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# Miterary Department.

## A Thrilling Domestic Tale.

BY KATE CARROLL.

[CONCLUDED.] CHAPTER XII.

The Finale. "Will you go to Lildale?" asked Fred, when they

had sometime ridden in silence. " Perhaps I'd better return to Elmwood until you

are ready to claim me," said Miss Powell.

"Do not, I beg you, go so far from me! If you do "I am convinced something will separate us!" "But what will the world say ?" asked Miss Pow-

ell, with a deep blush. "There is no world around Lildale that we need

care for. It is an isolated spot. As soon as possible, we will summon a clergyman to tie the indissoluble knot."

"Are you far from one now?"

This ready acquiesence rather dashed Fred. "Some distance; and were we nearer, it would not

be well for the proprietor of Lildale to present him self in careless attire at the hymenial altar." "Of course not. As it will doubtless take him some time-days, very likely, and weeks perchance-

to prepare himself. So he will please take me to Elmwood." Nonsene!" oried Fred, in perplexity, as some thing like a glimmer of what he had chosen came

upon him. if you have one spark of the love you profess

for me, you will comply with my request!" But what need of repeating the struggles of one and the conquest of the other. It is enough for us, that Fred promised to call upon a clergyman the afternooh of the following day. And with this promise, Miss Powell consented to go to Lildale. The servants stood in the hall, and on the walk about the door to receive Fred, having seen him coming from a distance. With shy glances they inspected his com-

panion. "What rooms will de bride choose?" asked Bessi following Fred to his dressing apartments.

"She will tell you. But Miss Powell is not yet my bride," and Fred ceased from embarrassment. "De Lord save us! An' she here willin' afore dat time? Gracious me! what 'ud missis say, were she

alive ?" "That everything her son saw fit to do, was not to be questioned by his servants. Do you under

stand?" And Fred pointed to the door. What but obedience did Bessie have before her! But to Scip, Fred was more confidential. He was

informed that the next day Mrs. Anderson would enter Lildale to leave it no more.

"And this young lady in the parlor there, where 'll she go?"

"Nowhere, She is to be Mrs. Anderson."

Soip wished to speak of Miss Pemberton, but his master's iciness kept him at an unnatural distance. The servants regretted that their new mistress was so proud and stern. They wondered at their master's blindness in prefering her to Miss Pemberton. And every order issued by Miss Powell, was considered a bore, and an unnecessary demand.

"I will teach them better," she decided angrily.

"Now that you have forgotten me, Fred dear Fred-(yes, I must write it!) -1 cannot help sending you a farewell line, begging you to be true to beloved, who has your heart? If Flora, take her; go the one you have chosen; for her lot has been so into her grave when she enters it, and let loathsome lonely and sad, that I dare say an angel might weep worms feed on you as on her! Ugh! I can see over it. I do not wonder that she won the heart that them crawling, crawling-feeding on the cheek my I foolishly thought mine. She is as far above me as fingers have lovingly caressed dragging slimily the stars are! One feels her superiority at once! over the warm lips mine have sipped sweet kisses Yet, in a dream last night, I foolishly thought you from, and do now, despite the vermin and the shroud. regretted you had taken her, and came weeping to Fred, you are mine !" and she folded her arms about me for the place in my love you once held! I would him: not have it so. I would tell you all I feel, but dare "What shall I do?" he helplessly demanded, not trust myself face to face with you! Do not yielding unwillingly to her influence, losing all concome here at present. It will not do for you to ! trol over himself, and, alas I seeing but one in the They are angry with you-very! I should not world to live and die with, and she his ruin. Wille to you, but cannot tear myself from this "Again here! I will ohase you from this place" of me ballare that to be my wish. I cannot better sence from the bedside, and gone in search of him. blay she never know the misery her superiority has youth. brought me ! Ah, sould that have been what made | With a desperate struggle he came out again into me so wretched on leaving home to go to Elmwood? the clear light of duty-duty and true affection. It must have been! Parewell, dearest, ever loved, "Miss Powell, return to Elmwood. I will-give it 

him just after supper. He rose, at longth, and vering fancies be strengthened, and in her favor, if walked the floor with nervous strides. In valu, Miss such as I can gain favor," said Fred, sadly and Powell sought to turn his thoughts. She had not firmly. been shown the letter, but surmised correctly its "I shall win you yet, or another whose apostacy it is a second of the state of

Toward midnight, a messenger arrived from Miss Powell, leaving without another word. Briargrove, with intelligence of Flora's daugerous The sun sank to rest, and the moon came out for illness. To write that farewell letter had proved a short season, then retired behind, a cloud and was too great an effort for her already faltering health. | seen no more. Fred, with hitter internal reproaches for murger.

ing one so good, started at once for Briargrova.

servant to inquire the cause of his master's sudden departure.

Fred's room was some ways from hers, yet she had heard the quick step, and impatient voice as he went forth to obey the summons.

"And to-morrow was to have been my wedding day! Wealth, position, honor, power and love, so | borne by imps from Pandemonium!" nearly within my grasp! Ah, fate! fate! I see it all-darkness! darkness!" sighed in very bitterness the one who had seemed, indeed, to deal in that which now she deprecated.

Oh, it was sad for Fred to stand by that bedside and witness the ruin he had wrought! A stout heart full of high purposes, might have qualled to hear the startling words that poor being uttered ! "Can she recover?" was his hourly cry to the at-

tending physician, and to Flora. "Live, and I will make amends for the agony you endure!" And there he lingered weeks. Miss Powell still at Lildale, wrote him many a note. But the servants commissioned by her to give these missives to

Fred, never gave him one. Yet, they always returned to her, declaring solemnly that he had taken and read them. Twice they brought her answers. Few as were the words of these, she never doubted they came from him, but relying in the promise contained therein to return and perfect their bonds as soon as that "weak minded Flora recovered," she haughtily retained her new home, and to the disgust of every dependent on the place.

Venus, who had taken upon herself the responsibility of twice answering these notes, was an unwearied watcher at Flora's bedside. She never faltered nor seemed to be capable of fatigue.

"Ah, Venus, had I been as faithful as you, our patient would not be helpless here !" sighed Fred. "Providence may yet be kind to both of you!" said Venus through raining tears.

"I will bear this no longer!" said Miss Powell when Fred had been three weeks at Briargrove. "I will bear this no longer," and trusting to written messages no more, she set out for Briargrove. She did not wish any of the inmates to see her, and accordingly hovered surreptitiously around, awaiting an opportunity to see Fred alone. She had walked all the way from Lildale, not wishing the servants to know that she had left the place." At last, her watchfulness was rewarded. Fred had come forth out of the sick-room to take the air. With an instinctive assurance that he might wish to escape, she stole upon him unawares.

" Fred!" He turned at the voice, and, paler than before, waited for her to speak again.

"I see I am unwelcome! Ah, little did I dream the affianced bride would receive this greeting!"

"Leave me-leave me, I beseech you!" gasped Fred, retreating as she advanced.

"I am come to claim mine own !" "Go, Miss Powell! Go!"

"No-rather stay / or go hence with you! Have you not assured me, in words that burn in my heart now, that I was the eidolon of your life's best dreams ?"

"Go, bold girl! Why was I charmed by you away from duty !"

"Your duty was not where you thought, and, alas! now think it! You could not read your heart. You had not translated its language correctly! I know it! You still love me. Come, go hence with me!"

"Hush! Another, better and purer far, on the very confines of the grave, claims me! Leave me! I shall stay with her!"

"Ever ?" (still approaching.) "Forever !"

"Mr. Anderson-Fred-my affianced husband, come out of your trance! Answer me truly, best

sheet, for it seems to link me to you! Alas, that I with bloodhounds if you do not depart at once, and am driven to ! On earth we meet no more. But be never enter it again!" interposed Mrs. Pemberton. kind to the one you have chosen. When you think She had noticed the unusual length of Fred's abtell how dear you still are to me, than by thus beg- "I will not trouble you so far, madam. Pred, let ging you to be faithful to - Miss Powell. Poor girl! us go at once," said Miss Powell, still clinging do the

to you. You seek wealth you shall have it. As .Fred eat poring over this letter. It had came to for me, I go back again to Flore, and my my wa-

will out deeper into one heart, at least," muttered

Merciful heaven! what a tumult the girl's thoughts were in! How they seethed and book d He did not even stop to tell me!" said hise within her A long walk lay before her, yet she

| black masses above her head | Soon a terrible flash of lightning quivered athwart the sky, and then curied, like a flery snage, along her path.

"Ha! I like that I Satar himself is helping me on to revenge! Another light to show me my way! Good! Let them come thick and fast, like torches

Thus she soliloquized the distance to Lildale lessened. Reaching the house, she found the door looked. A tremendous peal aroused the heavy sleepers, who, hurrying to the door, beheld with astonishment the visitor whom they thought safe within. Her hair hung in damp masses around her ghastly face, while her drenched garments clung tightly to her tall figure.

er tall figure.
"Why, how came yer to be out?" asked Bessie, holding a taper closer to the weary, wild-looking ob-

"Back to your hulk ! No westions to me !" And Miss Powell brushed by and with her usual haughty, deliberate step ascending: the stairs, entered her chamber.

"Oh, she 's awful l? whispered Bessie, fearfully. "Fit for anything bad chuswered Soip, with a shiver. "If she comes have the Lord help us!"

"Or the Evil One," responsed a voice behind. The two servants turned. There stood Miss Pow-ell with her dripping garments and claimmy hair.

"Build a fire in my room, With this request the glided slowly, softly up the broad stairs, and was again lost to view.

Three days went by, and she did not leave her room. During the time who had read a letter from Colonel Allyn, who, presuming upon her equivocal position (which be had learned through Scip) at Lildale, offered her protection and life-long adoration. With a scornful laugh she held the missive over a taper until it was reduced to ashes. But no token of remembrance came from Briargrove. Mr. Pemberton, warned by Fred's mmorse and Flora's illness, had again become devoted to his wife and home. cheefa ein fin indinie.

There was life and light and hope within the old mansion at Briargrove. The ill had been made well; the inopastant; had repented; and the disturbed and anxions salebare were whispering in heir new found joy, "All worth",

Without-but who can dissect the demon-heart and say where its promptings will strike?

A wild, haggard face peered in upon the happy group sitting near the ruddy blaze that lighted to noon distinctness every object in the apartment. Fred, supporting Flora's beautiful head, occupied with her a sofa. Mr. Pemberton sat near his wife, and from the glances of admiration he occasionally bent upon her, no one could have imagined his fancy had for a moment strayed from her. Venus and Dinah were kuitting in a distant corner. As the eyes of the former caught the varying expression of the bright face of Flora, they lighted up with a tender gleam; then as they wandered to her handsome master, they filled with tears, and smothered sighs rose painfully. Dinah bore these last in nervoussilence for a while, then in a whisper begged Venus to " remember."

"'Remember'? Forger, you'd better bid me." said Venus, moodily.

The haggard face outside saw all this, and with none of the peace felt within. Even Venus, in her hidden grief, was far happier and more blessed. "Ah, be thus happy while you can; for by the

morrow's sun there 'll be gloom enough, I ween!" And the wild creature threw up her arms exult-

Midnight, and all was still. Sleep reigned, and not a sound disturbed its pleasant dreams. Stealthily creeping to the chamber of the Pembertons, our haggard watcher lingered a moment at the bedside. liate in its worst degree burned in the gaze she bent upon the unconscious pair.

"I will not disgrace my courage and revenge by touching that weak, old dotard. But here, on this bold woman who dared question my rights and might, I will slake my thirst! Ah, what's that? She whispers my name in her dreams! Let's listen -what can her truent thoughts have for me-the wronged-the scorned? Forgive, Miss Powell, for Flora's sake. Fred is untrue no longer.' Ah, silly tongue! you have doomed your owner. Fred? Untrue no longer!' A truth that has driven me to this !"

A steel glittered a moment, then was plunged into the quiet heart beneath.

"Save me ! They are on my track!"

The old man of the Bottomless Pit raised himself on his elbow to gaze upon the intruder who had dared to come upon him at night, alone, and in distress.

Who are you? No matter, though. Go-I cannot save you! I cannot save even myself!" But you shall save me! Who d think of find-

lug me here! Ah, I'm as safe as if the grave were hiding me! Ugh! the grave!" and the creature shuddered and plunged her face in the moss of which the old man's bed was made.
"What is it?" asked he, "a kindred feeling" hav-

ing made him kind."

"I why need I hesitate? You would not dare expose me! I, then shrink away cover your eyes-look not on me when I whisper the word-I am a murderess / Ha, now you know what you are to shelter / Refuse, and this steel—do you see it?
stil help me again !"
" He'!" oried the old man, shivering; for she had

held the dagger so near that the blood dripped from . Powell, with great unessiness, after ringing up a sublight not of it, nor of the storm gathoring in it on his hand.

such worthless stuff! But, hark! My pursuers tale. Will you, too, give me this-the richest of are even here !!"

The sounds grew nearer. Soon, tramping steps entered the passage, and gleaming torohes lighted its intricacies. Venus entered first. Stifling a cry of horror upon ing against Fred.

perceiving Miss Powell crouching before her, she whispered hoarsely: "Hide-I will save you! Let me bury you un-

ler this moss !" It was the work of a moment. Miss Powell was hidden, and above her, as if just disturbed from quiet slumber, lay the old man.

"She is not here! How foolish to think she would be !" oried Venus, going to the door.

"We'll turn back. No time must be wasted!" said the leader, never doubting Venus.

"They are gone. Come forth!" "Whom has she murdered?" asked the old man, as Miss Powell rose in a state of half-terror, halftrlumph.

"Her-Mrs. Pemberton," groaned Venus.

"Holy Father !-her mother !" "Hush-hush! babbling old man!" oried Venus.

horrified. It was too late, Miss Powell had him in her clutch, and bade him tell on-that her wretched

ife might have the climax it ought. "Tell on-if that black beast forbids your speech, Il use my faithful dagger again. Ah, best friend, (caressing it,) you and I will be inseparable hereafter! My mother / said you? Oh, most foul maternity, that could not say to me from the first, thou art my child!"

peaker's feet. Who, then, is Flora?" demanded Miss Powell,

facing the appailed old man. "Speak, on your peril !" oried Venus, placing her hand over his mouth.

"You, then, are in the secret, Venus? Ha-ha! He shall speak! You, too, think of thwarting me !" enus. "Not so. I have a father (sneeringly) -a brave,

good man. He loves me, too, or did, with a strange slavery. Her weary brain wrought many plans, but affection. He shall close those prison doors! We none suited. At last, hearing an infant had been Pembertons are proud, and will not let the dependent suffer! Speak, then, old man!"

the recluse, with rekindling hope.

"Tell that long hidden story on your peril!" ried Venus, again. But liberty is sweet. The old man longed for it. He did not mind the agony of the pleading being ly with her, for he was in my power-he had com-

before him. "Speak at once!" And Miss Powell, with blood on the hand holding the gory dagger, glowered fierce-

ly upon him. "Will you give me liberty?" he asked again,

scarcely believing his own senses.

"Yes, and wealth. Speak !" In vain Venus hushed him. The words came forth unrestrainedly, for liberty was a sweet sound-long

he had not heard it-and long teen told it never could be his. "A brave story, this! Liberty and wealth do you want, old wretch? You shall be satiated with them ! They shall crowd down upon you, as I used to long

for them to bless me! And this dainty Flora only the daughter of a slave! But who is her father?" "Hush!" groaned Venus, utterly prostrated. But the old man exulting in the rich promise made

bim, had grown reckless.

A good example he sets his children! Children! I gloat over that word. Wont that exoresence, Florapampered nonentity-feel the weight of power the legitimate child can wield! Ay, even to the first why she plead so—he never knew how dearly scornful curl her proud lip gave at sight of me!" "Ah! but what are you?" demanded Dinah, who,

also on the search, had lighted the other pursuers back into the woods, and then, sure of the shelter of she did, well knowing yer would not be very particthe guilty, had returned to the cave.

hear? My slave—fit subject for all my evil yer know. Flora has been a blessing to us. She passions to experiment upon! Go! my chattels has taught me to read, think and write, until I am shall not crowd in upon the solitude I choose to not the ignorant Madge of old; every day I bless her: and affection, and with them I will live and die, for

the murderer l" cried the intrepid Dinah, guarding my husband is dead, and my little ones need and Venus, and darling the former to do her worst. Again steps were heard.

"Hide me !" gasped Miss Powell.

But it was too late. None present had strength clear away a mist. nor time to shield her.

Mr. Pemberton and Fred appeared. "Ha, guilty being, we were sure you were here !"

said Fred, yet recoiling as he spoke.

"You have come to save and claim your wife! I am ready. Look at my hands -see how white and night had been heavy to him. tapering, and flushed with the wine-of-life! Fit and waiting for the clasp of yours. See the bridal fingeri, Where is the ring? Hurry-I am waiting!"

as she advanced.

"Not mad, father ! He ! you start !" "Pulled " con and from the story of the said

What does this mean? Venus, Dinab, speak!

"Not yet dry! Fool, to be afraid of a drop of; "She has promised me liberty for telling her the life's gifts ?"

"Anything !" "She is your child."

"And her mother?" gasped Mr. Pemberton, reel. "She murdered this night."

"Ah h-h l" groaned the stricken man, who yet would question. "And my gentle, lovely, virtuous Flora?" quiver-

ed from ashen lips. "Virtuous / I would lay stress on that word!"

taunted Miss Powell. "Do not ask, master-do not question further !" implored Dinah, supporting Venus, who had fallen senseless at her feet.

"Hush, minion! Speak, old man-tell me at once! But what is this horrid truth that I long.

yet dread to hear !" . The old man was about to speak. But Dinah.

gathering firmness interposed, and told the tale. " Yer once loved a sweet child, and thought it a light matter, master, to win, then break her heart. Scarcely had yer cast her off, arrogant in and fearful of the tight bonds of a new choice, when the other, with her grandmother and bube, were claimed as the property of a planter many miles to the South. west. The old grandmother could not deny the tale, but died of terror when forced to say it was the truth. Many years before, when her eyes and hair were bright with youth, liberty sang a syren song in her ears, and her fresh, proud heart yearned to know and feel it. She escaped to the North, where she married. At length, losing her husband, and daughter, Venus was groveling on the floor at the wierd too, whose last breath was spent in giving an infant girl to her care, her Northern home had lost its charms for her. She longed to feel the balmy gales of the South; so, trusting to the changes time and care and sorrow had given her, she settled-yer know where -not many miles from here. Do yer wish ter hear the name of the infant girl whose heart, a few years later, yer won and cast aside? "If he does, a prison awaits him!" gurgled Ah, yer don't! Well, then, I will proceed. She, poor wronged thing, could not have her-not your child (for she thought only of you) carried into given to Briargrove, and that its fashiounble mother had it sent away to nurse, she made an exchange, de-"Is it possible, lady, for you to do this?" asked termined that her and your child should never be an inferior. The child of your marriage was given

mitted a crime-"

"But," continued Dinah, unmindful of this interruption, "he chose to reveal the long-cherished secret. Let him take the consequences. He should, too, for he left the child from its fourth year to take care of itself-"

to the care of this babbling old man. My own

hands marked her before he took her away. He

promised to provide her a good home, and deal kind-

"I thought, from the first sight of the old wretch. that I had seen him before," interposed Miss Powell. by far the least excited of the group.

"Where is-Aurora?" gasped Mr. Pemberton. "Lying at our feet," said Dinah, now bursting into a violent flood of tears. " Venus / It cannot be i She could not so dis-

guise and conceal herself." "A mother's love is fertile in expedients. Ah, how glad she was to be sold to yer, that she might wait upon yer daughter and hers! She knew all about yer, as love always does about its object. She "My father! A virtuous old being is my father! had learned of your change of name, and the amount of property your uncle gave you for it. How she urged old master to let her go to you! It moved me to tears to hear her plead for it. He did not dream that privilege would be bought out of her own heart's life. I did-I was the same devoted Madge-I clung to her fortunes. I would go with him when ular about me, and he being no more honest than men are usually, took me without further question. I staid its roots! What are you, rather? My slave-d'ye with him until she left, then came here with her, as and I improve under her and Venus's watchful care

> "Flora not my legitimate child?" and Mr. Pemberton passed his band across his ferehead as if to

"No, but this is !" pointing at Miss Powell, who sat on the moss bed not the least attentive listener. The wretched man sat in silence, his mind busy with the fruitful past and wretched future. Fred was overpowered. He could not speak nor act. The

"Miss Powell-" "Daughter, you should say, father," interposed the

strange girl, with great composure and humor, (4). "As you will. But you must see that after the "She is mad!" cried Mr., Pemberton, retreating, occurrences of the past night, you cannot live with nor be noticed by me. I wish you to elude justice. and will give you means to live as you please. You must go bence at once. Dinab, stain her face, and "Yes, most noble, generous, brave ancestor-fa- put your garments on her. Alas! that such as ebs

should be my child!" "Alas! that such as thou should be my father! Old man, I, see, you know ! Tell the drift and gist I despise you -not one cent of your gold will I touch of these rayings ! nied Mr. Pemberton, in helpless, -n:r have I intended to since learning this strange. despairing eagorness and dread the state of the state atory. A I gainsay I despise you! My liberty I

will take on the which of the wind. I leave this accursed district, and go where I can dreise with shame the foul name I bear !"

In less than a year a seaffold claimed Miss Powell. Again had her hands been dyed in blood. After her form had been consigned to an ignominious grave, her former cell was found to contain many little packages directed clearly and fully. Each contained some gem of value, stolen by her, and to be returned to their owners at once. These were the gems she had startled Flora by appearing in.

When informed of her true position, the week succeeding the funeral of Mrs. Pemberton, Flora sat like one benumbed. "Everything lost," she continually murmured. In vain Fred assured her of his unabated love. In vain her father, enfeebled by his sorrows, promised her all that she had ever valued, and besought her to stay with him. She could not forget the wrongs of her mother, who, since the revelation of the secret, had stayed resolutely and properly from Briargrave.

" Mother, we'll go hence. The world is wide and kind. My education shall give us bread and peace. Madge and her children must accompany us," said Flora, after thorough deliberation. And they went forth, glad to leave the gloomy walls of Briargrove behind. She made inquiries, and found that her old schoolmate, Miss Brawnish, was the flourishing teacher of a seminary in Maine, and in want of an assistant. This situation Fiora was fortunate enough to obtain. The story of her parentage never went beyond Briargrove. In her new home she found the peace she sought. This little home was at first humble, but willing hands and loving hearts made it prosperous, and even tasteful.

Fred was determined to win Flora. He had to serve long years of doubt and fruitless search first, but he would not give her up.

"You must remember that slave blood flows in my veins-that my birth was clouded," she reminded him, when at last he was seated again beside her. "You can marry as you should. Leave me to my fate !" yet a tear trembled on her eyelid as she spoke.

"I will not leave you!" he oried, folding her to his breast.

"Nor shall Venus go longer wronged and sinned against !" said a voice that blanched Flora's cheek. When she dared to look up, her father, oh, how altered, stood beside her.

"Where is your mother?" he asked.

"Out at a day's sewing," she answored, with a spice of malice. Her heart would at the moment rebel.

But why linger here, when, by stepping over a few weeks, we find the Pembertons together, at a plantation some distance north of Briargrove. Aurora was really now the wife of one she had always loved. Her child was bappy in an union with Fred Anderson. Madge and ber little ones still clung to the fortunes of Aurora, and lived in a pretty cottage close at hand. Near by dwelt Ellen Layne, the contended wife of Mr. Park. He often remembered, and not wholly with pain, his former love for the "Curse of Briargrove." He had wept when he learned her star had sunk in deepest night, and never after looked at Mr. Pemberton without amotions of mingled blame and pity.

But who can sin and not suffer? Written for the Banner of Light.

CALLED OF GOD. BY JENNIE K. GRIFFITH.

Many and many a year ago. I could count them up, if you cared to know, A man came walking the Spring night through And laid with a dull and heavy thud. A sound of something that 's never good-That makes you shudder and chills your blood-His burthen upon the stone at the door, Then silently waited a minute or more, .

