSTOR—The chap who paimed himself off on

pal of our citizens as "Roy. Charles H. Clarke, of As, and recently made a war speech on the Com, If the depotent the said was a contract the

There are many self-righteons people in every commut aity, who are continually discovering motes in their brothers' and sisters' eyes. Dioby recommends that this class had better examine themselves a little closer. and ascertain if their own braris the mithout blemish.

REPARATION. That rest of the body which suc coods, to hard and industrious, tolly is not to the compared with the repose which the mind enjoys, under similar oircumstances. The mind cannot be slways attentive the heart cannot support continuel agita-tion; and both the one and the atter recuire a time

A Mons, de Sors has a hennery near Berie, which gally married to Mr. Jobs. While to New York yields him \$200,000 per annum. His expressed the category in 170 as about 17 Jobs. All w 1997 to

off a civil word or two will render a man happy. mid a Frenchman, the must be a wretch indeed who will not give it. It is like lighting another man's

A rather singular case of remarkable escape from were made for embalming it. The process includes the use of galvanism. The shock was given, when, to the astonishment of all, the Colonel rose and welked

In the heart of every man eminently great the lion and the lamb dwell together in a room to the

We only attain the true idea of marriage when we

A deep thinker says that a man may stir up the fire with an umbrella, but he cannot keep the rain off his person with a poker, on graph passala in exact here

Ma, get down on your hands and knees a minute. What on earth shall I do that for, my little please.

A lad who had lately gone to service, having had salad served up every day for a week, ran away, be-cause, said he, "they made me eat grass in the summer, and I was afraid they d make me cat hay in the

The firmest friendships are formed in adversity, just as iron is welded in the flercest flames.

Rob a man of his life, and you'll be hung; rob him of his living, and you may be applauded.

" My boy," exclaimed a deacon, "you do very wrong to fish on Sunday." "It sint no harm, descon, I hain't cotch any," replied the boy.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great addition of attractive talent has been made to the bills of this theatre. The beautiful Zanfretta and, the talented Seigrist, Brothers, in their varied entertainments on the tight has met with much opposition from our opponents. rope and acrobatic feats, solicit the cordial approbation of the public. were ingle vintage

A man proves himself fit to go, higher, who shows that he is faithful where he is. A man that will not do well in his present place because he longs to be higher, is fit neither to be where he is, nor yet above

When Louis Phillippe was in Philadelphia he owed his support to the generous friendship of Governor Morris. His lodging was a single room over a barber's accomplished Misses Bingham, but his proposals were rejected by the young lady's father.

To product and Of all our losses, those delay doth cause
Are most the heaviest. By it we oft lose
The richest treasures—knowledge, wealth, power,
And oft, alas! the never dying soul!—
Like Felix, we intend to hear the call
Of God and duty at some future time;

At some it convenient research? which to pre-At some "convenient season," which to us May never come! And thus we madly waste Probation, forfeit heaven, and heedless sink To endless death .- [Edwards.

ANOTHER FLUID LAW VIOTIN. William H. Johnson, the colored man who was severely burnt by the explosion of a fluid lamp at his apple and paper stand in Causeway street, a week since, died at the hospital on Wednesday afternoon. Fatal results from fluid lamp explosions have amounted to one per day in different parts of the country for the last twelve months. yet these dangerous contrivances are called . safety

A dilapidated refugee from Richmond reports that the rations the rebel soldiers now receive per diem are one half pound of meat, eighteen ounces of flour and a little salt. The men are getting very tired of this kind of fare, and by October next they will be comstand it much longer, no matter how patriotic.

### Important War Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington, D. C.; August 4, 1862 }
Ordered, First, that a draft of 300,000 militia be im-

mediately called under the service of the United States to serve nine months, unless sooner discharged.

The Secretary of War will assign the quota to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second, That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 800.000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers for that State will also be made up by a special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish the resultation for this number. the regulations for this purpose.

Third, The regulations will be prepared by the War

Department and presented to the President with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and ap-pointment in the militar service of incompetent or un-

worthy officers.

The regulations will also provide for ridding the ser-

vice of such incompetent persons as now hold commis-sions. By order of the President, EDWIN M. STANTON,

According to present appearances, it is thought by those in authority that drafting in this State will be unnecessary as the second quots due from us will volunteer, "Uncle Bam" is determined to be ready for all contingencies in the future. Politiciane will please take "back seats. June search a sile season cons

Beinge for the Oppressed." We copy with much satisfaction the following from the Boston Transcript. We are continually annoyed by just such "semility's herves and irritable tempers" as the Transcript alludes to:

of of which of the too common practice of making the papers the mouth piece of all manner of petry grievances, and small annoyances, it has been whitly auggested that they have a comm with the above title for the special accommodation of sensitive nerves and irritable tampers. If the communications of those who desire to ventilate in print their trivial complaints, were hald for as advertisements, they would yield quite a respectable revenbe.!

tage days of neer of land, wo Wil, nights unvisited

HORAGE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New York, had sent us the following please of popular masing recent ly published: President Lincoln's Grand March (The Seven Sons' Gallop: Hillside Polka: The Lore Waltz Lizzle Dies Tonight: Shall we Know Each, Other There? Sleep, Beloved, Sleep; Lily of the Vale; Freedom, Truth and Hight! Marching Along; Glory; Halleluiah; Airy Castles, and Thear Sweet Voices Parabanco che puebbay who duin pathuny palpuls

Oliver Ditson has the above pieces of music of his counters, as he has all the new publications in that line, likewise. After then there beredting evrolung

Correction.

From the verbal reports of a griend without the knowledge that Mrs. Bickford was married again we published her oblituhry under the bake of Mrs. 2. for relaxation, and us 1 suff yes was legally divorced from Mr. Fig. Bickford, and M.

about \$15,000 a year.

He that too much refines his delicary with leadingles the highest received several hether that speaked his dutet. Whatever he the motive of insults is the highest received of the highest his disposition with the fact head to yearlook it, for folly searcely can deserve as different in most have in disposition to the head manufacture when to the most have in disposition being the head to the most have in disposition to the most have the most have the disposition to the most have the most have the disposition to the most have the most have the disposition to the most have the most had the most have the most had the most had the most had the

### Los Correspondents

[We cannot engage to return rejected manuscripts.]

S. R., HOPKINTON, Wats. Welcome, of course. G. H. W., Sr. Louis.—Your matter shall be at-tended to. If there are no meetings held in St. Louis, our friends there should so notify us, that we may omit their notice it vicing of the

Conversion in Vormont.

The Vermont Annual Convention of Spiritualists is to be holden at Rockingham Centre. Vermont, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September next. A town hall can be had that will sent one thousand persons or more. All speakers that can make it convenient are invited to be present; also our friends, one and all, are expected to meet; also our friends, one and enjoy a heavenly feast with the angleworld. heavanly feast with the angel world.

#### Convention of Spiritualists.

Ashtabula County Yearly Convention of Spiritualists will be held at Monroa Centre, Ohio, on the 5th and 7th of September next, S. J. Finney and Cora L. V. Hatch are expected. Other speakers are cordially invited to attend. Friends who may come from a distance will be kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained. Come one, come all. A good time is expected.

By order of committee. E. D. Warnous.

#### Public Mocting.

Mr. EDITOR—We are to have a Sinners' Progressive Grove or Hall Meeting bere the first Friday, Baturday and Sunday in September. Everybody is invited to attend, especially all those who are in political or sectarian bondage, &c. W. 15. J. M. REYNOLDS.

Beloit, Wis., June 26/1862.

#### MOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Lyczum Hall, Tremony Street, (opposite head of School street.)—The regular course of lectures will recommence on Sunday, Sept. 7th. 'Admission Free. Lecturers engaged:—H. B. Storer, Sept. 7. Jand; 18; Mrs. M. S. Townsond, Sept. 21 and 28; Miss Emma Hardinge, Oct. 5 and 12; Miss Emma Houston, Oct. 19 and 36; F. L. Wadsworth, Nov. 2 and 9; Miss Little Doten, Nov. 25 and 30; J. B. Loveland, Dec. 7 and 14; Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith; Dec. 21 and 28.

CEARLESTOWN.—Bunday mootings are held at Central Hall at Sand 7 o'clock, afternoon and evening. Speaker enga-ged:—Mrs. M. S. Townsend, during August. ged:—Mrs. M. S. Townsend, during August.

Mannisman.—Moctings are held in Bassett's new Hall.
Speakers engaged:—J. S. Loveland, Sept. 7 and 14; H. B.
Storer, Sept. 21 and 38; Miss' Emma Hardinge, Oct. 19 and
26; Miss Lizzio Duten, three Sundays in November; N. Frank

White, Dec. 7 and 14.11. 1916, 4120.

TAURION — Meetings are held in the Town Hall, every Sab bath afternoon and evening. The following speakers are, en-gaged:—N. Frank White, Bept. 21 and 28; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Oct. 5 and 13; Hon. Warren Chase, in December. Townsond, Oct. 5 and 13; Hon. Warren Unase, in December.
Loward.—The Spiritualists of this city hold regular meetings on Sundays, forencon and afternoon, in Wella's Hall,
Speakers engaged:—Mrs. M. B. Townsond, Sept. 7 and 14;
Miss Lizzle Doten, Sept. 21 and 28; Hon. Warren Chase, dur-

OHIOOPER, MASS.—Music Hall has been hired by the Spirit s. Meetings will be held Sundays, afternoon and eve-Speakers engaged;—Miss Laura De Force during t; F. L. Wadsworth, during October.

New Baproan.—Music Hall has been hired by the Spiritualists. Conference Meetings held Sunday mornings, and speaking by mediums, afternoon and evening. Bpeakers engaged: N. Frank White, Sept. 7 and 14; Miss Emma Houston. Sept. 21 and 28. engaged: N. Frank White, Sept. 7 and 14; Miss Emma Hous-ton, Sept. 21 and 23.

PORTLAND, Ma.—The Spiritualists of this city hold regular

meetings every Sunday in Sons of Temperance Hall, on Congress, between Oak and Green streets. Conference in the forencen. Lectures afternoon and evening at 31-4 and 7 o'clock. Speakers engaged:—Mrs. A. P. Thompson, Aug. 17; Miss Lizzle Doten, August 34 and 31.

Br. Lours, Mo.—Mootings are held in Mercantile Library Hallevery Sunday at 101-9 o'clock A. M. and 71-9 p. m.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

As this paper of roulates largely in all parts of the country, it is a capital medium through which advertisers can reach customers. Our torms are 10 cents per line for the first and 8 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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than Tom Paines's "Units," or "Common bound their day.

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What corrupt men have hitherto kept back in relation to pure political science, this book brings to the light. It exposes the bribery, corruption, tyranny, and coarse ignorance of our beasted modern system, and shows how we may all at length emerge from it, a purer, freer, and better people.

The style is in no sense rhetorical; but the writer goes to An earlie is in a scale recorder; but the writer goes to his subject with a business directness that no prejudice can resist. He cares nothing for inflicting pain, if thereby the people seeking to know for themselves, are really informed. In fine, this little book—which is the noble fruit of a noble mind—is destined to make a way for itself, and especially for the cause it redvocates, that is permitted to but few publica

tions of any age.

