TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

NO. 17.

Literary Department.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF A SPIRIT INTO STATE ENTRANCE INTO

THE INNER WORLD: BY MEMBY VI CHILD ME D. MILE ME.

The deep and increasing interest which all feel for a . I knew not, when the pains and angulah that had

whom she returned shortly after her death.

recognize and identify them.

tions in regard to the occurrence of the night speced- form. ing:

or spirits visited me about one o'clock this morning?" After a short pause the medium replied:

. I see a spirit here now. It is that of an old Friend. He says his name is Arthur Howell."

quainted with his bistory, and also with some members of his family, and have long had a high respect for him. I am glad he visited me. Was he alone?" No," replied the medium. " he brought a girl, who

was burned to death recently."

like you to come again if you think it will be a benefit beautiful that I felt it was very nice indeed to have to you; but if you can arrange it so as to come at a such a place to rest in. Oh, how tired I felt ! o'clock in the afternoon."

same hour.

ame hour.

On the evening of the 19th of October, a community of the 19th of October, and the 19th of October, a community of the 19th of October, and the 19th of October, and the 19th of October, a community of the 19th of October, and the 19th of October, a community of the 19th of October, and the 19th of Oct cation was received from Arthur Howell, through this now. It is a bard life that you have come from:" medium, as follows:

erally introduced into a circle of spirits who are at seemed to know what to do for me. tracted to that particular sect. In the case, however, do but little to put her in a way to unfold and develop and stood alongside of my bed and said: herself. Seeing her in this destitute condition, my which would be very beneficial to her in her present condition. I approached her several times, and en. can I do it?" deavored to speak to her, but she shrunk away from it produced considerable suffering to this brother, I thought everybody must be happy. knew that a great good would come to both of them. uer some in reciting her experience."

On the same evening, and through the same medium, the following was given from the spirit herself:

-I have men my two slaters, who were burned at the same time I was, but we have not been near to

A spirit said; This is necessary, in order to prevent too much sympathy at this time."

She continued: near so much as I did before I came to you. I was so her. giai you let me come, and spoke so kindly to me. I The gentleman seemed to hear some things that I thanked you with all my heart, and I never felt so hap said, and the old Friend told me that after awhile I

A few days after she commenced her narrative as

myself enconscious in the sems of that, bleped angel, the sudden death overwhelmed us. DRATE, it was one continued scene of suffering, and - |But the most interesting part of my experience was

title to seeme grater many best to to be supposed and chipping

me and that made up so much of my life, stood out before me in all their emptiness and vanity, and I felt ead that things were not different. Yet I saw no way, out of it, though I always had a beautiful ideal before me that I fondly hoped to realize.

Amid all those hours of suffering to which I have alluded; there were no moments when I could bring my mind to realize anything in regard to religion, and yet I felt stitlmes both conscious and thankful that I had led a blameless life, and that smid all the frivolities of the scenes through which I had passed; I had preserved my integrity, so that however the world might look upon me, I felt a consciousness of rectitude: within that always sustained means that

knowledge of that world toward which we are rapidly racked my poor body for so many hours were fulled. hastening, renders the narratives of those who have that it was the kind angel of death that had come to gone there and are permitted to return to us and re- release me and let a prisoner free. I had always felt port some of their experiences, interesting. such a dread of death that, had I known it was apply the following history of one who was thrown into proaching. I should have clung to life, even smid all the interior life auddenly, by the accidental hurning of the sufferinge that I was onduring. So entirely ignoher clothing, is given just as it came to the medium to rant was I of the change that was going on, that when I rose, as I did, from that bed of auguish, I supposed In the month of Uctober, 1861, a gentleman who is some mirrole had been wrought, and that I was adquite impressible, was awakened about one o'clook in denly restored to health; but on looking around me. I the morning with violent pain in the chest, and in-perceived among the first objects that I recognized, tonse mental and physical suffering. This continued my body lying upon the bed, lifeless. I shrunk from for about two hours and a half, when it suddenly disappeared. During this time he was conscious of the What did this mean? ... Aim I dreaming? said I. presence and influence of spirits, but was unable to .. Where am I?" I saw but few pareous. I could recognize some of my earth friends, and there were On the afternoon of the same day he was in the com- some that I afterwards found to be spirits there, alpany of a medium, when he asked the following quest though I then supposed them to be persons still in the I was not able to stand or move, only as I was as-

First question --- Can you tell me whether any spirit stated. They led me away from the room where I had been lying and as I passed out of this. I become bewildefed; and lost all consciousness. How long I remained in this state I cannot tell, but when I awoke I was in a very beautiful place, where all seemed calm "Well," said the gentleman, " I am somewhat ac sind quiet; aurrounded by a few friends, among whom I recognized; at a distance, a brother who had passed to this life through a similar flery ordeal, and my father, who also came here by an accident. They did not come very near me; but an old lady who had a very motherly way about her. was taking care of me. I The gentleman said:

looked sround me, and I seemed to be in a room where
to I am desirous to know more about this, and would everything was pleasantly arranged, and so clean and

more suitable time, I would like it better-say five | I had no clear idea that I was dead. I could not clock in the afternoon.''
The next evening at that hour he experienced a vio- I could remember all the scenes of my past life from lent pain in the chest, and was scarcely able to sit up very early childhood. I remail to ren over these yearly lot three hours, when it suddenly passed on On the rapidly, and every time I thought them over they grow addressing evening it recurred at the same hour, but brighter and plainer. The good that I had done made was much less severe, and soon passed off. On the me feel very happy, and then I would think of things third evening there were some slight pains about the that I had done that were wrong, and I felt very sad.

And then the bright side of the picture turned round. who is not connected with any religious organization to do. Oh, how hadly I wanted somebody to tell me enters this life, and there is a funeral service performed all about where I was, and what it all meant. One by a minister of any religious sect, the spirit is gen- came and looked at me, and then another, but nobody

The old Quaker gentleman came up toward me, but of this poor child, there was no one who took a par- I hid my face, and whenever I looked up that way I ticular interest in her. I saw her surrounded by a few saw he was looking at me. So one time when I was friends on the same plane with herself, and who could feeling very bedly indeed and crying, he came right up

"You are a dear little lonely child; you must not sympathies were awakened, and on conferring with be afraid of me. You are so weak now that you canmy friend Job Scott, he said that if I could bring her not sit up. I want to take you where you can get to this gentleman, she could receive from him that strong, and sit up and walk about like the rest of us " "Ah," said I, "that is just what I want; but how

" Why, come along with me," he says: and taking me and was very timid. At length, on the morning me up in his arms, he carried me to a very kind gentleabove alluded to, I came sufficiently near her to hold a man, and I began to feel stronger immediately. Oh, conversation with her, and having assured her that I how happy I was. I felt just as a person does who was only seeking her good, she consented to go with has been very sick and is relieved of all pain and sickme to the person in question. I knew it was an im-proper hour, but I dared not delay the visit, lest her He said I must not stay too long, as it gave the gentlefears might overcome her and I should have difficulty man much pain to have me near him. I did not think with her. We made the vielt, and though I saw that this could be so, for I lelt so happy myself that I

When we left him, the old man told me that I was Indeed, so happy was she with the influence that she | what people called dead, and explained to me about received, that I could scarcely prevail upon her to my leaving the body and being carried away. I did not leave, when I perceived that it was not judicious to know how to believe him. but I selt that it must be true, prolong the interview. She begged to know how soon for many things were so strange. When I got back I she might renew her visit, eaying that she felt so much did not have to lay down, and the old lady was very stronger and better. After four interviews all the glad that this good Quaker had taken me, for she said painful sensations which had been experienced by our she did not see how I was going to learn to work; brother who still walks in the earthly form, passed could not go very far nor very fast." The old Friend away, and now she visita him daily, and will soon be told me be would come soon and take me again to see able to converse with him and to give her experience this gentleman. Re did so; and I enjoyed the visit to the world, and there are many thirsty spirits now very much. They all seemed very kind to me, and up and down in the land who will gladly listen to the never scolded me. He told me that spirits that come story of this poor girl. I will come with her and aid out of the bedy suddenly, as I did, and when they were young, had to suffer a great deal, and had a good many hard things to go through before they got strong and right.

. I found I had just such a body as I had on earth; the same, kind of bands and feet and limbs and head. and they all seemed; to be just as hard as they were when I was in the other body. I now began to walk and talk and sing, just as I had formerly done, and I found myself getting stronger. I wanted very much to see my sisters, but I could not. I could see I atill experience considerable suffering, though not mother, who was still on earth, but I could not talk to

py in my,life. It is very difficult for me to communicate. could learn to speak so that he could hear me better. I was shall of the old Quaker, I expected to have a and that he would write wast, I wasted to say, and that would make me very happy, so I have been trying that would make me very happy, so I have been trying over since to learn to speak in the way, he tells me. After a few weeks the continued as follows:

I have met with many kind and loving friends bere: Glathy would I draw the veil of oblivion forever have been able to see my sisters on several occasions. over, the last few days of my earthly, existence, for Each one of them has had the care of kind guardian from the nest fright of that awful fire, until Linual spirits to lead them up out of the condition in which

the which no language can describe. Harm which the gentleman to whom I have no often alluded. I had been a say, gliddy girl, and yet, there had been I found I could visit blue alone, and without producnoments, when, the facting shadows that surrounded ing any pain or unpleasant feelings. I soon met the other tarted by a set test of the first and a tree research ment.

paround him a circle of apirital who took me in their any direction which they pleased to go. This puzzled sharge, and it is the happiest and best school I have me very much, and I began to ask how it was that

through when you camp here, was caused by the sud- more freely at the extremities than at any other part den and violent manner of your death at your time of of the body. He told me to place my hands together life. The spiritual bodd or as we call it, the spiritual as in the attitude of supplication, to kneel down and physical body—for it acts the part here of a body for a cross my feet, and remain in this position for a short more interior soul—was impersectly developed at that time, saying, "You will find that the currents, intime. These spiritual badles to formed in and by stead of passing off freely at the extremities, will cirthe action of our material bodies while on earth, and culate through the system and accumulate there, so within the body of every human being, even in the that you will feel very buoyant."

radely torn asunder, as they were in your case, there fixed upon it. is violence done to both of them. The apiritual body s unable to gather up the elements and materials from the physical body which are adapted to its development and unfolding. Driven from its home in the phys. ical body suddenly and with great violence, it was compelled to flee in the best manner it could, and dethrown for power to obtain the necessary elements for mproving and expanding its condition.

continued and increasing happiness.