As if to consider the next step o'er. It was late for the simple village folk, Who turn at even the cattle from yoke, And alt at table where bread is broke

With honest content, and afterward say The prayer our Saviour taught us to pray, Then decently go to their sleep away.

Never was visitor known who came-At untoward hour like this to claim Supper and lodging in Friendship's name.

Any one needing neighborly aid, In tending their sick, came always and made A cheery "halloo I" and their errand said.

But this one coming with never a word, And a step that all in the household heard. While the twelveth hour stroke in the spare room whirred.

Made all to tremble and lift in bed, Better to hear what should be said Of a sudden mishap, or a neighbor dead!

But after the click of the latch on the gate, And the heavy step and the heavier weight. And the clock tolling out that the hour was late-Then was silence, as if without Whoever waited had yet a doubt

If to advance, or turn about ! Within we waited with lips agape For the thickened breath, when a single rap,

- Fell on the door like a thunder clap! .. Who stands without?" my father cries! 4. If you need my succor, is allence wise?"
- But a heavier knock alone replies. .. What is wanted?" he louder speaks ! .. Who an entrance at this hour seeks?"
- And the cold blood curdled in all our cheeks. He walked to the door when the third knock came. .. Priend, or foe, in the Father's name

I bid you enter-'t is all the same !" He stood in the door-way-no one there-Nobody waiting him anywhere-

Only the darkness that filled the air ! Burthen upon the step there was none, Nor print of a wet foot set on the stone, Nor marks where a human tread could have gone ! Ah, me I years gone did this befall :

God doeth wisely all things for all, I have learned it since, though a friend he call. Late in October that year, when snow Was softly falling, with footsteps slow, They brought him in at that door, you know! He not feeling—they pitiful stood.

Holding him tender as mother would, While on to the white floor dripped his blood.

Chose to him clung the good wife and true, . All !" spe murmured, . I knew I knew ! And the neighbors pitying, they knew, too !

AT HUBON TUTTLE

since, or for more than two thousand years. In one arose. of these mines the ore presented the form of an im mense inverted cone, and being incautiously worked, haled mineral vapor condensing on its walls, forms Fifty years that morning, and he had returned. the most brilliant diversity of colors The sides again slipped a few years after, and although there away the rubbish from the mouth of one of these, villagers, "Death and Life bury we together." the workmen discovered the body of a young man. the rude miners bore him through the long galler- the night thereafter. ies, treading carefully that their resonnding footsleeper. They lived in constant fear of the death be had met

The jagged rocks, glittering in the torch light, were suspended by a hair over their heads, a hair which a breath might sever, and the vast mountains were piled up to the clouds above them, ready to follow with irresistible weight. They knew what it was THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL to be lost in the mines, perforated like honeycomb, and wander through labyrinthine maxes until the dim torch revealed the dead darkness no longer, and for days and nights to wander through the echoing passages. Ab, and they knew what it would be to call in vain for help when they should come to the end of some narrow passage, in which, their strength strous doctrines and wretched morality of orthodoxy, falling, they would sink down with a feeble wailsink into the slumber which knows no waking!
Such had been the fate of the youth they bore

with Lindness and deep heart throbs to the open air. Just in front of the great crater-like opening, a gentle hillock swelled upward, and a little up its smooth grassy surface were a cluster of pines. Thither they bore the sleeper and gently laid him. Slowly, solemply, murmured the sea-tossed branches shove him, and the breeze, just beginning to feel the warmth of the long delayed but quick coming summer, carressed his golden locks, long matted in the cavern waters. As they dried and fell back ing of a high character, in which our youth can be from his fair forehead, they clustered in ringlets around his white temples; his cheeks were yet in attempting to learn a false religion, or in waiting ruddy with the glow of healthy youth, and on his on its heathenish ceremonies? Its gross-immoralifinely cut mouth a smile inexpressible lingered like ty is attested by the fact that all the abominations a happy thought.

Death had so counterfelted life that they persuaded the eyes of here and there one, but what can be themselves he slept. Ah, yes, he slept, but that done against a party that controls all the colleges, sleep from which the body, however beautiful, never and makes all the school books? The superficial swakesi

northmen streamed from their cottages and gathered not a college or a university." It is true, the Uniaround in thousands. "Who can he be?" eagerly tarians and Universalists may olsim exemption, but ran from lip to lip, but no one knew. He was a their narrowness and bigotry are glaringly promistranger to all. Closely gathered they, and each nent. gazed at the fresh and speaking lineaments of the dead, and passed on subdued.

ing on her staff. First to hear the tiding, she was Whateley's Logic, very generally used as a textlast to arrive; but to her the dead was of more vital book in our colleges, is apparently a labored attempt interest than to all the others. With the slow step, to support the popular theology, but it abounds in the palsied tremor, the dim sight of three score cases where false logic is adroitly given for the true. years and ten, she came onward. The bystanders Hume's unauswerable argument against miracles is gave her a passage, and a kind youth, placing his misstated, (without credit,) that it may the more strong arm around her, supported, almost bore easily have the oppearance of being overthrown. her to the object of interest. She did not pass on- Gerrit Smith's better argument would no doubt have ward like the rest, but stood fixed to the spot. Not been as unfairly treated, and given without credit, a muscle of her frame now quivered; she drew in as that of some obscure scribbler, hardly entitled to her breath and held it there. The suspense of the notice. Whateley's Rhetoric is much of the same bystanders was heightened by her manners, so sin character, as well as all the works on Moral Philosogular and anomalous. She appeared to be considering whether the body before her was living, or dead; whether counterfeiting sleep beneath the soft shadow on Moral Philosophy in all our colleges, was laid of the pines, or the real sculpture of that twin aside for inferior productions, on account of his libbrother of eleep - Death. She seemed to decide that eral and fair chapter on "Sabbatarian Institutions," he only slept, and with a strong effort cried, "Adolph, deemed not sufficiently Paritanical. I would like to my own Adolph, I knew you were true, and would see any respectable orthodox attempt to answer that return to'a love constant for fifty years! Awake. my own, and claim me !" She sprang forward from the supporting arm, and fell on the bosom of her beloved; and in the effort of kissing his cold lips ex- laws." Now, labor, as well as a moderate and pired.

flanced to Adolf, to the delight of the villagers, who tary matters refer to the usual practice of requiring rejoiced in the fine appearance they made at the of students "too many hours of study," as a fruitevening dance. Their wedding day was appointed, ful source of disease, particularly among girls. (See and its morning broke gloriously as it always does in Atlantic Monthly for July.) Eminent educational Spring time in the North. Adolf had gone forth to writers claim that three hours' close application by gather a bouquet of the beautiful little alpine flow- students under good instructors are better than more ers which bloomed almost amid the melting snow.

The bridal party had gathered, the bride was Many times her pride spoke to her of her handsome up, disappointed, and many a bitter sarcasm some cases, leading to a mortgage of the homestead. and taunt smote the terrified heart of Moileus. The morning again came beautifully, but not Adolf. The villagers believing him lost in the mountains. searched that day along the steep paths and precipitous ledges, but not a trace of him could be discovered. Concluding he had deserted the village to avoid the union for reasons known only to himself, they gave over the search and returned to the vil-

lage, and told the sad tale to the distracted bride. Little thought they that Adolf wandered in the dismal chambers beneath them. He had gathered uniform like that of students in the European Unihis bouquet, and was returning home by a path versities. Boys and girls, working ten hours daily leading by the great crater of the mine. Far down in a manufactory, have about four hours of spare its side in a protected nook, a cluster of flowers time, often worse than thrown away. Even those more beautiful than any he had gathered, nestled four hours, if properly employed under careful like a flake of snow. He resolved to possess them, teachers, would accomplish wonders in the way of and cautiously let himself down the almost precip- aducation in a few years; and the manufacturer, itous rocks. He gathered them with the others, and who might be supposed to furnish them with the was about returning, when the treacherous footing means of education, besides boarding and clothing gave way and precipitated him into an old gullery shem, in place of the usual weekly wages, would covered by the last sliding in of the summit. Then find a great advantage in it financially, as any one his wandered in the thick darkness, but so well so can demonstrate by a little arithmetic. Large expe quainted was he with the mines, he doubted not he rience and careful observation as a, manufacturer

THE BRIDEGROOM OF BEATH: which he mouth he might be did by it gain the main gather. Story he proped the way, and cotally attacked, after days of dandering, reached what he fand miss be the subration to the ustin vault. "Greek God!" he excitation, at he put foich Of all the remarkable copper mines of Norway, his hand, a the workmen have choked up this sisone have proved more productive, or are so strange- passage with rubbish!" A did, confined sense of ly created, as those of Falu-lau. They are said to his Molland, of anticipated happiness, of present danhave been wrought before the Christian era, by the ger, rushed over him, and wrapped him in oblivion. rude northern savages, and almost uninterruptedly He sank back into the loy mineral water, and naver

Just fifty years that morning had fied. Mollens. constantly expected the return of her lover, and rethe unsupported chamber fell in, leaving an opening jected the advances of the village youths. Age had like a great crater in the mountain, and the ex descended and she became a charity of the villagers.

The kind-hearted people buried them in one grave beneath the pines. They did not dare separate was no loss of life, the devastation was very great, them, but placed them in the rustic coffin united in These slips have made an external opening two hun- the death embrace: the wrinkled lips of Moilens. dred and forty feet deep, leading into the main shaft pressed the full blooming mouth of Adolf: her white which penetrates more than one thousand feet into looks mingled with his auburn ringlets; her pale the mountain, sending off numerous interminable cheek contrasting with his ruddy features, and her galleries and vast vaults. In 1719, in clearing thin hand was clasped in his. "Truly," said the

They were filled with superstitious awe, and to He was immersed in the mineral water which cov- this time tell the tale by their firesides, when drear ered the floor of the vault." Carefully the calloused Winter imprisons them in loy fetters. Eagerly the hands raised him up, and with hushed breathing children gaze at the speaker, and strangely dream

In one grave they, buried them, and on the rude fails echoing in the darkness, might not proface basaltic slab at the head of their grave they wrote the mysteries of death. Rude men were they, but "Adolf and Mollens," and the pines above their their sympathies were powerfully awakened for the beads still hush the rest of their united spirits by the sepulchral echo of the moan of the far off ocean. Walnut Grove Farm, 1862.

# Original Essays.

UNIVERSITY.

BT O. B. LEAVITT.

Do not the Spiritualists, infidels, and heretics generally, who are or should be united against the monneed more than anything else at this time a liberal University? A plan, deemed entirely feasible and peculiarly American, has been proposed for a selfsustaining, industrial; one, requiring no endowments, only investments, and most of these already secured, has already attracted some attention-but more of this in the sequel.

The watchman on the walls of our Zion, when asked, "What of the night?" must answer. "All the institutions of learning are against us!" And is it not lamentably true that there is not, in all this wide country, so much as one institution of learneducated, without being compelled to lose much time of the age are sustained by it. We are doing much The miners gathered round him mute with awe. with our books, periodicals and lecturers, opening wakes!

The tidings flew to the village. The superstitious fool us! All the learning is against you. You have

We have been far too apt to undervalue the power. of learning-of education. Even when used for the Last came an old dame from the village, totter | support of a false religion it is almost omnipotent phy. It may not be generally known that the work

of Dr. Paley, formerly in general use as a text-book chapter now.

Much has been said by reform writers and speakers on the necessity of "living according to Nature's suitable diet, is essential to health and good physical The story is soon told. Mollena, in youth, was af- development. Then, the highest authorities on sanitime. Now, a manual labor University is proposed. in which students can earn, by six to eight hour's ready, and waiting with fluttering heart his return. daily labor, their entire support, board, text-books, clothing, &c., leaving about the same time for study. lover, and hope plotured the bliss of the future. Thus, a liberal University education is open to all, An hour passed, an age to her, but she had another without the necessity of going through such severe hour to wait, and another. The gay company broke trials as many now do for this purpose, even, in

That this will pay-that colleges and universities may thus be made entirely self-supporting, can be made evident by reference to a few facts connected with manufactures. The wages of a boy or girl in a factory, is sometimes the sole reliance for the support of a family of three or four persons. Many, with work not more than half the time, dress and live comfortably, when their living must cost them much more than it would cost a company that would grow the food, and manufacture the clothing-a simple sould effect his escape. He knew of a mail vault have satisfied me fully, that students may support

peaced fallures of manual labor schools. These their other lecturing duties. fallures can be readily accounted for there was wanting sufficient variety; time of labor too elect; gust exemptions were generally allowed for those able to Detroit, Mich , Aug. 8, 1862. live without, as well as for professors, &d. In short, these schools were generally considered merely a cheapity as cotton goods at the average prices of cotton denoted to relieve the churches of the burkers on this subject in the Patent Office Report, for 1987 of being organized, as they should have been from a firm conviction that Nature's laws imperatively require labor, sufficient in amount each day, to induce a decree of fatigue, in all young persons, until their full physical development is secured, if they would have health and good physical constitutions. We may learn much from "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so Dr. Winship and the trainers of prize-fighters. The faith without works is dead, also," labor cannot be had, but not otherwise.

Ira Porter, a well known able advocate of reform, day, than to Spiritualists. offers four thousand sores of carefully selected lands governed like a railroad, or joint stock manufac. vortex of error? tory, by a board of directors, &c. The sum of \$10.000 ple security in the nature of a first mortgage. Other offers may be made, perhaps in New England.

fessor be a joint partner with the farmer, the hortiflax or wool manufacturer, ship-master, tanner, tin- ber that " they know not what they do." ner and coppersmith, printer, book-binder, &c. The female Professors and directors of the various departments of girls' labor will also be partners, the by the members, to be divided among them.

As to religion, we trust our Professors will be probably have courses of Sunday lectures on such flow from the entire loaf? subjects as these: The Morals of the Ancient Hea- Allow me, kind reader, gently, lovingly and charyould rather the people were kept in ignorance of; ing to be written revelations to men from various Divine Revelation, written, or otherwise, &c., &c.

would be very likely to be confounded.

A thousand caviling objections are made to the whole country must be visited. East and West, and ized the coming Autumn. I judge from the success already had in securing members, and from the ly created. great numbers of applications received from those desiring to become students, since the scheme has

ng to join our Company, but as it is in the nature of a business partnership for Agricultural and Manufacturing, as well as Educational purposes, it must be evident that prudence on our part, as well as theirs, will require that no partners be received on mere correspondence. It is to be hoped that persons desiring Professorships may not be too modest

the sales amply by the six to dist hibre daily but more at the late of the sales actory for, establish white that labor is stoperly system arrangement with and serious for in the lecturation; the many years experience as a teacher has a finder full proof of the advantages of a union of made Professors, by which they can spend a month manual labor with study, notwithstanding the re- of the with us, without essential interference with

Fintend to remain here during the month of Au-

#### FAITH WITHOUT WORKS.

BY J. E. BAILEY.

soldier's life; too, has its lessons. The ground and No words ever uttered by mortal man embody a lofty tumbling at the gymnasium may answer a more sublime truth than the above quotation from good purpose for students, when productive manual "the general epistle of James." And, it seems to me, to no people is more applicable, at the present

While our lecturers and teachers everywhere are in Western Michigan, containing sundry dwellings, justly showing up the shortcomings of those who two good saw mills, (one now running and turning profess the Orthodox religion, their utter lack of out about \$20,000 worth of lumber a year) choice true spiritual and holy inspiration, whereby thinkfruit, &c., for \$25,000, taking \$15,000 in stock to a ing and reasoning children of God can be led to an Company who shall take it with the view of estab- understanding of their true relations to their Crealishing an Industrial University, carrying on farm- tor and their fellowmen, and a knowledge of their ing on an extensive scale, manufactures, &c., by the immortality; the cold, selfish and uncharitable delabor of students. It is proposed that twenty or meanor of their so-called "embassadors of God," thirty carefully selected families organize the com- and their heathenish denunciation of all who differ pany, under the excellent general law for the regu- with them upon their pet dogma, a faith in vicarious lation of institution of learning in that State. Only atonement as necessary to salvation hereafter, (eterso many persons are needed as may be required to nal damnation being the penalty for a lack of that superintend the various scholastic and industrial faith,) regardless of works, though one may have departments, each putting in such means as he may lived ever so virtuous and truly Christian-like have, in tools, machinery, or cash, taking stock in through life; would it not be well for us to pause the Company for the amount; the Company to be and see if we are not rapidly drifting into the same

Are not professed Spiritualists uncharitable must be paid in payments running four years, which toward those who have not yet received the blessed it is presumed can be easily made from the business, light of spiritual knowledge, and who cannot believe or borrowed on the bonds of the Company, being am- until such evidence as brings conviction home to their reason and better nature falls within their lands favorably located, have been offered, and other reach? Do we not hear denunciation of such persons as are so unfortunate as to be yet floundering I am now engaged in the business of getting up in the quagmire of sectarian bigotry, and of those this Company, selecting suitable persons to conduct | who are yet occupying a plane nearly as lamentable, the several branches. It is proposed that each Pro- that of the non-believer in the immortality of the soul? No matter though they deride, slander and culturist, dairyman, seedsman, architect, carpenter misconceive us and our motives, our religion, our and builder, mason and plasterer, ship-builder, en- philosophy teaches us to be charitable, to bear in gineer, iron and brass founder, miller, the cetton, fortitude and meekness all such trials; to remem-

Again, do we not hear harsh judgments pronounced and very hard and unbrotherly words spoken of those of our own fold who may happen to whole profits, after paying a fixed interest on the differ with the denunciators upon political, social stock—most of which it is supposed will be held and the various questions of the day? Thus, a radical republican pronounces every democrat a secessionist, and a radical democrat every republican sufficiently learned and liberal; and will favor us, an abolitionist and disunionist; if one expresses particularly on Sondays, with a vast deal of reli- a belief in the conservative mode of conducting the gious knowledge, which the popular clergy of the present war, the other denounces him as a vile seday have generally managed to conceal from the cessionist, and vice versa. In short, do not we, as people; but each must be entirely free to teach that Spiritualists, need more of Christ-like charity inwhich he deems to be truth, perfect freedom of dis- fused into our faith, thereby to "leaven the lump," cussion being fully guaranteed to all. We shall that the living works of love, truth and purity may

then, such as Socrates, Pythagoras, Plato, Seneca, itably to protest against that spirit among Spiritu-&co., as compared with those of our Modern Heathen. alists, at least, which is ever inclined to charge A course on Ecclesiastical History, embracing es- mercenary motives to a brother or sister, whenever pecially those things which the clergy generally their acts do not comport with our sense of duty or right. As instance, Bro. Horton's construction of ditto regarding the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. the motives which induced Bro. Ambler to transfer A course on the various Sacred Manuscripts, claim- his labors and his faith from the Spiritualistic ranks to those of Universalism. Now, I must in gods: the Progress of Religious Ideas-text-book, justice admit that Bro. H. is better qualified to judge Mrs. Child: the various Human Gods, generally correctly of the merits of this particular case than born of virgins, and all about equally well authen. myself, as I have no personal acquaintance with ticated by copies of old manuscripts, the authors and Bro. Ambler, and have only had the pleasure of ages of which are about equally certain (expected to hearing three lectures from his lips, but I name it be a very amusing course;) Spiritualism, Ancient simply as an illustration of the principle which I and Modern-its Teachings and Phenomena; the wish to elucidate. True charity, however, according Moonshine of Morals, based on a False Religion; to my present unfoldment, would have led all Spiritualists to the following construction of Bro. Ambler's We shall probably pass a resolution, requesting the motives, in thus taking, what seems to us, a retro-Professors to endeavor to give us information, in- grade step : his angel guides, from their standpoint, struction in knowledge, and if possible, to tell us saw that he could be more instrumental of good for something we did n't know before, leaving the mere a time by taking said position than by remaining as declamation and sky-soraping rhetoric to the sopho- he was. Thus (to some) seeming evil is done that mores, and that facts from them will be far more good may come of it. If, however, pecuniary reasoceptable than mere opinions, unsustained by fair sons were the actuating cause with Bro. A., is it not argument. It is presumed that students, hearing more in consonance with "the gulden rule" to besay three lectures each Sunday, on such topics for lieve that he was not sustained, pecuniarily, as be several years, will be sufficiently posted on religious should have been, as is well known to be the case matters to bear an examination by any Doctor of with nearly all laborers in the vineyard of the true Divinity in the land; indeed, the doctors themselves faith, instead of charging him with an overweening desire to lay up paltry pel?

It does seem that we might better display the enterprise and what new enterprise has not? The beauteous fruits of a living faith in such noble greatest hope its opponents can have, is in the poy works as bestowing more liberal remuneration upon erty of the agent, and perhaps his weakness; he those chosen few who, led captive by their celestial may be unable to find twenty families out of as guides to labor in the mediumietic field for the welfare many thousand, who will organize, and who may be and elevation of mankind, feel it their highest pleaswell adapted to the enterprise. We call for no vast ure to be the instrument of communication between sums for endowments, as is generally done in at- the groping millions of this dark sphere and those tempting to organize new colleges by the sects; cherished ones who have passed on to the hright only for some contributions to our expense fund, and giorious realms of spirit existence. And, also, Even this may excite contempt. There is a cherm in making some advance each day, small though it in large sums. Then the idea of a few plain work- be, in the onward and upward way of progression, ing men, attempting to get up an University for the which leads not only to a pure faith, but to noble education of their own and other people's children, and fruitful works. Let those who are afflicted with may seem absurd. It may want the prestige of bad habits, be it in the use of tobacco, intoxicating wealth, power, and the influence of great names, but and stimulating beverages; or of any other name or it is not entirely devoid of all these, even now. The nature, resolve, and act upon such resolve, to commence and continue, from this hour henceforth, the some time and means will be required. I venture the work of regeneration. If all such habits cannot be pinion, that if the hundreds of young persons read- annihilated at once, let some one branch of the ing this, and who may desire to become students of deadly upas be lopped off each day, and then will such an institution, were to contribute twenty five each see that the remaining members of the natural cents to our expense fund, the Company could be or- ly pure tree shall be rejuvenated, strengthened and ganized in thirty days, and the first classes organ- prepared to bear the healthy, luscious and lavigerating fruit of good works for which it was original-

And thus, by our practices, let us show to the world that the professions of Spiritualists are not been very imperfectly before the public.

We like to receive applications from those deels. ingentity, always keeping in view that it is by our without profitable fruit, and that our faith is a livworks that we must be judged.

Pennville, Ind., July 18, 1869.

The American Tract Bodiety has undertaken a new branch of publishing The managers have caused crackers to be baked of which is stamped a text of soripture: Sinners can awallow the gospel in to make application. Some have already done so, this style, without its choking them.

#### THE RELIGION OF LIFE.

BY JACOB EDSON.

Religion implies bondage, being bound anew, not to any particular creed or established form of coremonies, but to truth by faith reposed in certain idear which induces acceptance of more and more spiritual conceptions of love and union in its service. Its object is to furnish motives for action, derived from an acknowledgement of divine power, rather than to indicate any particular line of conduct itself. It is a bond of union which binds the soul to God. It truly bound, are the most free.

This is accomplished in proportion to the truth-follows of our conceptions of the nature of God and of ourselves, and the reality we give these by our living faith.

This definition excludes from the domain of religion proper, all mere conceptions of the nature, atof the capabilities, opportunities, and necessities of with regard to the Christian system as taught by man. These proofs of intellectual capacity and advantage of the capabilities of the capabilities of the capabilities and sorrows, this alone holds up longing as they do o speculation, which must ever as possible, continued joy and rejoicing as the bebe the handmaid of a living religion, and in this ca-

orrect speculation—I mean unprajudiced inquiry in a prayerful spirit-tends to increase the inquirer's knowledge of God; to unfold and blend his af-factions in closer bonds of love to Him, thus bringing God nearer the man, while it raises him nearer

universe of spiritual truth to be some vast unknown ing himself forget the duties which devolve upon territory, in which the human soul may be every him and the realities of his condition. It offers no day nearing the great presence chamber of Omnia intoxicating draught in which he may drink oblivcience, without obtaining any adequate idea of the lon and dance on the very verge of destruction. It being or end to which he is hastening, or any preparis no wild fanaticism which warps the judgment ration for the responsibilities which await him and prevents the eye of the mind from obtaining there. While the irreligous speculator may be day correct views, no hypocritical outside put on to con-sled by the increasing light to which he is irresistical on the pangs which graw the vitals, and, if possi-bly lured, without being able to obtain clear views ble, to enable the sufferer to forget their existence. himself, or reflect a certain light to the currous but In all these directions have men pursued religion irreligious crowd which press eagerly on his steps, in all sought happiness. the spiritual-minded, loving soul in search of God. The worshipers of the heathen Bacchus, in the and truth is being guided by the spirit in paths of drunken revel where all was joy and mirth, a joke and finds in each new view obtained, fresh opportuincreased power to transmit a certain message to all

who follow in his path.