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158 Washington street, Boston.

Aug. 16. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

### SPIRITUAL ASTROLOGY

PROPESSOR DEEYOU, the celebrated Electic Physician and Spiritual Astrologer, whose advertisements appeared in the Banner two years ago, and whose Life Charts and Revelations gave such universal satisfaction to the cleven hundred reiders of the Banner who patronized him, has returned to bie old residence in Ballimore, Md., where he continues

to nic old resinence in Hallmore, Ma, where he continues to write, out Charts of Future Destiny in regard to Walth, Health, Love, and Marriage; Absent Friends, Law Suits; Buisness, etc.

Terms for Obarts, §1, \$2, \$3 and \$5; which in all cases must be enclosed in current money, or postage stamps. Send the day of the month, and year of birth; whether single or married, and sex. Address, DR, P. DEFYOU,

Aug 16; 3m No. 9 South Green street, Baitimore, Md.

O150 NEW 7-00TAVE PIANOS in rosepito; do, with molding, \$160; do, with carred legs and
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Aug. 16.

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tion and Hesting Power, I.

June 1998 A N. D. First.

July 1998 A N. D. Barry 1998 A N. D. Marry Haral.

July 1998 A N. D. Marry 1998 A N. D. PHELES, BROWN. The prescripton, furnished him by a young diapropain spit, while him sinks of Whitch him sinks of Whitehaltha and the historication may be formed by first as of Dynapoits and be historication and be found in any drug story. Those who historication may be bothed in any drug story. Those who historication may be bothed in any drug story. Those who historication may be bothed in any drug story. Those who historication may be bothed in my drug story. Those who his small this time time variable propertyllom free to any parent, on the small story and direct same before your propertyllom free to any parent, on the small story of t

A Pleasant Summer Hittie. The undergined has rented by the Sense, he place I know the Livery of Livery and Livery of the Sense, he place I know the Livery of Livery of the Sense, he place I know the Livery of Livery of the Sense, he place I know the Livery of the Sense, he place is all the supported The interesting of the Sense in Sense in Sense in the Sense in Sense i

### New Books.

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Tarticotions, accompanied with the price and tracks stamps, will receive attention in address as above. Tarticotive attention, in address as above. The service at the service attention in address as above. **a r6** 1949), 60 (1007), 1019, 4 124 **(38 Aug. 3.**), 1784, 1404, 1607), **1.8** 

### A SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING risign adventary november is distored and the contract of the

A IDE to Capt. W. D. Porter, who was killed on board the A U. S. Gunboat Essen; at the taking of Fort Henry, February 6, 1802, is ros gaze or runs orrion.

Parce 60 Caure, and will be sent by mail on the receipt of the price and one through position is the receipt of the price and one Theorems to the sale of the fall of the Engraving are to go not in greating a suitable monument over this youthful hero's remains in Rosandele Cometery.

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### Message Department.

mace message in this department of the Barries we chain was spoken by the spirit whose name it brars, through Mrs. J. H. Cowart, write in a condition called the Trance. They are not published on account of literary merit, but as team of spirit communion to those friends who may recognize them.

ages go to show that spirits carry the character earth-life to that beyond—whether good or

evil.

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

Our Circles. The circles at which these communica-tions are given, are held at the Bannes of Lient Office. No. 153 Washington Bress, Boom No. 3. (up stairs) every Mouday, Tresday and Thursday afternoon, and 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:

Minday, July 14.—Invocation: Questions and Answers:

Robert Garrett, to his sons, in Mobile, Ala.; Cocil Bock, to
her father, Wm. Back, of Buychaville, Ala.

Theaday, July 15.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;

Col Jones; of Montgomery, Ala.; James Boenn, of Company C, 5th N. Y. Rey, to his wife in New York; Emma August Brown, of Boath Boston, to her parents in Newton,

Mast.

Mast.

Thursday, July 17.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;
Thomas Hunt, of Dublin, Indiana; Charles W. Harris, of
Lexisgion, Konjocky; Annette Philips Hurde to her mother
in Mostreal, Canada; John Williams of the able Albambra,

in Meetresi, Canada; John Williams of the abip Albambra, to his wife Charlotte in Liverpoot, England; Bamuel Mather, of Hamburg, Conn., abri to Florida.

Menday, July 21.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Charles Gordon, of the 22d Mass. Regiment, Company A; Daniel Williams, of the 23th Mass. Regiment, Company O.; Sophis Dhalton, of Baltimore, Md., to her uncle, William Helsaman, of Raltimore.

Sophis Dhalton, of Baltimore, Md., to her uncie, William Helseman, of Baltimore, Thursday, July 24.—Invocation: Apostrophe to America; Questions and Answers; Mary Elizabeth Sawyer to her son; John S. Choste, 23d Reg., Co. A.: Walter L. Chesswell to his father in Baltimore; Caleb McAllister of Montgomery, Ala.

#### Nancy T. Brown.

Twelve nights ago I visited my son in a dream. then and there warned him against taking certain steps which I foresaw would be disastrous to him. I also warned him against the position he holds at this time.

In his waking hours he says, "Oh, if I could only believe that I was indeed warned of danger by the guardians of my soul, I would abandon my present position. I would be guided by my spirit-atten-dants. I would believe that my dream was intended by God as a warning against future danger." I have sought out this place and begged the privilege of using a moment's time, that I might convey that conviction to my son, and so save him from the evil which awaits him.

I would say that I am the cause of many of those strange mysterious feelings that occasionally sweep over his soul. It hath pleased the Almighty to give me charge of him during his life, and thus far I have faithfully fulfilled the thust reposed in me. And may it please God to give him strength to turn from the course he is now pursuing, is the prayer of his mother.

My son, I know your position is a hard one. I know that the prejudices of your State encompass you upon one side, and that poverty and disgrace are equally sure if you torn in another direction I know that the enemy is within the walls of your own being, and that you alone have power to conquer it. I know that your present position is a wrong one. I know that all your friends in the spirit-land would unite in telling you to live neares to God, and less near the world and public opinion.

I left my son an infant. Years have passed since I dwelt with him upon earth, but I have ever watched over him, ever interceded, with the Higher Spirit above in his behalf. I ask, in return for a mother's love, that he heed a mother's spirit-warning, and believe in the dream which has been his. I am Nancy T. Brown, mother of Governor Brown of the State of Georgia.

### Louis Ekstatt.

I should like to know how much you expect of me ! [Do you wish to speak with friends?] I come for that. I should give my name, you say, my age where I was born, where I die, and what I die of and all such as what I can remember. [Yes.] . .

I come here only last May. I have tried much to make myself known to friends what live in New Orleans. I like to speak to my wife first, if I can. I like to speak to my wife most of all; but I meet with trouble here; and trouble there, and all the way I was surrounded by spirits who were trying to re turn and speak with friends, and I stand away and

My name was Louis Ekstatt. I was born in Gottenburg, High Germany, and 1 die in New Orleans. I suppose I have got to tell what I dies of? [If you please.] I got in a crowd. I got a little excited. I fight some. I have no wounds. I got excited. I got the fever and died. When I got to the spirit-world, I was teld that I could come back and fix what I had left undone here. I leave much undone all things undone. I leave my wife in a bad place I leave my child in a bad place, too. [Were they not together?] Yes. [Can you give the street and number of your wife's residence?] I do n't think there was any number, but I tell the place where I die, and the place where my wife and child was left. [That will do.] Derne Place. [What was your business 7], I repairs musical instruments most of the time. I was once a gardener. I do something in the floral line.

I try much to repair my body when I was sick,

but it was no use. I die, and was sent higher, I think, though maybe I'm lower. I hear some talk about spirits coming back, before I die. I tried to get there where I hear; Teee about their coming, at ome, you see, but I find nobody to take me there. all was so mixed up. I have friends in New Orleans who believe in three things, and I want to ask that they do this much for my wife and child : That they take them out of that bad place I left them in. I did not mean to have them stay in that place. I only put them there for a short time, while I turn myself. I was not always as I was when I die. live much better, sometimes; but for the last year spend much, and have not much to gain. "I live in that had place only for a short time, till I could put them in a better one. I did not mean to leave them there when I die.

there when I die.

[What was the cause of your quarrel?]: I was

Magazie with folks who talk not as I would. I get whipped, but I whipped, see. I have no arms, nothing but my two kands to fight with. I know about the war. I was not then, I was fighting the moh. I got logared some, but Ji. was the excitement that brought so the fover which I die from. You see I have not much acquaintakes with this coming back to earth. I not believe myself, you ece, what my friends did, but I ask for them to help me, and take my wife and child out of that had place I left her is a I die. I can no rest nowhere while they are the they take them diray from that place, I bink I M feel hetter. Diest some like T did befo

Han I do n't fell right. I was told the more we have the better me feel mapping can I get one subject like this he feel you suppose can I get one subject like this he flow Orleans ? [I have no doubt had this you said and a medium there.] I want you anderstand that I light in New Orleans, and I man you brianes there with whom I dilke to talk about y with and their ment or talk about my wish, and they ment you and take her away from the that they ment you and take her away from his that had the been you find every moment is been except. Lyll and one who talk with me he had to be a supply of the first of think the second of think in the second of t THE PART CARRY OF The second secon with expensit. Or wine took to astrony with stand to

#### Walter B. Jameston.

I know, sir, that you stand in opposition to my friends, but I trust in your kindness of heart to for

ward my message to them.

My name was Walter & Jameston II'm from
Virginia from Richmond. A year ago, which was
July. I dreamed that Richmond was in ruins, that my father was a prisoner, and that my mother was dead. I told my father of my dream, at that time. but he sought to divert my mind from it, and said:
"My son, God will order things otherwise. It cannot be possible that so much desolation awaits us." Still I could not help believing that my dream

would some day prove a true one. Mymother has since died, and is now with me in the spirit-land; and I come back to my father, who is now a prisoner, hoping to cheer his drooping spirits, and that he may give more heed to the warning sent to us from the spirit-world.

I was sick in all nearly two years. In the first place I had a fever, which settled into a fever sore just above the knee, After a while that became very inconvenient, and I was told to dry it up, and to force an opening in another place. I sought to do it below the knee, but what they did to me only forced it over the system, and I died of consumption.

My mother joins me in sending kind wishes to my father. I have hoped to be able to speak with my father without coming to this place, but have thus far found it to be an impossibility. I wish to ask my father what he thinks of my dream now. A part of it has been already verified, and the other is fast coming to a focus. I dreamed, also, that I from some impending ruin. I may be able to do so by coming here, but I do n't know.

[What was your father's name 7] Robert. I

would ask, if any friends see my name in this letter, that they will do what they can toward having my thoughts reach my father. [How lately has your father been taken prisoner?] Within a week. My age was fourteen years. [Is your father an army officer ? I think so; I'm not sure. It may be well to say here, that my father, in youth, studied for the ministry, but, in consequence of falling health, aban-duned it. [What was his occupation?] Counsellor at law.

### Roxanna Bruce.

Written :

My Draz Nizoz-I have heard you call, and will of the wilderpe do my best to answer it. You ask if I am ever with you. Yes, I am, often. You ask if I will aid the ask if I know that you have moved a long way off. Yes; but, my dear, you know earth's distances are not of the spirit. I shall ever do what I can to aid you, and will come whenever I find conditions right. July 8. BOXANNA BRUCE.