Homen life may be compared to a grand painting. Each individual has his canvas furnished to him. and ls his own painter. Indearly life simple plants of innocence and beautiful buds of promise are sketched upon the canvas, and the outlines of the picture are sometimes laid out, and in after life and mature years scenes and figures are introduced, and if the mission of life has been fulfilled, a deeply instructive and interesting picture is produced. Every thought and every act makes its mark upon the canvas-poisonous weeds, representing dark scenes of vice and crime, or feeling of almost entire satisfaction. imperfect figures that are evolved by ignorance or error, are stamped; on that tauval. There, however, action. Emblems of cruelty and harshness may be en tirely covered up and eclipsed by acts of leve and kindwith loss of time.

fectly formed figures, the colors of some of which are appear when brought hero.

life, and the scenes and figures are arranged and com. what is going on on earth. pleted so as to make a harmonious blending of the of the hereafter.

Every one who has seen the outlines of a picture rudely sketched, even though by one of the most skillful artists, knows that it is impossible to judge of the point. character that it will present when finished. So of

We know there is a strong feeling on the part of humanity to look with charity upon these unfinished pic. The light of each spirit is peculiar to itself, and we tures that are left by their friends; but there is always soon learn to distinguish our friends by this, even an inward feeling of sadness that the picture is thus when at a distance from us. Since I have become so incomplete, and that it is necessary to hold a veil over | intimately associated with the gentleman alluded to, I

many of the defects. nicture when the time shall come for them to take it earth—the passage of time, &c. To those who have and their brush and easel to the beautiful land of the become familiar with the ordinary course of events on spiritual and interior, for with such a well-fluished pic- earth, it is not very difficult to follow these in their once begin to sketch, the picture of the scenery and casional glimpse at the state of things. Thus, for insurroundings of their new home—a picture that shall stance, we know that morning with its cares and duties far surpass anything which earth's inhabitants, with is followed by evening, &c., and any one event in this their clouds and shadows around them; can realize—a succession suggests that which will follow. Those picture which embodies their highest, thoughts and who come here early in life, and have had little or no most ennobling feelings. For the true art of painting earth experience, have not this basis of knowledge by is thus to embody the soul's highest thought, and to which a single hint may shed light over a whole chapfix on canvas an impress of the feelings that thrill it tor of events. with the best and purest emotions.

How beautiful do the stern and practical realities of

a real life stand forth in the living pictures of the divine arlists of the celestial home, where, each aspires to are presenting to those around them,"

On another occasion she said: The most singular thing which I have yet experi

enced was in regard to locomotion. When I first came I was carried by my friends from one place to another and where they placed me, there I was obliged to re main, till some one was kind enough to come and move tindt feelings of desire about it. After my first visit to the gentleman to whom I have

ever known. One of these spirits gave me the followthey could thus rise up and move whither they would.

A spirit friend explained to me then shout the ansature of my one; A spirit friend explained to me then about the cur-The intense paid had suffering that you passed rents flowing through the human body and passing out

most. embryotto condition, there exists a spiritual . I did as he directed me, and was very much surprised hody—at first germinal or very crude and imperfectly and pleased to find that I not only felt this buoyancy. formed, so much so that some believe that it cannot but I gradually rose up from the place where I was maintain its identity of existence if separated; but I kneeling, and floated off in the most graceful and easy have never seen at emittyo so imperient as to be lost. manner conceivable, to a point at a considerable disnor can I find a point where the would be immortal in tance from that I had occupied. Having thus discovidentity and another not. To me human form and ered a new mode of locomotion, I continued to prac-immortality of identity are synonymous terms. tice upon it, and in a very short time found myself In your case, the physical body was well formed and able to move quite rapidly in almost any direction developed, and the spiritual body had a corresponding that my inclination led me, it being only necessary to growth and expansion; but when these bodies are assume the position described and keep my will firmly

This was an entirely new experience to me, and, I assure you, it gave me great pleasure, for, as my spirit friend remarked, next to life itself locomotion is the source of the greatest happiness that men or angels can realize on the physical plane. I could not only move along the earth's surface, but I could ascend to pend upon the resources those among whom it was a very considerable height in the air. By this means I was enabled to visit many distant places, and to meet with circles of spirits who were floating over dif-Much suffering generally ensues when such sudden ferent parts of the earth. I am told that there are changes take place, and as you have realized, it is a certain conditions attainable by spirits, which enable severe ordeal to pass through, but you have now expe- them to visit the different planets, but of this I know rienced the worst of your trials; each step now bright | nothing now; it is joy enough for me to roam at pleasens and lightens your labof, and makes life a scene of ure over the fields of earth, and sit at case poised in the mid beavens, and watch the scenes that are going on around me.

I will say here that there is this peculiarity about the enjoyments of this life: that in the present realities there is so nearly all that we can desire, that all that remains is a slight wish for progression, and this does not seem to detract from the happiness of the moment. I well 'remember that in my happiest moments on earth there was always a something beyond that I longed for. It is not so here, for the completeness of everything is impressed upon me, and leaves a

Soon after I began to move about freely, I discovered that I was attracted toward certain spirits and repelled are not de positively and paymenently fixed but that from others. I had feit, as all persons do; drawn they may be covered by their colors had by different downerd certain individuals, and driven from others by pictures, if there be a desire to change the course of peculiar feelings. But this was different, for I could see nothing about these individuals that influenced me. I found that the more freely and readily I moved. ness. Flowers of beauty may be made to take the the more sensitive I became to this influence. Thus I place of useless weeds. Yet it must be remembered would set out for a particular point, and find myself that the most magnificent and perfect picture requires drawn out of the line on one side, or repelled from it that every day should produce its proper and appro. on the other, by spirits who were not very near me, priate figure on the canyas, adapted to the whole; that and whose influence appeared to be entirely on my the covering over of faulty scenes is always attended physical body. When I first came here I did not see many persons on earth, nor many spirits around me. It is always to be regretted when the canvas must be. It seemed rather a small place and thinly populated; stripped from its frame and taken down when it is but but after a time my vision seemed to improve, and I partly finished, as it is when death comes prematurely could see many persons and spirits that were not visible and separates the spirit from the body. Thus snatched to me before. I had often noticed shadows flitting befrom its position, and rudely rolled up with its imper- foreme, without being able to perceive what they were. After a time I learned to distinguish a great number not yet drigd, you can readily perceive how it must of spirits around me, and also extended my vision so as to take in a much more extensive field than I had On the other hand, when it remains during a long at first realized. I can now see much more distinctly

My first perceptions were confined to a few particu. whole, it furnishes an important and interesting fea- lar friends; but now I can see others more or less disture, not only as the record of earth-life, but as a study | tinctly, and I follow my earth-friends when I desire for those artists who have passed on to the bright land to do so. Thus far, however, I have been much dt. tracted by the gentleman to whom I am indebted for so much assistance, and I find myself gravitating to his sphere more frequently than to any other

I was somewhat at a loss, when I first came here, to those whose lives are prematurely cut off. The plan know how time was passing. The phenomena of day and sketch may be good, but it is sorrowful for earth, and night do not occur here. There is a soft, mellow friends to contemplate such an unfinished work, and light every where here that is perfectly enchanting, it is much more difficult to proceed with and complete and each spirit has a peculiar light of its own. When the picture after the spirit has thus thrown off the more a number of congenial and progressed spirits meet in a circle, there is a magnificent bale around each, and around the whole a perfect blaze of glorious light. have had no difficulty in marking the passage of time, It should be the desire of every one so to paint, each and this I am told is the only way in which spirits day, and every hour, that they may finish their earth- keep themselves posted as to many of the events of ture as a foundation and starting-point, they can at association with persons still in the form by an oc-

When I first came here I did not perceive much difference between the spirits that were around me. I seemed like a person in a foreign country, who saw only the points of similarity among the inhabitants. give the proper tint and hue to the scenes which they and thought them all very much alike; but when I perceived the attraction and repulsion to which I have alluded, I began to notice the difference in spirits. It seemed to be not only in their form and in the light which surrounded them, but slee in their interiors, and I was strongly impressed with the correspondence between the external and internal conditions of all that I now saw. I have found here no gaudy, pompme either where I wanted to go or where they chose to ous, hollow-bearted hypecrites, who assumed as a little take me-mostly the latter, for I had scarcely any dis brief anthority " because of some external possessions or serroundings, but I, perceived that influence and merit were linked together perfectly; and so general alinded, I found I could stand alone and walk a few is this law, that every one finds his own level, and acope open a level plane. It daw others move with dir neither riches her pride nor titles can buer up any in. next degrees of velocity, and rise from the position dividual or give them a false position when they came

conceive of the pleasure this discovery gave me. I had been living in society where things were very different from all this, and I was heartly sick of it. I give this, therefore, as one of the happiest experiences of my apirit-life.