The battery by which he is enabled to obtain the quickening spark of Divine life, is Prayer—the active agent, Faith.

Does any one, accustomed to habits of skepticism scornfully inquire, What is the good of prayer? Can the breath of man change God? Is not He the immutable? Are not His laws unalterable?

To such inquiries we respond: Does not God breathe into man the breath of life? Is not He in it the all in all? What is law but a statement of tain of gardens, a well of living water, and streams conditions? What is prayer but a spiritual entering into, or preparation of conditions? What is faith but the substance of things hoped for-evi. struction of Church and State, he hears the still, denoing its divine origin-its inherent divinity? small voice of the Father say, "It is I; be not And does it not relate each receptive soul to all afraid." Does poverty stare him in the face, "he other instrumentalities, through the all-pervading principle or essence of life?

Assuming that prayer is a spiritual entering into or preparation of conditions, and that its answer is the response of God through law, unfolding supplies friends taken from him, looking to the city which which wait receptive instrumentalities for a provi-dential expression, assuming this, I do not see how he sings with renewed interest, "I'm going home,"

Love is the sacred fire within. And prayer the rising flame.

Faith grasps the blessings she desires; Hope points the upward gaze; And Love, celestial Love, inspires The eloquence of praise.

No accents flow, no words ascend; All utterance faileth there; But sainted spirits comprehend. And God accepts the prayer !"

Is it then so inconsistent with the infinite perfection of the Omniscient to make blessings dependent of life is fading, and when winter comes with the efficacy of prayer in toto, to hold that the unchangeable God cannot be moved by the breath of trust, smoothly down the declining years, to the feeble man, leads at once and directly to the door point where the thread breaks and lets my body renders the soul apathetic and incapable of effort or advance

To allow a reflex benefit to the soul from comthough it opens a way and a motive for improve- phy has made me, life would not pay for living; but ment, and gives abundant reasons why men ought sympathising father, ever ready to hear the cry of and suffering I have passed through, (thanks to the always to pray and not to faint. But to hold God a has made the bestowment of his favors dependent on our efforts, leads to a filial trust, a warm gushing love, and a life of devotion to his service.

This idea gloriously adapted to the wants of the human soul, is the only one by which may be pro duced the effect each man knows he needs. Nor is mark of fickleness of mind on the part of God. His laws are ever the same—his providences are ever varying. The latter are always adapted to the cir cumstances and conditions of the objects influenced by them. As well accore him of fickleness, because, yet we are not satisfied. For news we hurried up from the same soil, expanded by the same sun, watered by the same showers, two plants grow side by side as dissimilar as the rose and the violet. As well accuse him of inconsistency, because the acorn planted in the deep soil expands into the splandid oak, while another dropped in, the crevice of some granite rock, becomes a mere scrubby shrub.

Spirit-life includes the extremes of moral being within which are unfolded the antipodal elements of Nature, called good and evil, in which the human soul obtains its consciousness and unfolds its destiny. The truths of religion which permeate all departments of life, lie deep in the hearts and consciences of men.

The necessities of life, by its workings in the process of Spiritualization, necessarily opens the affections of the soul, which, in accordance with the law. of life unto life, enter the judgment halls of conscience, where the requirements of our nature compel us to judge between good and evil, right and ity of love, called charity, which distinguishes char. be any.) are so far away, that few will ever reach is certain to result in.

In proportion as our spiritual development unfolds the religion of life, the object is not so much to asdisobedient souls must be beaten with many stripes, can only be accomplished by their destruction.

Out man loose from the object of his affection, or Ont man loose from the object of his affection, or the religion which bound him, without giving him a new point to which to attach himself, and his straightway tumbles into a pit of deepair. Induce him, day by day, to fix his affections on more and more shad more whether use, or pride, or folly have the greatest share in the changes. Les more worthy objects, and step by step he rices meaner us step into a dry or fancy goods store, and remembers and more and more clearly that and nearer, and reflects more and more clearly the image of the perfect God.

No system of religion can be vital or of life ante life, which does not recognize, as the privilege, as full dress, and a mon of the town or country. Let

ويواليان والمراجع والمراجع والمناطقة

well as the duty of its adherents, to approach God in prayer. No prayer is effectual which does not spring from a believing and loving heart. To go to God in prayer, we must believe that he is, and that he is the rewarder of all those who diligently seek and serve him in spirit and in truth.

The religion of life may be defined to be a life of prayerful trust in the providence of God. The soul may be considered a divine plant, receiving its substance from God; and if we allow cares, trials, frivolities and speculations to engress our whole time, and as rocks, to prevent the tendrils of our hearts from taking hold on him, or as choting weeds, to hinder the leaves of desire from expanding in the is a bond of union which binds the squit and are the most similar to fair that those who are the most similar to fair that those who are the most orous growth. If we out off the tender fibrils which growd the roots, we cannot look for beauteous blossoms. As well hide the material plant from the natural sun, and expect to gather the luscious fruit, as deprive the soul of prayer and religious associations, and hope a glorious development.

While these things are true, and such the nature fribotes and purposes of God, all mere perceptions and necessity of all religious, they are especially so llever's privilege. If he be concentered in the spirit Pacity must be useful, but which, as a substitute for of truth, no circumstances can control him for evil; religion, can be only baneful in its results. through the quickening spirit, the coming Christ. he can sing

"Labor is rest, and pain is sweet,

If thou, my Lord, art near.' Not merely patient endurance, the highest virtue under other systems, but a rejoicing in tribulation, This idea, might be illustrated by conceiving the and in everything giving thanks—this not by mak-

peace, clinging to which, he urges his way on to God, on every tongue, laughter in every throat, forgot for a moment the realities of every-day life. The fanatnity to connect his own battery with the main line ical followers of the prophet of the Koran rushed of life, on the one hand, receiving nearer correspond- exultingly to certain death in the midst of miniged case with Delty himself, and on the other, obtains passion, of revenge and hate and blood-thirsty oruelty, thinking they did God service. With the followers of the so-called natural religion, the school of the stoles, the philosophers, the votaries of Fashion and of Mammon, often the merry laugh sounds hollow, and ill conceals the restless soul that will not be still.

Not so with the Christian Spiritualist. His is a higher, holier, purer faith. His is the religion of life unto life. He knows the fruit of the spirit to be love, joy and peace. He believes in a perfect Providence—a Divine Husbandman, and drinks at a founof Lebanon. Is physical or moral war, pestilence and famine abroad in the land, threatening the dedoeth all things well" is too fully unfolded with him for doubt to enter there. Is sickness his portion, with countenance beaming with gladness he exclaims, "Thou makest all my bed in slokness." Are it can be otherwise than that our lather in heaven and rejoices in hope of an eternity which knows no is a prayer-hearing and a prayer-hearing and a prayer-hearing and a prayer-hearing did.

Prayer is the breath of God in man.

Returning whence it clime:

Returning whence it clime: neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away. Well might the Apostle, in view of such realities for the present and promises for the future, exhort his brethren to rejoice

### THE YEARS.

BY WARREN CHASE.

Already the last summer in the first half century upon the action of the recipient? Let the skeptic its holiday sports for the young, I shall turn the summit line of the century, and glide slowly, and, I the negro who was recently executed in New York, "this has been to me an unfriendly world." Exceptmunion with God, but advances it a step higher, for the last few years, and the friends our philosothese are ample reward for the weary years of toil children, a wise and beneficient Creator, who spirits.) A few years ago death would have been a glorious release; now, it makes little difference which side I stand on, as angels of both worlds minister to my needs. But it is not of myself but the changes I would write.

When I was a boy, men and women traveled long es unreasonable. Nor is such a course a journeys fast in four-horse post-cosches, and were not more impatient than now, with the iron horse and pressing steam on the railway car. Journeys of weeks are compressed into days if not hours, and the boy on horseback, and could not stop to have it printed,; now, the lightning flashes it all over the country as fast as it is made, and it is printed as fast as we can read it, and yet we are very impatient, and often anticipate it, and get cheated with premature and unreliable reports.

Place a soldier of '76, with his powder-horn and flint look, beside a Berdan sharpshooter and note the contrast; or an old bell muzzled cannon by a Dahlgren or a Columbiad, and an armed vessel of that time by a gunboat or a Monitor. Not less is the change in other departments.

When I was a boy, infant damnation and a physical resurrection were boldly preached, and the literal fires of burning brimstone were said, to be close to our feet, and we were liable, every hour, to slide wrong. Our position as judge, juror, and oriminal from our slippery foundation into the terrible bit. at the bar of God, unfolds the light of life; the qual- Now, the children are all safe, and the fires (if there acter from reputation, and runs the line of spiritual them, certainly none who enlist in the holy cause demarcation between the act and the actor. Ac. of the country on either side; for the Confederate cepting the latter, not so much for what he is or has been, as for what it believes in and desires him to priests have insured all the rebel soldiers—and the be, while it condemns the former for what it is, and loyal theirs and through this many are saved who would otherwise be lost. Conversions are less in proportion to numbers, and of far less importance certain what is respectable, as to find out what is than in the olden time. Compare an Orthodox ser right; not so much to know what the voice of public mon of fifty years ago with one of Beecher's best. opinion declares to be virtue, as to know and to be and who would recognize the relationship? Or, take what the word of God, the voice of humanity declares the picture of a scandalised Methodist church of pure and good. This volce must be obeyed, or the that time, and compare with one of the popular tallunless they be so wholly destitute of faith as to steepled and richly dressed societies of one of our slough off, when the healing of the humanitary man little cities of to-day, and who would suspect they were of the same faith?

ber the old. .

Give us the picture of a lady of each period in

us compare flower gardens and wheat fields and the knying or harvesting groups. Let us go to Illinois, and see one man plant fifteen scres of corn in a day, and five men shell and bag the hundred bushels in a Dials or Spiritoscopes. day, and then say if the children shall starve when In reply to numerous letters of inquiry concernwe stop feeding the corn to the bogs and distilleries, ing this curious instrument by which we are so One friend of mine has nine thousand peach trees readily put in rapport with the spirit-world, and for in his orchard; one thousand will be added next the good of our common cause, I would say that they spring, and then he will have seventy acres in his may be constructed in a cheap style in the following prairie peach orchard. We had two trees on one manner, to wit: Nail together elde and end pieces in farm where I lived when a boy. One of my neigh- a suitable manner to receive a circular lid some bors has four acres in his bed of cultivated straw. twelve inches in diameter, which, when fastened on. berries. We picked them for sale in the cow-pas- will overlap the side and end pieces two or three ture, when I was a boy.

and write; many of our boys are in college or the printed or plainly drawn. A should be placed a litprofessions, at that age, now. At four years of age I tle to the left, on the upper, outer edge, of the face, was an orphan, with no relatives both able and willing B arranged an inch to the right of A, C to the right to own and support me, and the overseers of the poor of B, and so on with the letters around the edge of in a New England town, sold me for sixteen years' the face, describing about three-fourths of the circle. servitude, so I could have time to pay in the later In the remaining space the words "yes," "not yet." years by labor, for the food and clothes of my earlier "mistake," "do n't know," and "no," should be and childhood years, thus forcing me to begin life tastefully arranged for convenience sake. and labor in debt, and work out the debt before I . For greater facility and ease in developing on the Now, homes and school-houses are open almost as row strip of board should be natied across the base dren, as for any who are considered more fortunatemoves on in the same course as in the last half century. Many who have parents and places they call exert a proper force on the pulley, which force will they are more neglected by the charitable.

At ten years of age. I had no friends; at twenty many more than some others who started far ahead part of the instrument. of me. I had gained both friends and foes rapidly, million of souls in this world, and many in another, may I not sit on it and slide down?

I have labored with hand and head, with tongue when a child too young to earn it; and he nor I hunger any more for bread of body or soul. Giorious changes go on.

South Hardwick, VL, Aug. 6, 1862.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

BY MISS A. W. SPRAGUE.

The Eagle sits with drooping wing upon the Southern coast, With soiled and broken shield, the arrows from his talons lost, The stars from his blue banner fled, the lightning from his eve: Old Eagle, by thy sons betrayed, dost think it time to Why waits he silent on his crag, his cyric on the hight? Has his keen eye grow dim with age, or blasted by this sight? Hears he no olash of sounding steel; no tramp of armed men?
Down let him sweep and lead to death or Liberty

again i But lo i the North, that upward springs, the stars and stripes to save. With serried ranks and glistening steel and loyal hearts To hold the Union, leaves behind the patriot's cleaving

sword; The watchword of a nation's might, its sacred house-

Through all the land-'t is not the song the Patriot Fathers sung—shout, "The Union" evermore, "we'll stand or fall for thee :" The dying Eagle scorns to hear-his word is Liberty. The British Lion leaves his lair, and shakes his shaggy

· America's proud bird will die, her sons be mine again And in his haste to seize his prey, treads down the bleeding slave. That through long years of misery has fied to him to save.

The Eagle opes his glazing eye as comes the distant

of his old enemy, that wakes the echoes of each shore With ruffled plumage lists-in vain for Freedom's battle Cry.
Then sinks: unlike his fallen sons, he knows his time to

Proud Bird, thou scorn'st to live, 't is well! die brave and bold and free. Rather than live to symbolize aught less than Liberty. When these thy sons shout other words, to wake thy boding scream;

Perish the nation of thy love, a vague forgotton dream.

Better America should die, her light forever set Among the nations, than her sons that watchword should forget: Better her daughters die of grief o'er freemen's bloody

graves.
Than these her stars and stripes should float above her million slaves.

Shout but the watchword Liberty I and the old Eagle springs

Back to his native power, and loud his piercing war cry rings.
His eyes shall catch its ancient fire, then Northmen only then. Shall come his scream, the tocsin bell of Liberty again. Shout but the watchword Liberty I Mount Vernon's

tomb shall shake : Shout but the watchword Liberty! and the whole world must wake: Shout but the watchword Liberty i the Spirits of the Shall leave e'en heaven, to watch and write thy nation's history.

Yes, patriots, martyrs, heroes brave, through all the as Spiritualism. mighty past,
Who died for Freedom, and around her shrine a glory Shall break from their long mystic sleep, at that great rious localities, at each of which I was received with And roll the anthem grand through all the corridors of time. Ho! Eagle, in thy wounded pride, we pray the die

Thy glorious sun of Liberty, we pledge thee shall not America shall send her voice through all thee listening with firm and triumphant steps. Its votaries are And call for "God and Liberty!" Ho ! Eagle scorn to

Oenoego, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1862.

A certain preacher in lows once took the text, our wives as wold, orter it I do n't love Em'ly as I being unstopped; minds contracted and darkened orter, but if I was to have another wife, I'd love her being unstopped; minds contracted and darkened bettern in I hav Em'ly it. bettern 'n I her Em'ly !!

### Correspondence.

inches, and incline or slope a few degrees in front. When I was fourteen years old, I learned to read On this face or dial-plate the alphabet should be

could get even with the world, and start for an edu- upper half of the dial-plate abould be pasted the cation, which must also be paid for by labor, face of some calm, placid, devotional figure. A narfreely for orphans and the poor unfortunate chil. of the side pieces in which a socket, or groove, is made for the end of a wire spindle to play in, which ly born. Many a child in these times, who has no runs down through a cylindrical pulley from the parents, does not know it or need them; yet, it is centre of the face of the instrument. Attach to not so with all as it should be and will be, if the world this pulley the main-spring of a watch, and so arrange and fasten on the inside as to have the spring homes, need more sympathy than those without, for cause the hand or pointer fastened to the centre or pivot wire to move around on the alphabet and words in spelling out sentences, &c. Attach a fiddle. had earned a few, (vew few :) at thirty, they had string to the pulley, and let it pass once around. increased but little in numbers; at forty, I had and out at an opening on the back side of the box

The instrument, thus constructed are ranged, as the circle of influence widened, and now as I near should be fastened on to some small light-stand by fifty, the friends have increased to at least half a means of an iron wrench. Select some retired, convenient spot, fasten the cord running from the pulto which I shall emigrate before many years. Such | ley to a nail or peg on a level with the stand, and is life, or such, at least, has been mine; and now, if sufficient distance from it to cause the hand, or in-I have pulled the sled up the hill of life to the top, dex, to move around over the letters when the stand tips toward the medium. Any person wishing to become developed as a dial or spiritoscopic medium, and pen, and intend to till the end, but no longer will sit in front of the stand, place the hands flat for bread, or from necessity. I have seen my child upon it in front of the instrument, sitting at stated ory for bread, when I could not procure it, and I times daily from twenty five to thirty minutes till have many times cried for sympathy and love, and no the object is accomplished. During the sittings the mother or sister, or kind friend was there to give it; mind should be as free and clear as possible from but now that child holds a responsible post for his all perplexing and worldly care; elevating and country—the country for which my father lost his spiritual things should be contemplated, and in aclife, and which sold me to pay for the bread I ate when a child too young to earn it; and he nor I hun-eyes should rest quietly on the devotional figure on the face of the dial.

After a few days, (according to the mediumistic powers of the sitter,) the stand will commence tip. ping; this tipping, or vibratory motion, which is truly a developing process, will continue for a few sittings before words and sentences are spelled out. When the spelling commences, the pointer will stop on the proper letters, and remain till they are called or pronounced.

A lady and gentleman of opposite temperaments can sit in company with greater success than either one alone in their development. No one sitting for mere amusement, or idle curiosity, with the mind filled with vain and frivolous thoughts, will meet with success, but all candid, honest seekers after truth, will, by continued and persevering efforts. sooner or later, be able to hold sweet and pleasing converse with their dear departed friends, who are basking in the spiritual sunlight of that happy clime, we all love to hear from.

For the encouragement of others who are seeking after this gift, I would say, that scarcely a day, for the last eighteen months, has passed, in which I have not been honored with angel visits, and heav. enly instruction through this reliable source of spirhold word.

And though that Northern heart is stirred, and itual intelligence; and rather than forego the pleasure and enjoyment thus imparted, would escribe any earthly consideration in my power. The same reliable spirit doctor, who first became my friend and counsellor near two years ago, is ever ready, night and day, to impart any needed advice for the

sick, through the instrument above described.

Hoping that many might be induced to engage in this mode of spirit-communion, I have been prompted, at the earnest solicitation of friends, to submit the foregoing to the consideration of those who may wish to advance in their spirituality. Any wishing to avail themselves of these means of spirit.com. munion, and are unable to furnish themselves with an instrument from the description given, or prefer sending for one, I will box and send to their address, with rules and full particulars for their development. on the receipt of \$3. Any desiring for their diagnosis, and written prescription, when not present by submitting their age, sex, and leading symptoms, and sending one dollar, will be promptly attended to as formerly. For additional information, address A. HARLOW, M. D.

Chagrin Fulls, Ohio. 1862.

### Notes by the Wayside.

DEAR BANNER-A favorable opportunity presenting itself a short time since, in obedience to the unmistakable and oft-repeated dictates of my spiritguides, I left my place of residence on a brief and hurried tour through the North-western part of Massachusetts, with a view to uprooting some of the absurd and superstitious notions of Deity, and the Spiritual of man's nature so carefully planted and tenderly nursed by the poisonous fingers, of prejudices, and a misdirected ambition in the human mind, and of inculcating in their stead some of the lucid principles, and undeniable facts relative to the most wonderful phenomena of modern times known

A pressure of duties at home rendered a short absence imperative. Norwithstanding, I visited vamarked politeness, and treated with much consideration during my stay.

My time was wholly occupied, and a much longer interval might have been profitably appropriated. I found the cause advancing slowly, it is true, yet more numerous, its advocates more bold, and successful, and its general prosperity steadily increasing. Much opposition is met with by those who would know the truth, and many a frowning obstacle is to be overcome by those who, breaking loose from the prejudices and superstitions of the idola-Husbands, love your wives," Pausing for a mo- trous past, would follow the unerring light of Namont, ne gianced toward Emily (his wife), and began ture. But the scales are fast falling from the eyes as follows: "Now, brethering, we settinly do n't love of the spiritually blinded; the care of the deaf are over that it is not a love to the spiritually blinded; the care of the deaf are

by principles of progression; and the poor dwarfed viotim of impotency, intellectual, moral and apirititual, is fast assuming the regal proportions of manhood and manliness.

Truth is successfully combatting error, and the resistices car of enlightenment and reform is rolling triumphant onward, crushing beneath its relentless wheels those fallacies and errors which so long and persistently have retarded its progress, and jeopardised the best interests of humanity.

Making a brief stop at North Dana, I proceeded to Ware, from thence to Wales, and from the latter place to Union, Ct. My return was by a different route, embracing numerous other places of note and respectability. Wherever I went, I found numer, ous and warm sympathizers, who spared no pains to make my solourn among them agreeable and profitable, and who mollified the bitterness of parting by many and sincere expressions of regard toward me. and of deep interest and unshaken confidence in the cause of progression. Large and appreciative andiences in a number of instances assembled to peer through the clouds and mysticisms of unbelief, and listen to sweet discoursings from the spirit spheres. I prescribed for the sick, offered a word of condolence to the afflicted, and performed sundry other offices incident to my mission. I returned after an absence of about a week, strengthened in body, refreshed in mind, and prepared to wield in the future more vigorously the "sword of the spirit" in the glorious cause of progression, and humanity.

I hold meetings at this place each Sabbath, and although considerable opposition from the churches and our Orthodox friends is met with, still the cause is steadily advancing. A beautiful grove has been fitted up here, furnishing a remantic and commedious retreat for our numerous friends in this place. Many of the wealthy and influential from the outer world frequently join our numbers, signifying by their respectful behavior and close attention, that an honest and carnest investigation is going on in their own minds pertaining to the great and glorious truths of the present day.

It may not be out of place to mention in this connection, an incident which recently occurred in this place, furnishing another convincing proof of the divine origin of our theory of "spirit-intercourse." An individual who had borne a rather unenviable reputation, having been distinguished for treating with ridicule and contempt everything pertaining to Deity and divine revelation, was not long since at work in the field, when his attention was arrested by an object high up in the air, which he at first mistook for a bird. As it neared the place where he was planding, it gradually changed its form, as-suming to appearance of a written parchment, gently inturing to the morning breeze, it came sailing the leftly downward, exciting no little interest and surprise in the mind of the astonished beholder, until it dropped at his feet, an issue fresh from the press of the "BANNER OF LIGHT." This singular and unaccountable circumstance awakened in his mind a disposition to investigate the doctrines of Spirituslism, and he is now a constant attendant at. our circles, and a sober, reflective, and respectable citizen.

Spiritualism is not dead, but nobly struggling on despite all efforts to crush it. Each day furnishes some new evidence of its Godliness, and it will continue to increase till minds now darkened by bigotry and unbelief, are enlightened by its radiant truths, and a knowledge of its power " fills the earth as the waters cover the sea."

I will take this time to notify, through the columns of your paper, any at this place or vicinity, who may desire to subscribe for the "BANNER OF LIGHT," that by applying to me they can obtain it with less trou-ble and expense, than by sending to the office of publication, as I have made arrangements with L. Sprague, of this place, to furnish any number desired. I think it better to confine the patronage here, as it will tend to subserve the interests of the cause in this locality. I recommend your paper wherever I go to the earnest inquirer after truth, and I trust not without some degree of success.