#### Invocation.

Most Holy Teacher, we would commend our every thought and expression unto thee, feeling assured that if they are such as they should be, that they will return to us in the future like doves bearing the olive branch of peace; and if they are not they will also return to us in the eternal future, bearing the sting of condemnation and retribution; for, oh Lord our God, thy law is perfect, and we cannot transgress it. Our Father, aid us, bless us forever, and eternally we will adore thee as our Master, Maker, and best Friend. Amen. July 10.

Spiritualism and Earthly Possessions.

The subject, or question, we propose to consider this aftersoon is one that has been floating through the minds of many for the last several months, and coming, it would seem to us, from the ranks of our opponenta.

Ques.-If Spiritualism is of God, and just what it should be, why are so many of its devout believers and followers so frequently stripped of their worldly possessions, and why do many of them become hopelessly insane?

ANE - With regard to the first part of the question, we would say that we come to you inhabitants of the earth-sphere that we may destroy your kingdom and its king. Jesus, our divine predectasor, did likewise, and said unto his Apostles: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I come discord, to take away their worldly possessions, and to set up the kingdom of the world spiritual here upon earth. Therefore, in view of Christ's examle, we shall endeavor, to the best of our ability, to strip you of your worldly possessions. We are plain

to tell you of this at all times, and ever have been. True, there are many that we have aided in the sequisition of worldly wealth, but we have lent our assistance to them in that way that we might there-by facilitate the coming of the kingdom of God upon earth. But, believe us, our mission is to destroy your king and preach his funeral sermon. This, then, is why so many are stripped of their worldly possessions. Shall we tell them, if they come knocking for entrance at heaven's gate, as Christ did, that It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God 7 No; we have learned wisdom by experience, and have learned to conceal many things that he expressed, but we have told the children of earth that if they build up earthly temples we

should destroy them.
Oh, ye inhabitants of earth, you have too long down at the shrine of Mammon; too long bo wed raised up for yourselves idols of gold and silver Surely it were time that the great King of Spirit should come and reign over you, for you have too long served Mammon. Then wonder not that dollar after dollar is being taken from you, until want and beggary stare you in the face; but remember the great Exernal rules, and that he is not fashioned of silver.

With regard to insanity as ensuing from moders Spiritualism, we have this to say: There are many kinds of intemperance, and he who partakes of the wine-cup is not the only drunkard who walks the earth; for there are extremists in all things; and there are many who are guilty of intemperance even in Spiritualism. It does not disprove the fact of spirit communion, however, because some one of sis advocates may have grown instine from excessive thinking and labor upon the subject. It simply proves that such people have been intemperate, that hey have not used their reason, but have drank too deeply of the beverage placed in their hands for moderate mea. Would you say the intoxicating draught was to blame for the drankard's intemperance? Certainly not. Then, is the same of heav-cu, charge home the blame upon the delinquent rel-soner, and not open Spiritualism itself.

We have always enjoined upon you as Spiritual ists, that you be moderate, temperate, and that you use your reason in all cases where now truths are presented to your minds for study and acceptance. And if that which is given you from the spirit-world will not bear the meet of your wan common sense, and reason, why then reject it as matter un-worthy year soul's acceptance. God has given you reason, and if he has given it to you he has given it to you to use. Remember the mossengers fro ingers from the ber that they come to ther down your earthly tom-ples, that you may hall for yourselves agirtical ones, that shall be to your futate glory and happi ness hereafter. Resember that medern flatitual-ism if it could of God, will give you a kingdom in the world above, where God is Richterson

tel large, territor appearant gen The following experience you sent on for a test of the winds grant of the state of

A. K. CHILD H. D., DENTIST

MAN ANTENT PRESENT POSTONA MAN

The answer we can give you now as well as at any other times Testwhen they shall find condition favorable to such a return. July 10

Sames King. 1301 . J a

A series of interrogations have reached me fro persons with been I was acquainted while here carth. I do not return to answer these questions ed while here or simply because I desire to estisfy the curiosity of my friends, but more because I would like to show them the position I occupy as a spirit, and because I hope to turn their desires in the future to a pleas-

'I is now semething like five months ago that my friends sent to me the following interrogations, re-questing me to return, if possible, and answer them: "What do you think of the present civil war? And if you were here on earth, would you take any part in it? and if so, what part?"

I think, in accordance with the whole angel-world, that your present civil war has been occasioned by too great a love of money, and also by the individual desire of office seakers among you to aggrandise themselves at the expense of others, and by the de-linquency of certain members of society, namely, that part that have failed to do their duty in politics; falled to see as far as they might see into the character of these individuals they have helped to raise to certain high positions of public trust and confidence. "Would I take any part in it if I were here?" I think I should. I cannot say what part I should take in it, because I should probably feel differently about this war were I upon earth, from what I now do. I might enter the field—I might not; I cannot tell what part I should take in ent civil ward

One of the number also threw in a question some was a little saviour to my father; that I saved him thing like this, which seems to have been born more

of curiosity than anything else:

What do you think of our President? Is it possible for you, as a spirit, to read his heart? Do you think his people will realize their expectations in him for

It may be wall for me to state that our questioner has no belief in the spirit's return to earth, nor does he believe that there is a hereafter beyond the tomb I am assured by those spirit-friends about me, with whom I have spoken concerning the matter of your President's election that he was chosen to fill the position be now does fill, by the inhabitants of the spirit world, those unseen messengers who commune with the people of earth, and ofttimes control their thoughts and prompt their actions. I am fold be was chosen by your invisible friends to lead you out

As regards reading the President's mind or heart. you. Yes, I am, often. You ask if I will aid the as our questioner terms it, I suppose I am espable little one in her studies. Yes, I will try to. You of doing so, but see no necessity for it. The man's acts will speak for what there is within; we need nothing further.

With regard to my personal friends who are near and dear to me by ties of relationship, I would say that I do not care to speak with them publicly, but would rejoice to commyne, with them privately. I think of them often, see them often; and do all I can to help them, and I translated right way, too.

Will the scribe please to add my signature in this wise? JAMES KING, of Wm. I shall be recognized by this.

#### Patrick Shay.

You'll not see me as I was. I got a hard work to speak. I was Gatholio, but I believed in thiswhat you call it? [Spirit communion] That it it I lost no time to come here. I just been away a short time; there is no day, no night where I come from last, I am from Cass's Regiment, Company A. My name was Patrick Shay, and me age was twenty

alx years.

1 ve got a brother here in Boston city, I want to get at. I want you to give me a chance to come once more, when I can talk freez. I'm strong, I do n't lack that, but I can't seem to talk as I wish to. I died before Richmond. [Were you in the latest battle?] I do n't know what's latest. I do n't know how many you had since I died. I was at the Swamp. [Were you on the retreat when you were I was not. Retreat? Did you ever know an Irishman to run from a fight? [Did you know that your Colonel was wounded?] No ; he was not wounded when I left. [I think his wounds are not severe.] Oh God! I'm glad of that. Oh, the boys of Erin s green flag will help you here, and they'd lay down their lives for you again, were they back on earth.

Who does your brother work for ? tell. He was floating around when I left Boston. He generally has steady employment in the summer. His name is James Shay. It's hard work for me to talk much till I'm like meself-I look like meself. [You feel that you are changed, then?] Changed! i am that. I say, you put on all the strength you have to come here? Begad, I put on all I could to come here. I'll lock up everything next time. I've too big a charge in. I was shot in the chest. [in (rout?] Yes sir-in front, not behind. I tell you that before. Retreat! by Heavens, I never retreat and for what? [Then you were not whipped?] Whipped? Oh no. But to run because you are whipped? I be d-d if I'd ever run if I was whipped .. I bear you say I could come some time again? [Yes.] That's all right.

### Louiss Bond.

I've two little sisters who are left in this cold world. I wish, perhaps, not to talk with them, for they might fear to talk with me; but I wish to ask the person who has charge of them to carefully watch over my dear sisters; that she will be kind and just to those wholly dependent upon her for love and protection.

I was eighteen years of ago at the time of my

death. My two sisters are ten and twelve years.

Our mother left us when the youngest was three years old. Our father soon sought and found anoth er partner. It may be that she has faithfully per formed her duty, but I cannot think so, although would not charge her with blame. I pity her While I was on earth most of the care of my young-er sisters devolved upon me. I soothed their childish sorrows, and stood as mediator between them and our step mother, whenever trouble arose in our home. our step mother, whenever trouble arose in our home. Our father is away, and the nights are weary to them. All day long they send up their cries to God for love and sympathy, for they led that they are alone now. Oh, they are not alone. Their mother comes to them, and I am often mear them. toe. And if we are not able to remove their griefs and obser their drooping hearts, while se earth, God will give them the bad of joy in the spirit world. And oh, I'm glad now for all the suffering I passed through while on earth, and not for all the wealth of the world would I part with one sorrow that I owned while here to for the compensation is great here, and all that suche while upon earth will surely receive their reward in the spirit world. My name was Louiss Bond. My sistery, Maggie

and flattie. My father's name is Georgi. My own mother's name was Sarah; my step mother's, Mary, I set that ale he kind and just to my steers, who are now left entirely to her charge, and "member there is a spirit world all around her and that a there is a spirit worm an assessment and a sieler's eyes see all per acts, and a sieler's eyes as account to God of seemer or later, she must give an account to God of every act performed while in the body. And I would have her happy in the spirits would, and If the wishes to be so, she must be kind to the are left to her care ; for kindness and lend the if the Kingdom of God, and if all course that while here the circh, she builds for beself a birthing in the

the certs, she builds for nervest a wagers in the state.

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Willie Short.

Why Dran Parmer and Mornin-Are you not glad

Charlotte is been. She is not as she mad to be; she can bear and speek now, but usuald man speek through human lips. I am atadying heterosany, and shall sometime try to tell you what I have

Oh, dear father, I am often used as a for your guides, and I like it much. They are kind, and tell me many things, and show me many, also. Dear father and mother, I will come to you sgain, with more, when I can do better and stay Water Beneral Baffalo, New York.

### Sarah Lothrop.

Written: My Baroven Son-Although I died, yet I am alive, and have a strong desire to commune with you, and tell you the Heaven of Heavens is not what I expected it would be. Oh no, my son, I was happily disappointed in many things, for our good Father is better than even the Christian world think him

When I first left you, I met Zebediah and Christopher, and the dear boys told me more than I, in my long earthly pilgrimage, had ever learned. And of what they told me I would tell you when it shall please God to give me power.

Oh, my son, "eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard nor hath it entered into the heart of man to con-ceive of the glories of this beautiful world." Be faithful while on earth, my child, for the faithful only inheirit a right to happiness, and that is the Kingdom of God. Your mother, SARAH LOTHIOP,

Providence, B. L. Written for the Banner of Light.

THE LAST WORDS OF EMMIE. BY BUBIR RIVERS

"/I shall know it in the morning"-The earthly light grew dich. And faintly rang the echois Of that familiar hyme: But blending with its music, In chorus sweetly rare, She heard the angel harp-notes Descend the heavenly air.