I had seen in earth-life persons who boasted of their defects; but I perceived that this equality of influence and merit would not permit anything of this kind. Un the contrary, it revealed so distinctly to each one that which they needed, that there was at once a desire to remove all defects, and to bring up the weaker parts of the system, so as to produce a barmonious blending of the whole character.

I want to say, here, that I have never heard a word of condemnation from one spirit to another about their defects. Indeed, so delicate and refined are the feelings, that not the most remote allusion is ever made to these things. Just as in good society, among you. no one would speak of the physical deformities which exists among their friends. I remarked to a spirit friend that this seemed very beautiful.

"Yes," said he, "and it is the true philosophy of reform. We seek to exhibit in our lives the beautiful and the true, so that those who are deformed for want of these shall see and feel what they need, and shall not beve any additional suffering on account of unkind reproof from those who have been more successful in attaining a better condition. Even when reform comes to an individual through reproof and censure, it is a painful process; but it seldom comes. In most cases this course awakens combativeness, and thus injures rather than benefits the person on whom it is bestowed. We therefore always avoid this, and trust entirely to the influence of the example of a pure life. endeavoring to throw each individual on their ow responsibility, so as to make them feel that their best interest requires them to improve their condition as fast as possible; and others, seeing them do this, are encouraged to go and do likewise. The world has yet to learn that example is far more powerful than precept.' It was the pure life and the benign precepts of Jesus, much more than the few bitter and severe remarks that are attributed to him, that made his example so powerful for good to mankind. He knew well that the loudest preaching was a true life. And there are few more injurious teachers now than those who. while offering good precepts, say, . We wish you to do as I say, and not as I do.' "

I listened in rapture to these words as he attered them, and as

On the wings of remembrance my soul was away," ... ere came up no pictures that are more vivid or more indelibly impressed upon the tablet of my being, than those in which, with sadness, I have wept great tears of agony, account of the severe rebuke of some loved one to whom I looked for strength and counsel in sym. pathy, rather than burning words that produced pain and sorrow. How often have I felt, even when I have done what I knew to be wrong, that " my punishment was greater than I could bear," and then it has often bappened that all my attention was diverted from the act, to that which I felt to be an unjust condemnation of it. When I was not conscious of having done froug. as was frequently the case. I felt the buke was cruel; but most of all, when I felt fully conscious of the rectitude of my actions, and saw that these who condemned me understood neither my motives nor the surroundings that prompted them, did I regret the course; and I now see that it very often led me to do the very thing I was condemned for.

My spirit friend says, here, the narrative of our young friend brings us to a point in which it will be proper for me to give you some thoughts on the divine character of human individuality. You may use your discretion in regard to putting them into her narrative. She will repeat the words as I give them.

"I consider Delty to be the great centerstance of the Universe, positive to all elee save Himself, around which all the innumerable hosts of worlds move as negative circumstances. Each individual human heing, and diving and etherial spark, is a centerstance, surrounded by a train of circumstances peculiar to and varying with themselves and their progress: and each individual bolds a positive relation to this train of circumstances in degrees similar to the positive relation which Delty holds to all things. It is this centersian. tial condition of man, positive to the circumstances around him, that makes him in the image of God, and ast in proportion to the extent and number of circumstances which he controls is he Godlike. This is a point of sufficient importance for us to dwell upon some of the particulars. Let us therefore consider man as a physical and intellectual and spiritual being.

First, as a physical being. Man, in his embryotic condition, passes through the various conditions which are presented in the lowest animal kingdom, from's simple germinal cell, through that of the reptile, the fish, &c., up to the mammalia. In all these conditions he possesses a positive power in a certain degree. known under the name of sovital force, which from the first enables it to perform the function of assimila tion, thus converting some of the surrounding elements into its own structure, and after a time the function of circulation is established. It is, however, very much dependent upon its surroundings for the . power to carry on these wonderful functions. When, the embryotic condition is completed, the positive ower is increased and new functions are manifested: Digention, by which the new being prepares its own elements of nutrition preparatory to their assimilation. . Respiration, by which the blood is oxygenated de. And for these the positive power is extended, and yet : it is a common remark that man, at birth, is one of the most feeble and helpless beings in the whole range, et .

It is one of the most interesting fields of abservation to watch the development and unfolding of this positive power, as it gains stop by step new centrol over surrounding circumstances. Throughout the entire period of, man's growth as a physical being, there is, or should be, a gradual increase of power over the material surroundings, and man will long continue to .. push his physical powers in various directions, under. the guidance of hie will, so as to exhibit a far more perfect physical organism than has even yet been pramuted, and to obtain a far more extended, and, powerfully controlling influence over the elements of the material world sround him. You ask, How shall he gain this power most effectually? I answer, Piret, by the observance of all the physical laws. Every act in

in which they stood, and fight sway into the air in into the society of intelligent spirite. You cannot 可能是一切"神事"一個 the like " while the chartest the engine and " acceptable of the first and a second of the design of a rea um chiera e l'alien est.

obedience to these strongthese and increases the positive : power, while every act in violation of it has a reverse tendency, Habit bere, as elsewhere, which is but a repetition of acts, shows that there is an increase of power as the result of each act, as the repetition is always easier than the original act.

Nor is it less interesting to witness the beautiful display in the gradual unfolding of the intellectual powers, developing as they do the positive force on this piece. The intellect, guided and properted by the will, gives man dominion over yest fields of nature, and a similar observation in regard to obedience to the intellectual laws and the influence of habit is applica-

In the moral or spiritual field the same simple law of positive force operates; by every moral act man becomes more positive to the influences around him. while by every violation of the moral law man toses a portion of that positive condition which alone enables him to withstand temptation and shun error. Oh, how beautiful is the strength and heroism of true moral power! And when man, in all the departments of his being, shall realize the grand ideal that is even now before the world, he will stand forth as a grand posttive centerstance, sweeping through a vast realm, in which he holds positive control over the material circomstances and elements around him, exercising a dominion over these worthy of a obild of the infinite."

Narrative continued: Among my early experiences, was a dissolution of old associations and the formation of new ones. I found that most of the relations which had existed among my earth friends and myself were the result of external influences and conditions; and although they were a source of pleasure and profit on that plane, yet as my interior nature became unfolded, I found these associations gradually dissolving and the attractions wakened without any pain or regret, for their places were always supplied by others of a more pleasant and profitable character, based upon more interior and permanent attractions. Even the family relations are subject to this law, and there are instances where parents and children find that the law of consanguinity is superseded by a higher law of spiritual and interior attraction. It might seem that such changes could not take place without regret and sadness at the sundering of old and long cherished ties, but I am told that such is the beautiful compensation of this law, that no tie can be severed until a higher boon is conferred upon all parties.

You will perceive that, as I proceed with my parration, it brightens. Let me repeat some things here, as I can do it better now than I did some time back. At first my general feelings were somewhat like those of a person under the influence of a parcetic; and the contrast of these with the intense agony which I had suffered during the last hours of my earth-life was very pleasant, but it did not continue so. There came brief intervals in which I experienced pain very similar to that which I had suffered in the body, and this confirmed me in the impression, which lingered with me for some time, that I was not dead, I gradually came into a more natural condition, and the pain was less severe. I was then in that helpless condition to which I alladed, when the old Friend came to me and carried me in his arms to the gentleman.

After this I was often sad. The vell of uncertainty that hung over the past, the present, and the future, seemed like a cloud of gloom; and yet I now perceive that this was a state of discipline that I very much needed, and that all that I then suffered was essential as a basis for my progress, and I rejoice that I have passed through it. Whenever I came into the presence of this gentleman I was relieved of all physical pain, and was not stupified, as I had been before, whenever the pain was lutted. Bo perfectly happy was I. that I could not realize that he was suffering on account of my presence; and when I yielded to the entreaties of my friend to come away, I was not haif convinced that be had suffered, as bo did not complain or blame me, nor does he now, for I was only a child. It was not until I had come several times that I could perceive that it had been painful to him, and was becoming less so at each visit.

During this time I saw the spirits around him, but was not aware that they had any particular interest in him. One occasion as I visited him I was very much surprised at the information which a spirit gave me. Taking me by the hand, in the most cordial manner, and with a benignant smile upon his countenance that removed all fear from mo. he said:

.. As the representative of a circle of spirits who have influenced and communicated through this gentleman. I wish to say that we have watched with deep interest your visits to him, and have been much gratified with their influence upon both of you, and we see that they will continue to be mutually beneficial."

This was so unexpected to me, that I began to feel that perhaps I had been doing something that I ought not to have done, but before I could say anything, he continued:

.. Do n't be worried. It has all been ordered aright, and you will soon see that it is so. I will introduce you now to some of the members of our circle."

He did so. My introduction into this circle began an entire new experience to me, and after the first exeitement of the strange scenes around me had abated. I asked this spirit to explain this to me: Was it a common occurrence for such circles to exist in spiritlife? Or, is this a single instance of rare occurrence?