I take this time to express my unleig for the attention and kindness which have been shown me, and a hope that I may meet with a like reception in the future. Yours in the band of broth-W. F. WHITMAN. Athol Depot, Mass., Aug. 14, 1862.

Meeting of Friends of Progress.

According to previous announcement, the Friends

of Progress convened in the grove near the Hooker school house in the township of Leighton on Saturday, August 2d, at 10 o'clock A. m.

Prof. S. P. Leland appeared upon the stand and called the Convention to order by nominating Mr. George B. Manchester for Chairman, which nomina-

tion was unanimously confirmed. On motion of Wm. Hooker, Esq., J. B. Haney was elected Secretary.
 The Convention was opened by the chairman, who stated that we had come together for the purpose of free discussion and a free interchange of opinions and sentiments. We had come together from different fields of observation for the purpose of comparing notes, and if our discussions were prompted by an earnest desire for the elicitation of truth, there could be no doubt that we should be benefited by its

Mrs. Kutz then appeared upon the stand and read a poem, after which, in her usual beautiful and eloquent style, she gave a lecture upon the True Status of Woman. The Convention adjourned till 2 r. x.

Afternoon Session .- The Convention met as per adjournment, and was called to order by the Chairman. Prof S. P. Leland came forward and read a poem, and then proceeded, in his lucid and forcible manner, and in all the glow of his native genius, with a lecture on the subject of Truth and Error, clearly demonstrating that truth would always ultimately stand, while error would fall.

Mrs. Kutz then came forward and read a poem, after which she favored the Convention with a brief address. The Convention then adjourned till 9.80

sunday Morning.—Convention met as per adiournment. The proceedings were opened with a brief address from the Chairman, after which the audience was favored with vocal music by Mr. Fenn and Mrs. Prof. Leland. Prof. Leland then came forward, and made some

practical remarks on Physical Development.

Mrs. Kutz appeared and read a poem.
After vocal music by Mr. Fenn and Mrs. Prof. Leland, and the reading of a collogny by Mr. and Mrs. Lefand, Mrs. Kutz re-appeared, and in her most happy manner proceeded with a lecture on the subject of a name. She discussed the pame Spiritualist, as applied to those who believe in Spiritual manifestations, but on account of its limited signification, she would reject that and adopt the name of Harmonialist. Convention adjourned till 1.80 P. M.

Afternoon Session.—Met as per adjournment.
Prof. Leland appeared with a lecture, taking for his text the words, "Be Thyself." He proceeded to demonstrate that every individual must live his own life and not try to copy the life of another, or he would prove a miserable failure.

Mrs. Kuts appeared with a poem, after which the audience was favored with a lecture by Mr. Durfie, trance medium, on the subject of Inspiration. Convention then adjourned sine die.

GEO. B. MANGHERTER, Chairs J. B. HANKY, Secretary. Leighton, Allagan Co., Mich., Aug. 2, 1862.

Grove Meeting AT WHITEWATER, WALWORTH CO., WISCONSIN. [Reported for the Banner of Light.]

August 3d was appointed by the friends of reform in this place for all who chose to meet and enjoy the privilege of full expression of free thought upon a free platform.

Officers -Mr. M. E Congar, President ; L. T. Whittier, Secretary; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Congar, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Severance, Committee of Arrangements.

The morning was spent in Conference, in which a goodly number of the friends of reform took part; but no urging could induce those who thought their cherished creeds and dogmas were being destroyed, to come forward and defend them-thus virtually acknowledging their side whipped, or themselves in-

Airs. Stowe spoke upon Special Providences, ignoring the idea that God stepped aside from the natural order of things to cause it to rain that morning, in order to prevent the Spiritualists from meeting.

Mr. Stone said: The duty of reformers is destructive and constructive. Destroy that which impedes the progress of man and woman, but not that which tends to their development. Dr. Stillman said: Speak your own thoughts:

come up and defend what you believe to be true. Miss Knox said : Develop your own individuality. Like all you can of good in man, weman, child, animal, vegetable and mineral.

O. H. Congar said: Come and let us reason together. Old institutions must give way. Nature has made us differently, and we cannot think slike I am glad to see the Reform Dress worn here, and its merits discussed.

L. T. Whittier said: Is it time to tell the Truth? The cowardly time-server answers, No; but the true man and man an emphatic Yes. The world was never yet ready for a new truth. Socrates, Jesus, Gallileo and Luther spoke their truths before the world was ready for them. Do not put a seal upon your lips and live a lie.

A. B. Severance said: People should be judged by their actions, no matter what their belief. Men and women at home, as well as on the battle-field, may display true courage. I am a warrior, but never fight anything but errors.

Conference closed with music by Severance and Williams's Quadrille Band.

Mrs. C. M. Stowe opened the forenoon session with a lecture, which, to my mind, was far superior to any which I have ever heard given through her, because containing so many practical truths. She touched upon some of the absurdities of old theology, such as endless punishment, natural depravity, and an angry God. That spirits come to us as messengers of peace and love, but money-making obscures love from the home circle. Do n't claim to be Spir-itualists, unless you can free yourselves from lust and sensuality, and build up a pure physical body, and then a pure spirit will dwell therein.

Music by the band, and an improvised song by Mrs. Miles, of Jaynesville.

Next in order was an able lecture by Dr. Stillman. upon "Health Reform, versus Drug Medication." She is a graduate under Dr. Trall; evidently a woman of talent and ability, whose very appearance is calculated to inspire people with the idea that she knows what she says, when she tells them they might as well put themselves into the hands of the rumseller as the drug doctor. The forenoon session closed by music.

The afternoon ression opened with a Conference; after which, Miss Knox gave a lecture. Subject-"Truth." Truth is free, she said, but the same spirit that crushed it in the past is present to-day. Not a person living but is a slave. Every person is represented by the magnetism he throws off; and if he dare not live his highest conception of truth, he impresses others with his condition of slavery. She dealt unspairingly with the present social conditions, and while she believed that false marriage should be righted, she also thought that true marriage was from the foundation of the world; and that when people study their own natures, and marry under standingly, there will be no more need of underground railroads for the escape of fugitive wives and husbunds.

Mrs. Stowe recited the beautiful and soothing poem. "Rock Me to Sleep." Then gave a short lec-ture, calling upon the people to explain Spiritualism, if it is not what it claims to be; tell who or what rolled away the stone from the sepulchre and

opened the prison doors at night.

The meeting then adjourned till 6 o'clock, and, as

with a Cor Dr. Stillman again lectured, and held the audience perfectly chained, while with elequence and logio she talked to them of that terrible foe-disease-which is abroad in our land, laying prostrate our heautiful household gods, through a direct effeet of transgressed laws, either by parents or children, and not, as ignorantly supposed, by a direct interposition of Providence.

After listening to several pieces by the Band, the meeting closed.

This meeting was well attended, and one of interest, not only dispensing mental and spiritual food to the friends of progress, but it stirred up the conservative minds in such a way as to make them think that there may be truths outside of the creedbound church. There is nothing so well calculated to develop the

minds of the masses to a liberal and independent condition as meetings of this kind, with a free platform, and an opportunity offered to all to express their thoughts in their own way.

Perhaps no town in the West can boast (?) of a more conservative element than Whitewater; but the seeds sown heretofore by a few liberal minds are taking root, and must ultimately develop into a beautiful tree, beneath whose cooling shade all shall assemble to catch the manna of Truth as it falls from its bending branches.

A friend to Truth and Reform. Whitewater, Wis. LOUISA T. WHITTIER.

### Another Hard-Fought Battle.

Accounts from New Orleans, August 10th, give the particulars of the defeat of the rebels at Baton Rouge, and the destruction of the iron ram Arkan-The fight took place on the edge of the town. Gen. Williams, who was in command of the Federal forces, being unwilling to expose the helpless women and children. The rebel troops were variously estimated at from 5000 to 15,000, under command of Gens. Breckinridge and Lovell. Another account says our force engaged numbered less than 2,500. The enemy had at least 5000 with 12 or 14 field pieces and some cavalry. The battle may be charoterized as one of the most soldier-like, skilfullyplanned fights of the war. General Williams, with his well known abilities as a leader, scorned to rally behind houses and fences, and taking in with one glance the plan of the enemy's attack, made all his preparations to resist and oppose them. A passenger from Baton Rouge states that our loss was 70 killed and 215 wounded. Gen. Williams had three horses shot under him. He was killed while rallying the 21st Indiana regiment, which had just lost a field piece. The gan was retaken, but General Williams fell, pleroed by several bullets.

Major-General Butler in his address to the army after the victory, says: "Attacked at Baton Rouge by a division of our rebel enemies, under command of a Major-General recreant to loyal Kentucky, whom some of us would have honored before his apostacy, of doubly superior numbers, you have re-pulsed in the open field his myranidous, who took advantage of your sickness, from the malaria of the marshes of Vickshurg to make a cowardly attack. The brigade at Baton Rouge, has routed the enemy. He has lost three Brigadier-Generals, killed, wound-ed and prisoners, many Colonels and field officers. He has more than 1000 killed and wounded. You have captured three please of artillery, six calesons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners. You have buried his dead on the field of bat-tile, and are caring for his wounded. You have con-vinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight. your enemy, if he desires, the contest. You have

shown him that if he cannot take an outpost after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body. If your General should say he was proud of you, it would be only to praise himself; but he will say that he is proud to be one of you?

The rebel iron-clad ram Arkansas was destroyed

by the Federal iron-clad ram Essex, under command Capt. W. D. Porter. Here are the particulars :

As soon as the enemy was repulsed, Commander Porter with the gunboats went up stream after the ram Arkansas, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take her share in the conflict. According to a preconcerted plan, as he came within gunshot he opened on her, and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering apparatus, for she became unmanageable; continuing, however, to fire her guns at the Essex. Commander Porter sayahe took advantage of her presenting a weak point toward him, and loaded his guns with incendiary shells. After his first discharge of this projectile, a gush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered that she was on tiveness, too, that the devil is to be fought, if at all, fire. He continued his exertions to prevent it from being extinguished. they beached her ashore and made a line fast, which soon burnt off, and she swung into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up with a tremendous explosion.

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

# Banner of Light.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

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 COLBY, . . . . . . . EDITOR.

#### No Fanatics.

No, let us be careful, and have none of them in our ranks. We, who have waited in patience so long, with souls open to the reception of truth whenever it might come unto them from above, can ill afford the way to destroy error by preaching it down : but to let our impulses, much less our passions, run rather by setting forth the true. To organize for away with us now, when all things promise so well for the immediate opening of the new heavens upon the needy earth. If we conceive that we have at all. This is to be carefully kept in sight, when we length been permitted to behold truth from a new become impatient of the room which comparatively view, and to embrace with our faith points which it is too plain that many others cannot embrace as yet, shall we therefore undertake the work of proselyting by violent methods, or even by any methods at all, and not leave each to find his own as it shall seem best in the sight of God and the angels?

There is no step gained to any cause by forcing pelled by those who insist on living without its evermatters beyond their natural inclination to advance. We must leave something to Nature. If we are at every organization, no matter how varied they are, the pains to sow the seed, we surely ought to be or even how opposed they may be to one another, willing to wait for it to sprout and grow up according to the ordinary processes established by Nature. contain the whole of it, any more than the less can Especially is it to be urged upon the true friends of contain the greater. It is destined to work everythe Spiritual-which is the progressive-philosophy, where; in all the churches; in all politics and polithat they are to be deliberate even while they are cies; in the entire, social system; in business and decisive, and full of patience and charity even while finance; in every highway and byway of numan they are firm. So much is lost when the temper life. The priests can no more take sole charge of it goes overboard. The very best of causes loses by than any other class of men. It is diffusive, searchsuch a misfortune on the part of its advocates—loses ing, personal, universal. Let it work its day silentsometimes beyond the power of immediate repara- ly into the Universities, and they will come under

If we leave all to Reason, then we can well afford magic it has finally been done. to wait and let Reason have free play. Reason must assuredly lead the way amid these ruins, and this accumulating chaos, holding her torch within her hand. The truly spiritual idea must be illustrated ting uncontrolled passion fly in the face of all spir. change that has been wrought in the social status of itual ideas, but by waiting with a patience full of a the larger part of the Border Slave States, which is gracious sweetness for truth to work aliently, and destined, too, to work as marked a change over all see it worked out. We may be zealous, but we should cipation, in one shape and another, is going forward have so sacredly espoused as their own.

We would discourage no one who sincerely seeks o advance what he conceives and believes to be the Fredericksburg, Va .- a loyal print-an article of cause of truth. We would throw a chill over the the profoundest significancy in connection with the native arder of no living soul. We would not dampen any enthusiasm that is born of a genuine love ing to throw much light on the state of things in for the truth. Yet it is plain that enthusiasm alone the not far-off future there. It is of such wide insoon burns itself out. It has no oil from which to terest, just at this time, that we cannot refrain from feed its flame, and & make it perpetual, except it reproducing it here, for the reflection of our readproceeds from a clear and well-weighed understand- ers: ing of what is true and what are the best methods for setting it forth and establishing it.

'Calmness of mind is absolutely necessary to the within itself the elements of progress or not. The self-poised mind is the only mind that can take a survey of the whole field, and decide when to move have to do, and actually result in putting and keeping matters back instead of advancing them. When and living faith, that alone will sustain him, and he will not lose temper in beating the air to no purpose because he cannot make others see as he sees. Panaticiem is a foul fiend, as well as a dangerous and destructive agent in the work of human progress. We may work as hard as we choose, but we must keep our tempers.

### The "New Ironsides."

delphia for the Government, and intended as a sea- be acted out will be without a parallel in the history going craft of marvelous power, both of offence and of the world. The simple circumstance of slaves resistance, is completed. It is believed she is designed compared with other things which will ined for Charleston harbor, where she will be likely to stand very much in the way of the rebel naval arrangements. Everything can be lowered beneath coming alarmingly demoralized, the spirit of insubthe deck in time of action, even to the smoke-stack. She likewise carries two Parrott two hundredpounders, capable of throwing their terrible shot a few white men in Virginia except old men and invadistance of six miles. We should have been more lids, who are not in the Southern army; when, than astonished, a short year ago, to be told that so therefore, this spirit of rebellion becomes fully rife. little time was going to work so great a revolution. What will become of these old men and invalids. But greater and more wonderful things, no doubt, are in store for us yet. We have not got to the end ture terrible to contemplate, to avert which every of our rope so soon. The day of wonders, in mate- sensible man and woman in the whole country rial as well as spiritual power, has only dawned, should exert his or her undivided and untiring in-This nation, crude as its character is as yet, is to head the world in those grand aris, devices and ideas, heard, if this rebellion continues twelve months longer, Remember, fellow citizens, what we say, which imply the highest development of the facul- and may the Lord grant you wisdom and understee of the human race.

### A Liberal Institution.

In another part of the Bannes will be found a communication at some length, from the pen of Dr. O. S. Leavitt, of Detroit, Mich., on the subject of establishing a College, Seminary, or University-perhaps the latter, rather than the others-for the propagation of Spiritual truth and the promotion of the aims of Spiritual believers. The author of the communication takes hold of his case at precisely the same end at which the creedists and others do. whose powerful influence he honestly seeks to overthrow. The only question in the case appears. therefore, to be this: Can Spiritualists afford to employ the same means-machinery, catch-words. superstitions, and all-which the partialists have so long used, and used to so unsatisfactory an end? We know it is said, and with a great deal of posiwith his own weapons; but we never yet subscribed to that hasty and one-sided theory. If the simple truth be told everywhere and at all times, and spoken in the real spirit and temper of one who loves and reveres the truth for its own sake, it will work out its ends a great deal faster than if it wasted the greater part of its strength in combats and contentions. We know the nature of man to resist everything like dictation and assault; but when argument and discussion fail utterly, candid and sweet tempered statement is as magical with its power as ever.

What has heretofore hurt man's conceptions of Truth has been the vain and childish attempt of sect-makers and university-builders to dole out, to peddle out as much as they thought good for the soul, and forbid any further efforts at discovery by threatening severe penalties, both in this world and the other. We have all been too carefully gramped. The only aim should be, to discover Truth in any direction, in all directions, and by any and all kinds of human experience. Organized institutions may be useful for this purpose, up to a certain limit; but beyond that we believe them harmful, and to vitiate the very ends at which they are directed. It is not the sake of overthrowing other organizations, is to travel in a useless circle, and not to get forward at worthless systems are taking up.

Spiritualism, in its several offices of usefulness, is to act like the sun, freely dispensing light and warmth for all-whether in the defined limits of the creeds or not. It is an universal agent and benefactor. It knows no favoritism, and will not be represent influence. Only set its truths at work in and it will soon claim all for its own. They cannot its influence without knowing by what seeming

### How Events Crowd On.

One would scarcely believe it possible that less and exemplified; and this can be done, not by let- than eighteen months' war would have wrought the itself, upon the minds of others, content, even if the other States to the southward of them. The evi we do not happen to live in the body long enough to dences rapidly multiply that the movement of emannot be zealots. Let us not confound, in the eyes of of itself, and that ere long there will be quite anothothers, our personal preferences and prejudices with er state of affairs from that which has in the past the beautiful truths which we would advocate and characterized the Slave State social and industrial exemplify. In this way men unconsciously mistake system. The offers of the Confederates themselves their own little choices and desires for the great ul- to free their own slaves, if Europe would only recterior good of the cause to which they are sincerely ognize them, are proof enough that they have no committed, unable, even to themselves, to explain dread whatever of emancipation, or of its results, how it is they shoot so wide of the mark which they but that they do mean to carry their sims at every cost and hazard.

We find, extracted from the Christian Banner of present condition of slavery in that State, and tend-

"Inever expected it would come to this." Thousands can now say we never expected it would come to this. No, the champion leaders of this terrible resuccessful prosecution of any cause, whether it has bellion are as much disappointed in their calculations and expectations, as the great body of the people whom they have deceived. Virginians never expected to see their towns desolated-their farms laid waste-their slaves leaving at will-their propand with what aids and adjuncts it is to be done, erty scattered like chaff before the wind-their chil Haste and heat only unfit men for the work they dren sacrificed. They never expected that Virginia would become the battle-field and burying ground of

the faith of a person in his cause is truly a strong laughed at the idea' that the Union troops would get to Fredericksburg. They never expected that things would come to what they have, and it would have been dangerous for any one to have predioted the present state of affairs in town. They now see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, hut all seem to make but little or no impression on their minds and hearts for the better. They see with their eyes, but cannot perceive; they hear with their ears, but cannot understand. They obstinately refuse to contemplate the ultimate result of things, n our humble opinion, if this rebellion continues This iron-plated frigate, just completed in Phila- twelve months longer, the horrible scenes which will leaving their owners will be regarded as an insignif-

The whole colored population of Virginia is betheir masters is constantly being demonstrated in our midst. This none can doubt. There are but and worse than all, what will become of helpless women and innocent children? The future is a picfluence. The half has neither been seen, felt, nor heard, if this rebellion continues twelve months

#### Now Publications.

AMONG THE PINES; or, South in Secession-Time By Edmund-Kirke. New York: J. R. Gilmore. We have read these life-like sketches as they appeared in the pages of the "Continental Monthly," and could hardly wait for the month to come round that we might renew our acquaintance with the journeying either to or from Boston to New York, to characters they describe. It has been said that they make up into a book not a whit less interesting, nor any less powerful in point of treatment, than "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and we candidly do not see how the remark can be gainsayed. "Among the Pines" is certainly a most remarkable book; the writer of it of it; he sketches and colors with the firm and rapid hand of an artist, and throws together incidents and develops scenes that stir the blood in every vein of the body. We do not like to see an author overpraised; but there is little danger of the author of this book being spoiled; there is too much real stuff in him for that. He gives you what he has himself seen and experienced in Carolina, at a peried but little removed from the date of the firing of pen could be more graphic and thoroughly effective. The subject is a fertile one, and it has been handled in this case by a true master. Read " Among the Pines," by all means, if you would have a proper conception of the social state where slavery reigns unchallenged by any of the slumbering forces of the homan soul

OUT OF HIS HEAD, is the queer title of a queer prose romance, from the poetic pen of T. B. Aldrich, author of "Babie Bell and other Poems," and the prolific and popular press of Carleton, New York. It is well worth a summer afternoon's perusal. The type and paper are unusually attractive.

THE CONTINENTAL FOR SEPTEMBER shows a long roll of very attractive titles in its table of contents, and some of the authors are as well known as good writers ought to hope to be. Horace Greeley con. tributes a striking paper to this number on "National Unity." John Neal is discussed by a penetrating writer, and so is the " Negro in the Revolution." There is something extremely readable on Andrew Jackson," on "Buckle," the historian, "Anthony Trollope in America," and other current topics. No magazine of the time comes up to the young Continental for the freedom-we might almost say the abandon -with which it goes into the political topics of the day. It is Northern, Emancipation. and everything of that sort, up to the very highest figure. It hesitates to say nothing which it honestly thinks and believes. There can be no stagnant water where the Continental "paddles its cance," New York and Boston.

LES MISEBABLES. Parts II and III. Cosette and Marius. New York: Carleton. For sale in Boston by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, This wonderful novel by Victor Hugo, a master in the art of Romance, still keeps its head above all the other productions of the day for popul render her will be gratefully appreciated by us. larity. Its mysterious power would secure as much as that for it. Readers multiply for each division of the story at a rate scarcely credible. And yet, the number of readers a book may be able suddenly real, lasting power of the book itself. We spoke of the first Part-Funtine-when it made its appearance; the second and third parts are but successive redemptions of the pledge given in the first, that the interest of the tale would deepen and intensify as it proceeded. This novel is as little "Frenchy as can be, considering that its author is a Frenchman; and no reader can sit down to its perusal without giving himself up to its power and mysterious fascination entirely.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September is crammed full with light and substantial articles, each for him who would have the one or the other. There is a highly interesting one by Dr. Hay, on " Cerebral Dynamics," which lets one into the secret of mental derangements, and their cause and cure : then Agassiz contributes his monthly paper on the " Methods of Study in Natural History," the series commanding the close attention of every thoughtful reader: "Rifle Clubs" is the title of an article by H. W. S. Cleveland; "David Gaunt" promises to be absorbing as a tale; Mr. Higginson-always fresh and captilicious, of all the contributions to this number, is the article named "Complaint of my Friends," by the author of "My Garden," which we liked much at the time of its appearance. The "Atlantic" has a long lease of healthy and vigorous life before it yet.

### Col. Corcoran.

This gallant Irish officer, who was captured in honor to the youthful Prince Albert, a couple of lish it instead. summers ago. Other reasons have been given, one being about as valuable as another. It is certain, at any rate, that his countrymen, as well as his friends and military copartners, are pleased enough to get him back again into the land of freedom, and they threaten to actually feast him to death in testifying their joy over his release. No other prisoner, hitherto taken by the rebels, has been made to There will be no Conference Meeting in the above coran. Welcome back home to him! Since his return he has been promoted to a Brigadier General-

### New Recruits.

MER OF LIGHT. There never was a time when we callty. All who can leave their avocations for a day. are continually assured that they wish us to "go on wish Dungeon Rock. Several talented public speak. our way rejoicing," and they can keep us safely on ers are expected to be present. that track if they will but make, each of them, a little effort to drum up new recruits. Our battle, you know, brethren, is a mighty one against Error and Wrong; but, with God on our side, we are sure of victory in the end.

### A New Book. 1 1 200 st

Dr. Child is preparing for the press a book; to be called "My OTHER HALP," on the subject of Spirit. nal Affinity. It will be published by William White & Co., 158 Washington street, Boston, Drders so-

#### To Travelors.

We desire to call attention to that excellent mode of travel, the Fall River Line. The superiority of this particular route over all others to New York, is now an established fact among tourists generally, and we would advise all our friends who think of avail themselves of the excellent socommodations which this Line of travel affords.