She tried to join the anthem. But ah ! ber voice was weak, Less radiant grew her glances. More pallid still her cheek. Her mother bent above her To place a tender kiss Upon the lips whose pressing B'er thrilled her heart with bliss :

. I shall know it in the morning. Mamma," she softly breathed. While smiles of cheerful sweetness Her lovely features wreathed. And as she ceased, the angel With gentle claspings bore Her o'er the swelling billows Unto the other shore !

There was a night of weeping Within that darkened home, Where many a time the angel Had on such errands come; But faith with stedfast glances Looked noward to the skies. And there all brightly glowing. They saw " the day-star" rise. Then, midst their gloom and sadness,

Sweet thoughts of joy were born, For on their darling Emmie Had broke the immortal dawn I I shall see it in the morning'.
No more she whispers now. For glory unheclouded Is snining round her brow No night is there or darkness, No tear-drops stain their check, Nor grows the spirit weary, With pain and suffering weak. Oh, glorious lot, dear Emmie ! We cannot wish thee here, Though oft remembrance causeth Full many an anguished tear.

But while our wounded spirits, Beyond expression, long To meet thy loving glances, To listen to thy song. We'll think on that bright morning. While life's sad moments glide. "And patient wait the summons Which bids us to thy side.

### THE SUNNER RAIN.

BY SUBIR RIVERS.

couch, the day's long troublous duties o'er, and wander back in realms of shadowy thought to tread again the past, all freighted rich with love, and trace topics connected with the war have born channes as the footsteps of the by-gone hours. There are bright spots o'er which they strayed, cases all fair soldier. Occasionally an Orthodex friend would diswith drapery of emerald dos greatly an area. with drapery of emerald of a sparkling with drops winged birds made day-light speal with the harmony we love. There are clear streams, within whose rose refreshed.

rose refreshed. earthly life.

arthly life.
And there are burisl-grounds, where lie the foundly.

Perchance the mother, who our pathway water

Office his work and another the his personal designation of the history of the hi

dear as life limit from which the fickle flame went out, and belt the seal in decimen design as hight.

These are the memories which the Semmer rain calls up, and though the woof is changeral, and the to have me and yet a latter from my home in the spirit-world? They was special time by home in the spirit-world? They was special time in the first time permission to some today, and the late time in the hore, and is this way; and I like it much, only we have to hurry, for they only give as a little without. Through all the labyrinthine manner in the darkness and the gloom, as in the sen brightest hour, we have felt our Father's hand still holding ours with gentle clasp, and when the store was loudest, and the billow's roar the fieretet in have heard his voice who stilled the waver upon the Galilean sea, saying in gentle sweetness as of old Peace! be still!" and there has come a calm

And when our feet were bruleed and weary with the steep ascent, how sweetly has the healing halsam dropped upon their wounds, as we have heard the voice of Heavenly Love in gentle whispers say-"Cast your baidens upon me, and I will susmin you." I will seem leave nor forsake you." And when our faith, so peor and weak, could scarcely pieces the well which hid the sunlight in its shread, when the wings of our spirit have become earth clogged and for a time refuse to bear us unward. how encouraging has been the promise " Be then faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." or due the work

Gently the Summer rain falls down; no stirring noise, no grand array precedes its advent, but he influence pervades the soil, and Nature bathed any in its pure baptism, invigorated, rises from her sleep, and all our need supplies.

Zhus should our deeds be done, our earthly mis-

sion to its full perfection brought. Calmiy and noiselessly along the changeful way we tread below. Let us pass on, dropping with unassuming hand the blessings which we here possess.

Let corrowing once who grope beneath the hadow. in the garb of sackcloth robed, feel a sweet thrill as we draw near and speak the gentle words which tender pity prompts.

Let erring brothers touch the scepire which our love extends, and turn from error's winding path to wisdom's pleasant ways, while the dear word "forgiveness " falls upon their ears.

Thus, like the Summer rain, shall we revive earth's drooping plants, and bid the vernal flowers of hope and love spring up, to bless us with their sweet perfame.

And in the harvest-time, when to the Heavenly Garner earth's ripe fruit is gathered in, we, with the souls which we have won, shall hear our Father's voice, as from the upper height he stoops to bid us enter through the pearly gates, the city which his presence fills.

### Hospital Life in the Army.

BY DR. C. D. GRIBWOLD.

O, what would I give to see a copy of the dear old BANKER OF LEGHT? The dearth of all things spiritual in the army sharpens the appetite most wonderfully for the food of the soul; but, then, the earnest seeker need not starve even here, midst the results of war, for the angels are with us even in the fields of strife, and they who know of and appreciate the visits of angel messengers are occasionally to be Armakangsis Samal Asasasia found.

In a hospital, registering six hundred named, such as I have charge of at the present time, it would be strange indeed if I did not find many of strong spiritual tendencies, with some believers, but the difficulty is to know them, where business and professional duties press upon the time, and Intercourse is governed thereby. In the organization of regular evening entertainments of singing and speaking, I come to a better knowledge of reform sentiments than I otherwise could. As these meetings are a somewhat novel institution connected with hospital life, I will give you a short account of them.

The Seminary Hospital, as it is designated takes its name from a large building erected for that purpose, which is but the nucleus of the establishment. surrounded by hospital tents, regularly pitched in streets or wards, beneath the shade of a grove of trees. il was careful, in directing the location of the tents, to reserve an open space in front of my quarters - which are in a moderate-sized school brune, adjacent to the hospital building-for the erection of seats and as a place for public gatherings. A glee club was first organized, and from this a regul lar address each evening became the order. The officers and assistants, numbering in all about seventy-five, were regular in their attendance as her as they could be spared from their posts, which required but a small portion of time in the evening and then come the convalencents. It is surprising to the uninitiated to see how many poor fellowi, me able to do duty, can come out to any kind of an en-Softly the Summer rain falls on the roof, and as I tertainment in the cool of evening. Sometimen the hear its sound, like music, rippling sweet, it seems to audience gathered beneath the trees, within hearing full the strange, discordant fancies of my soul to distance of the speaker, has been estimated as theh peace serene. Tis a sweet rest to lie upon the as five hundred, but it was considerably more sed from without the limits of the hospital. Our platform has been a free one, but pene

course upon the certainty of hell, and the smeetainof pearly dew and gay with blooming flowers. Odore ty of housen, but the relative size of the gatherings sweet were wafted on the air, and the voice of bright to hear the Liberal and the Orthoder apeaters, showed a decided producty to the midder's mind in fense of liberal southments, and the spiritual phierretal depths we bathed and from the baptiers losophy of the war. Of course it has been imposed ble to judge fully of the moral infloence of these And there are derive pathways where we wander, mostings, but large bedies of most who have been too; days of weary; ill-requited toil, nights unvisited acceptable unity to buy orders, and made to feel that by gentle sleef, weeks of restless pain, when cartally their happiness and officialist is altogether a matter those hid her fair rays beneath thick, darkening of the little industrance to engage the attention of clouds, and waves of sorrow rolled tunnitionally these is consisted they them, are not also to waves. around our little bark, threstesing to engulf our aim and appreciate effects for their entertainment when by chance they become recipients of said famon and smalleration. Sick and disabled then Perchance the mother, who our pathway watched creatile with with and but one instance has coursed with still nawcarying love, from life's first they in with it have been obliged to put a man is my dawn through all its changeral scence; till the charge Baler discipline. Not a case of drankens thatows gathered round, and death's cold this the beautyped, and yet; I have around me a number And there are children, too, shrined there, precises, ally interpreted drinkers. The average list tables immortal case, given for a sensol to our care, and appearance of riskers. The average list tables of many years. Spring half her deless brottles which have been the effect of the many years. Spring half her deless brottles which have been the effect of the many years. Spring half her deless brottles which have been the effect of the many years. Spring half her deless brottles which have been the effect of the many years. Spring half her deless brottless, and violets him to make, it falses the deless brottless, of roses with their fragmance great, and spetials.

Since have been the effect of the many of the past experience, and the commendation of all places that while all of committees of the past experience. To be a false here the deless that the deless have been the effect. In all places that while all of committees which have freely avoyed my spiritual decirioss. To be a false here the deless that the deless have been the deless that the deless that have most in my white the deless that have most in my white the deless that here were the deless that the deless that here were the deless that the deless that here were the deless that the

ses of a brighter and happier world for all such as die in the discharge of duty, a call was at the definite

The terrors of the old creeds often hang heavily upon the mind of the poor, sick moldier, and words of truth come most opportune in such cases. I have often observed that the mind becomes yastly more susceptive of the truth at the approach of death I once asked a poor fellow who expected to die, and was consequently in much terror, of hell, if he thought God would indict indeery upon him in the the synopsis of my own speech (fifth column and other world, after he had been fighting the battles of fifth paragraph.) it reads, "Spiritualism reveals the his country and lost his life thereby? He looked up truth of immortality unknown before, millions of wistfqlly, and answered that he "didn't think it would be right." I assured him that God would do nothing but what was right, and that just so far as he had been a true man, he would receive his re-

The elements of the great moral reformation are being diffused everywhere, and though it may seem impossible that they should find ingress within the lines of aggressive warfare, yet it is nevertheless true, and the discerning mind peers, on beyond the material strife of today, and sees olsaily the seens of a beautiful and harmonized world presented to view after the smoke of the world's great battles has passed away. has decime of

I went into the army with the idea that I would suffer most from discords and strifes around me; and though such has been the case to a considerable extent, yet I have learned that a strong will, rightly directed, can establish, to a great extent, she conditions most desired around it. Midst strife and the discordant results of war, I have found peace, contentment, and even happiness, predominant in my insensible of the benefit of the spiritual rewards of labor have been aboundantly bestowed. In this I am not insensible of the benefit influence of ministering spirits, and instead of taking to myself any oredit, I most freely accord to them the full measure of every good work that has been manifested through me. Nothing short of Ma. and Mas. H.M. Millias will answer calls to lecture and though such has been the case to a considerable

them the full measure of every good work that has been manifested through me. Nothing short of such controlling power could have shielded me so on the Principles of General Reform, anywhere in Pennsylvania or New York. Also, attend untrain, it desired, as well as make clairvoyant examinations of and prescriptions for unpopular doctrines while in the discharge of duties usually regarded incompatible, with reformatory ideas.

The lines of conservatism and blootry are drawing closer, and closer as the great work goes on, and persecution for opinion's sake will soon be one of the hitterest elements of war. It is well for, all to be watchful, and not well for any to speak too freely which is not support that it is not to speak too freely which is not be supported in the sound of the support of the support of the sound of the support of the suppo

watchful, and not well for any to speak too freely Dec. Address care of Banner of Light, who regard this life as of more importance than the Sept. 7 and 14; Marblebad, Sept. 31 and 28. His service truth, for the whole history of martyrdom is not yet may be seconed for other Bundays in this vicinity, by addressing him at 75 Beach atreet. Boston. Not engaged for written. written.

Seminary Hospital, Savannah, Tenn., 1862.