"Buch unions as this, formed by spirits whose aspirations are for higher development, newer and more beautiful unfolding of the Divine Life, form a very general feature in the progressive condition of the interior. These circles are formed of spirits in various stages of development, some much more advanced than others, but all bound by ties of congeniality, and all seeking to finifil) the laws of progression-first, in themselves, and then in those around them. These circles are not confined to the dwellers of the inner life alone, but reaching down to the inhabitants of earth, they hold within their loving embrace those whose physical, mental and moral conditions are such as to place them in rapport with us, and establish between us those relations which enable us to give and riceive that which is most essential to the growth and development of all.

With this explanation and the introduction to these kind and loving friends. I found a new home of peace. smid bowers of celestial beauty, where truth and light shine forever. Here I waited calmly for the new unfoldings that I felt were to come to me. I soon saw how beautifully these bands worked together, each member bringing treasures and making them part of accumulated so much effete matter that it must be cast the common stock. And when any important subject came before the circle, I perceived that those spirts who had drank most freely and profoundly from the fountain whence flowed light and knowledge upon that anhiect, stood forth and spoke, one after another. in simple words of elequence, that all might understand

I felt new-born impolees in my soul, that led me to supire after draughts of knowledge, pure from the fountain. I had always had a lively curiosity to know of things around me, but now a new field was opened before me. I not only desired to know many things, but al found, readily, the means of obtaining knowledge on many subjects.

"I I saw this: that whatsoever knowledge any individsal thember of the gircle received from it, seemed only . to make the knowledge of all the rest on that subject . still brighter and clearer. And that wherever and whendvar a gorm of truth was drawn from the realm around . Yan, if was like kindling anew the altardres of the

I saw that we came to you for draughts from the

paw idea or revelation that you received upon these to the support of our physical bodies here. Of course planes, was immediately reflected in the interior, and those who do not realize the latter mode of obtaining became part of the general stock of knowledge. Thus a renewal of the wasted elements and energies of the each and all are bound together by a common bond, system, cannot attach much importance to it. These and the beautiful reward of our labor is in our own in- know not why persons should fast at times in order to terior growth and development.

cannot say bow far it reaches, nor how many it em. time upon a very small quantity of food. braces. Like a central sun in the firmament, it has many stars and satellites revolving around it, each in its proper orb. And I am told that from central sons like this, formed by the nucleii of bands of spirits, coming to realize this, and to feel that it is anot by there flows out and is irradiated that moral and intellectual light and heat that is essential to the life and from many of the beings and objects that surround growth of those who revolve around these, as stam them, are they formlahed with much that is essential around a central sun in the physical universe.

My spirit friend says I may say to you that in this correspondences.

may and do communicate without being present or in tion to these surroundings. close proximity; and how, too, it is possible for different persons to receive communications from the same anirit, at the same time, even upon different subjects, as various thoughts may flow out at once.

In order that knowledge may thus be communicated, it is not only necessary that the currents should thus meet, but that they should bear a positive and negal even to a tolerably well developed standard. By far tive relation to each other. Where they meet, and both are either positive or negative, antagonism and deficient in many of the elements essential to their true conflict must ensue, and that, generally, without development. Then are all compelled to return to earth. centilt to either party. Where this antagonism exists and earthly associates, to obtain those elements that it is almost impossible for any interchange of thoughts will enable them to start well on their journey through or ideas to take place. Neither party will understand this sphere. Little does mankind know how much the other, and misrepresentations constantly ensue.

Here is an explanation of the fact, that positive communications to sensitive minds, by disturbing the labors is to procure the food needed by these bodies. relations of the currents. Many of the incidents of life are dependent on the operation of these currents. The fact that insone persons very frequently feel the been most strongly attached when in bealth, is attrib-Family quarrels, provorbially the most bitter, are so reversing the character of their currents.

Permanent and enduring union of two individuals must be based upon the proper positive and negative relations of the entire being; then, when the physical and extended in its character. Everywhere around structure shall be shuttered and civen, and its loves us we find those who have physical defects similar to and desires shall no more kindle with enthusiasm, or those which we have removed from our own systems, born with ardor, and when the mental fires shall glow whose aspirations are ever inviting us to aid them in with a new heat from the inner sphere, the union of those works wherein we have had practical expethe spiritual natures will remain as a glorious and en- rience. during bond that shall onlive all the lights and shadows of the narrow and fleeting circle of time, and the two beings, breaking away from the shores of the finite, shall launch their bark as one on the Ocean of Infin-

and based entirely unon the simple law of demand and strong and vigorous, guided perchance by some one supply. No spirit is ever compelled to study or to re- deeply versed in the laws of physical development and ceive any undesired or unpalatable truth from any health, meet and concentrate their forces, and pour thought, that will glisten as diamonds on the brow of the sick and suffering. spirits, lie all along our pathway, but never is a spirit them there.

a divine impulse that thrills through the inmost soul. and earnest desire along the flowery paths of Wisdom sphere. and Truth, plucking everywhere gems of beauty that gladden the eye and feed the soul. This subject, though make practical statements., The world needs that we should give a plain and simple description of our lahors, and our loves, our pleasures and our duties. In this narrative, thus far, I have spoken to you with familiarity, and shall continue to do so, endeavoring to state plainly what I have seen and learned; and now. as a medium for the circle, I give you these thoughts as they would have you receive them.

Our labors are, as yours, upon three planes; the physical, the intellectual or mental, and the moral, each of which we may now describe to you. We have frequently told you that spirits have material physical bodies. The law in relation to all living physical bodies, is waste and supply, decay and renewal; this is universal and without exception. Our labors on the physical plane are of vast importance. We will first refer to the case of one who is born into the inner life through natural death, which is but a transition almost imperceptible; one who has lived long and well and whose physical system has supplied the interior spiritual body with all its elements and organs as perect as it is possible for the gross material organism of earth to furnish, under these circumstances, which are intellectual power and beauty, dim and shadowy rephysical labor. The lungs must be adapted to respire the pure air of heaven, and there is a constant demand for food to supply the waste of elements, that exercise, which is much more regular and continuous here. causes, and that excretion and exhalation, which are also much more regular and active here, are constantly throwing off. Bo perfect are the latter, that we have no instances in which the physical body of a spirit has off entire and laid aside as a worn out garment, as is

the earthly body at death. There are two modes by which all physical bodies are supported and sustained. The one acknowledged into the arcana of that life. by the most superficial observers—the introduction of elements into the system by bringing them into contact either with the walls of the stomach, or with some portion of the body, whence they may be ab. sorbed into the system, and thus become a part of it. This action, as the cause of the phenomena of hunger and thirst, is the source of much pleasure when proporly carried on, and of great soffering when abused or

neglected. Another mode much less understood, even among and absorption of imponderable currents, which exist mon is obscured from the same unhappy games. The in various states almost everywhere, and which mingle world has yet to learn and duly appraciate; the fact, with and supply the vital force with much that is es that true and permanent reform must begin, in the sential to its continued control over the majorial or physical, and gradually send its genial warmth and ganism, and these currents supply elements to that splightening rays up through the Auteliscinal and physical organism. 'A comprehension of these modes moral natures. Then, and not till then, will labor in by which your physical bodies are sustained, will aid this field be truly successful.

realm of matter and mind on earth, and that every you in understanding what we have to say in regard receive spiritual impressions, nor can they understand I have not yet explored this circle, and therefore why certain individuals may live for a great length of

> Viewed from the spiritual standpoint, we know this mode of absorption to be as essential as the other, and there are many persons now in your sphere, who are bread alone" that they live, but by the emanations to their well-being.

Mankind, supposing that they derived all their susyou will see a beautiful illustration of the great law of tenance from materials taken into the system in the form of food, have concluded that spirits must derive "It must be evident to the thinking mind," he con- all theirs from their enrroundings, without taking anytinnes, "that the theory of heat and light, coming thing into their systems, by an act of the will. They from your sun in the outward universe, is the result of are in error in both instances. Spirits do eat 1 Do central fires, cannot be true; not only because it would require food to be taken boto their systems to supply be impossible for such fires to give forth uniform heat, the place of certain elements that are being constantly but because the laws of radiation are such that no pos- eliminated, and thrown off. To obtain these elements sible degree of heat could extend to the distance re- they are obliged to labor. If you could comprehend quired. The radiating currents of our earth and of the nature of the physical body of a spirit, you could all earths will explain the whole phenomena; for by the be able to realize the character of these elements; but decussation or crossing of these lines all the sensible at present you cannot. The nearest approach to it is heat and visible light of the universe is produced. So among the finer imponderables, and as these are only in the interior or spiritual world: an idea emanating known to you by some of their effects, you cannot from the sphere of an individual passes out into the have any very distinct idea of them. We say that the sphere of another, and if the relation between the cur- elements of this character are accomplated by snirits. rents of the two individuals is of a certain character, and taken as food at regular intervals, according to intellectual heat and light are evolved, by which both the demand of the system. They supply certain eaare warmed and enlightened. These radiating lines, sential parts, but they are not considered by us as any in the spiritual sphere, flow out to great distances, more important than those which are received by ab. and whenever a susceptible person comes, within the sorption from beings and objects which surround us: lines of these radii of thought, they then receive com- our means of obtaining these is only under the control. munications. Hence you can understand how spirits of the will, so far so the change of our position in rela-

We have spoken of a spirit who has entered this sphere under the most favorable conditions. When you consider how seldom such a case can occur, and when you contemplate the condition of almost all who are ushered into this life, you will perceive that there is a very wide range of labor required to bring up these the larger proportion of spirits who enter here are very they are called upon to aid those who have passed prematurely into the inner life. The time is coming when keptical minds often interfere with the free flow of this will be better understood. One of our pleasant

Another very interesting labor is the atudy of physiological laws and principles, and the application of these to our systems. Every one finds something to most intense antagonism to those to whom they have do here. Some undeveloped part of the system, some weak organ or tissue, that, in order for perfect harmony, numble to a change in the character of the currents. must be brought into a better condition. Here the isbor and its reward are gratifying, and all are seeking for the same reason. How often are the most enthu- to bring their systems to a proper condition of harstartic friendships changed by their very intensity, mony, which, by the way, is no uniform standard; but that due proportion of parts which is best adapted to each one.