As we passed over this road a few days since on our way to New York and Philadelphia, we are hap. py to be able to speak from personal experience of the merits of the Fall River Line. The two steamis a real hero, without ever appearing to be aware boats at present plying between Pall River and New York City, are the " Metropolis," and the "Empire State," upon the latter of which it was our good fortune to find ourselves a few nights since, after a pleasant ride of about two hours by cars from Boston to Fall River. For home-comfort and ease this boat cannot be surpassed, since the accommodations are of the highest order, and no pains are spared by those in command to make the journey to and from New York, an agreeable one to all classes. the first cannon on Sumter. No pictures with the The courtesies which we received at the hands of Captain B. Brayton, the gentlemanly and dignified commander af the Empire State, and the attentive and obliging clerk, Mr. Symonds, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by one who went among them a stranger. May our present experience be the experience of all travelers by the Fall River route.

#### Sewing Machines.

We learn that there are annually manufactured in this country seventy thousand sewing machines, which task the working energies of twelve or fourteen manufacturing establishments. This latest of inventions is really one of the greatest. It would be difficult to express the advantages that have been secured to families, to sewing women and girls; and to operators with the needle generally, by the timely introduction of this wonderful little machine. It eats up the piles of prepared cotton cloth as if its hunger would never be satisted. It cheers lonely labor, and encourages the patient, plodding worker, who has been accustomed to consume the midnight oil and nurse her solitary thoughts, to believe that there is help in this wide world even for her. A load of toil and care has been lifted from many a poor, burdened heart by the introduction of the sewing machine. Heaven bless the inventor, and prosper all who depend for a livelihood upon the invention !

#### Personal.

We have just had a pleasant interview with Mrs. F. H. Day, editor and publisher of THE HESPERSON, depend on that. Published by J. R. Gilmore & Co., a literary periodical published monthly at Sau Francisco, Cal. She informs us that she is about to leave the States on a European tour, principally on business connected with her Magazine. She is a lady of talent and refinement, progressive in her views, and we cordially commend her to our transatlantic friends. Any favors they may be pleased to

Our worthy brother, Rev. E. Case, Jr., who has been in the army of the West for the past twelve months, has been honorably discharged, and has returned to his home. He intends to resume forthto command would furnish but a poor test of the with his labors as a lecturer on Spiritualism and the reforms of the day.

### The Boston Light Artillery.

This splendid corps having been recruited up to its full complement of mon, has volunteered its services to the Government and been accepted. The following is a list of its officers, commissioned and noncommissioned: Edward J. Jones, Captain: Lucius Cummings, Senior 1st Lieutenant; E. P. Morrell. Senior 2d Lieutenant; Isaac Prince, Junior 1st George Booth, Sergeant Major; F. W. Marsh, Quartermaster Sergeant; George W. Sanborn, 1st Sergeant ; Warren French, 2d ; B. F. Welch, 8d; Wm. Woodman, 4th; Eli Marble, 5th; Joseph Holmes, 6th : Gunners : Joseph L. Poor, Charles H. Crowell, Henry Wright, James Kelley, and James Murray; Albert Buan, Guidon.

### Announcements.

Mrs. M. S. Townsend will lecture in Charlestown next Sunday; N. Frank White in Quincy; Frank L. Wadsworth in Plymonth ; Miss Lizzle Doten in Portvating—gives us two papers, the one on the "Life of land, Maine; Miss Emma Houston in Sutton, N. H.; Birds" being particularly attractive and instruct Mrs. A. P. Thompson in Lebanon, N. H.; W. K. Riptive; and one of the very best, because most de- ley in West Winterport, Me.; Mrs. Augusta A. Cur. rier in Bradley, Me.; Mrs. M. M. Wood in Putnam, Conn.; Miss Emma Hardinge in Oswego, N. Y.; Mrs. E. A. Kingsbury in Cicero, N. Y., Warren Chase in Roxbury, Vt. ; Mrs. H. F. M. Brown in Chicago, Ill.

The Slave Treaty with England. The attention of our readers is called to an able. article on our eighth page, from the pen of Horaco. battle by the rebels more than a year ago, has at Dresser, LL D., on the recent treaty between Euglength been released. They have kept him back for land and the United States in regard to the Slave-T reasons best known to themselves. The Colonel Trade. This article was prepared for the Atlantic himself says, it is because they thus thought they Monthly, but the old fogy editors declined it. Howcould best please and pacify England, he having re. ever, as the BANNER circulates far more extensively fused to order out his regiment, in New York, to do than the Atlantic, perhaps it is better that we pub-

### The Meetings at Lycenm Hall.

The regular course of lectures by normal and abnormal speakers will re commence at the above named Hall on Sunday, Sept. 7th, on which cocasion, Mr. H. B. Storer will occupy the desk, afternoon and evening.

suffer so many wrongs and indignities as Col. Cor- Hall next Sunday, as some repairs are to be made A har and material establishmen

Picnic Excursion to Dungeon Rock. We are glad to see that our friend Dr. Gardner has promptly acted on the hint we gave in a recent We desire our readers—all of them—to drum up number of the BANNER, and taken the preliminary new recruits in the shape of subscribers to the Ban- steps for a grand public excursion to this charming loneeded the aid of our friends were than now. We will no doubt embrace this favorable opportunity to

### To Correspondents.

[We cannot engage to return rejected mannagripts ] Will Mes. A. E. PORTER have the kindness to furnish us with her Post Office address? We have written several letters to you of late on business, but have failed to receive a response, and now, as a last resort, take this method to ascertain your whereabouts.

We have several communications in type, which for lack of space we are compact to omit this week!

#### ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

In the next number of the BANNER we shall publish a translation from the German of Zecloble, entitled heavily on human hearts as the present. North, "MARYAM IN THE DREERT"-An Arabian Tradition.

"THE BRIDEGROOM OF DEATH," a short Scanding vian tale, written for the BANNER by Hudson Tuttle Esq., will be found on the second page.

The price of tickets to the Pionic at Dungeon Rock Lynn, as will be seen by the notice in another column has been reduced to forty cents for the trip.

THE RISING TIDE. - Our friends of the Bising Tide are informed that the BANNER is mailed to their address regularly. If they do not receive it, it must be because the mails don't perform their duty. Your paper is ever welcome, and its contents are fully apprecisted by us. We hope you will continue to rise higher and higher during the great storm that is sweeping over our beloved country, and be amply suctained in the future. Please copy our prospectus, and. in return, we will print yours.

> AN ANGEL ON BARTH. Die when you may, you will not wear At Heaven's court a form more fair Than beauty at your birth has given; Keep but the lips, the eyes we see, The voice we hear, and you will be An angel ready-made for Heaven.

Get this world under your feet. Take no rest till got off the golden fetters. A heart that is full of the world is a heart full of wants.

A PATRIOT .- Archbishop Hughes calls upon the enand might alone.

versal emancipation—has begun. God speed the day ly things are buried. that the great work shall be accomplished; that this fair land may once more settle down into quietness of the spiritual heavens that humanity may behold its and peace.

row limits-to matter alone. - Herald of Progress.

GENERAL BANKS .- The Louisville Journal, echoing the general praise of the conduct of Gen. Banks at the battle of Cedar Mountain, remarks: "He is a genuine man. He is a successful man. He has succeeded exman. We have faith in him."

It is said that several persons have left the States for Canada to escape a draft. We doubt the truth of this statement. for such is not the nature of northern men. But if it is really so, we hope, our Canadian friends will kick the miserable renegades out of their territory. They are not fit to live anywhere.

PROGRESSION.

The scale Of being is a graduated thing: Or being is a graduated tang;
And deeper than the vanities of power.
Or the vain point of glory, there is writ
Gradation, in its hidden characters.

—N. P. Willie.

Eyes should not be strained by reading by artificial light. Moonlight is most dangerous to the eyes while reading. Never weary your eyes during the heat of summer. More persons lose their sight in this way than is generally supposed.

How to Rid A BARN OF FLEAS .- Take quick lime, slack it, and sow freely. It will exterminate them in pig sties, or any place they inhabit.

Blias Howe, Jr., the well-known inventor of the sewing-machine, and a very wealthy man, his income being \$200,000 a year, after giving \$2,000 to the enlistment fund in Bridgeport, signed his name to the roll of volunteers as a private, and announced that he should not procure a substitute.

having kept silent.

International Exhibition. "That's very singular," said a young lady to a gen-

tleman, who had just kissed her. "Oh, well, my dear, I can soon make it plural."

Adelaide Phillips seems to have won a success at Liege, Belgium, even greater than in any of the cities she had previously visited. The leading musical paper of that city says that " never before have we known what Areace and Asucena could be made !" and winds up with the wholesale laudation: "Parlait et parfait!" A crown was also presented to her by the Press of Liege, amid the prolonged "bravos!" of the audience. Surely the little Boston girl ought to be satisfied with these triumphs, which few have won in such rapid succession, and which still fewer have so well deserved.

The proportion of boys to girls born in time of war 1861 confirms this notion, for the boyr born were 936 against 789 girls—a difference of fully eighteen; per cent. in favor of incipient soldiers.

Illinois raises 25,000 bales of cotton, this year, and to make their own change. there is no reason why she should not do better in 1863, and thereafter. Cotton shows a disposition to

Ohio has a grand wheat crop, say 30,000,000 bushels, the surplus being 17,000,000. Most other crops are full ones, and only oats fail, and they but partfally. The French have lost 1200 men in Mexico, besides Wounded and prisoners. The prisoners of the property

It is intimated in foreign papers, that at the great Pope's emigration to America will be seriously dis-

Commodore Vanderbilt intends to establish a school for the young of both sexes, on Staten Island, and to endow the same, so that its support will be always en-

SINFUL HABITS. Be not too slow in the breaking of a sinful custom; a quick, courageous resolution is better than a gradual deliberation; in such a combat he is the bravest soldier that lays about him without fear or wit. Wit pledds; fear disbeartens; he that would kill Hydra had better strike off one neck than five heads; fell the tree and the branches are soon out.

Outside.

The French iron-olad steamship La Normandie sailed for the Mexican Gulf on the Mat of July. Considerable interest is felt as to the character of her passage across the ocean.

San Land Local Contraction of the mines for the present season, is about 8,740,887 tons, present. against 4,102,139 tons to the same time less meson. The Lebigh Ravigation Company is now, the only company that has not been brought into line since the late. Sundays in September on our return. As soon as

Time of Sorrow and Sadness. There was never a time in the experience of the pres-

ent generation, when sorrow and sadness weighed so South, East and West, throughout our country. every one who has feeling and sympathy dwella in the atmosphere of sorrow and sadness. Borrow and sadness for what? For the dissolution of our once united republic; for the waste and destruction of the good things that are essential to our earthly prosperity and happiness; for the antagonism and hatred that now exist between countrymen, friends, and relatives; for the murderous occupation of human hands; for the separation of husband and wife, father and child, brother and sister, mother and son; for the desolation of happy hearths; for threatening want; for the forebodings of coming agony, of bitter tears, and of anguish, that time cannot heal. For these things that are upon us already, or are threatening us, imminently, we feel sorrowful and sad-and why should we not feel so? They cannot be averted. There is no human hand that can keep them back, if they must come. These things are not for material glory, or for the benefit of any thing, or condition that belongs to physical existence.

But let us turn the picture from the darkness of earthly shadows and sorrows to the more blessed light of spiritual realities. There is nothing of earth that endures-while spirit abides forever with all its lovely attributes. Governments and nations dissolve and fall; earthly goods dissolve and crumble to dust; earthyou have broken through the allken net, till you have ly prosperity and earthly happiness are turned to disappointment and sorrow; hatred only belongs to falling things; friends may become enemies, and the ties of consanguinity are buried in the graves of earthly love; murder does not reach beyond the bounds of matter, tire North to come out and put down the rebellion. where the preservation of animal life also finds its mis-He says the people should insist on being drafted, and sion ended. Husband and wife are only bound by the so bring this unnatural strife to a close by strength dissolving links of earthly love-father and child the same-brother and sister the same; and mother and The rubs-dub dub of the tenor drum and the shrill son the same-while spiritual love and affinity holds notes of the fife are heard constantly in our streets, forever. Want and painful forebodings, agony, bitter telling us emphatically that the war of Freedom-uni- tears and anguish, all fall into the graves where earth-

All these things must first be, to open the windows superior realities, its wise and perfect ralings, its blessed abodes that await all earth's children. The The science of the ancients was a complete work; it embraced causes and effects; it treated of the rapport of the world of spirits with the world of bodies; while our sortow and sadness, far more, than the material our academies reduce all to the meanest and most nar-world. This dreadful war that now so much afflicts world. and grieves us, is all caused by the spiritual world, not by men in the physical body. And though it is sad and sorrowful, yet, for our spiritual perception and recognition, it is to be beautiful, grand, effulgent. This warfare of our once beautiful, united Republic is not for any ma cellently and eminently in everything he has under, terial good, but it is purely to bring the spiritual heavtaken. He is a strong, brave, quick, sagacious, live ens down so near to the earth that all men, whether in the physical form or out, shall perceive and recognize their leveliness-whereby they shall become convinced that earthly prosperity, earthly happiness. earthly glory, and all things earthly, fade away and perish, while all spiritual things endure, and grow in inellable beauty forever and ever. This civil war. however sad and sorrowful it may be, is the work of Spiritualism, acting in its unseen, inexplicable ways, to open the hearts and eyes of men to something that is more satisfying and enduring than this earth can give. It is an awful, a mighty work of earthly devastation, and its fruition shall be an awful and a mighty perception and acceptance of spiritual blessings that are waiting for all-by it men's confidence in earthly things shall fail and cease to be, and faith in the unseen world shall follow, and in the arms of faith all men shall rest in peace, in blessedness. A. B. C. ·

#### Old-Fashioned Picnic.

The Spiritualists of Massachusetts and their friends are invited to attend a Picnic at, the celebrated Dungeon Rock, or Pirates' Cave, Lynn, on TURSDAY, Sept. 2d, 1862. This will afford an excellent opportunity for the curious to examine this far-famed locality, and witness the progress that has been made toward exhuming the pirates' treasures, supposed to have been baried there by a great earthquake several centuries since. Mr. Hiram Marble has been engaged for the last ten years in endeavoring to work his way into the We often repent of having spoken, but seldom of Cave, by blasting the solid rock, under the spirit direction, as he asserts, of the original occupants of the The skuil of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher. his hopes, and that a short season of labor will admit Cave. He anticinates that he is near the fruition of who died in the year 376 B. C., holds a place in the him to the cavern, and give to the world overwhelm. ing evidence of spirit-intercourse.

Good aneakers will be in attendance. Also Rond's Quadrille Band for dancing.

As there are no conveniences on the grounds for farnishing large parties with refreshments, all those who can do so, are requested to carry their own provisions. No intoxicating liquors allowed on the grounds for sale.

A Special Train of cars will leave the Eastern Railroad Depot, Causeway street, Boston, at 8.45 o'clock A. M., stopping at Prison Point and Somerville for passengers for Lynn Common; and Regular Trains will leave at 10.30 and 12.15 o'clock, for West Lynn. Fare to the above points, and return, 40 pents for adults; children, 25 cents.

On the arrival of the Special Train at Lynn Common, a procession will be formed, headed by Bond's Cornet Band, and march to the Grove. Those wishis often stated to be greater than during the piping ing to ride, will be conveyed to the Grove for ten times of peace." The registration of Providence for cents, each person, from both the Special and the Regular Trains.

Tickets for sale at the Eastern Railroad Depot Ticket Office. Purchasers of tickets must come prepared

N. B .- In case the weather should prove unfavorable, the Picule will be postponed until Thursday, Sept. 4th, at the same hour.

H. F. GARDHER, Manager.

Tour mine Hatch's Tour-MR. EDITOR-I wrote you a few weeks since from Cleveland, Ohio, concerning our trip westward, and that Mrs. C. L. V. Hatch could be addressed during this month at this place for lectures on her return. Catholic convention in Rome, the question of the At Toledo, Adrian, Coldwater, Sturgis and Chicago, we met many kind friends and large audiences.

At Coldwater we met Brother Willis formerly of Boston. He welcomed us most cordially, and introduced my sister to his congregation, a large and intelligent audience, whose, intellectual and spiritual. growth speak eloquent praises in behalf of their inspired teacher. The lecture room of the Spiritual

audiences everywhere listened with marked attention to the lectures, it may be tubered in a different

At Chicago we had a most remarkable lecture on the Rebellion, from the late Hon. Stephen A. Donglass, proving identity to all present, and particu-The aggregate production of the Pennsylvania coal larly to his old friends and associates who were

#### 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 revenue law will soon go into practical operation, thereby greatly increasing the already large expenditures of our establishment. We have been, notified by our paper-maker that he shall be obliged to advance the price of paper immediately, thereby increasing the cost to us for the paper upon which the BANNER is printed several hundred dollars per year more than formerly.

We do not intend to raise the price of the BANNER, if we can possibly avoid it; and we see no way of avoiding it, unless we procure a large increase to our subscription list. ¿

#### Our Seauces

For Spiritual Manifestations will be resumed on S-ptember let. The public are respectfully invited to attend, " without money and without price." As we freely receive, so we as freely give.

Convention in Vermont. The Vermont Annual Convention of Spiritualists is o be holden at Rockingham Centre, Vermont, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September next. A town hall can be had that will seat 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 each other there and enjoy a heavenly feast with the angel-world. Bridgewater, July 24, 1862.

#### Convention of Spiritualists,

Ashtabula County Yearly Convention of Spiritualists will be held at Monroe Centre. Ohio, on the 6th and 7th of September next. S. J. Phiney and Cora L. Y. 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. WATROUS.

#### Public Meeting.

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

The Spiritual Sunday School Class-Book. This little brochure is selling rapidly. We have made arrangements to supply large orders on very reasonable terms. Every family should have this book. For price, etc. see advertisement. eto.. see advertisement.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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om. These messages go to show that spirits carry the characterlatics of their earth life to that beyond-whether good of

we ask the reader to receive no doctrine put forth by we sak the reserr to receive no doctrine put torth of spirits in these columns that does not comport with his resson. Each expresses so much of truth as he p-recives—

Our Circles.—The circles at which these communica-tions are given, are held at the Banner of Light Office, No. 138 Washington Brann, Room No. 3. (apstales,) every Monday, Tursday 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:

Monday, July 21.—Invocation: Questions and Answers;
Charles Gordon, of the 22d Mass. Regiment, Company A\*;
Daniel Williams, of the 25th Mass. Regiment, Company G;
Bophia Dhalton, of Baltimore, Md., to her uncle, William
Heineman, of Baltimore, Md., to her uncle, William
Heineman, of Baltimore, Md., to her uncle, William
Guestions and Answers; Mary Elizabeth Bawyer to her son;
John S. Choate, 23d Reg., Co. A; Waiter L. Chesswell to his
father in Baltimore; Caleb McAllister of Montgomery, Ala,

#### Colonel Jones.

I suppose you do not consider us as your prisoners who visit you in this way, though they may differ from you? [Oh no. speak freely.] I was not an entire stranger to this method of returning bere. I had very little knowledge of it; not to say that I really believed the spirit could return and control a body not its own after death, yet I was so conditioned as to gather some facts in the matter, while on earth, which are now of great service to me as a

You made certain inquiries, a few moments since, concerning the present state of your country. Allow me to make one, if I can do so without giving offence. [Certainly. Ask whatever questions you Have you taken Richmond yet? [No.] Do you expect to take it? Do you hope to take it? [We do cherish such a hope.] I think you'll be disappointed. Are your aware of the force you are contending against? Do you know that every six feet of ground in Richmond will be converted into a grave, should you gain an entrance there? [I myself have taken no active part in this war. I desire
the good of all.] Then it's humanity's good you
have at heart. We all profess that, you know.

Well, I parted with my body nine days since, in Richmond. I fought for her salvation, and had I a thousand lives, I'd lay them all down for her in the same cause again. What do you expect to gain, even if you should subjugate the South? Love? Do you expect to gain love? If you do, you'll be mistaken. Love is not begotton by blows, or by the taking away of the heart's dearest treasures. Since the people of the South can never love you, they will naturally do the opposite thing-hate you. Why, then, contend to unite them to yourselves? Do you know what you are doing? My God! you fight for your idol—namely, the Constitution of the United States, the Union. But while you do this, you destroy your own hopes of peace and happiness in the future.

I am here, to-day, to ask my friends to give me a hearing at home. I may be enabled to render them some service in the future. I would inform them that my work is not done. I've lost my body, but my powers are the same spiritually, at all events.

have a father living on earth, and I wish to say to him that I am not dead, nor asleep, nor ceased from labor. I am not altered from what I was on earth, save in the loss of my body, but still maintain the views and opinions that were mine previous to the change called death. I am quite as happy as

I expected to be, perhaps more so.

I am told that you wait for strength. It is my opinion that you will have to compromise in the end. You had better take up with the advice of that good man, Henry Clay, who used to say "it were far better to compromise, even though it be called for every day in the year, than to throw away even one life upon the batte-field."

I am Colonel Jones, of Montgomery, Alabama. Are you in the habit of receiving rebels here? [Certainly. We know no distinctions here. Friend and foe are alike welcome. I wish to serve you in any way that lies within my power.] You do? Are you loyal to your flag, then? Remember, your leaders say you are, to a man. [You do not understand nmanity gener ally.] Pin you Yankees, and you're not there. Ab, it's humanity you serve. Yes, I understand, and I see there's a chance for you to go higher. [[ hope so.] You might as well throw your Constitution under your feet. It's almost there with you now, as I see it. The sword never will beget love.

Well, my time with you has expired. I died of my wounds nine days ago, in Richmond. I shall be July 15. recognized, never fear.

### James Sheenan.

There's always two sides of a question, but it's not always we can see both sides at a time. Seems to me your rebels have strange ideas of things. Talk about not taking Richmond! You might as well talk about the sun's never rising again. The chap's seen only one side; that's the trouble. [What is your side?] My side is the tother side. Do you see now? [I can't say that I do.] You do n't see it? That's because you've not got any eyes. What's to hinder them? Well, now, see here, you get your power from your atmosphere, and can't help conquering them. [How's that?] Why, sir, you're the positive, and they're the negative, and the negative must yield to the positive. [You seem to know much more about the matter than I do. | Well, sometimes an Irishman will find out more than a Yankee. How shall you know this thing? How should I myself know it? [You see many things spiritually, the sight of which is denied us inhabitants of earth.] I know not much that pertains to the spirit-world, but I know this much: that you'll take Richmond, and will conquer the South, finally.

You'd better open your eyes. You understand me to say you're the positive? [Yes.] And that your power is in the atmosphere, and it's in your lives. You live nearer the North Pole and therefore have the most power. [But we cannot hope to subdue them unless our force be superior to theirs.] Faith, I do n't care if you've only one half the number. Faith, you'll conquer them. You can't help doing so.

I lost me body and I've got another, and faith. it's not much like the one I left. [I suppose not; but it answers your purpose, do n't it?] Yes, very well; though I like something that becomes me bet-[You'd like to speak through a gentleman medium? Yes; but, faith, it would not be like meself, after all. Well, stranger, I presume you're an American, and a Protestant? [I am both.] That's all right. I'm a Catholic; we shan't fight, I suppose? [No indeed.] Well, it 's no use for me to tell you that I lost me life in fighting for your country: you might have guessed as much from the remarks I made, when I first came in. My name was James Sheenan. [How old were you at the time of your death?] Well, I always contend I was thirty-one, and I got a brother David, who always said I was elder than that by a year, and I do n't care at all, whether I am forty-one, or fifty-one, or what the divil I am. Well now, you'd like to know where I resided. [if you have you'd like to know where I resided. [if you have a like to know where I Boston; I believe [Yea.] Well, it's no use for me to ask for the kiviless of going there with this body, I suppose it. [I do n't think you'd be able to hold control of it long enough to do that.]

I belonged to Company C, of the 5th New York Beginnent of Volunteers. [Can you give us your capitain's name?] Perhaps I wont get it right.