#### Another Large Gathering of Spiritualists.

After leaving St. Charles, Illinois, (where my last report : was dated,) I wended my way, via Chicago, scross the lake to the Michigan shore, where, near Pier Cove, the friends of Spiritualism were to assemble for a three-days' meeting, on Friday, July 11th. Mr. Davenport and his two sons accompanied me They, though unexpected, were gladly welcomed by the friends, as a useful auxilliary to the convention.

shore of Lake Michigan, where the resounding waves mingled their melody with that of the excellent choir, that favored us with music at intervals lent choir, that favored us with music at intervals during the meeting, and the inspired utterances of Mass. How music speaker. The Convention was organized the several speaker. The Convention was organized Friday afternoon, by the choice of the following of floors: President, Dr. C. B. Goodrich, of Ganges; Will pay special attention to the healing of discusses, Vice-Presidents, Messrs, Purdy, of Ganges, Paynter. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Purdy, of Ganges, Paynter, of Breedsville, and Weeks, of Allegan.

It fell to my lot (as usual,) to act as Scoretary, and prepare a report for publication. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in short speeches

by each of the speakers present:

Saturday morning session was opened by the read ing of a selected poem by Mr. E. C. Dunn, after which, Mr. Peebles gave the regular discourse from the text-" And Pilate said unto Jesus, what is truth?" on which he founded a very able and instructive lecture. The meeting then adjourned for two hours, which were very pleasantly spent in a gor, Me plo nic dinner, for which there was an abundant supply of all the good things in iterial for the support of the inner man, rambling on the lake shore, gath ering shells, pebbles, and other ouriosities, and listening to the music of the rolling waves.

I gave the regular afteracon lecture, from the text..... Behold, I make all things new," and closed with an improvised poem on the subject of Superstition, given by a gentleman in the audience. After this, an hour was spent in conference; in which Mr. Fitch, Father Sheffer, and others participated. Sunday's meeting opened with a largely increased audience. The morning services were opened with music by the choir, an appropriate chapter in the Bible was read, and a short invocation offered by Mr. Peobles, after which he gave another of his able discourses on "The Evidences of Immortal Life." in which he contrasted the meagre evidences of the past, with the positive proof found in spirit-com munion, and urged all to strive for knowledge on this all-important subject. It diens at pres as

After an hour's intermission which was enlivened by a little shower, just by way of baptism; but not enough to spoil our closing nession, we assembled again with an audience undiminished. Mr. Fish gave the opening lecture, subject. The Mission of Spiritualism," in which he showed, by able argament and historical facts, that Spiritualism was fulfilling a high and holy mission, which had not been; and could not be accomplished by any other religious system, ancient or modern. Mr. Dunn then made a short speech, and I followed, giving the closing leoture of the Convention, and another poem. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place August 10th, 1863,

This was an interesting and useful meeting throughout, and everything, passed off pleasantly with he wry feelings or wishgilds whatever. The audience seemed to fully realize the great and mighty import of the truths of the spiritual philoso-phy. Although this gathering was right in the woods, so to speak, over forty spiles from any rails. road station, there were at least six hundred people in attendance, some of whom cannot went more than that distance, and large numbers came were twenty miles over rough roads, as I can the true actual experience. (Query, How long will it take Spirite

ualism to die out at this rate of interest ? !!! The friends of Progress at Gauges and vielality are intelligent and very bospitable; and under the able ministrations of Bro. J. (i) Fight from on high by spirits,) they have built up quite a large society, with continued accessions from other denominations.

The Davesport boys held diroles each evening durlug the Convention, and did the tause of truth much good by their taugible demonstrations of spirit power. Taken all in all this meeting was a session long to be remembered by all who participated there-A. B. Whiting. Albion, Mich., July 80, 1862.

Connection. I notice one very important omisalon in my report of the St. Charles Convention. In minds owe all their knowledge to Modern Spiritualism." It should read, "millions of minds owe all their knowledge thereof to Modern Spiritualism." tre mid at ston a fine & B. W.

#### the brakes OF LECTURERS! prove

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

that our list may be kept as correct as possible, 1112 moor of Dar, Jame Roopia will deliver a funeral discourse on the departure of Mrs. Anne R. Webersham and daugher from the carth aphere, at Antrim's Woods near Jerusalem Logan County, Onla, August 17, 18, 10 1-2 o clock, A. m., He will speak he'the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Progress, at Greensbord, Indiana, on Saturday and Sunday, September 6 and 7; at Cacis, Monday and Tuesday, 8 and 9; at Mechanicsburg, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 and 11; at Anderson, 18; Obesterfald; Saturday table Sunday, 13 and 16; Morristoym, 15 and 16; He will take subscriptions for the Barning, and have books for sale, 2000 (11), 2000 (12), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 1000 (13), 10

uly or August.

R. L. WADSWORTH: will lecture (in. Marlboro, August 17;

I. M. ADSWORTH will lecture in Mariboro, August 17; in Plymouth, August 28, and 80; Quincy, four Subdays in Sept.; in Chicopee, during October; in Soston, Nov. 2 and 9; in Taunton, Nuv. 10, 28 and 30. Address accordingly. He will answer calls to lecture in the cast.

For loctures by Mas. Cora L. V. Haron, along the line of Southern Michigan, Late phore, New York Central and Boston and Worcester Railrusda, address E. T. Scott at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, during the month of August.

S. FREEZE LELAND. Friends desiring lectures on Geology or General Reform; in the West, should write soon, as en-gagements are being made for the winter. Address, Clove-land, O. and, O. ... All SANDERS BURNARA FRANCE May be addressed at Wor-

dester, Mass., care of James Dudley, during August. She will speak: in Btafford, Conn., Sept. 7 and 14; in Bomers, Conn.,

The meeting was held in a beautiful grove, on the bore of Lake Michigan, where the resonators and 14 days 14 days 14 days 15 days 18 d Mas. M.S. Townskin will speak in Charlestown, during August; Lowell, 58pt, 4 and 44; Boston, Sept. 21 and 28; Faunton, Oct. 5 and 12; West Bandolph, Oct. 19 and 26.

LEO MILLER will speak in Pultneyville, N. Y., every other

Banday during the present Summer. Persons in Central and Western New York, destring his services, will address him Maa. M. M. Wood (formerly Mrs. Macumber.) will lecture in Putnam. Conn., during August; Lowell, in November. Address, West Killingly, Conn.

Mas. 8. E. WARRER will answer calls to lecture abroad two Sundays in each mouth. Is engaged the remainder of the ume in Berlin and Omro. Post office address, box 14; Berlin, Wisponsius a print below forestable.

CHARLES A. HAYDER will speak in Foxcroft, Me., Auk. 17 and 24; Buckfield, Bept. 7; Philips, Bept. 14; Korduckosg, Oct. 5; Bradford, 19t. 12; Exeter, Oct. 19. Address as above 

August 24; West Winterport August 81. or, Me. 11 (2) 202 2010 path yell of the fath and and a B. B. Loyeland, will speak in Marblehead, Sept. 7 and 14; in Boston, Dec 7, and 14. Address, for the present, care of Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield street, Boston. Maa. Bornta Charratt, duing August, will speak in Bing-hampton, N. Y., Cortlandville, Hunt's Corner, and Lisle, Her

hamblon, N. Y., Cortlandville, Hunt's Corner, and Lisie, Her-permanent address is Hastlogs, N. Y.

MESS, L. R. A. Dafo, and can be addressed care of Mrs. Ell-za A. Tolla, Vincennes, Indiana, till Cot, next

MES, M. B. KENNEY Will speak in Putnam, the three Grat Bundays of Oct. Address, Lawrence, Mass.

M. TAYLOR will speak in Union Common, August 17; in Stockton, August 24; Hangor, Aug. 61.

MRS. A. P. THOMPSON will speak in Portland, Me., August 17; in Lebanon, N. H. Aug. 81.

11; in Lebanon, N. H. Aug. 31.

M. A. Huwing, M. D., will receive calls to lecture. Address, box 2007, Rochester, N. X.

Mas. C. M. Brows will spend the Summer and Autumn in

lowa and Minitesota. Address, till further notice, Independence, lowa, care of "Rising Tide." Wa. F. Whitman, trance speaker, and healing medium

E. WHIPPLE & eddress for the Summer and Fall, is Yandalia,

H. WHITEL SADDERS FOR the Summer and Fall, is Vandalia. Chair Co., Mich. 10 June 1 de la desemblement from the Dr. 10 June 1 de la desemblement from the Dr. 10 June 1 de la desemblement from the State of Marie Frances 1, Koune, trapos apaster, 65 Myrile stroet, Mris kana Broza, Boston, Mast, bare Bainier of Light. Shis Links Mik. I Charger, care Dr. 28 C. think Doston, Le Jupos Pannest Boston, Carre of Bolk Marsh. 19 July 20 Caraling in Undersaid Boston, Carre of Bolk Marsh. 19 July 20 Caraling in Undersaid Boston, Mast, Mast & Rosser, Offices, Mast, 10 July 20 Caraling in Undersaid Stronger, On Mass, Carle Dr. 20 July 20 Caraling in Undersaid Stronger, On Mass, Carre of Rapies & Philips. Mast Corp. Land. Botton, Mass, care of Rapies & Philips. Mast July 20 July 20 Caraling in Caraling i

Minb. And H. Lown Break many of oil ded will who

Ono S. Nalsch Chicord B. H.p. 11 taing oil care it at Man Flavalla Bo Wainshift Wildhill Bridged Co. Page Manshift Wildhill Bridged Co. Dail Risk I.F. Diriffeld, weatheld Medick Co. Dail Co. Dail Risk I.F. Diriffeld, weatheld Medick Co. Dail Co. Dail Risk I.F. Diriffeld, weatheld Co. Onion Co. Dail Man. L. Bhormsnron, trance speaker, Pontiae City, Mich. J. Sournand Postic Inspirational Medium, Pontiae Mich.

W. F. Janteson, trance speaker, Paw Paw, Mich.
MRS. D. Oradwoor, Linden; Genecie Co., Mich.,
MRS. M. J. Kuys, Gennon, Eank County, Mich.,
ARRIM and Nature Butys, Three Blyers, Mich.,
ARRIM and Nature Butys, Three Blyers, Mich.,
BRY. J. G. Fiss, Ganges, Allogan Co., Mich.,
HRWY. J. G. Fiss, Ganges, Allogan Co., Mich.,
RELYAR WOODWOOD'S Lealing, Mich.,
A. E. Warring, Albibo, Mich.

Mas. J. R. STREETER, Hebron, Porter county, Ind MES. PRANCES LOSE BOND, FOR du Lec, Wis.

MES B. WHENCOOK, Medical Chirroyant, Waukesha, Wis.

B. B. WHENCOOK, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Dr. P. WHENCOOK, WALESHE, Brodhesd, Green Co., Wis.

EAFFORD Mr. Ba, Balem, Olimited County, Minnesota, A. W. Curries, Marion, Olimited Co., Minnesota, Dr. Jone Marnaw, Wyoming, Obleago Co., Minn. A. P. Bownan, Richmond, Washington, Co., Iowa. Bay, H. S. Marrin, Iowa City, Iowa.