Another field of labor opens before us here, broad

There are other labors on the physical plane. All the phenomenal manifestations made by spirits, are made through this plane, often, too, without as much wirdom as we should desire to see regulating them. The various forms of mediumship, especially the heal-To continue my narrative: I discovered that the ing power, are produced through this plane. A band mode of communicating knowledge here was peculiar, of spirits well developed in their physical natures, scorce. The pearly founts of Truth and Wisdom flow out through some well developed medium still in the all around us, yet no one is forced to drink. Gems of form, powerful currents, that carry heatth and vigor to

There are other fields of labor on the physical plane: made to gather them with unwilling hands, and place but we need not dwell on them now-they will be suggested to the thinking mind. We have no hard work No slavish conscript treads here with faltering step here! No overtasked hours, nor yet any idle moments; up the rugged steeps of knowledge; but, fired alone by that impulsive condition that prompts to the former and leads so naturally to the latter; is confined to the each free spirit marches with firm tread, eagir step, earth-sphere, and to the early conditions of this

We may now consider the mental labor which belange to our life. Many persons have supposed that grand and sublime, shall not lead us away into the this and moral labora constitute the entire employshadowy regions of imagination, where we cannot ment of the dwellers of this sphere. We do not refer here to the silly notion entertained by some on the theoldgical plane, that we are forever engaged in sluging psalms and playing on golden harps. Such labor would not only be termed physical here, but extremely irksome. We have mental labor here of various kinds. The study of philosophy and science is here prosecuted with zeal and soumen; and here, as with you, the perspicuity of the mental vision is very much dependent upon the condition of the physical body.

Every one has experienced more or less the effect of a disordered stomach and an aching brow, in clouding the mental horizon, so that it was impossible to define clearly the most simple and plain propositions in logic or philosophy. It is so here, and until the physical comes into that condition in which all the functions play freely, and are well carried on. The step is light, motion free and graceful, and thoughts play as clearly through the mental organism as light through the ether of heaven. We are not prepared to enter into the mental labors of this sphere with satisfaction; but when all this is the case, then on the forum and in the mental arena are exhibited the more gigantic feats of extremely rare, the new born spirit has a field for flections of which are sometimes repeated in the britliant efforts of some impressible and intuitive light of the world-as a medium.

> All branches of mental labor on earth find a stimulus and a strength from the throbbing impulses of the inner life. The Arts and Sciences. Poetry and the Fine Arts. Philosophy and Mechanics, each and all. drink from this fount, and are successful in proportion to the depth and purity of the draught they take. We have mental labors, which correspond to all those of carth, and we have those which belong entirely to the inner life, and which can only be appreciated and realized when you shall have penetrated more deeply

> The two principal functions of mental labor are here as with you. First, the acquisition of knowledge, and its application to ourselves and our needs; and secand, the transmission of that knowledge to those around

ns who are in conditions that fit them to receive it. On the Third plane—the Moral. There is a vast field for labor here, not made less by much of the the. ological teachings of earth. We do not consider it wise to make much effort at moral teaching, while the obvaical system is polluted and debased, by gross vigthe educated and intelligent classes, is by the inflax lations of the laws of its being, and the mental heri-

There are certain great fondamental principles in conclusion that the time will dome when the condition morals of universal application, which all admit as of the system will be such that we shall not need to oon as they pan fully comprehend them.

ward rendered in a positive form by the gratic Naza, selves, rine, and now known among you as the Golden Hule. Another equally universal in its application, if the mmediate and inseparable connection of cause and ar. fect, clearly illustrated on the moral plane by linking positive here than with you. Indeed, enjoyment can violation of law and penalty together.

Another, That the law of progress is universal, and that it is by regular and perfect stops of advancement n accordance with the Latin maxin-"Motoro non fecet saltem. (Nature never makes leaps.)

Another. That exercise of any function tends to strengthen both the function and the organ through that we realize, are, after the physical condition is

Another, That the increase in the number of eleemanations from that Being.

obysical and intellectual. We perceive as true, a di- beauty upon the mind; a desire that may be thus vinity in these spheres, as in the moral. The chief expressed: "Oh, that I had here some kindred spirit, feature of the moral sphere is to shed a halo of living and could communicate all the beauty and sublimity beauty over the others, and make all of life a glowing of this thought to a congenial mind, who would see fire of love. Here, then, is an ample field for all la- and feel as I now do." borers, and the most carnest and ardent will find all

After such a revelation as the foregoing, unfolding, as I perceive, far more of truth that is new to me than It does to you who have long been engaged in sim-

llar studies. I feel no little embarrassment in pursuing a catarrhal affection, she said: "You have had a bad my narrative; but they say, go on, relate your im- cold, and I have felt it too. Do you know what a cold pressions and experiences, and we shall in due time have other revelations to give through you. The uniform kindness with which I have been thus

far aided in my walks in this sphere, satisfied me of freely through their natural channels in the physical two things; first, that we need aid in the physical body. Both of these are compelled to force their way plane here; and secondly, that there are laborers here against these obstructions, and hence all the unpleasready and willing to work for us. I have frequently ant feelings you realize. The passage of these outmet Dr. Abraham Ackley here. He tells me that you rents through the body involves many important conunblished a parrative of some of his early experiences. He was with us when you received the communication in regard to our labors here, and was much pleased and Divine Source of all motion, as manifested in the with it. He says now:

.. My experience differs from yours, and yet I can see and I found physical case and gratification by ascoolintervals here, as there had been on earth, in which. after having indulged for a time those feelings and appetites. (and I found the same gratification from such indulgence here as I had on earth.) there came a state in which I resolved, as I thought, very firmly, never again to touch a drop of stimutating drink; but, also, the chains of habit bound me. and, like a cringing slave. I bugged them to me, and in mockery I said, 'I will be free to drink what, and when I please. want you now." he continued, "to tell, for you can do it much better than I did, how I escaped from those chains and this cruet bondage. I was in the habit of cially when my system began to demand stimuit. It was on an occasion of this kind that I was introduced to our friend here, accidentally, as I then supposed, but as I now perceive, under the guidance of that Wisdom that is always profitable to direct. My language to him on that occa-ion through the medium was

much more strong than polite; it was extremely profane, and accompanied by vile oaths. The rebuke I received will never be forgotten by me. , If our friend had spoken to me in similar language, I aboutd have turned the compliment with interest, and we should have had a grand exhibition of profaulty, from which neither of as would have retired benefited. But how different was it ! Not one word of rebuke was uttered. but in soft and kindly tones, such as I had not heard for many long years, tones that brought to memory a fond mother's loving voice, and touched the same deep chords that had vibrated when I had listened to the sweet cadences of her voice, he said: Brother, I perceive you are not in a happy condition, but we can help you to a better state of feeling, and we shall be glad to do it. We know there is a good time coming for you and for all.' These words and the maoner in which they were uttered, overwhelmed me. I felt self. condemnation thrilling through my entire being, and at that moment determined that I would never again use profane language; and so complete was the influence, that I have never felt any inclination to do so since. More than that, this habit was the link that bound me to my profligate associates; and though at times I felt with this colden key I locked, the cate of temptation. and always shouned these sesociates, and fled to my friends, in whose presence I was safe; and, although the desire still returns. I reloice to perceive that it grows less and less powerful, as I am enabled to keep way from the fires which fed it."

On another occasion, I asked this question: Do you at in a manner somewhat similar to that which we do here? Do you sleep? We reply, no, except for a brief period after our entrance here, and give this explanation. Sleep and Death are sisters. We have aid that excretion here, within the system, and exhaation without, it is so regular and perfect, that we have no accumulation of effete matter, in our hodies that require us to lay them aside as worn out garment; as is done by mortals at death.

With you the particles of matter which have fulfilled their function are divided into three classes; one of which is the effete, or dead matter, and which is or should be continually cast out of the system, either by excretion, or exhalation, and constitutes daily death. The second class of particles is thrown into the theracic duct, with the newly made chyle, and is mingled again with the blood, and plays its part again in the great drama of life. The third class of particles remain in their position, somewhat exhausted of vitality. and under the recuperative force of "tired Nature's sweet restorer." are again prepared to play their part in the economy of the eyetem.