I'm thinking of four or five at the same time. Per haps I'll be able to give it by and by. [To what place would you like your message sent?] Belmont street, No. 21, New York, to me wife there.

me, should I talk to them. Did I near you say I triem. You've nothing to lear, for the gates of the could spake a word with me brother? [Certainly.] Eternal City are, thrown wide open, and your kin-What I've to say is this, that I likes to have him do dred wait to receive you.

as much as he can for me family, but I'd not care I looked forward to this hour while sickness laid come. He's in a Pennsylvania regiment. [What Indiana. was your Colonel's name?] I do n't think of it at all.
I'm getting things all mixed up. [Never mind,

to help them. I do n't like them. [You forget that own powers. there are ladies present.] I beg your pardon, sir. I know you if I was sent out to fight for the niggers, it's not I cannot help

much I'd fight. They're not worth fighting for. suppose, that's what you call it. I do n't know. There has been such a battle fought before Richmond. Well, you'd like your wife to see a medium, That's what I expect she'll under stand. That 's what I come here mostly for to-day. was over-persuaded to take the course I did by othwell, sir, what 'll I pay? [Nothing at all.] That 's was over-persuaded to take the course I did by othwer, what 'll I pay? [Nothing at all.] That 's was over-persuaded to take the course I did by othwer, and lost my life. I very well. Well, I 'll be much obliged if I can come here again, sometime. I'll have a talk with the course I took, exhere again, sometime. I'll have a talk with the course I was over persuaded to take the course I did by othwere well. Well, I 'll be much obliged if I can come here again, sometime. I'll have a talk with the course I did by othwere well. old fellow, what talks so much about not having mothers. Richmond taken, when I go back from here. [Speak] kindly to him when you meet him.]

#### Emma Augusta Shannon.

I lived only four years. I have been away from the body I once had, sixteen years. I wish to talk with my father and mother. My name was Emma Augusta Shannon, and I lived at South Boston. My parents lived in Newton.

The way of life looks dark to all my friends, but am told that I can lead them out of darkness into light. I would ask that they meet with me at some medium's, and I can, by the aid of friends, convince them that the world is more beautiful than they think for, and they should be happy-that there is a way by which all may find happiness, and that we are sent back to earth to point out the way of

happiness to our friends. I remember very little of the things of earth, and only possess those facts that have been given to me eight years old when 1 died. It will be a year by those who have lived longer on the earth than I did, and have kept these things in memory. [Had | [What disease did your father die of ?] Rever, he you a perfect form on earth?] I had. Why do you says, and he is just come here to the spirit-world to-ask the question? [Some friends present thought day. He died at little past 2 o'clock this morning. they knew you. Have you any brothers or sisters He did n't live in New Orleans; he was there on iving?] No. July 15.

#### Invocation.

Oh, thou Mysterious Genius of Creation, thou wondrous Jehovah of all time, by whom the hearts of thy children are roused into action, and thoughts are woren into wisdom, we would come unto thee this hour through prayer. Oh, thou Spirit of the eternal past, present and faure, we would enter ple here in the spirit work. We have the people here in the spirit work. within thy Most Holy Sanctuary and commune with thee. We know, oh Lord of Lords, and King of Kings, that thou art mighty and above our comprehension, that we often fail to understand thee; yet, oh Most Holy One, we would seek to know as much of thee as is possible for thine earthly children to know of a wise and tender father. Oh, Lord, while the hour rolls on into the future, we would fain consecrate our lives anew unto thee. Bless us, receive us, and we shall more fully be blessed. We ask for no blessings that are not essential to our happiness hereafter. And, oh Lord, as these children of the sunshine and the shower, who are continually recognizing thy divine hand in all created things, grow daily in thy favor, we would send up our song into the dock. I want sick, but was in my usual f thankegiving unto thee, for the victory achieved by spirit over matter. Our Father, we are thine; thou art ours. We ask no blessing, but we send unto thee an eternal anthem of thanksgiving. Amen.

#### Clairvoyanoy. We now propose to consider any subject the

friends may desire to present us. CHAIRMAN .- There seems to be no questions upon

the part of the audience.

how to act, that we may live more in accordance

with God's will?" in reply to this question, we would say that our live in accordance with his laws, and we, as loyal

subjects, must obey his will. The past has taught us that our Father was wont to step aside from his accustomed ways to please the individual or to suit the fancy of the masses; but we know of no God that is not able to govern him-

capable of governing his children.
"If the inhabitants of the spirit-world are clairvoyant, and hold the key by which they can unlook the secrets of the future, why do they not give us a something of that future, that we may live more in

secordance with God's will ?" We have informed you that the inhabitants of the pirit-world are clairvoyant, that they are capable penetrating the future, and dragging forth its searais: but because we have this power, would it be wisdom for us to impart it to you? We think not. for what might be safe to us might not be so to you. What might be a useful and beneficial agent in our hands, might be only an instrument of evil in your hands.

We shall at all times withhold such knowledge of the future from the children of earth as would in our opinion tend to destroy their happiness and peace of mind, notwithstanding their desires and entreaties to the contrary. And the Father, who doeth all things well, never steps aside from his laws to answer your prayers. God is God, and his laws cannot be transgressed. In your ignorance we know that you think if you knew the future that you would, perhaps, be able to shun its dangers, and meet with more fortitude the trials and disappointments it may hold in store for you. Remember, ye who have questioned us, that you are the children of to open your eyes to the events of the future, he suggestions to that effect upon the part of his earth. I wish it to be published in your paper.

We would insist that you rely more implicitly upon his word, and that instead of listening to the voice of popular opinion, and imploring the aid of humanity, that you depend more upon that spirit who moves in every human act. Rely upon this, I say, and instead of preaching of faith to others, oh, in the name of God, cultivate it in your own soul, and the result will be peace, joy, and a more perfect knowledge of God, your Father. July 17.

### Thomas Hunt.

The Death Augel has cast such a seal upon my brow, I can hardly call myself an inhabitant of that their names. world my spirit so longed to enter. Yet I am here to counsel you to persevere in faith, to hope that you may hereafter enjoy the fruits of that promised land. I am here to redeem my promise to friends Mr. L. M.? dear in the body, here to tell them my fondest hopes are out-realized in regard to the beauties of the spirit-world. I am happy, happy-more so than I tions, I am your affectionate brother. lared to expect.

Oh, my children, the hour is bastening when you must try the realities of an untried world, and I would have you so live here below that you may find peace and harmony in the world above, and have met with elster Ellen and our dear mother, Eunice that you may hear re-echoed the words of the an- Chapman, and many others of our relatives. They

[What is her name ?] Mary Ann Sheenan. [Have you any children living upon earth?] I have my many years upon earth—I would say, rest quiet-two little ones, not large enough to understand ly in the arms of your Master, for he is your me, should I talk to them. Did I hear you say I friend. You've nothing to fear, for the gates of the

about his leaving the army to look after them. her hand heavily upon me. I have realized it, and They I take care of themselves very well, till he thank God for it. 4 am Thomas Hunt, of Dublin, July 17:

#### Charles W. Harris.

I have a mother in Lexington, Kentucky. I wish, Well, it is all I care to come to is me wife and if possible, to send her a something to assure her brother. It want you to try and do all the good you that I am happy and quite well satisfied with my can to others.] I'll be good to any one that is not a condition. [Please speak a little louier.] I shall rebel or a nigger. I be d——d if I'd do anything make all the effort I can, if I do n't go beyond my

I know you are not in favor with my people, but I cannot help your opinion. I am here to commune with my mother, if I can. I was shot the 80th of June. [In what battle were you killed?] Gaines's Mills. I received one shot below the ear, and three in the thigh. I was but sixteen years of age, an only son, and my mother will mourn for me, I know. I joined the army against her wishes. She was not in favor of our going to war with you at the North, but 1

[What battle were you in at the time you were shot?] White Oak Swamp. I was in Sanborn's Battery. My father was a physician, and died five years ago. My mother is left alone, but she bas something to console her; that is, her belief in our return. I was a medium myself. It's useless to try to talk any further, sir, except to give you my name. Charles W. Harris, of Lexington, Kentucky. I was sixteen in June last. I suffer more here to day, than I did in dying, but I don't fear suffering if I can only—

The words of the communicant were here sud-

denly out short] July 17.

Annette Phillips Hurde. My father is dead, and I want to tell my mother not to expect him home. [What was his name?]
William H. Hurde, and he died in New Orleans.
My name was Annette Phillips Hurde, and I was in September since I went to the spirit-world. business. He says at the opening of New Orleans,

he went there on business. My mother lives in Montreal, Canada. She lives in Lafarge street, and my father was a dealer in tea, and my mother is expecting him home every was n't fit to receive the intelligence now. [Very well. Here you any brothers or sisters upon earth?] A small brother, that's all. Good by. My father says you must put the e on Hurde.

#### John Williams.

Captain, what's the rules here? [To speak what you desire, or state such facts as will cause you to be recognized by your friends.] Well, I'm here to hail some of my friends at home, if I can, that's the most I expect to do, by coming here to-day.

I was John Williams, of the ship Alhambra, owned in Liverpool. I have a wife and four children there, and I belonged there. I was drowned there: fell good health at the time of my death. It may be I had a little drop too much liquor. I was some intoxicated. That's the truth, Captain. I'm in the habit of speaking it. I was drowned the 22d day of last May, and I've been in hell ever since. Now, Captain, give us your hand, and help us out, will you? [I'll do all I can to aid you.]

Some three or four years ago I was in Boston.

I did n't hear anything about this coming back here, but I was n't in a way to hear much about these things while in your city. I left everything we will then briefly consider one already before things straight there. My wife's name is Charlet the inhabitants of the spirit-world are clair. "If the inhabitants of the spirit-world are clair-voyant, and hold the key by which they can unlook the secrets of the future, why do they not give us a something of that future, that we may know better [No matter.]

I've heard something said since I came here to the spirit-world, about my wife and children going to put themselves under the protection of a brother Father hath commissioned us to bear certain truths of mine. I protest against it! Captain, you can't unto the children of earth. He hath ordained us to see the whys and wherefores, but I can. [Very true.] What do you ask? [Nothing.] Well, Captain, I'm bad off. I want to get a ship for some other port. They said the nearest way was for me to come here. [This will give you strength to speak And you'll send my letter? [Cernearer home. tainly.] How soon? We shall print it in two or self. If he is not able to govern himself, he is not three weeks.] I'll wait. [In the mean time render what service you can to others.] Well, Captain, I'll do the best I can. July 17.

#### Samuel Mather. Written:

My friends, I have long sought to redeem my promise made to you since death, but have had no power until to-day. My dear wife and child, I am all anxiety for them. If I had not left them on the dark planes of earth, I should not regret my untimely departure. But when I come near them and see they are surrounded by a cold, hard world, I cannot be very happy. However, I shall soon be better able to aid them, and that will take away the

thoughts of regret. My dear friends, be true to yourselves, your country, and your God, and all will be well with you in this life, and all that is to come.

SAMUEL MATHER, Hamburg, Connectiont, who was shot at Mosquito Inlet, Florida.

July 17 July 17.

### A Good Test.

Mr. EDITOR-I enclose you the copy of a sealed letter, that I sent to Dr. L. L. Farnsworth, of Boston, which was returned unopened. Also the answer an All-Wise Pather, and if that Pather had seen fit given through him. It is an unmistakable proof of would have done so voluntarily and without any spirit communion, and for the benefit of your readers

Yours sincerely, JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

LETTER. My DEAR BROTHER-If you can communicate to me from your present abode, will you visit the medium L. L. Farnsworth, of Boston, and answer the following questions, so as to satisfy me beyond a doubt that spirits can return to earth and converse with mortals:

1. Are you happy, and do you visit the earth often? 2. Have you met with any of our relations that have passed to spirit-land? If so, please give me

8. Can you tell me where C. H. is, and if his health is better than it was when he left here? 4. Had I better form a business connection with

5. Shall we be successful in our enterprize? Hoping you will be enabled to answer these ques-

#### JOSEPH CHAPMAN. ANSWER.

DEAR BROTHER—I am happy, and often visityou. I have met with elster Ellen and our dear mother, Eunice clent man, "Well done thou good and faithful ser- often visit you. O. H. departed from earth in San vant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Fraucisco, California, some two weeks since. You

will soon receive a letter from his friends there, giving the particulars of his last sickness. You had better enter into business arrangements with L. M. You will be very successful in your present plan of business. This is all I can communicate to you at

N. B.—The names given of my mother and sister were correct. I also received a letter from San Francisco a few days after, confirming the statement made by my spirit brother in his communication. His signature was the right one, and the prophetic part of the spirit answer in relation to business has been realized. New York, July 26, 1862.

> LOIS MILLER. BY C. F. BICHARDS.

Sifting, drifting down the figme.

Bifting on the fireless stone.

Shifting through the allent room Where Lois Miller sits alone, Where Lois Miller sits alone,
Spirit footfalls come and go,
Angel fingers braid her hair,
And white wings of spotless snow
Clamber up the silent stair,
Weave a shroud and leave it there.

Ah. Lois Miller has no shoes, And her little feet are cold; But the saints are making shoes For Lois Miller out of gold; And her young feet shall walk the street Where no lamplights dimly wane. Hark I the angels come and wait, Tapping on the window-pane, And poor Lois Miller sees their feet Clambering up the silent stair. Weave a shroud and leave it there.

Th! Lois Miller died last night! Chastely poor, but very fair:
Angels climbed the stair last night,
Wove a shroud and left it there.
Solemn footfalls of the snow. Voices on the winty wind,
"Spirite, tell me—do you know,
Where Lois Miller can be found?"
"We took her up the golden stair,
Wove her shroud and left her there."

### A NARRATIVE OF FACTS.

BY MARA.

It was good, it was kind in the Wise One above,
To fling destiny's veil o'er the face of our years.
That we dread not the blow that shall strike at our love,
And expect not the beams that shall dry up our tears. Oh! did we but know of the shadows so nigh,

The world would indeed be a prison of gloom!
All light would be quenched in youth's eloquent eye,
And the prayer-lisping infant would ask for the tomb.

[Eliza Cook. The receipt of a little messenger of love in the shape of a letter from an absent brother, whom I had seen only once in twelve years, bearing date of November 18, and bringing the glad intelligence that a fresh gem, (the first born of its parents, and consequently no common baby,) was added to our casket of jewels, and giving promise of a visit at no very distant day, was evidence that though separated by hills and valleys, cities and domes, there were still hearts that beat responsively to mine, and felt the sacredness of the tender ties of consanguinity.

A few days later brought us to a Sabbath. The children amused and enjoyed themselves as usual. My partner and I seated ourselves, as we were accustomed, to read, write, or converse as seemed to us most pleasant. The forencon had worn heavily of which rightfully belonged to her whose heart and away, and old Sol with faded lustre and drooping home his avarice had made desolate,) and conselaurels, was retiring from his lofty height; the heavens were hung in the dark drapery of mourning, and shed great tears of sorrow over the scenes of earth; and, in defiance of all our efforts at enjoyment, feelings of indescribable gloom and sadness came over us, and several times during that dreary afternoon, did we mention to each other that the shadwith almost insupportable horror. As twilight's but ere then may his genuine repentance and heartsable curtain was gently descending to the earth, I felt sorrow merit for him that mercy that he has felt so dispirited, that for a long time I leaned upon withheld from others. my writing-table, with my head resting upon my hand, in the attitude of grief. Whether we were thus affected by the weather, or whether we were giftwarns us of an impending calamity, I cannot determine. But, dear reader.

#### "That trying day is set, Among the few we ne'er forget."

A comfortable night's rest, however, and domestic cares and duties, brought relief to our fevered brains, and aching hearts, and for the next five days business, though not entirely restored, when he all things with us went on as usual.

plied that I had.

"Well," said she, "there is a notice of his death for the Insane." in our paper."

yard, and got it, and read this notice:

W. Morse, aged -

the privilege of taking the paper home, that I might look over it. which was readily granted.

smile and merry laugh; he who had endured patient beat." toil and willing sacrifices for our comfort, should thus be torn from us in the strength and usefulness "glossy bed" sends its impress from shore to shore, of manhood and prime; that the shield of his pro- so does one set of rashness and violence often send tecting arm should be cut off from his little family. Its influence to unoffending sufferers thousands of and he be summoned into the unveiled presence of Di- miles. vinity without a moment's warning, can only be immy relief. My heart sickened, my nerves relaxed, tion from corroding sorrow, and makes life enduraand I sunk upon my bed. And here let me record ble. deep sorrows had taught her that nice perception of that well known medium, J. V. Manageld. like the immortal Zimmerman, when lamenting the from elster, touching my departure from you. death of his wife, he passionately exclaimed to his friends, who had come to consoft him; "Oh, leave me to myself!"

I have long desired to come to consoft him; "Oh, leave me to myself!"

I have long desired to come to individual to his what you so much desire to know; but conditions what you so much desire to know; but conditions were not favorable; and when my agod, dear father.

Came to speak with me, I could not alloce to the

Let us now pay a right to the Queen City of the West Under the canopy of a dark, cloudy Sabbath night, at nine o'clock, a hack stopped at the door of business. This is all I can communicate to you at a hoarding house my treet. The coachman present; yet shall be most happy to give you what called for Mr. Hums, the proprietor, and told him. ever information you desire, at any foture time, with an oath that his passenger was a "drupt through this medium. Your loving spirit brother, man" that had been fighting, and that he did not thank any one for uniting and that he did not thank any one for putting such a character into his hack. Mr. Hume looked in and said :

"Why, It is Mr. Morse; he do n't drink nor fight; there must be something wrong. Where did you get him ?"

"Mr. Kent put him In," was the reply. Said a bystander: "The man is dying; let us get him into the house."

He was accordingly taken in and properly cared for. His skull had been broken in several places, in the afternoon about four o'clock, when he was taken into the coffee house of a Dutchman and kept there until he could not speak, and then at the late hour of nine was thrust into a back with a Dutchman for his escort, and dragged over the streets a distance of some awo miles in a dying state. Oh, humanity, where was thy hiding place? Oh, my poor brother! Why was it that the angel of mercy deserted thee in this, thy last great hour of trial?

In an upper room lay his wife and little cherub. who had so often made his bright eyes sparkle with delight, and called forth the most tender emotions of his soul-and as if conscious that some dark sorrow hing over them, would sometimes exclaim on going, hung over them, would sometimes exclaim on going. to their bedside, " Poor Sallie," " poor baby." Hame bore to her the intelligence that her husband was hurt, and to her many and eager inquiries as to when and how, she was answered that he had been somewhere with Mr. Kent. That name made the cold, clammy sweat stand not only upon her brew but over her whole person, and the harrowing, soulsickening thought rushed unbidden to her mind, "It is all over." That name was connected with other troubles in the death of an only brother, partner to Mr. Kent who had about two years before died "mysteriously and suddenly," and to whose large estate she was one of the legal heirs, and which she had all that time been trying to settle, and which may serve as a key to unlock the secret cause of her new trouble.

My second brother, who had a few days before, for some reason (to him unaccountable) felt irrealstibly impressed with the necessity of going immediately to C .-- a distance from where he was then sojeurning of several hundred miles-had twice been to the room of the deeply afflicted wife and endeavored to prepare her mind for what she must event-

Alone in the chamber of sorrow he watched the dying brother on that sad night, and was the only person present when he drew his latest breath and closed his eyes forever-when his earthly sufferings were ended, and the impenetrable veil of eternity was drawn which made a widow of his young wife and an orphan of his darling boy.

The funeral services were performed after the manner of Friends, and his remains deposited in their vault. Mr. Kent was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at court, and being set at liberty, gave him the opportunity of buying in all the evidence that would otherwise have appeared against him, (for he had plenty of money, thousands quently at the trial, thank heaven, in answer to our earnest prayers, he was acquitted.

His ill-gotten gain promotes him to posts of trust and responsibility, in the city where he lives and occupies a place on the stage of existence, and has soted so conspicuous a part in the drama of life. But the time must come when he will stand unows of Egyptian darkness seemed hovering over us masked in the presence of his God and the angels,

The intense auguish of the young wife produced inflammation of some of the internal organs, so that she could not be moved, and consequently never saw ed with that mediumistic influence that sometimes my brother after he left her room, in health. The appointment of administrators and the settling of business still kept her feelings harrowed up so that for weeks she languished on her bed of suffering.

My youngest brother, who had several years before been deranged, but was able to attend to heard the sad news at his home in the Forest City, On Saturday morning, a pleasant little neighbor immediately repaired to the scene of distress, and girl of ten or twelve years, (daughter of Mrs. was present when the remains were removed from Brown,) came to our door, and asked me if I had not the wault to Spring Grove Cemetery. But it was too a. a brother, Horace W. Morse, in the city of C. I re- much for his sensitive nature; reason again forsook her throne, and he is now an inmate of an "Asylum"

Three months later I was called to the parental I said it could hardly be him, for I had very recent- roof to witness the death-scene of my oldest sister. ly received a letter from him, and he was then in the lier bodily powers had for years been declining, but enjoyment of health; but, as his was a name I had after this great shock the physical machinery wore never known of any other person bearing, I would rapidly away. Four years had done a wondrous like to see the paper. I stepped across the back work, and left her stately form, her broad intellectual head, her shining, curling hair, only the wreck "Died, on Monday morning, December 7, Horace of other days. Two days after my arrival, with my own fingers, I closed her great bright eyes forever. I knew that the name and age corresponded with | In this last sleep she assumed her natural look of my brother's, but could it be him? I mentally in- even more beautiful, and so reminded me of my ideas quired. It was so unsatisfactory, that I requested of an angel, that I felt calmed and comforted.

I make a few extracts from a letter to the "home folks" from California's capital : "As the vessel The mystery was soon unraveled as I read the neared our coast, I went down to get the papers. lengthy article under the startling caption of " Mys- Almost the first thing I cast my eyes upon in a terious and Sudden Death." What my feelings were at Boston paper, was the overwhelming detail of my un-mantle of corroding grief, that my unfortunate broth. faults - and who has them not? but a kinder, cetter, er had indeed died by the hands of violence; that he nobler boy never lived. Oh! Kent, Kent / what flend whom I had watched and tended in infancy and could have taken possession of thy breast, to induce of childhood, and in consequence felt for him almost thee to commit so foul a deed. I sought my chameter the tenderness of a mother; he who had so often ber, which I was unable to leave for several days, as gladdened the parental household with his cheerful upon the slightest exertion my heart would cease to

As a pebble cast into the bosom of the river's

My widowed sister still dresses in mourning, but agined by those who have suffered a like bereave- her sad, sad face, too plainly tells the genuing mental? ment a similar shook. "The very fountains of my ling of her inner soul. Her sweet little boy, who soul seemed dried up." No friendly tear flowed to bears his father's cherished name, takes her atten-

my gratitude to my neighbor, Mrs. B, whose own The following communication was received through

my feelings, not to intrude upon my grief! I felt " My Dear Sieler You have solicited response

mander of my departure from earth; but it would be more than you or he could have endured, there to for I thought better not to allude to that switch and defairdly attack for the probent. Judge for your defaird was by and by I will come and tell you more about it, but to divulge the dause downwould distress several families which how are parthe pants. It is best that it be not spoken of at the present. Your spirit-brother, Houses W. Moses."

LIST OF LECTUREES.

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

that our list may be kept an correct as possible.

Di. Janus Cooran will speak at the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Progress, at Greensboro', Indiana on Saturday and Sunday, September 6 and 71 at Cadiz, Monday and Toseday, 8 and 9; at Mechanicaburs, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 and 11; at Anderson, 13; Chesterfield, Saturday and Bulday, 13 and 14; Morristown, 15 and 16. He will take substitutions for the Banness, and have books for saic.

sorficions for the BARBER, and nave books for saile.

The Cooking, trance speaker, will lecture the Sondays through the month of August in Central Wisconsin; Sundays during Sept. in Milwankee, Wis.; Elahart.Ind. Oct. Toledo, Onto, four first Bundays in Noy.; Clyde, Onto, Lat Sundays in Noy.; Clyde, Onto, Lat Sunday in Noy.; Clyde, Onto, Lat Sunday Recitations. Both are clairvoyants. Will speak week avenings in vicinity of Sunday appointments. Address accordingly.

accordingly.