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ed, and attend funerals. /Residence. No. 8 Emerson street Somerville. July 12. A TUCKER, OLAIBVOYANT PHYSICIAN H. of dynkpy, Masa, will be at his Uffice 75 Seach street, BUSTON, on Wednesday of seach week, from 2 to 6 r. m. At TAUNTON on Thursday, at 18 Porter street, from 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 r. m. At PROVIDENCE, on Friday, at 85 Carpenter street, from 2 to 6 colock r. m. Private examinations if dealred.

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Page 1-2 o'clock, and Wednesdays at 8 o'clock P. M. SM Aug way.

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July 28.

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We have no new principlus to proclaim, and hence we shall keep to the old landmarks by which we haye so long been guided, endeavoring so far as we are able to render the paper acceptable to all and subservient to national utility. Believing a persittion so be the bane of human improvement—the moral leprosy of mankind—our most especial object shall be, as it hitherto has been, to counteractits permicious indicates, as it hitherto has been, to counteractits permicious indicates, as it hitherto has been, to counteractits permicious indicates, and to expose, by every means in our power, the mischiery ous practice of that numerous class of prelenders who are perpetually directing the attention of their oredious followers to THIMGS SELOW, and attempting to reconcile them to misery and degradation in this world by premising them happiness and honor in another.

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one of which his fishe noblity, and the extern do not one of which his holding, and the extern do not one distribution which their names no be made positio.

This works, which while with rithrals these most wonderful facilities of man, and causes these who are the objects of them no be actors through them to be actors of position for them. Therefore, no one of our months with and manner. in such account of the sport of the second and four popular will some in some second and some in the second of the the whilesphiped, soil inquarilluting to this unwhole-source flest still concealiment, then Rr. Dickens, whose wouldly journal is just now overested into a deputy Spiritual Magazino, by: his successive ghost stories, and by the "Strange Successive of Sir Balwer Lytton: His Bulwer: Lytton is binned theroughly acquainted with the more common phenomena, having both obsomedamin producing dismonstrate, and bence he is were dismonstrated at making skillful use of them with himself plan. We do not approve of his plan of mix impulments with distinct, in each a manner as that the aninitiated manua distinctish the one from the other. Mr. Dinsons, however, in throwing ridicule and deminium the subject. and in speaking of mediums as importunts has anily showed oneside of his own mind; for accusting times he has in his more free and genial wriand that think are the in his more free and genial writing squitten of it as all men of genius occasionally field toward the realities of the spiritual world. Besides this, he has frequently introduced ghost stories, as they are called, and has evinced a strong tendency

mwani the expernatural. As our theory is, that all are mediums in some de-present modification; so in men of genius a more direct unquirantes frequently appears, so that they themsuives can hardly recognize as their own, the words that come from them in the freest flow of their soul.

A better instance than this affords, of an internal influx or connection with an inner world, can hardly be s of the mind the idea of its inner causation is host for want of a better system of pneumatology. The supernatural phase of Mr. Dickens's character must have been uppermost lately, and we had intended no have given a most interesting anecdote as an in-summe of it, in connection with Mr. H.'s narrative. It has, however, been considered that it is of a so far grivance nature, that we should hardly be justified in muhilishing it, and we must, therefore, leave it with guidaching it, and we must, therefore, leave it with Mr. Dickens to make it known himself. It is certainly not the least interealing portion of this wonderful story. We observe that already some of Mr. Dickens's cotemporaries are in full cry after him for admitting such atories into his periodical. Ghost stories, they say, are capital reading, and everybody likes them, so long as they are not asked to believe them; but now, when Mr. H.'s story is put forward as true, it is said to be a diagrace to Mr. Dickens to give it currency. This is a sample, and fortaste of what he may expect This is a sample and fortaste of what he may expect when he walks out arm-in-arm with us, as we have no doubt he is destined to do. But wee for us that in that happy day, we shall be no better off than now, although it will be so much worse for him, for he will only be another of the mad men and bad men who be lieve in the existence of spirits. ]-London Spiritual

### MR. H'S OWN NARRATIVE.

[From "All the Year Round," No. 123, Oct. 5th, 1861.]

There was lately published in these pages (No. 125, age 589.) a paper called "Four Stories." The first page 689.) a paper called "Four Stories." The first of those stories related the strange experience of a well-known English artist, Mr. H." On the publication of that account, Mr. H. himself addressed the conductor of this journal (to his great surprise.) and ferwarded to him his own parrative of the occurrences

in question. As Mr. H. wrote without any concealment, in his own name in full, and from his own studio in London. and as there was no possible doubt of his being a real existing person, and a responsible gentleman, it be came a duty to read his communication attentively. And great injustice having been unconsciously done to it, in the version published as the first of the "Four Stories," it follows here exactly as received. It is, of course, published with the sanction and authority of Mr. H., and Mr. H. has himself corrected the

Entering on no theory of our own toward the explanation of any part of this remarkable narrative, we have prevailed on Mr. H. to present it without any introductory remarks whatever. It only remains to add, that no one has for a moment stood between us and Mr. H. in this matter. The whole communication is at first hand. On seeing the article, "Four Sto ries." Mr. H. frankly and good humoredly wrote, "I am the Mr. H., the living man, of whom mention is made; how my story has been picked up. I do not know, but it is not correctly told; I have it by me, written by myself, and here it is."

I am a painter. One morning in May, 1938, I was seated in my studio at my usual occupation. At an earlier hour than that of which visits are usually received one from a friend whose acquaint ance I had made some year or two previously in Rich mond Barracks, Dublin. My acquaintance was a cap-tain in the Third West York Millita, and from the hospitable manner in which I had been received while & guest with that regiment, as well as from the intimacy that existed between us personally it was incumbent on me to offer my visitor suitable refreshments; con-sequently, two o'clock found us well occupied in conversation, cigars, and a decanter of sherry. About that hour a ring at the bell reminded me of an en-gagement I had made with a model, or a young person who, having a pretty face and neck, earned a liveli-hood by sitting for them to artists. Not being in the humor for work, I arranged with her to come on the following day, promising, of course, to remunerate her for her loss of time, and she went away. In about five minutes she returned, and, speaking to me privately, stated that she had looked forward to the money for the day's sitting, and would be inconvenienced by the want of it; would I let her have a part? There being no difficulty on this point, she again went. Close to the street in which I live, there is another of a very similar name, and persons who are not familiar with my address, often go to it by mistake. The model's way lay directly through it, and on arriving there, she was accosted by a lady and gen tleman; who asked if she could inform them where I lived? They had forgotten my right address, and were endeavoring to find me by inquiring of persons

were endeavoring to find me by inquiring of persons whom they met; in a few more minutes they were shown into my room.

My new visitors were strangers to me. They haden a portrait I had painted, and wished for likenesses of themselves and their children. The price I named did not deter them, and they asked to look round the studio to select the style and size they benefit when the studio to select the style and size they had a studio to select the style and size they had a studio to select the style and size they had a studio to select the style and size they had a studio to select the style and size they had a style style themselves the style and size they had a style style themselves the style and size they had a style style themselves the style and size they had a style style themselves the style style style style the style s should prefer. My friend of the Third West York, with infinite address and humor, took upon himself the office of showman, dilating on the merits of the respective works in a manner that the diffidence that is expected in a professional man, when speaking of his own productions, would not have allowed me to adopt. The inspection proving satisfactory, they saked whether I could paint the pictures at their house in the country, and there being no difficulty on this point, an engagement was made for the following autumn, subject to my writing, to fix the time when I might be able to leave town for the purpose. This being adjusted, the gentleman gave me his card, and they left. Shortly afterward my friend went also, and on looking for the first time at the card left by the strangers. I was somewhat disappointed to find that though it, contained the name of Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck, there was no address. I tried to find it by looking at the Court Guide, but it contained no such name, so I put the card in my writing-deak, and for got for a time the entire transaction. Attachment and with it a series of engagements

I had made in the north of England. Toward the end of September, 1858. I was one of a dinner party at a country house on the confines of Yorkshire and Lincolnibire. Being a stranger to the family, it was by a more accident that I was at the house at all. I had arranged to pass a day and a inight with a friend in the neighborhood; who was intimate at the house, and the neighborhood, who was intimate at the house, and had received an invitation, and the diffuse pocuring on the eventual in intestion. I had been asked to accompany the eventual in intestion, and as the mean approached its termination, and was about to make approached its termination, and was about to appear a should here mention; then my desting is described as a should here mention; then my desting is defected; as some others more uso than others, and out that the convention of the more way that the following and a state of the particular washing was such that in the following and out that the convention of the more washing the following the following and the source and out that the convention of the second that the intestion of the convention of the second that the intestion of the convention of the second that the convention of the second that the intestion of the second of the se

word distinctly pronounced, though It was uttered by a person at a considerable distance from me, and that word was "Kirkbeck. In the business of the London mason I had forgotten alliabout the visitors of the Spring, who had left their card without the address. The word resching me under such circumstances, arrested my attention, and immediately resulted the transaction to vive stransactions. On the called the transaction to my remambrance. On the give me any sittings?'

"No, quite impossible; it could not be. It is said a person whom "No, quite impossible; it could not be it is said a person whom "No, quite impossible; it could not be. It is said a person whom "No, quite impossible; it could not be. It is said the transaction to the could not be the said that the said that the could not be the said that I was conversing with, if a family of the name in question was resident in the neighborhood. I was told, in reply, that a Mr. Kirkbeck lived at A... at the further end of the county. The next morning I wrote to this person, saying that I believed be called at my studio in the Spring and had made the county. to this person, saying that I believed be called at my studio in the Spring, and had made an arrangement with me, which I was prevented fulfilling, by there being no address on his card, furthermore, that I ahould shortly be in his neighborhood on my return from the North, but should I be mistaken in addressing him, I begged he would not trouble himself to reply to my note. I gave as my address, The Post-office, Post-office, Un applying there three days afterward, I received a note from Mr. Kirkbeck, stating that he was very glad he had heard from me, and that if I would call on my return, he would arrange about the picture; he also told me to write a day before I proposed coming, that he might not otherwise engage himself. It was ultimately arranged that I should go to his It was ultimately arranged that I should go to his house the succeeding Saturday, stay till Monday morn ing, transact afterward what matters I had to attend to in London, and return in a fortnight to execute the commissions.

The day having arrived for my visit, directly after breakfast I took my place in the morning train from York to London. The train would stop at Doncaster, and after that at Reiford Junction, where I ahould have to get out in order to take the line through Lin-but at Doncaster a lady got in. My place was back to the engine and next to the door. As that is consid-ered the ladies' seat, I offered it to her; she, however, very graciously declined it, and took the corner opposite, saying, in a very agreeable voice, that she liked to feel the breeze on her cheek. The next few min to feel the breeze on her cheek. The next few min-ntes were occupied in locating herself. There was the cloak to be spread under her, the skirts of the dress to be arranged, the gloves to be tightened, and such other trilling arrangements of plumage as ladies are wont to make before setting themselves comfortably at church or elsewhere, the last and most important being the placing back over her bat the well that conceale her features. I could then see that the lady was young, certainly not more than two or three-and-twenty; but being moderately tall, rather robust in make, and decided in expression, she might have been two or three years younger. I suppose that her complexion would be termed a medium one; her hair ka ing of a bright brown, or anburn, while her eyes, and rather decidedly marked eyebrows were nearly black. The color of her obeek was that of pale transparent hue that sets off to such advantage large expressive eyes, and an equable firm expression of month. On the whole, the ensemble was rather handsome than beautiful, her expression having that agreeable depth and harmony about it, that rendered her face and features, though not strictly regular, infinitely more attractive than if they had been modelled upon the strictest rules of symmetry.