Sleep, therefore, being only necessary as a remedy for imperfect excretion and exhalation, the necessity for it diminishes in proportion as these functions are improved, and ceases altogether when they become perfect. Thus you will understand why spirits need those who draw their conclusions from observations on all life everywhere. It is the alphabet from this plane, feel very certain that spirits sleep here, and formed all the elequent tones and magnificent takens. have as much need of it as they lied while in the rudimental sphere. You will now draw your own conclusions. We have stated what we believe to be a fact. and given our reasons. Here we leave it. he

and then ceases. May it not be the came in regard to corned. The additional element girls to the sell taking food into the body which you have described?

We answer to this, that sithough there are conditions which results the phonomenous of similaring and conditions. in which for a long periodize do not need to take any there is not a reversity infrant, but it does not in the periodize and the state of the last any last to the last a well the content in the last to the last and members of our circle, which extends to some centu. more magnetic; it produces the phenomens of polyrice before the Christian Era, does not lead us to the limiten and of the magnetic needle.

and some materials to it in this manner. Here, Thus, the sentiment presented to the world in a as before, we only give our opinion, and the resnegative form, through the noble Confuctua; and after some for adopting it, wishing all to judge for them.

In resuming our account of the labors of spirits and their enjoyments, we may remark, that the connection between labor and enjoyment, is more fixed and only flow from the accomplishment of desires, and it always flows more freely and beautifully when this accomplishment is the result of our own labors. The realization of this fact, while it stimulates us to labor. gives and force to our enjoyments.

Among the keenest and most thrilling pleasures brought into a good degree of harmony, those which result from the saked action of spirits in their labors. ments in a compound, is one of the essentaal condi- and especially their studies. We perceive the interfor tions that favors permanency, and from this follows condition of the minds around us, and can judge who the axiom, that immortality of identity can only exist are prepared to cooperate with us. Thus uniting, we where there is a compound, either embracing all, or divide the labor, and multiply the enjoyment, as we six baying a capacity to embrace all the different elements calmly and seconely together, gazing deeply into the or primates, from the entire range of the material and arcans of Nature, witnessing simultaneously the bear. spiritual universe. These we believe to be confined to tiful corruscations of the light of truth, as they flow the Supreme Being, and to the souls of men, which are out in a grand and harmonious blending; each illuming the other. Every sepiring mortal has felt, when a Our moral instructions cover the entire field of the brilliant gem of thought has dawned in effulgence and

We realize this more fully as we feed together before that they wish for. From this field opens avenues to the altar-fires whouse beam forth great and loving all that cap-be desired in the interior life."

The narrative continues:

The narrative continues: which are vastly increased by this union of investigation.

The medium having been somewhat ladisposed with is?" It is an obstruction first of the invisible ourrents which flow everywhere through your system, and afterward of the tangible fluids which connet ness alderations.

The law of life finds its origin in the Great Central great triume powers of attraction, repulsion and sense. tion. That same primordial essence, that in its grand the cause of this, and have been much instructed by and majestic aware formed solid worlds out of rude these circumstances. I too felt intense physical paid and chaotic matter, through the operation of radiating when I first came here, but having by habit cultivated and revolving corrents, and, through the operation of s strong appetite for stimuli. I was attracted to the the same power, chaiged these to the maggificent haunts' of men where this appetite was still indulged. train of the Universe, where they must roll on forever, in harmony and beauty, is operating no less inysteting with persons that I louthed and despised, and, but riously in the simple formation of a globular tear drop. for this one desire, should have shunned. There were or the more complex and interesting forms of the simple cell of the primitive vegetable or suimel life, the basis of the multiplied and manifold forms of organic existence. There are currents flowing out of, ia. and around every object and substance in the material universe. It is by and through these currents that these are all held and bound in one grand and universal whole. The first and lowest of these currents produces that universal and all-pervading law which you call gravitation-namely, the attraction of masses to masses. This, and the next class above it, in the scale of carrents - chemical adulty - or the attraction of particles to particles; embraces the entire range of using profane language at all times, but more espe- matter. Not an atom is exempt, though they may at times appear under the influence of other forces, not to be controlled by them. Thus the life force will, 10 a certain extent, evercome gravity, and best will aver come chemical attraction, so as to appear to desiror it

The first current which produces gravitation, we callfrom the fact that it dows out in right lines from scentral point in all bodies. large or small-radiating rarrente. The only evidence we can furnish of the existence of these corrents, is that which is manifested in some of their effects. The principal one is the well known fact that all bodies are drawn toward each other by an invisible force. We perceive these radiation lines just as you may perceive the rays of light from a luminous body in a dark place. The poner of these lines, as well as the power of attraction, diminishes in proportion to the distance.

Chemical affinity is produced by currents that flow around atoms and masses, and honce we call them the rotary or revolving currents. These are manifest in every atom and in every combination, from the small est mass of matter to the largest planet. We can several illustrations of this force. One of the most prominent and palpable is the revolution of the globs on their axes; a phenomenpa of universal occurrence. whenever and wherever the mass, be it large or small. is freed from other controlling full seaces which would interfere with this motion! Thus all fluids will form clobular drops, and the abot as it falls from an elevetion, not only forms a globe, but revolves on its axis a return of the appetite for stimulating drinks, yet it descends. Water in drops seeks a globuler form, and when thown upon a red-hot substance will leams

> In the formation of compounds on the mineral plane a few elements, varying from two to six or eight, are generally aggregated. When, however, the compound s formed under favorable circumstances, each of them revolving currents, as it controls its particular atom. arranges it in a certain and definite order, producing

diately form globules that rovolve upon their axes.

When eight or more elements combine under favoring circumstances in a fluid mass, so that these currents may have more freedom of action, a gelatinous substance is formed, in which, under the field of the mi croscope, we may discover cells or globalar Hort This is the beginning of vegetable life. Let us for a mo ment contemplate it. From a point called the huder, the radiating currents carry out the elements the tain distance, at which place they are arrested by the revolving currents, and the ring or cell is formed. These radiating currents, after passing out a certain distance, are changed from positive to negative, and return to the centre whence they started, bringing with the certain elements or particles, which are deposited the surface of the cell. Thus is there internal above. ternal growth. And this flow of the currents furnished an explanation of law of endosmore and excluding; of imbibition and transudation, a law which lies at the basis of the growth and waste, renewal and decay, and consequent existence and continuance of all living bodies, as such! The revolving currents, by charged the position and arrangement of the elements directly in the cells, enable the new ones to take their place. and those which have become old and white to be removed. This blatory of the formation, growth and desleep occasionally, when they first come here; and only of a primitive cell is an epitoms of the history of that constlints the grand and entitles ordierto of the

By a similar operation of these currents, playing to and through a larger number of cleaking the print tive cell of animal tire to formed; so muiller are the You ask if the function of sleep exists for a time, to the former that no external distillab Act be de

Li new organa and functions are unfolded, we assend in the scale of being till we come to man, in ant, whom we find the highest development of all the organs and the most perfect physical form and combina-

There are numerous currents which flow through the physical organisms of animals and of man, varying esthrough the system is governed by its condition, and emanations from that fluid. This faculty is alone exerthe law of receiving and conducting these currents is cised. Many of the most intuitive persons are renous of the most important in the economy of life, and dered so by an angular and one sided development. one which will explain more fully than any other the which is very often ignorantly increased by improper of the grosser and less powerful kind, such as flow most any direction, it is comparatively and increasthrough the mineral and vegetable kingdom—the ingly easy to carry on the after training. newly added and more refined currents being those which give the power of sensation; and this varies in degree of development according to the perfection and young and intuitive persons than falsehood and misrefinement of the organism. Thus when the organiza. representation, especially by those in whom they fondtion becomes sufficiently developed and refined to per. ly and lovingly confide. Intuitions thus marred, often mit the passage of certain currents from surrounding produce bitterness and auguish, instead of that peaceobjects, a sense of the presence of these objects is per. ful and contented feeling which would flow naturally ceived, and as the refinement progresses certain quali- from them. Mingling of those who are incompatible. ties of those bodies become known; and thus it is and between whom there is a natural repulsion, always through all the various stages of sensation, from the interferes with the development of the intuitions. mere perception of the presence of an object, to the fallest and most perfect appreciation of its character. composition. &c.

draw ail our knowledge of the tangible material unt. sions.

· Intuition, or the perception of currents through the sympathetic nerve, embraces within its range the lowest and highest forms of sensation. The rudimental desirable, as it produces more suffering than enjoy. ganglionic system exists in the first cells of animal life, ment. The true plan for cultivating the intuitive facand is the only distinction which marks them as sepa. ulties, is by the healthful and harmonious development rate from vegetable cells. The earlier manifestations of the entire system. A few general directions may of sensation are very crude and imperfect-a mere not be out of place here. The muscular system is shrinking from the presence of certain bodies, of which strengthened and developed by a repetition of slow we have a dim foreshadowing in certain plants, called, and regular movements of all parts of this system. from this fact, sensitive. Sensation becomes highly de. The motor pervous system is developed by a course of veloped in many of the articulata, who possess only a rapid and irregular movements, which, while they exganglionic system of nerves, but in whom instinct is haust the former system, build up the latter. The The keen perception of danger, so remarkable in most eroise of their several functions. Each gland and young animals, results from an instinctive appreciation every organ is atrengthened in a similar manner, and of the currents that flow from objects around them. This will also explain the fact that the young chick, in ment in the human organism, that the proper exercise picking its way out of the shell that has encased it of any faculty not only strengthens it, but sheds a during incubation, will turn aside promptly to catch benign and healthful influence over the entire system, and swallow the first fly that comes within its reach, and hence the more general this exercise of the differ-The range of instinct and intuition, as we have said, extends further in both directions than the perception health and happiness—angularity and onequal devel-

But in order for a clear and proper understanding of mortals experience. the nature and character of the tangible, material objects around living beings, it was necessary that there and rest the exception; but in the cultivation of the should be a class of sensations, which, while their intuitive faculties, quietness and passivity is the role, range was more limited, should be more definite and and activity the exception. The mass of mankind, reliable in the aphere in which they operate than the living and acting upon the plane of the senses, have former. To accomplish this, a portion of the cerebro, believed and acted upon the idea that activity and spinal axis, commonly known as the nerves of sensa. constant exertion were the primal law of their growth. tion, in contradistinction to another portion which, and development. There are numerous instances.