N. FRANK WHITE can be addressed through August at Quincy, Mass. Will speak in New Bedford, Bept. 7 and 14; in Taunton, Bept. 21 and 28; Blafford, Conn., Oct. 5 and 12; Bomera, Ct., Oct. 19 and 28; Blafford, Gonn., Oct. 5 and 12; Bomera, Ct., Oct. 19 and 28; Bringfield, Mass.; the five Sundays of Nov.; in Marblehead, Dec. 7 and 14; Puinam, Conn., through Feb.; Philadelphia in March.

Waksan Onder speaks in Roxbury, Yt. Aug. 31; in Bethell, Bept. 3 and 4; in Hochester, Bept. 5 and 7; in Lowell, Ms. four-Sundays in October; in Quincy, first four Bundays in Nov.; in Taunton, four Bundays in Dec. He will receive subscriptions for the Banner of Light.

Ms. and Mss. H. M. Milless will answer calls to lecture

Ms. and Mss. H. M. Milliss will answer calls to lecture on the Principles of General Reform, anywhere in Ponwyl-vania or New York. Also, attend funerals, if desired, as well as make clairvoyant examinations of and prescriptions for the sick Address, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. B. Hatch, or Conneant, Ohio, care of Ass Hickox.

Mass Emma Hardings will lecture in Oswego during August, (address care of J. L. Pool, Oswego, N. Y.;) in Boston. October 5 und 12; in Philadelphia during November, Address, care of Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. Letters will be forwarded.

Mrss Lizzis Doran will lecture in Portland, August 81; in Chicopee, Sept. 7 and 14; in Lowell; Sept. 21 and 28; in Springfield through Oct.; in Marblehead, Nov. 2, 9 and 16; in Beston, Nov. 23 and 30; in Philadelphia through Dec. Address, care of Banner of Light. Address, care of Banner of Light.

H. B. Storge, inspirational speaker, will lecture in Boston, Bept. 7 and 14; Marblehead, Bept. 21 and 28. His service may be secured for other Sundays in this vicinity, by addressing him at 75 Beach street, Boston. Not engaged for

P. L. WADSWORTH will lecture in Plymouth, August 81

Quincy, four Sundays in Sept.; in Chicopec, during October; in Boston, Nov. 2 and 9; in Taunton, Nov. 16, 28 and 30; Address accordingly. He will answer calls to lecture in the east. MES. BARAH HELEH MATHEWS, of Lowell, Mass., will receive calls to lecture in towns in the Western part of New Hampshire, or Southern and Central Vermont. Address East Westmoreland, N. H.

"For lectures by Mrs. Cora L. V. Haron, along the line of Bouthern Michigan, Lake shore, New York Central and Bos ton and Worcester Rsilrosds, address E. T. dcott, at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, during the month of August."

S. Phalis 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, Cleve-land, O. Mrs. FARRIE BURBANK FELTOR may be addressed at Wor-

cester, Mass., care of James Dudley, during August. She will speak in Stafford, Conn., Sept. 7 and 14; in Somers, Conn., Sept. 31 and 28. Mas. AUGUSTA A. CURRIER will speak in Bradley, Me.

August 81; Bangor, Sept. 7, 14 and 121. Address box 815, Lowell, Mass. Mgs. M.S. Townsend will speak in Charlestown, during August; Lowell, Sept. 7 and 14; Boston, Sept. 21 and 28; Taunton, Oct. 5 and 12; West Randolph, Oct. 19 and 26.

Mrss Erma Housron will speak in in Sutton, N. H., Aug. 81, and Bept. 7 and 14; in New-Bedford, Mass., Bept. 21 and 28. Address, East Stoughton, Mass.

and vs. Address, East Bloughton, Mass.

Banum. D. Pacs, trance speaking and healing mediumanswers calls to lecture in the Middle and Western States.

He will ray special attention to the healing of diseases,
wherever he may be called. Address, Port Huron, Mich. LEO MELLER will speak in Pultneyville, N. Y., every other unday during the present Summer. Persons in Central and Vestern New York, desiring his services, will address him

Miss Nellis J. Temple will speak in Lee, Mass, the first and second Sundays in Sopt; in Ashfield the last and first Sundays of August, Sept. and Oct. Will answer call to lec-ture in the vicinity on week days.

Mas. M. M. Wood (formerly Mrs. Macumber,) will lecture in Putnam, Conn., during August; Lowell, in November. Address, West Killingly, Conn.

Mas. Sophia Chappell, during August, will speak in Binghampton, N. Y., Cortiandville, Hunt's Corner, and Lisle. Her permanent address is Hastings, N. Y.

Mas. O. M. Stows will spend the Summer and Autumn in Iowa and Minnesota. Address, till further notice, Independence, Iowa, care of "Rising Tide."

Miss L. E. A. Dafogon can be addressed care of Mrs. Eli-m A. Tolls, Vincennes, Indiana. till Oct. next. MRS. M. B. KREMET will speak in Putnam, the three first Bundays of Oct. Address, Lawrence, Mass. M, TAYLOR will speak in Bangor, Aug. 81.

Mas. A. P. Thompson will speak in Lebanon Centre, Aug. \$17 Winsot, Vt., Sept. 7. M. A. Hunriss, M. D., will receive calls to lecture. Address, box 200a. Rochester, N. Y.

WM. F. WHITMAN, trance speaker, and healing medium, Athol Dopol Mass. E. WHIPPLE'S address for the Summer and Fall, is Vandalia Casa Co., Mich.

DR. H. F. GARDHER, Pavilion, 55 Tremont street, Boston-DR. E. L. LYOM, care of Banner of Light, Boston, Mass-MES. FRANCE T. YOUNG, trance speaker, 56 Myrile street-MISS ARMA RYDER, Boston, Mass., care Banner of Light, MISS LIZZIS M. A. CARLEN, CAPP Dr. A. B. Ohlid, Boston, L. JUDD PARDER, BOSTON, CAPE OF BOLA MARSH. L. JUDD PARDER, BOSUDI, CATE OF BOIS MAYER.

CHARLES H. OROWELL, BOSUDI, MASS.

MES. MARY A. RICKER, Cholson, Mass.

J. H. CURRIER, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WELLERY COPELAND. ROXDERY, Mass.

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W ELLERY COPELAND. ROXDUTY, Make CHAS. T. IRISH (RUNDO, MASS., care of Staples & Phillips., MRS. JERNIE S. RUDD, TAURDON, MASS., A. C. ROBINSON, Fall River, Mass., A. C. ROBINSON, Fall River, Mass., N. S. GRENLEAF, LOWEL MASS., MRS. ARRY H. LOWEL MASS., MRS. J., PUFFER, HENSON, Plymouth Co., Mass., MRS. BERTHA B. CHASS., West Harwich, Mass., MRS. M. E. B. SAWYSE, Baldwinville, Mass., MRS. J. B. FARRWONTH, Fitoburg, Mass., MRS. J. B. FARRWONTH, Fitoburg, Mass., MRS. L. A. BELCHER, inspirational speaker, Worcester, Mrs.

MISS L. A. BRICHER, Inspirational speaker, Mas. L. S. NICKERSON, Worcester, Mass. Chanker P. RICKER, Worcester Mass. Chanker P. RICKER, Worcester Mass. R. G. GPERST, Duxbury, Mass. J. J. Locke, Greenwood, Mass. Miss. R. C. Chang, Lawrence, Mass. T. T. Lawr, Lawrence, Mass. T. T. Lawr, Lawrence, Mass. F. T. Laws, Lawrence, Mass.
Mas. L. J. Assper, Barre, Mass.
A. H. Davis, Nadek, Mass.
Miss. B. A. Bluss, (late Mrs. Ostrander,) Springfield, Mass.

EDANIEL W. SHELL, No. 6 Prince st., Providence, E. 1. ARRIS L. CHAMBERLAIN, Musical medium, Richmond, Mc. Alouso B. Hall, East New Sharon, Me. Rav. M. Taylon, Slockton, Me. Mus. Clipton Hurdelison, Miliord, M. H. Mas. J. B. Haiter, Manchester, M. H. Frama Chass. South Button, N. H. Geo. S. Nelson, Concord, N. H.

BENJ. P. BICHARDSON, the Blind Pilgrim, Sandusky, Vt. BERA WILLS, Chelses, VL

BERA, F. Indaranson, to Billio Pilgrim, Sandusky, Ve. BERA WILLS, Chelisos, Vo. MRS. J. CLARK, CATO WM. B. Andruss, West Killingly, Ot MRS. ARMA M. MIDDLERSON; Box 422, Bridgeport, Conn. MRS. HALER E. MORALL BERTSON, Conn. MRS. M. J. WILCOKSON, Stratford, Conn. MRS. J. A. BANKS, Newtown, Conn. MRS. J. A. BANKS, Newtown, Conn. MRS. J. A. BANKS, Newtown, Conn. MRS. J. A. FITCH, NO. 585 FOUTH Street, New York City, MRS. O. A. FITCH, NO. 585 FOUTH Street, New York City, MRS. O. A. FITCH, NO. 585 FOUTH Street, New York City, MRS. J. E. PRICH, WALVERSON, NO. 286 Groon street, N. Y. City, MRS. J. E. PRICH, WALVERSON, NO. 286 Groon street, N. Y. City, MRS. J. E. PRICH, Watchertown Jessetch Genthy, H. Y. WR. BALLER POTTER, M. D. Medina, M. T. CAFE C. R. HOSE, H. CLAY BURGE, BRITIS MIRS, Challenge, O. M. Y. MRS. H. A. KIMESSURY, CASENOVIS, H. Y. MRS. H. A. KIMESSURY, CASENOVIS, H. Y. MRS. H. A. KIMESSURY, CONSERVE, N. Y. J. D. BAWERS, Jenkrylle, H. Y. JARRO D. GAGE, Oneids, N. Y. MRS. Fradfold Co., Pr. MRS. Fradvilla, M. Y. MRS. Fradfold Co., Pr. MRS. Fradvilla, M. Washener, Wildcham, Bradfold Co., Pr. MRS. Fradvilla, M. Washener, Wildcham, Bradfold Co., Pr.

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look of hair, a return postage stamp, and the address plainly written, and state sex and sge. Medicines carefully packed and sent by Express.

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Smos. Aug. 9

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Medicines prepared by him.

B. Grover will also visit the Sick at their homes, if requested, and attend funerals. Basidence. No. 8 Emerson street, Some July 12.

July 19.

A. TUCKER, OLAIRVOYANT PHYSIOIAN,
O. of Foxboro, Mass., will be at his Office 75 Beach street,
BUSTON, on wednesday of each 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 PRIVIDENOE, on Friday, at 85 Carpeuter street, from 2 to 5 o'clock r. m. Private examinations if
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M. Healing Medium, wholly controlled by forty celebrated spirit Physicians. Patients at a distance can be examined by inclosing a lock of hair. No. 3 East Castle street, second door from Washington street. Terms—Examinations, prescription and Healing Power, \$1.

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to 4 r. M. Circles, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing at
3 1-2 o'clock, and Wednesdays at 8 o'clock r. M. 3m Aug 9 D. B. WM. B. WHITE, Bympathetic Physician, by Laying on of the Hands, No. 4 Jefferson place, from South Bennett street, Boston. Examination or operation, \$1,00 Somerating New.—Planetary and Harmonizing Batteries, for all Nervous Diseases.

Tor all Nervous Diseases. Sms July 26.

MRS. M. W. HERRIOK, Clairvoyant and Trance Medium at No. 21 Bennett street. Hours from 9to 12 and 2 to 6; Sms July 12.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. SPIRITUAL ASTROLOGY!

PROFESSOR DEEYOU, the celebrated Electic Physician and Spirifual Astrologic, whose advertisements appeared in the Banner two years ago, and whose Life Charts and Revelations gave such universal satisfaction to the cloven hundred readers of the Banner who patronized him, has returned to his old residence in Baltimore. Md., 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 Charts, \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5; which in all cases must

be englosed in current money, or postage stamps. Send the day of the month, and year of birth; whether single or mar-ried, and sex., Address, DR R. DERYOU, Aug 16. Sm No. 9 South Green street, Baltimore, Md.

DR. C. THOMAS.

CLAIBVOYANT AND MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.—Pains and Distress described and locality pointed out without any knowledge derived from the patient, and all curable cases relieved without medicines. Office corner of Congress and Chestnut streets, Portland, Me. 4wo Aug. 23. MRS. D S. CURTIS,

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MRE. B. E. Warrer will answer calls to lecture abroad two Sundays in each mouth. Is engaged the remainder of the time in Berlin and Omro. Post office address, box 14, Berlin, Wisconsia.

General A. Hayder will speak in Buckfield, Sept. 7; in Philips, Sept. 14; Kenduskeag, Oct. 5; Bradford, Oct. 12; Exeter, Oct. 19. Address as above or Livermore Falls, Mo.

W. K. Bipley will lecture in West Winterport August 31. Address, Bangor, Me.

J. B. Loveland, will speak in Marblebead, Sept. 7 and 14; in Boston, Dec. 7 and 14. Address, for the present, care of Sels Marsh, 14 Bromfield street, Boston.

MRE. Bophia Chappell, during August, will speak in Binghampion, N. Y., Cortiandville, Hunt's Corner, and Lisle. Her permanent address is Hastings, N. Y.

Mrs. O. M. Stows will spend the Summer and Autumn in

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amusing and instructive.

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The "Rye-Opener" should be in the hands of all who desire to think for themselves.
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mais really are. Concerning the origin of the human soul its pre existence. Why beasts are, and are not, at the same time, immortal.

The Broar of A Soul before the courses the course of the immortal originated; how it started out upon its journey. The Bath of fire, The Burial—the rock—the earthquake, The chain from most to man! Why gorillis and ayes resemble men; why the latter are immortal and the former not! The Transmigration of Bouls. The Boul-Republic. A mystery. Heaven and hell—their nature. The dead lady describes her dress and her person. The meaning of the word love. Do phantoms grow? A singular law governing the dead! The harlot in the Phantorama! What befalls these who never become wives and mothers. The dreadful sentence—"To be alone!" The child and its mother—and what befalls many a dead father! a thing well worth studying. Why spiritual mediums are lonely and unhappy! Something that is neither mind, matter, nor spirit. The material whereor thoughts are made! How a women can always toll whether she is loved truly or not, whether the loved be dead or alive. Organization and destiny. Valuable—especially to sensatives! How they become mediums—are best by people of the midregions of space—and what comes of it. The consequences of making compacts with the unholy duad! Mediums and their friends. Etherial asps, toads, serpents. Why mediums blow hor and cold in the same breath. Comparative rative or diverse methods of dealing with the dead. Will the loving living ever meet the loved dead? Yes! no! why? the snewer. Why children of the same parents are not always brother and sister. A mystery and its solution. How the loving dead-can elevate the loved diving. Man and the loeberg. How hell loses its inhabitants—and whither they go! A thorniess route to the Bool-Worlds. The philosophers on the corner. The picture and the voice—what it said! What is made of every tree and flower. How philosophers on the corner. The picture and the voice—what it said! What is made of every tree, and the voice—what it said! What The answer! A woman may bear a human body morea? The sales of a woman may be a mount oody without a soul! How? The conditions essential to immortality. What becomes of a wasted soul germs? Are abortions immortal? Answer—"some!" when, which? How are we to tell when? The reply. Why some disembodied souls are compelled to dwell near earth! Sometimes a child is born with two heads, or two bodies—are there two souls also? The answer. Can a virgin bear a child? Yes! Explanation! Are children born—do the sexes cohabit in the soul worlds? The answer. Extraordinary statement concerning the results of spiritual intercourse. The hierarchy of the skies—the ascending orders of disembedied beings, and their rank and names. The dead lady declares space to be bounded and table what the Nebulants! Manya finel justing ed, and tells what the Nebulæ is! Man's final destiny. The omniscient faculty of man. Two hours in the Soul-world. Climbing up the sky!

PART SECOND. 6

The thrilling experience of a soul disenthralled for a time from the traumels of the body There can be not the shadow of a doubt but that the one houdred and twenty pages comprising the conclusion of this book contains more information on the subject of the soul—its looks, nature, habits. mation on the subject of the soul—its tooks, nature, nabits, moods, powers, phases, capacities, location, origin, destiny and characteristics—than any work ever before issued from the press of this or any other country. State of the dead—their powers and methods of return. The dream state, spiritual state, and "Hashish" state com, ared. How a person feels when dying! The direnthrallment! Invisible men. The exact seat of the human soul. The Winged Globe. Pro-Existence of the Human Soul!

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A Ta time so momentons as the present, there is an important peralive demand for the exercise of all the wisdom, he roism, self-escrifice, charity, and the forgetting of all past differences, and the sinking of all worldly ambition, in one sublime, prayerful, determined, brotherly effort to save our beloved country from the terrible ruin that more than threat-may to available more than threatens to swallow up our liberties, prosperity, peace. How to conquer the rebels, is not all of the great problem that must be settled before there is any certainty that we, as a Nation.

have anything in the future to hope for.

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The aim of the NEW REPUBLIC will be to combine an earn-Ane aim of the Naw Reposite with a wise conservatism. It will advocate all rational reforms, and seek to promote a greater unity of feeling, and connect of action, and comprehensiveness of view, among all classes of reformers. It will take sides with no party, and will force be involved in personal transfer of the province of the pr take sides with no party, and will fover be involved in personal or party quariels, of any kind, or in any degree. So far as it acknowledges and follows leadership, Jesus Christ will be its stendard in morals, and Thomas Jofferson in politics. It will advocate a reconstruction in our Government so far as to allow of a settlement of the Blavery question in such a manner as not to involve the sacrifice of justice, freedom, human rights, a sound policy and the Nation's safety, on the ond-hand, or unconstitutional and despotic methods on the other. It will advocate a radical revolution in politics and governmental administrations, on far as there has been a degovernmental administration, so far as there has been a degovernmental administration to lar a there has been a been according parture from the Jeffersonian Platform, and systematic and persistent violation of the fundamental principles of the Government. It will be an especial advocate of simplicity and economy in Government, and attempt to demonstrate the correctness of the doctring that "that Government is best that governs least." It will advocate a uniform and national system of currency, a uniform and humane system of prison discipline, uniform marriage and divorce laws, a new and improved system of representation, and present suggestive ideas on the subject of schools, internal improvements, post office regulations, &c. It will also give the thoughts of the autest writers on Anthropological and Physiological solutions.

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We have no new principles to procising and nence weekers to the old landmarks by which we have so long boses guided, endeavoring so far as we are able to render the paper seceptable to all and subservient to national utility. Believing a persition to be the bane of human improvement—the moral legrosy of mankind—our most especial object shall be, as it hitherto has been, to counteract the periodical influence, and to expose, by every means in our power, the mischlevous practice of that numerous class of pretenders who are perpetually directing the attention of their credulous followers to things above, that they may the more effectually deprive them of minos below, and attempting to reconcile them to misery and degradation in this world, by promising them has places and hour in anothes.

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LETTER TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

Our Slave-Trade Treaties, Laws, and Constitution.

Mon. William II. Seward, Secretary of State:

Six-The signing of the new Slave-Trade Convention at Washington, April 7, 1862, was another step taken in the right direction by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. This second treaty of the kind is greatly gratifying to the philanthropist, and it is fervently hoped it may be the instrument by which a nefarious commerce shall receive its death-blow, and humanity ceare to weep, over the hecatombs of victims annually offered on the altars of Slavery. I rejoice that it passed the ordeal of the American Senate, met the approbation of the British Government at London, and long since became operative as a law of the land.

This national contract stipulates that ships of the respective navies of the two high contracting parties, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being or having been engaged in the African slave-trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose; and, in case the auspicions appear, on searching, well founded, they may also detain, send, or carry them away to one of the places where courts of justice of Mixed Commission, are stationed, in order that they may there be adjudicated upon -that such reciprocal right of visitation, search and detention, shall be exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the Coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba — that such right of search shall never be exercised except by vessels of war authorized expressly for that object; nor ever in any case be exercised with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two powers, but only as regards merchant vessels; and never, in any case whatsoever, by either party, within the limits of a settlement or port; nor within the territorial waters of the other party-that the parties shall make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur by any arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels-the indemnity to be borne by the government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention—that in order to bring to adjudication the vessels which may be detained there shall be established three mixed Courts of Justice formed by an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective governments—that these Courts shall reside one at Sierra Leone, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one at New York, each of the parties reserving to itself the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the Court or Courts held in its own territories—that these Courts shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the treaty, and according to the reguations and instructions which are annexed to it, and which are considered an integral part of the treaty, and that there shall be no appeal from their decision—that the captain, master, pilot, and crew of any vessel condemned by the Mixed Courts of Justice, shall be punished according to the laws of the country to which such vessel belongs, as shall also the owners and the persons interested in her equipments or cargo, unless they prove that they had no participation in the enterprize—that for such purose they shall be sent and delivered up to the jurisdiction of the nation under whose flag the condemned vessel was sailing at the time of capture, together with any other persons found on board the vessel, besides the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish their guilt-that the same course shall be pur aned with regard to subjects or citizens of either party who may be found by a cruiser of the other on board a vessel of a third Power, or on board of a vessel sailing without flag or papers, which may be condemned-that negroes who are found on board of a vessel condemned by the Mixed Courts of Justice, shall be placed at the disposal of the government whose cruiser bee made the capture, and shall be immediately set at liberty and remain free, the government to whom they are delivered guaranteeing their liberty—that the treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, in six months from date, or sooner, if possible—and that it shall continue and remain in force for the term of ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications, and until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of ng to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the term of ten years. At the expiration of one year after notice shall have been received by either from the other party, these

stipplations are to cease and determine. This is a reciprocity treaty of much interest to the two nations-indeed, to the whole world. The civilization and spirit of the age, to say nothing of the claims of these nations to be governed by the teachings of Christianity, which is ever hostile to wrong doing, could scarcely make less demands on their benevolence than the grants, which are found in its articles as sketched above, fully evince.

All good men will be ready to rejoice that the question of search so long a source of disquiet and difficulty between these parties has at length been agreed upon — that the reciprocal visitation and search of the merchant-vessels of these Powers, suspected of slave trade adventures, are fully conceded. It behooves both these governments to be vigilant in this behalf, and to redeem the time, with their might, which each in years gone by suffered to be used by its people in a pursuit which both now righteously discountenance. Their political antecedents and records in the matter of importation of Africans to become slaves in the Colonies and States of America, exhibit damaging evidence against them, before the Coemopolitan Tribunal of the nineteenth century, where the Higher Law is beginning to be administered alike to persons and peoples—of disreputable complicity in legitimating a traffic now branded by both with infamy and crime. Their laws, organic and general-their state papers-all witness terrible testimony to their allowence of commence in human beings. Sorrowfully true is it that the Constitution of the United States is a parchment of chartered privilege to the dealer in dark men, kidnapped on African shores—a license to practice for a double decade of years, that which subsequently by act of Congress, has been pronounced piracy, and made punishable with death. But those years of unrestrained trespass upon humanity and chattelization of the lebon stranger, forced from his sunny home forever away, are no longer noted on our nation's calendar by the Bald Bearer of soythe and hour-glass, whose onward flight long since filled up the fateful score—nevertheless, there is left in the folds and upon the pages of that parchment, a chap ter of obsolete scripture, which shall remind our children in the coming ages, of the insensibility of heart and obtuseness of understanding which belonged to their honored ancestors.

---Onid non mortalia pectora cogia Auri sacra fames."

Great Britain and the United States stand before the world, alike guilty in the matter of African Slavery and the Slave-Trade. The one has abolished both these-the other still staggers with slavery, laden with four millions of slaves, and oursed with a slave-holders' intestine war for the perpetuity of the system. But it is highly creditable to both these nations, that although unable to agree till now upon the question of pearch, they have treated with each other touching the Blave Trade, and by their respective legislation, done much to suppress the evil-the Legislative Department of this Government far transcending its powers granted in that behalf by the Constitution. Exercising a power claimed by that body to define and punish piracles and felonies committed on the high beas, at sundry times since the Constitution, became a rule of national conduct, Congrees has enacted laws pronouncing importation of laves and trame in them, as offence punishable with death. The Slave Trade is statutory piracy. Importation of slaves into the United States has been prehibited since the year 1808; Legislation here

against the Slave-Trade, is not a whit behind that of to them, in the Constitution, express or implied, of efficient marine police department—to prevent the the general good of the nation.

stolid and miserable men of the waste places and It is well for humanity that this nation has now

To say nothing more of the statutory and other statesmen, Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, in the Its still darker and benighted inhabitants. should in all things be independent of each oth r. nished for such humanitary action as this. but that the two Governments should give such or-ders to the officers commanding their respective Constitution became the law of the land, slavery tions under the treaty.