It is no small advantage on a wet day and a duli

long journey to have an agreeable companion, one was can converse, and whose conversation has sufficient seat, but had decided not to do so; neither could they substance in it to make one forget the length and recall to mind any such person as I described in the whole circle of their acquaintance. the dreariness or the journey. In this respect I had no deficiency to complain of, the lady being decidedly and agreeably conversational. When she had settled herself to her satisfaction, she asked to be allowed to look at my Bradshaw, and not being a proficient in that difficult work, she requested my aid in accertain-ing at what time the train passed through Retford again on its way back from London to York. The conversation turned afterward on general topics, and somewhat to my surprise, she led it into such particular subjects as I might be supposed to be more especially familiar with; indeed. I could not avoid remark ing that her entire manner, while it was anything but forward, was that of, one who had either known me

personally or by report.

There was in her manner a kind of confidential reliance, when she listened to me, that is not usually ac-corded to a stranger, and sometimes she actually seemed to refer to different circumstances with which I had been connected in times past. After about threequarters of an hour's conversation, the train arrived quarters of an hour's conversation, the train arrived at Retford, where I was to change carriages. On my alighting and wishing her good morning, she made a slight movement of the hand, as if she meant to shake it, and on my doing so, she said, by way of adicu. "I dare say we shall meet again." To which I replied, "I hope that we shall all meet again," and so parted; she going on the line toward london, and I through she going on the line toward London, and I through Lincolnshire to A---. The remainder of the journey was cold, wet and dreary. I missed the agreeable conversation, and tried to supply its place with a book I had brought with me from York, and the Times news paper, which I had procured at Retford. But the most disagreeable journey comes to an end at last, and halftion, where Mr. Kirkbeck was also expected by the same train, but as he did not appear, it was concluded he would come by the next—half an hour later; ac-

cordingly, the carriage drove away with myself only.

The family being from home at the moment, and the dinner hour being seven. I went at once to my room to unpack and to dress; having completed these operations, I descended to the drawing room. It probably wanted some time to the dinner hour, as the lamps were not lighted, but in their place a large blazing fire threw a flood of light into every corner of the room, and more especially over a lady who, dressed in deep black, was standing by the chimney-piece warming place, was standing by the chimney-piece warming a very handsome foot on the edge of the fender. Her face being turned away from the door by which I had entered, I did not at first see her features; on my advancing into the middle of the room, however, the foot was immediately withdrawn; and she foot was immediately withdrawn; and she turned round to accost me, when to my profound astonishment, I perceived that it was none other than my companion in the railway carriage. She betrayed no surprise at seeing me; on the contrary, with one of those agreeable joyous expressions that make the plainest greeable joyous expressions that make the plainest the street door open about half an hour previously, roman appear beautiful, she accosted me with, "I while she went across the road for a moment. said we should meet again."

My bewilderment at the moment almost deprived

me of utterance. I knew of no railway or other means shire. I left town on a Friday, having sent some pictures, that were too large to take with me, by the ingine a London train, and had seen it start, and the only conceivable way in which she could have come was by be at the house on my arrival; and occasion me no

joined. At this moment the servant came with the lamps, and informed me that his master had just ar, lamps, and informed me that his master had just arrived and would be down in a few minutes. The lady took up a book containing some engravings, and having singled one out, (a portrait of lady —), asked me to look at it well and tell her whether it thought it holds to look at it well and tell her whether it thought it holds are to look at it well and tell her whether it thought it holds a would be a serious one; therefore, to like her. I was engaged trying to get up an opinion, when Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck entered, and shaking me heartily by the hand, apologized for not being at home to receive me; the gentleman ending by requesting me to take Mrs. Kirkbeck in to dinner.

to take Mrs. Kirkbeck in to dinner.

The lady of the house having taken my arm, we marched on. I pertainly hesitated a moment to allow Mr Kirkbeck to pass on first with the mysterious lady in black, but Mrs. Kirkbeck not seeming to understand it, we passed on at once. The dinner party consisting of us four only, we fell into our respective places at the table without difficulty, the mistress and master of

"Yes, I think I could, if I had the opportunity."

Now, look at my face well; do you think you should recollect my features?"

Yes, I am sure I should never forget your features."

"Of course I might have expected you to say that; but do you think you could do me from recollection?"

"Well, if it be necessary, I will try; but can't you

sed could she not give me even one sitting? Finding the elfe difficulties of a solution to these questions rather inhis crease upon me. I made up my mind to defer further consideration of them till breakfast time, when I sup-posed the matter would receive some elucidation.

The breakfast now came, but with it no lady in black. The breakfast over, we went to church, came home to innelicen, and so on through the day, but still no lady, neither any reference to her. I then concluded that she must be some relative, who had gone away early in the morning to visit another member of the family living close by. I was much puzzled, however, by no reference whatever being made to her, and find-ing no opportunity of leading any part of my conversation with the family toward the subject. I went to bed the second night more puzzled than ever: On the servant coming in in the morning, I ventured to ask him the name of the lady who dined at the table on

Baturday evening, to which he answered:

"A lady, sir?" No lady, only Mrs. Kirkbeck, sir."

"Yes, the lady that sat opposite me dressed in black?"

"Perhaps, Miss Hardwick, the governess; sir?"

"No, not Miss Hardwick; ahe came down afterward."

"No lady as I see, sir." "Oh dear me, yes, the lady dressed in black that was in the drawing room when I arrived, before Mr.

Kirkbeck came home?" The man looked at me with surprise as if he doubted

my sanity, and only answered:
"I never saw any lady, sir," and then left.
The mystery now appeared more impenetrable than ever—I thought 'It over in every possible aspect, but could come to no conclusion upon it. Breakfast was could come to an conclusion upon it. Breaklast was early that morning in order to allow of my catching the morning train to London. The same cause also slightly hurried us, and allowed no time for conversation beyond that having direct reference to the bush ness that brought me there; so, after arranging to re-turn to paint the portraits on that day three weeks, I make my addens, and took my departure for town.

It is only necessary for me to refer to my second visit to that house, in order to state that I was assured most positively, both by Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck, that no fourth person dined at the table on the Saturday evening in question. Their recollection was clear of the subject, as they had debated whether they should

Some weeks passed. It was close upon Christmas. The light of wahort winter day was drawing to a close, and I was seated at my table, writing letters for the evening post. My back was toward the folding door leading into the room in which my visitors usually waited. I had been engaged some minutes in writing when, without hearing or seeing anything, I became aware that a person had come through the folding doors, and was then standing beside me. I turned and beheld the lady of the railway carriage. I sup pose that my manner indicated that I was somewhat startled, as the lady, after the usual salutation, said: "Pardon me for disturbing you. You did not hear

Her manner, though it was more quiet and subdued than I had known it before, was hardly to be termed grave, still less sorrowful. There was a change, but it was that kind of change only which may often be observed from the frank impulsiveness of an intelligent young lady, to the composure and self-possession of that same young lady when she is either betrothed or has recently become a matron. She asked me whether I had made any attempt at a likeness of her. I was obliged to confess that I had not. She regretted it much, as she wished one for her father. She had brought an engraving (a portrait of Lady M. A.) with her that she thought would assist me. It was like the one she had asked my opinion upon at the house in Lincolnshire. It had always been considered very like her, and she would leave it with me. Then (putting her hand impressively on my arm) she added, she really would be most thankful and grateful to me if I disagreeable journey comes to an end at last, and halfpast five in the evening found me at the termination of mine. A carriage was waiting for me at the station, where Mr. Kirkbeck was also expected by the
earnest. I took up my sketch-book, and by the dim light that was still remaining began to make a rapid pencil sketch of her. On observing my doing so, however, instead of giving me what assistance she was able, she turned away under pretence of looking at able, and turned away under pretence of looking at the pictures around the room, occasionally passing from one to another so as to enable me to catch a momentary glimpse of her features. In this manner I made two hurried but rather expressive sketches of her, which being all that the declining light would allow me to do, I shut my book, and she prepared to leave. This time, instead, of the usual "Good morning the "the related me and impressively proportioned". ing," she wished me an impressively pronounced "Good by," firmly holding rather than shaking my hand while she said it. I accompanied her to the door, outside of which she seemed rather to fade into the darkness than to pass through it. But I refer this impression to my own fancy.

I immediately inquired of the servant why she had not announced the visitor to me. She stated that she

was not aware there had been one, and that any one who had entered must have done so when she had left

Soon after this occurred I had to fulfill an engage ment at a house near Bosworth Field, in Leicester conceivable way in which she could have come was by be at the house on my arrival; and occasion me no going on to Peterborough and then returning by a loss of time in waiting for them. On getting to the branch to A—, a circuit of about ninety miles. As soon as my surprise enabled me to speak. I said that of, and on inquiring at the station, it was stated that I wished I had come by the same conveyance as here self.

"That would have been rather difficult." she rejoined. At this moment the servant came with the post, there was no rossibility of getting a letter to Leither was informed me that his master had just an easier before Morday morning, as the luggage office cester before Mor day morning, as the luggage office would be closed here on the Sunday; consequently, I could in no case expect the arrival of the pictures beabite, as I should be obliged to attend to it before my return to town, and if I could see about it in the vacant interval thus thrown upon my hands, it would be saving me the same amount of time after my visit to his house was concluded. This arrangement with his ready assent, I hastened to the Atherstone station on the Trent Valley Railway. By reference to Bradshaw, I found that my toute lay through Liwhere I was to change carriages, to 8—, in Staffordshire. I was just in time for the train that would put
me down at L—— at eight in the evening, and a train
was announced to start from L—— for 8—— at teh
minutes after eight, answering as I concluded, to the stand it, we passed on at once. The dinner party consisting of us four only, we fell into our respective places at the table without difficulty, the mistress and master of the house at the top and bottom, the fady in black and myself on each side. The dinner passed much as is usual on such occasions. I, having to play the guest, directed my conversation principally; if not exclusively, to my host aid hostess, and I cannot call to mind that I or any one clee once addressed the lady opposite. Seeing this, and remembering something that looked like a slight want of, attention to her on coming into the dinner come, it is not concluded that also was the governess. I observed, however, that she play had just her as appetite.

The dinner ended, the ladge retired, and after the usual port, Mr. Kirkbeck and I joined them in the drawing room! By this time, however, a much larger party had assembled. Brothers and visitors in law had come in from their residences in the neighborhood, and assembled. Brothers and visitors in law had come in from their residences in the neighborhood, and assembled. Brothers and visitors in the neighborhood, and assembled in complimenting the children and saying something to the different persons to whom I was not control to the complete of the town, when I was not control to the control proper is governes, was incorrect, and the proper is governes, was incorrect, and the proper is governed to the control proper is governed, was incorrect, and the proper is governed to the control proper is governed to the co

This was the first time I had been in I and while waiting for the tea, it occurred to me how, on two occasions within the past six months, I had been two occasions within the past my month, that been on the point of coming to that very place, at one time to execute a small commission for an old acquaintance, resident there, and another, to get the materials for a picture i proposed painting of an insident in the early life of Dr. Johnson. Labould have come on each of these occasions had not other arrangements diverted

\*\*Cathedral-close ??!