The senses are very properly classed under five heads. although they are all modifications of the sense of tional natures have led them in this direction. where touch; and can only exist as the result of contact, the practice of silent introversion of spirit and medieither of material objects or of the currents or emana. tation has been adopted with some regularity. How tions which flow from them. We shall consider each often did Old Socrates and Plate walk in the silent of these senses, premising that they can only be un. groves, and sit in deep meditation, that they might derstood by reference to the law of conductors and drink in intuitions from all around them, visible and non-conductors; thus, for instance, in the case of the invisible. sense of smell, the terminal extremities of the olfertory nerves, which are spread out on the schneiderian membrane, which lines the various convolutions of treats." for abetinence and silence. It is related of the nostrile, are finely organized and adjusted with the power of receiving and conducting the odorlferous emanations from various bodies, and by this power. whomever these emanations come in contact with these

nervous extremities, the sense of smell is produced. In like manner in the case of hearing, the delicate and finely organized terminal extremities of the auditory nerves, suspended in a fluid in the convoluted the beautiful landscape, and above and around all the bones of the ear, receive and conduct the finest shades | world of the invisibles. and undulations of sound.

Again, in seeing, we find the optic nerve, spreading out and redoubling its delicate filaments on the re, their form of worship to have silent meetings, in which tiss of the eye, catch and conduct impressions of the all are called to gather home within themselves, and beautiful and varying shades of light to the inner sen, seek for that introversion of spirit that prepares for sorium. In all these cases the receiving and conduct the reception of spiritual strength, "in order that log fower is special and peculiar to each. Thus the they may experience a renewing of the Holy Spirit," nerves of smell can only perceive odors. The nerves of hearing have the single function of perceiving and cited, only present an answer to an interior demand conducting sounds, while the optic nerve heeds noth in human nature; and though there is much ignorance ing but light, and if either of these be injured, the as to the operation of those laws which thus tend to only manifestation will be: in case of the first, the per. promote interior and spiritual growth, by developing ception of an odor; of the second, a sound; and of the the intuitive and receptive powers, still they have rethird, which is perhaps the most commonly believed, a flash of light, which almost every human being has itual and intuitive development, which marked all who perceived from blows upon the head, or where, from have faithfully carried out this plan. accident or surgical operations, the nerve is exposed to the contact of some foreign body.

pilin of the tongue, where these nerves terminate. convey only the Caror or taste of substances.

most widely diffused and generally used of all the which may be carried forward with case and profit. conducting corrects and emanations from various obentire organism, through the agency of the sympathetid nerve; and from this we have as a result, in the that the rolling centuries have stamped upon them : 171 lower, spimals. Instinct; in man, Intuition; and just

to the day, books, who had the set of the spring solities combroled the method of the past, and the teeming field of animated life are opened, the spring solities combroled the method of the past, and the posterior posterior produced over attended, configuration and the posterior past, and the dim and shadowy vists of the past. Here we may the dim and shadowy vists of the dim and shadowy vists of the past. Here we may the dim and shadowy vists of the past. Here we may the dim and shadowy vists of the past. Here we may the dim and shadowy vists of the dim and shad

We have thus traced the formation of single osits. In proportion to the development and perfection of the united the multiplied and vastly dit the organs of the sympathetic nerve within these, and of its receiving and conducting power, will be the force and power of the fastinet or intuition.

Accareful cultivation of the senses is essential to the an eggregation of similar cells. Soon, however, the law cultivate the intuitive powers which approach nearer of differentiation by which distinct organs are formed, to a royal road to learning than any other. The cultivation of all these is mainly through exercise, or a re-

One of the first lessons which mankind need to section. The result of this is an organ having a distinct learn, is that they have intuitions; next that these, function; as, for instance, the root, state of a like every other faculty, may be cultivated. We know plant; the stomach, eye, &c., of an animal. Each of it is extremely difficult to prove the existence of inthese organs while it continues to contribute to the tuition to one who has no innate perception of it; but welfare of the whole, and tends to raise the plant or to those who do admit it, we have some directions to animal to a higher position in the scale of life, has a give in reference to its cultivation. The activity attecific power which tends to strengthen and develop which leads to the development of the other senses, is itself, and this power is the result of the capacity of very often a barrier to the unfolding of the injultive the organ to receive and conduct certain currents, powers, hence there is felt by most intuitive persons a necessity for quiet and retirement; and as the sur-There could be no advance in the scale without this roundings are continually acting through the sympadifferentiation, and the formation of specific organs, thetic system, it becomes highly important that they with a division of functions appropriate and peculiar should be made as agreeable as possible; and the more sensitive and impressible a person becomes, the more important it becomes that the surroundings be pleas-

In almost all cases the cultivation of the intuitive powers has been ignorantly pursued, without any system or order. Individuals discover that they have certain powers, as for instance, BLETONISM, or the power of finding water under the surface of the earth, a facsentially and distinctly in their degrees of refinement ulty which depends entirely upon a condition of the and of power. The flow of these currents into and system which enables the individual to perceive the operation of the laws of life. Among the lower ant. habits. The most difficult point in the cultivation of male the currents which are thus received are mainly the intuitions, is in starting. Once well began in al-

> Truthfulness in allithe surroundings is very important. Few causes tend more to blunt the sensibilities of

A great drawback to intuitive development is an unwillingness to yield to impressions, even where they are clear and well defined. This course very soon These sensations form the basis from whence we leads to confusion and error in regard to all impres

Many diseases act directly upon the sympathetic nerve, and thereby increase nervous impressibility and intuitive power; but this development is not generally ost wonderfully manifested, as the bee, the ant. &c. | nerves of the senses are each developed by regular exso harmonious and beautiful is the system and arrange. ent organs and faculties, the higher the standard of opment being the source of most of the sufferings that

In the cultivation of the senses activity is the rule. from their function, are called the nerves of motion. | however, among the philosophical minds of the past. and especially among those, whose religious and devo-

The customs of the Catholic Church require of the devout, that they shall set apart certain days as " re-Washington, that while he resided in Philadelphia. he was in the habit of going frequently to the old elm tree on the banks of the river Delawars, under the shade of whose wide-spreading boughs Wm. Penn made his world-renowned treaty with the Indian natives, and there he would sit in ellent communion with the broad and placid river, the noble old tree,

The Religious Society of Friends has, from its origia, made it a prominent and distinguishing trait in

All these cases, and many others that might be alized more or less of these effects, in a degree of spir-

The law, therefore, which we wish to unfold to you is this: that in order to cultivate the intuitive faculties The sense of taste is more closely allied to touch there should be regular periods of retirement and at the elber of those we have considered. It requires lence, in which they may put forth their energies, and that substances be brought into contact with the pa- experience a growth. From ten minutes to one boar should be devoted three times a day to this quiet, and They have the selfic conducting power, and receive and a close and careful watch as to the direction in which these feelings flow out and the impressions come in. Lastly, we have the sense of tact or ftouch-he The beginning of a growth will be thus established,

senses. It may appear to a superficial observer that it | Mankind have no conception of the vast and beautiis simply the result of the contact of gross matter; but ful field that lies before them, that can only be ex if it were confined to this, there would be no power of plored through the growth and unfolding of the intuidiscrimination between different objects all would tive faculties. Even on the external and tangible maappear alles. But by the same law of receiving and terial plane there is a depth and Breadth, a grandent and a sublimity that has pover yet been measured or jects, many of the pice distinctions that are found to comprehended by man. The finely cultivated intilexit among these are manifest. A simple law of repolyling and conducting these currents or emanations rents that flow out from material effects, and thus refrom bodies, exists to a certain extent throughout the alize the obsracter and condition of those objects, but will read the history of these; and mark the changes

> Thus we have a key to the bistory of the dead wa well as the living. The broad realm of inanimate mat-

> > 4379.9

and glorious truths, that would otherwise be inaccessible to blm; at the same time the senses enable him to glean many bright and beautiful gome that would escape the broad and generalizing sweep of intuition. We advise you most earnestly and laboriously to gathethe geme, of tfuth and beauty from all the sources around you, and through all the avenues that you can, other higher aspirations, with all their pretences in Intuition has revealed someof the facts of spirit life with behalf of woman, cannot shield her from such inremained for the sensuous and palpable manifestations tion of woman's holier sensibilities, seems intimatetangible foundation for the knowledge of the interior world, by establishing and confirming the revelations

These manifestations have not only given to certain minds who had little or no power to appreciate intuition and its revelations, irrefragible evidence of spirit ties and abominations. existence and power, but have also removed many a receive much of the evidence from this source.

celved-not as a resting place and a finality, but as a means of leading to and confirming other and higher truths.