The proposition long ago made by Great Britain such Courts, and if constitutional disabilities were no doubt, in the idea that the Courts of Mixed Commission must come into being by act of Congress Congress can only provide the means for their sup-port—the salaries of the clerks, judges, &c.

race—an appellation which it has already applied to residuary power scarcely diminished in volume or those engaged in such trade on the ocean. How quantity by its contributions to the national grant. much better or worthier is he who trades in human Among them have ever since been garnered up all kind on our American soil? Would that the Con- authority and control over the system of slavery in gress of this nation were equal in power to the each—and the commerce in slaves on the soil or Lords and Commons of Great Britain in this behalf, upon the waters of any one of them, as well as on and that our Constitution had never been cramped shores and upon seas abroad, can be regulated only, by any drawback of power to inhibit the foreign not prohibited by acts of Congress. slave-trade and to punish all engaged in such pur-

But our Government and that of Great Britain. as these treaties abundantly show, though alike in tion without any qualification; the other implies aim and disposition to disparage and cut off the continuance with adjective variations; in whatsocommerce in slaves, are unlike in power and author. ever category or condition commerce in slaves was ture of a people whose power is divided between it power in a matter affecting the commerce in slaves. and other and lesser Governments. The other is a This instance does not reach the settled systems of Government original and integral, without limital slavery-neither does it interfere with the general dependent in its covereignty. Its Constitution is person to another at home. It is allowed to Connot enrolled in a single parchment, or paper writing, gress, by the Constitution, to forbid importations, with divisions of Articles and Sections; but it embraces the entire system and whole embodiment of declare that importation of slaves should not be its laws, written and unwritten, and the usages of made into the States; hence its power is expended the living spirit of the current moment, and devel. kets for the negro slave. Importations may be made oping in the course of centuries the present form of into Brazil, Cuba, etc., and Congress is powerless to iting of their knowledge and experience to give it laws to punish the person so engaged, the importer, excellence, and to increase its value as a means of and to confiscate his cargo. prosperity to the nation. Its Parliament is not It reaches by its decrees every interest in the realm. which was inserted in the Constitution, that every It is the depository of all power in the nation, fugitive slave should be delivered up on claim. military or maritime. Parliament is plenipoten- ly denominated the reciprocity treaty of the States. tial. It may make and it may unmake; it may It was also agreed and covenanted by the States, condra, enlarge, restrain, fevise; it may repeal; that their slave population should enter into the may exercise absolute power; its element in the tion. These two are the only instances found of last analysis, is a triplex despotism. By the Con-inter-state compact relating to the servile class, and stitution of the British Government, there is vest- in which the States have pledged their faith to each without trenching on impossibilities, and nothing ment, no trace of obligation or grant, in any man-human can subvert the absolutism of its powers. It has but to put forth its will, and all subjects of the cept this solitary one, where it is agreed upon that Crown must bow in obedience. Parliament has in- the Congress shall have the power of prohibition or deed the power to prohibit the engagement of the non-importation of slaves into the United States af-British people in the slave-trade, and can punish ter the year 1808. In this the States stand committhem with death for any violation of such law. Examination will demonstrate how wide is the differ- ly as can well be, ence between the underived gigantic power of the Parliament of Great Britain and the licensed po- another, nor to the new government, in the matter tenov of the Congress of the United States.

branch of our Government be deficient in power to or to the national organization in any manner, inreach and punish trafficers in slaves, who are not the matter of the continuance or prohibition of the importers of them into the national domain, because | foreign slave-trade, or of domestic transfers of subof Constitutional restraints, the Government is not | ject individuals. Non-importation into the national powerless in this behalf, nor the evil remediless. For. tunately, the foreign slave-trade, though beyond the will come in conflict with the general system of slareach of the Statutes of Congress, can be reached by very in the States, or in conflict with the slave-trade

are willing to cooperate. the action of the House of Representatives, of the or abroad, is, that the trade or traffic shall be treated Senate, and of the President—these are the law- in the same manner as any other trade, deal, or purmaking officers prescribed by the Constitution, and suit known to the commercial world. Congress canwhat powers it has conferred on them intelligent not arrest nor break up any species of commercial persons well know-they are limited and mostly calling known to the common law and the law of enumerated. It is conceived that there is no grant nations when the General Government went into

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Parliament in hostility and hatred—in severity and extent of punishment. And besides all this, the United States have kept a cordon of cruisers, armed and equipped, in constant duty upon the waters President and Senate. These are the trenty-making which wash the shores of the African Continent, to officers, and it would seem that they are under no aid in the suppression of the trade in slaves. The restraint, their powers not being enumerated, nor two Governments have gone hand in hand in their limited, except by the nature of the affairs about efforts to protect the wretched na ives from trans. which the President may treat-it being always unportation. Each has placed in the African seas derstood that the articles of a treaty are to be in ships of war constituting an invincible armada—an conformity to the principles of the Constitution and

wildernesses of their shores, from becoming the mer- a President with such an Administration, that this comprehensive treaty-making power conferred on deed, no reasonable measure proposed by the British dovernment was ever rejected by the United States, if within its constitutional ability of performance. ons. Henceforth the Stars and Stripes shall not steps taken by this Government, ranging all the way serve the fraudulent purposes of freebooters and plfrom the year 1790, it is sufficient to cite the joint rates, that have so long infested the seas. A strong action of these nations as stipulated in the Conven-barries has been placed in the way of migration or tion at Washington, treated by those distinguished importation from the dark territories of Africa of

Great Britain should not stop at the ratification year 1842, as an important arrangement between Great Britain should not stop at the ratification them on the subject of the Slave-Trade. On the of this Treaty in the course of well-doing. Let the oth of August, in that year, it was mutually stipu- Statesmen composing the Cabinet Councils of the ated between the high contracting parties, that each Kingdom, make peremptory demand on Spain, Porshould prepare, equip, and maintain in service on tugal and other Governments which allow the traffic the Coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squad-and permit open slave-markets, and with which it ron or naval force of vessels of suitable numbers has treaties touching the slave-trade, to close immeand descriptions, to carry in all not less than eighty diately their Mammon stalls. The lessons of Politiguns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, cal Economy truthfully teach that there is a reciprights, and obligations of each of the two countries, rocal action between supply and demand. Cut off for the suppression of the Slave-Trade. It was fur-ther agreed on this occasion, that the squadrons market. Let the arms of Great Britain be bur-

forces, as should enable them most effectually to act was prevalent in nearly all the States; that slaves in concert and cooperation, upon mutual consultativere, in fact, a species of property; that like other ion, as exigencies should arise, for the attainment property they necessarily became parcel of estates, was equipped and sent into the African seas—this in like manner as any other kind of estate; that lovernment and that of Great Britain, each, in all being such, dealing in slaves followed, and the transthings, performed its duties, and fulfilled its obliga- fer of them by the seller to the buyer was an act of which the law as readily took cognizance as of any other act between trading parties; that the traffic, to establish Courts of Mixed Commission, to hear both foreign and domestic, was legitimate and proper and determine cases of seizure made by the Cruisers and of daily occurrence—a common necessity of the of either Government, was rejected only because it institution; that in ethical and political economy was conceived that the Constitution of this Govern- no distinction was ever made or difference claimed ment rendered it impossible for Congress to estab- in business transactions concerning slaves at home ish such Courts. The present treaty provides for or abroad; that in sound common sense the purchase and holding of a slave of the neighbor, his in the way on former occasions, how are they to be thrall born in his house, was always considered the obviated now, since the Constitution remains unchanged? The mistake or misapprebension, was, African prince, his captive in war; that there were never drawn any limit-lines, nor were ever raised any walls of partition making it right to hold a in such case it may well be doubted whether it was slave here on this Continent, and wrong to hold possible to establish such Courts. These Courts do one on the Continent of Africa, or on the great not, however, derive their being in like manner with interlittoral ocean; that such holding was alhe District and Circuit Courts of the United States | ways considered, in the abstract, as lawful in the they are creatures of the treaty-making power, one as in the other; in short, that the deal or trade with which Congress has nothing to do. To ordain in the foreign product was as fully a commercial and establish these Courts is the proper business of right and privilege of the citizen as the purchase the treaty-makers—in the present treaty that has and use of the home born. There was not any subalready been done by them and the regulations of stantive difference in matters of morality or comthose Courts are part and parcel of the Treaty, merce in respect to the origin or source of supply of the market of slaves. Practically, moral and political philosophy harmonized, and in this thing Notwithstanding the limitations and reservations | walked together in company, each in fellowship with of power by the States, in making their grants to the other. Slavery, or the subjection of the negro the General Government, the impulses of humanity here, was then no more fully acknowledged and lehaving gained mastery over all restraints, and their galized by the American Government, as a lawful exercise prompting to action, at sundry times since and proper institution, than the slave-trade with he year 1790, with or without Constitutional grant. the African tribes was fully recognized and justified Congress has been accustomed to stamp upon the by the law of nations as a fit and proper commerce.

Statute books of the Government of the United Thirteen independencies were the result of the States its flat of prohibition and penal visitation, disruption of ties to the British throne. They came t is to be lamented that the Constitution is so lame into the exercise of the fullest political privileges on in this most important particular, and that its earth, with a perfect knowledge of the condition and grants do not reach the ground appropriated by wants of every class of men in their midst. The Congress to stand upon in its legislation respecting main body of them not merely tolerating, but assidthe great Crime against Humanity. It may be remembered that repeat was once the magic ory raised ments of social and political relations, settled down by the distinguished irish Statesman, O'Connell, the without any change in those particulars upon their champion of the rights of his countrymen—it went old colonial precepts and principles in respect to forth throughout Britain, and until it reached the the subject race among them, to wit—that it was ear of Royalty, and cohood in the halls of the Parlia-morally and politically proper and expedient that ment of the Realm. History subsequently wrote on it remain in servitude. Hence, when these States her pages, Catholic Emancipation! So now in this came to unite themselves into a single Grand Nacountry let the cry be heard all over the land, thousand, their general merger carried with it only amend, amend, and Congress shall have plenary pow. what was expressly stipulated in the confederating er, like Parliament, to sweep from sea and land all contract, all else remaining intact, and not belong-American traders in man, as enemies of the human ling to the new Government, each one having a vast

In prohibition there is an exercise of power to a greater extent than in regulation; a prohibition of trade is not its regulation; the one implies oessaity to produce such communication by legislation, intended to be placed, it is difficult to believe that The one is a Government of limited powers, of a de- prohibition is synonymous with regulation. Only rived and delegated jurisdiction, and is but the crea. | in a single instance may Congress exercise a veto tion of powers, and uncontrollable in authority in- traffic abroad nor does it touch transfers from one the people, whether ancient or modern, animated by on but a small surface of the earth where are mar-Government, kings, lords and commoners, contrib. prevent—it has no constitutional authority to make

The States stand pledged to one another in the bligated to act within the precincts of enumerated matter of slaves, in two particulars only-and in owers, and to consult the inventory of grants and one alone to the General Government. It was covuthority. It is next to comminate in its beheats enamted by them in a convention of four lines, whether coclesiastical or secular, civil or criminal, This is one of the pleages, and it may be very justit may abrogate. Parliament is transcendental. It numerical basis of representation and direct taxaed in the Parliament all authority—all supremacy— other touching the relation of master and slave. As sees out in posse. It can do whatsoever it will respects their pledge to the new national govern-

But the States did not pledge themselves to one of the continuance or the abolition of slavery in gen-Though the legislative department or law-making eral-nor did they bind themselves to one another, domain, which they did agree to, never did nor ever treaty of the President with other powers when they outside of the United States. The most that can be re willing to cooperate.

Allowed, in any point of view, by way of exercise of the powers of Congress over the slave-trade, at home

tation of slaves into the States, and it might be done at this day, had not the same been prohibited by act of Congress, for which there is and has been abundant authority since the year 1808. The warrant for prohibition reads—"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be mposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

A special prohibition of one thing, of a class of things, and absolute silence in respect to all of the class except that particular one specified, carries indubitable evidence of intent not to prohibit what is non-enumerated. The solitary paragraph, above quoted, on the subject of slave introduction into the United States, by every recognized rule of construction of Constitutions and Statutes, has settled the questions of the power of Congress over prohibition by the expressed particularity of the limit therein marked out, that body is powerless to restrain the carrying away from the shores of Africa its slaves into all the world besides the United States—the specified confines in which alone it shall not be law-importation of slaves into the domain of the United fol. These views find support in the familiar maxim of the law—in an instrument, a specification of particulars, is an exclusion of generals: expressio unius est exclusio alterius: and the rule given by Lord Bacon is applicable here also—as exception strengthens the force of a law in cases not excepted, so enumeration weakens it in cases not enumerated.

Importation into the States is only one incident of the foreign slave-trade—it implies navigation of the seas -and so far as Congress is concerned this navigation of the ocean must be free to the trader in slaves, as well as in any other commodity known to the Public Law as an article of commerce—restraint in one particular only awaits him-his cargo cannot be carried into any port of the United States. Nor can Congress charter a fleet of armed vessels of war to meddle with him on the ocean. His cargo is not contraband by the law of the sea-he is not an offender except as against good morals and humanity, and Congress cannot obstruct his pathway, nor punish him, except for offences against the LAW OF NATIONS. So long as such commerce is as lawful as any other under the rulings of the public law of the nations of Europe and other civilized countries, and so long as Congress is subject to constitutional disability and imbecility in all things not granted by the States, this branch of the commercial marine may be continued and pursued without molestation. however repugnant it may be to the moral sense of the nation, unless treaty stipulations with other Powers' shall, intervene to hinder, its continuance The treaty power in our Government can meet the exigency and reach all American citizens who shall kidnap and trade in men.

" I)readful trade !"

Forbidding the introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, is a negative pregnant, permitting their entrance into any other part of the world-fixing on a single spot and passing over all the parts not so singled out and limited, are not to be regarded as excluded territory. Single out the oil of the United States from the wide world besides, all over which men are accustomed at the time to trade in slaves, and nothing seems plainer than that they may, as usual, traffic everywhere except in the United States. Apply this to the constiutional restraint of importation into the United States. Dealers may import into all the world besides the region prohibited—if they may do so, then the importation, which is but another name for the trade, at least the one term implies the other, elsewhere is not unlawful, nor to be classed in the category of orimes. Place alone enters into the constitutional inhibition. Nothing in restraint of the trade elsewhere, in any of its relations, in its fullest extent of claim under the unbridled license of the aw of nations, can come of this denial of entry, or f its intendments—except in the particular of lo-

A series of enactments touching the slave-trade coeval in its beginning with the origin of this Gov-ernment, runs through the year-books of Congress; or in the prohibited importation of African slaves which enactments are not merely unconstitutional but extra-constitutional—without warrant of the functionaries of State, ministers plenipotentiary, people—except that of 1807, specially founded upon the grant in the Constitution of an interest of the constitution of the grant in the grant in the grant in the grant in the constitution of the grant in the constitution of the grant in the grant the Constitution hitian of portations after the year 1808. Perhaps the most posts at home, have discussed the points in controthe Constitution, is that of 1790.

the whole of that range of time, by declaring that yoyage. no amendment which may be made prior to the slaves. Is it probable—is it reasonable—that with to citations of authority to establish a postulate so such an object in view as the protection of the implain and apparent, would convict of the juvenile porter against all possible contingencies of a twenty years' future, involving changes in the popular sentiment and political measures—protection, in short, against the very people themselves—such an assemplage of wise and sagacious men as that to which was confided the task of framing the charter of a new government, should be guilty of such an oversight—should be so forgetful of their own consistency, as to grant to the people's representatives in Congress assembled, a power which they had barred the —the principal to be powerless and prostrate—the lic law, individual nationalities alming to abolish agent to be active and employment all that while? or abridge its dominion, have canced have stringer to apply the property of the principal that we have the property of the property of the principal that we have the principal that we have the principal that we have the principal to be powerless and prostrate—the lic law, individual nationalities alming to abolish agent to be noticed to be powerless and prostrate—the lic law, individual nationalities alming to abolish a principal to be powerless and prostrate—the lic law, individual nationalities alming to abolish agent to be noticed. The people—the nation—may not make any amendhundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the im- Indeed, more efforts have been put forth not unfreportation of Africans; but Congress may immediate ly, at its first session, if it please, pronounce and declare a traffic placed under license for long years by the Constitution itself, an offence synonymous and substantive with piracy, and which by the Pub the African slave-traff, and thereby repeal the exlio Law is declared to be a high crime and punish- listing law of nations. The Congress of Vienna, in

able with death ! Constitution—as if the moral sense of the Nation, tupified and dead to humans sentiment, in allow ng the new charter of government to stand as naby civilized nations in the Public Code, was never-traffic in slaves remains as legitimate as ever, and theless looked upon as most atrocious, had suddenly open to all such persons as are not properly and and soon started from the lethargy and sleep which had led to the grant of such a strange and inhuman which they owe allegiance. England and the mas into the depths of the souls of the people. Con. World, in their attempts to prevent the embarkagress heard the reverberations, and listened nor the African, and to make a finish of the forgress heard the reverberations and listened—nor did it wait long before it proceeded with those words of the Constitution in hand—namely, "to define and punish piracles and following demand; to the high seas, and offerees against the law of nations," as its warrant for legislation, to take away the twenty years' license, and to declare the navagation of the seas with slaves on ship board, and all the incidents of the trade, to be piracy—converting into crime a commerce recognized as lawful

operation, without constitutional warrant for such by the code of nations, and guaranteed by the sucourse of action. There was nothing at common preme law of the land—a law higher than its be-law, nor under the code of nations, to hinder impor- hests—the Constitution itself. The act of Congress of April 30, 1790, verifies these remarks. The Con. stitution and the law of nations, gave to the importer liberties to sail his ship on the Deep Sea, and to seek cargo for the American markets, insular and continental; but this act declares he may do it only on peril and under penalty of death. He is keeting humani generis, and his merchandise contraband, not of war alone, but of the peace of the world!

Quere. Can the law of Congress of 1790, pro nouncing the slave-trade piracy, having its birth and life of eighteen years before that body had leave for such enactment, and manifestly being its illegitimate offspring, by the lapse of the constitutional period of prohibition, become legitimate and valid so as to warrant the execution of Gordon for piracy?

It is difficult to believe that Congress may violate and nullify, ad libitum, any article of the great instrumentality of its life and being. It is plain that such omnipotence is not a chartered attribute of the Federal Legislature. It had a commission in the matter of the importation of slaves-its contents have been placed before the reader above-and it executed its duties under it, by passing the law of States? Are not the trade and commerce in them, with all the world beside, beyond the reach of its arm, however great an abomination they may be, and however desirable it may be to suppress them? These laws so trenchant upon the Constitution, no doubt have been favored and winked at, because it being on the side of humanity, and of aiming to destroy a pursuit most odious to good morals and the spirit of Christianity.

In the foregoing, the constitutionality of all laws of Congress in respect to the slave trade, has been called in question, except such as prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States, and it has been denied that Congress has any power to make laws to punish persons engaged in the slavetrade beyond the boundary of the national domain. for lack of any such grant to that body, in the inventory of powers, seen in the Constitution, unless it be found in the item to regulate commerce. Some readers of that paper claim that clause to be suffi-cient warrant; its language is, " to regulate com-merce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." It is only the foreign slave-trade which has been under discussion, and the laws concerning it only complained of as being beyond the powers of Congress; no objection has been taken to what it may do to regulate the inter-state commerce in slaves, and matters among the Sons of the Forest.

The commercial regulation here specified, is limited in such manner as not to include or embrace any portion of the earth entside of the United States and the Indian wilds of America, except foreign nations. It would seem that it was intended here to use the term nations in a political sense—the occasion and hysiness of the Convention were certainly of such character. Do nations here mean the savage and barbarous tribes of Africa? Are these tribes foreign nations within the intent and meanthe other portions of the earth, plainly indicate that ing of the Constitution? Has this Government diplomatic relations with them? When did it recognize them as belonging to the family of nations, and acknowledge their independence? Who are our con-suls and ministers among them? Have they accredited representatives at Washington? Moreover, with what reason can it be said that Congress may regulate commerce by laws of absolute hibition? If the in ention was to cover the slave-trade, why not say so in plain terms? It was then current, and by an express provision of prohibition passed simultaneously with this, and quoted above, allowed to be continued the world over, with all men, for twenty years, and then, at the expiration of that period, only limited to non-importation into the United States.

For a long period—indeed, almost ever since the nation has had an existence—the right of search has been a vexed question between it and Great of its intendments—except in the particular of locality, no obstacle to the traffic more than in any other, is discernible in the language of the Constitution.

Britain. Diplomacy has been busy, at intervals, to devise satisfactory measures to harmonize these two Powers, so as, in time of peace, to mutually visit and search their respective merchant ships at for traffic in the slave marts beyond sea. High they were commissioned, and secretaries at their portations after the year 1808. Perhaps the most property and their papers will long remain monu-ments of these laws, so strangely in conflict with the Constitution, is that of 1790. Having completed their labors in the formation Such distinguished personages as Lord Castlereagh, and adoption of the articles and sections of the Sir Stratford Canning, Mr. Richard Rush, Mr. John Constitution, its framers proceeded to provide for any amendments that use and subsequent experience might demand. It had been settled by them most able. Until now, it has been impossible for in the body of the Great Charter, that the importa- these Governments to treat conclusively, and to tion of slaves into the national domain should not grant each to the other, in certain seas and within be hindered by Congress during a term of twenty specified limits of the ocean, the privilege of entry years, leaving the slave-trade intact and to be con-tinued as a lawful commerce for that period. This learn their character, the kind of adventure, and the trade was also at the time protected by the Code of destination and purpose of their voyage. Hitherto Nations. Its ramifications embraced the shores of the slave trade has flourished and been successfully the African Continent as producers of the article of carried on, notwithstanding the measures taken by traffic. The Spanish colonies and Brazil in South them to suppress the traffic. This last treaty has America, the British colonies in North America and in it the proper element. Now, the American Flag the West India Islands, fornished markets for the can no longer be used to hinder an examination of importer of such commodities. To carry on such the ship, and to dover the iniquity of piratical encommerce, navigation and voyage upon the high terprises—it has been too long prostituted to the eeas were indispensable.

Unholy uses of the inhuman trader in men, women and children. As experience has abundantly taught, ever a full score of years, is protected throughout search only can settle the question of lawfulness of

Thus far in this examination it has been assumed year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in that the African slave-trade is a legal traffic, and any manner affect" the provision for importation of justified by the Law of Nations. To give place here folly of proof to make clearer an axiom, and to render more transparent the simple truths and maxims of elementary law. If more than the assumption shall be deemed necessary to the inquiry, the necessity can scarcely extend beyond a reference to the teachings found passim in the learned works of the writers of Modern Europe on the public law, It is true that from time to time serious inroads have been made upon the practice and pursuit of merchan-dizing in men. Not with standing such commerce copie themselves from exercising for twenty years has the approbation and high authority of the pubment which, prior to the year one thousand eight treaties with neighboring States and foreign powers. quently, at the great Conventions of the representa-tives of the European Courts and Cabinets, to enlist the year 1815, the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, and What conflict is here between Congress and the that of Verona, both held subsequently to that year, are memorable instances of the assembled Powers of Europe endeavoring to change the public law and to overturn the established code. But to this day lonal warrant for a traffic which, though tolerated all these Courts have been unable, and hepos the open to all such persons as are not properly and constitutionally restrained by the governments to license, and, in defiance of Constitutional pledge. United States have hitherto been most prominent coully thundered throughout the land its anather and efficient among the nations of the Old and New man late the dark leaves.

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