"Can I send a note to him?"

I wrote the note, saying where I was, and asking "Your writing to me by name, from the inn at him if he would come for an hour or two, and talk over I was, one of those inexplicable circumstances old matters. The note was taken; in about twenty in interest that I suppose it is impossible to clear up. I knew minutes a person of gentlemanly appearance, and what might be termed the advanced middle age, entered the room with my note in his hand, saying that I had sent that I spoke incoherently, it was only because I saw him a letter, he presumed, by mistake, as he did not things that they did not. Since her death, I know; with a certainty that nothing will ever disturb, that person I intended to write to, I apologized, and asked at different times I have been in the actual and visible whether there was not the presence of my dear damptier that I come of my dear damptier that is come.

aimed:
"Oh dear, to be sure, that is the name; what could in the inn parlor."

The picture was proceeded with the next day, and have made me address you instead? I really beg your pardon; my writing to you, and unconsciously guess on the day after the face was completed, and I aftering your hame, is one of the most extraordinary and ward brought it with me to London to finish. There

I was rather surprised at finding myself known by him, and the turn matters had taken being so entirely unexpected. I did not at the moment feel inclined to undertake the business: I therefore explained how I undertake the business; I therefore explained how I spirit is suid to have made, and the entire slience on was situate, stating that I had only the next day and Monday at my disposal. He, however, pressed me so dressed a single observation to his mysterious travelle ing companion during the time he sat with her at in those two days, and having put up my beggsge, and arranged other matters, I accompanied him to his house. During the walk home he scarcely spoke a word, but his tacitumity seemed only a continuance of his quiet composure at the inn. On our arrival he introduced me to his daughter, Maria, and then left the room. Maria late was a fair, and a decidedly hand, integrity of the writer, who has personally assured us roomed me to his daughter, Maria, and then left the room. Maria Lute was a fair, and a decidedly handsome girl of about fifteen; her manner was however,
in advance of her years, and evinced that self-possession, and, in the favorable sense of the term, that
womanliness, that is only seen at such an early age in
girls that have been left motherless, or from other
girls that have been left motherless, or from other
adorns Mr. H.'s stello. It represents a graceful and

causes thrown much on their own resources. She had evidently not been informed of the purpose of my coming, and only knew that I was to stay there for the night; she therefore excused herself for a few moments, that she might give the requisite directions to the servants as to preparing my room. When she returned, she told me that I should not see her father ngain that evening, the state of his health having bliged him to retire for the night; but she hoped I should be able to see him sometime on the morrow. In the meantime she hoped I would make myself quite at home, and call for anything I wanted. She, herself was altting in the drawing-room, but perhaps I should like to smoke and take something; if so, there was a fire in the housekeeper's room, and she would come and sit with me, as she expected the medical atten and sit with me, as she expected the medical attendant every minute, and he would probably stay to smoke, and take something. As the little lady seemed to recommend this course, I readily complied. I did not smoke, or take anything, but sat down by the fire, when she immediately joined me. She conversed well and readily, and with a command of language ringular in a person so young." Without being disagreeably inquisitive, or putting any contribution of the second. lar in a person so young. Without being disagreeably inquisitive, or putting any question to me, she seemed desirous of learning the business that had brought me to the house. I told her that her father wished me to paint her portrait or that of a sister of hers, if she had

she remained silent and thoughtful for a moment, and then seemed to comprehend it at once. She told previously; that her father had never yet recovered from the shock of her death. He had often expressed the most earnest wish for a portrait of her; indeed, it was his one thought, and she hoped, if something of the kind could be done, it would improve his health. Here she heritated, stammered, and burst into tears After a while, she continued:

soon be aware of. Paps is insane—he has been so ever since dear Caroline was buried. He says he is always seeing dear Caroline, and he is subject to fearful delusions. The doctor says he cannot tell how much worse he may be, and that everything dangerous, like knives or razors, are to be kept out of his reach. It was necessary you should not see him again this evening, as he was unable to converse properly, and I fear the same may be the case to morrow; but perhaps you can stay over Sunday, and I may be able to assist you in loing what he wishes.

lasked whether they had any materials for making a ikeness—a photograph, a sketch, or anything else for

me to go from.

No, they had nothing;"

Could she describe her clearly?"

She thought she could; and there was a print that was very much like her, but she had nislaid it. I was very much like her, but she had mislaid it. I mentioned that with such disadvantages, and in such an absence of materials. I did not anticipate a satisfactory result. I had painted portraits under such circumstances, but their success depended much upon the powers of description of the persons who were to assist me by their recollection; in some instances I had attained a factory around of ancare and the satisfactors. factory result. I had painted portraits under such circumstances, but their success depended much upon the powers of description of the persons who were to assist me by their recollection; in some instances I had attained a certain amount of success, but in most the result was quite a failure. The medical attendant came, but I did not see him. I learnt, however, that he ordered a strict watch to be kept on his patient till he came again the next morning. Seeing the state of things, and how much the little lady had to attend to. I retired early to bed. The next morning I heard that there are a decidedly better he had transfer ment of American poetage.

result was quite a fallure. The medical attendant came, but idd not see him. I learnt, however, that he ordered a strict watch to be kept on his patient till he came again the next morning. Seeing the state of things, and how much the little lady had to attend to. I retired early to bed. The next morning I heard that her father was decidedly better; he had inquired earnestly on waking, whether I was really in the house, and at breakfast time he sent down to say that he hoped nothing would prevent my making an attempt at the portrait immediately, and he expected to be able to see me in the course of the day.

Directly after breakfast, I set to work, aided by such description as the sister could give me. I tried again and again, but without success, or indeed, the least prospect of it. The features, it was told, were separately like, but the expression was not. It tolled on the greater part of the day with no better result. The different studies I made were taken up to the invalid, but the same answer, was always returned no resemblance. I had exerted myself to the utmost, and in fact, was not. a little fatigued by so doing—a circumstance that the little lady evidently noticed; as she expressed herself most grateful for the interestiable could see I took in the matter, and referred the unsuccessful result entirely to her want of powers of description. She also said it was so provoking I she had a portrait of a lady—that was so like, but it had gone—she had missed it from her book for three weeks are portrait of a lady—that was so like, but it had gone—she had missed it from her book for three weeks up it would have been of such great assistance. I have a first was the more disappointing, as she was gure it would have been of such great assistance. I have a first late it to me. The nation of the interestiable of the late of the lady of the railway carriage province ment to the said allowity.

I could easily procure one in London. She answered them to make the form whith some this province of the lady of the railwa

cept this dear child." Ill shiout assissue uner f. Pharankiron, transs speaker, Laures City, Med. J. Bournaka Laures inspirational Anglan, Derling Urch

The daughter also assured me that the print I had The danguler also assured me that the print I had brought to the house must be the one taken from the book about three weeks before, in proof of which the pointed out to me the gum marks at the hack; which exactly correspond with those left on the blank less. From the moment the father saw these sketches had hencial health retained, also the saw these sketches had hence a health retained, as a saw these sketches had not allowed to touch either of the pencil draw, ings in the sketch-book; as it was feared I might injure them; but an oil pidure from them was coin; menced immediately, the father sitting by me here are

these occasions had not other arrangements diverted ingoin the sketch-book, as it, was leared I might in my purpose and caused me to postpone the journey ling jure them; but an oil picture from them was commodiately. The shought, however, would occur to me, menced immediately, the father sitting by me hour at 'How airange ! Here I am at I.—, by no intention of ter hour, directing my touches, conversing, rationally my own, though! I have twice tried to get here and and indeed cheerfully, while he did so. He avoided been, balked. When I had done tea, I thought! There reference to his delimions, but from time to time. my own; though I have twice tried to get here and been halked." When I had done tes: I thought I have twice tried to get here and higher reference to his delusions, but from time to time, might, as well write to an acquaintance I had known at the conversation to the manner in which I had only some years previously, and who lived in the Cathedral close; asking him to come and pass an hour or two with me. Accordingly, I rang for the waiter and saked:

"Does Mr. Lute live in Lichfield?"

The next day being Sunday, we all went to church, the challenge of the first time since his bereavement.

The father for the first time since his bereavement.

During a walk which he took with me after luncheon, he again approached the subject of the sketches, and after some seeming hesitation as to whether he should confide in me or not, said:

person I intended to write to, I spologized, and asked whother there was not another Mr. Lute living in living the living in living the living in living the living in living in

paraon; my warm or or or of the most extraordinary and unaccountable things I ever did. Pray pardon me."

He continued very quietly:

'There is no need of apology; it happens that you are the very person I most wished to see, You are a painter, and I want you to paint a portrait of my daughter. Can you come to my house immediately for the nurross?"

ward or or or of the seen Mr. L. since that period; his health is perfectly recatablished, and his manner and conversation are the very person I most wished to see, You are a painter, and I want you to paint a portrait of my daughter. Can you come to my house immediately for the nurross?"

the nurross ?"

... (There are two incidents in this narrative which require a good digestion—the hearty meal which the spirit is said to have made, and the entire silence oblovely young English woman, of gentle blood, dressed in the fashion of the day; and we can readily believe the living beauty would make a deep impression on an artist's memory].—Ed. Sparitual Mag.

Three angels appear to and eat with Abraham :- And the Lord appeared unto him in the Plains of Manire; and he est in the tent door in the heat of the day. And he lift up his eyes and looked and lo, three men stood by him; and when he saw them he ran to meet them from the tent door, and bowed himself toward the ground, and said, My Lord, If. and bowed himself toward the ground, and said, My Lord, if now I have found favor in thy sight, pass not away, I pray thee, from thy servant. Let a little water, I pray you, be fetched, and serie your feet; and rest yourselves under the tree, and I will felch a moral of bread; and comfors y a your hearts; and after that you shall pass on, for therefore are ye come to your servant. And they said, Bo do as thou hast said. And Abraham hastened into the tent unto Barah, and said, Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, kneed it, and make cake upon the hearth. And Abraham ran unto the herd, and fetched a calf, tender and good, and gave it may to a young man, and he hasted to dress it; and he took butter and saik, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them, and he atood by them under the tree, and they did cat." Genesia, xviil: 1-8. Lot ontertains two angle is—"Pehold now, my lords turn in, I pray you, into your serdid eat." Genesia, xviii. 1-8. Lot entertains two angels:—
"Pehold now, my lords turn in, I pray you, into your seivant's house, and tarry all night, and soush your feet, and ye shall rise up early and go your ways. And he pressed pion them greatly, and they turned in unto him, and entered into his house; and he made them a feat, and did bake unleavested bread, and they did eat." thenesis, xix, 2-3. The supper at Emmaus:—"And it caims to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them; and their were wise compat, and they knew Him and me that a sister of hers, an only one, to whom her them; and their eyes were opened, and they knew Him, and father was devotedly attached, died near four months. He vanished out of their sight." Luke, xxiv. 81-32.

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