It should be remembered that all impressions, both carried to the spiritual plane.

> Written for the Banner of Light. A VISION.

BY LOTTIE C. CAHOON.

A vision o'er my spirit came. A moment, then it passed away. But the radiance of its gleam Faintly typed supernal day. In the shimmering of its ray, Lot an angel stood revealed. And the magic key he held Death's mysterious door unsealed.

On a couch of sickness lav A suffering, wasted form; The breath convulsive came and went, Only the loving heart was warm. Weeping friends were clustering near, Gathering close to see him die, Yet unseen the shining group, That to every one was nigh.

Each had pressed the clammy brow. And the last fond words were said; Gently closed the vacant eyes, For the suffering one was dead. Then I saw his spirit rise. Borne by angel friends on high, To the glorious Summer Land. Where freed spirits never die.

Strains of music, passing sweet, Strangely thrilled my listening soul. Till my very breath grew still, As they through my being stole. Thus the seraph voices sung To the mourning ones of earth-" He hath foined the happy throng, Hath been raised to angel birth.

Through the boundless realms of life, Life eternal, he will roam. E'er expanding, apward ever Through his blessed spirit home. Did ye think the golden chain. Linking souls, saunder torn ? That thy friend for are had gone? Forever from thy earth was borne?

In the stilly evening hour, When the mind is free from care, Then thy brother, son and friend. Ever meeteth with thee there." Binging thus they passed away. Yet I seemed to hear them say. " We are with thee evermore!" Sturgeon Bay, Wes.

THE QUESTION OF CHRIST.

BY D. J. MANDELL

Against the Right has ever railled the stern conempt and outrage of reokless prejudice and antag. | yet been found. onism; and this is the special and sorrowful eigpificance of the Cross or CERLET, which stands as a type of the bitterest and most deathful persecution whether of Word or of Life.

Full well have I known, and very thoroughly have tested to what degree this spirit of antagonism to little, as yet, do even the avowed Liberale of our civilsed communities realize by what subtle (and sometimes so-called religious, or even philosophical) ma skles. chinery they are held in the fonl nest of this detestable abuegation of the truest and noblest contiments tested against the commonplace mediumistic idea, hat the Inspirational movement of the age is desthat this is the great need of the world ought to be dogmas on the subject. seen, from the fact that the world, even in its Chrisions and system.

the same conditions with the sects around them, so extended to Europe. that in regard to the more efficient practicabilities. and the real adoption of more vital ideas and measures, there is little to choose between them?

It is a fact that Spiritualists have, all along, been and there leave a " loue obild," whose mother was ly improving in mediumistic and scientific capabilinot the "wife," have been petted and fostered-those tles. who have heartlessly and sensuously cast of affection-ate families, and taken "seducing women," or have G. W. B. and others, must not arrogate to them. the most separate assemblies, to the east Orthodox world. As, for instance, a spirit of very partial delay of him, "He never broader death and the death, or some other "gran velopment, at the Bunner or Louis circle, hints i ness across his threshold."

our most promient female mediums.

How long is it to be, before woman, in her medium. ship, or otherwise, shall be protected against all these debasements of her holier attributes and nature? The popular swaggerers against prayer, and more or less clearness in all ages of the world, but it diguities, as events show. Indeed, such demoralizaof Modern Spiritualism to lay a broader and more ty associated with the too near magnetism or prominent leadership and influence of such persons. Wo. man's "freedom," if it ever comes at all, will be a freedom from the "sphere" of Ill-regulated cooperation, which seems ever redolent with such triviality

It is a great pity that the persistent disposition lingering doubt from minds who were prepared to to slor and crowd back the Right in these nobler directions, should have called for the positive style Sensuous manifestations are of vast importance, and and atrong language I am now using-may be, of in their proper place should be encouraged and re- necessity, stronger by-and-by-but so it is. More earnest methods must needs be adopted, where mildor modes have proved of no avail. Why, even War. ren Chase, instead of coming up to the elevation of from the sensuous and the intuitional plane, are trans. his own nature, is yet as free as ever, in scattering mitted to and received upon the spiritual plane by the broadcast his inversions of true ideas, and his favo. senses and intuitions of the spiritual body, which rite "Assemblies" have as yet given no chance, exists within the external body of man during its life- much less a call to many needed expressions to the ime; but it is interesting to the philosophical and contrary of his. Indeed, he even brings in accreditinquiring mind to trace, as we have endeavored to do, ed aid, and adduces Bro. Greenleaf, who says that the channels through which these impressions are the pattern "Church" yet to come, "will not read its prayers, nor say its prayers, but do its prayers!" Thank you, Mesers. Chase and Greenleaf! Many, who both read and say prayers, are not a whit bebind you as to the importance of doing and are far too broad to step into your narrow circle of devotional feeling. By what right do you restrict the nobly devotional natures, who both read and say, while they are ever ready and active to do either prayer or other duty? By what right do you limit the "Church" that is yet to be, to the merely mechanical branch of plety, and shut them out from its ten thousand tender and hopeful, ballowed and hallowing expressions, which flow forth in words of poetic and filial ferver, and which even the truest and best developed " spirits," through their chosen mediums, are pouring out as an inspiration to us? I shall have a much better idea of the breadth or practicality of Bros. Chase and Greenless, when they accord to the Church, or the individual, the full privilege of attending to the whole thing of prayer, to read, to say, and to do; and I certainly shall think that the Lowell, or any other Assembly, is all the more free and liberal when it gives to the advocates of the broad idea that privilege of a bearing which they have so freely extended to the more contracted style of philosophy which we have been criticizing.

" Co Empe," a talented co-worker with the Herold of Progress, has tried his hand lately at the narrowing in game, to which there appears so etrong a tendency. He would have the people consecrated -not to Gon, as the Christian world has it-but to HUMARITY, and thus to the God within Rumanity; so being true to the best ideal of the Grand Man, &c. A queer idea that, placing the Divine Front of Humanity within it, and making the "Grand Man" a kind of eleeping turtle, with its head cooped up inside of it.

The public can easily see that we need better notions than these. And here I can say a word wisely to G. W. B, of Willimantio, who, in his recent notice of hy late article, does not notice the distinctive points of my idea of Christ, but indulges himself in a strong approximation to that kind of a slur with which, as we have seen, these particular topics are usually met by a certain class of Spiritualists and

" The Brother of Athol," he thinks, " seems ever ready to put people right on spiritual things." And I ask, Is n't that just what all should do? Would bushel?

Again he charges me with "judging nearly all wrong but myself." Any more than others necessarily do, than he himself does, as for instance, in his last article? I intend that all shall see clearly the difference between my position and theirs, and if they have anything genuine to disprove it, that will be acceptable; but mere slants will never do it, and I believe the argument that will do it has never

As to the complaint of G. W. B., that the article of his, criticised by me, was an "oblitiary" article. I have only to say that the entire premises of the of the highest Ideal of Truth and Righteousness, "Cross of Christ," are obituary ground, and that what speaks to us from the grave, or the heavens, is legitimate matter of discussion, even as is the death or ascension of the Saviour. Deep calls upto the Right yet prevales throughout society; and very deep in the experiences and the utterances of the departed, and we are in duty bound to steer our barks to the most promising ports and the sunniest

The tangled ideas of the "Church" to which Bro. B. alludes, I have no interest in, and his own views. and principles. . I have already, repeatedly, pro. though truthful, as far as they go, are not up to the mark. I aim to argue and unfold that " Doctrine of Christ" which is distinctively so called in tined to destroy Christianliy. To destroy Sectarian- the Gospels, &c., and which Jesus himself taught, am is the lagitimate intention; but Christianity is but which is not found among the sects nor elseyet to be sublimely and universally unfolded. And where, although truth underlies all the differing

The last time a Spiritualist assailed me in public tien profession, le so essentially un-Obristian, and print, as bound down to the dry bones of Orthodoxy. certainly not less so in its general principles, condi. I simply replied, that manifestations verifying my views would very soon be given. And they came How is it that Spiritualists yet fall to see that their forthwith (tangible formations and appearances,) we m-Christian attitude holds them in essentially and have been multiplying ever since, having even

At the close of that discourse in Willimspile. In which I explained what your visiting mediums had not been able to explain, I predicted that the time had come when the better qualified class of mediumsolding hard, hanging back as toughly as any other istic persons and thinkers would begin to be importion of human nature ever held against the best pressed with an approximation to the ideas I had ideas, and the most beneficiary propositions of the advanced. It was verified before I left Connecticut, age, even so far as the brightest recognized spirite and has since been verified even among others than have long ago recommended them. And it is also Spiritualists, and one Brother, now a well known as much a fact that those who to any greater or medium and physician of Boston, who was then very ess extent have presented these ideas, &c., have Athelatical, has lately written me, that by selecting been met with slurs, indifference, or contempt, and from among his spirit acquaintances those that are that every possible attempt has been made to crowd most reliable, he finds himself drawing nearer and them out of the arens, while those who could here nearer to my position in apiritual things, and great-

been otherwise unreliable in social matters, have selves that they are (as he expresses it,) mounting a been folsted into Conventional Moderatorship, or ladder, away from the past. There is much of the otherwise brought into public place and notorlety; past, that we are yet to get up to sublime philosoand it does seem as though a good hearty prayer, phics and principles jet beyond the progress of the

and the property of the same and we story

sensoons perceptions, enabling man to gather in grand cheric," is a peeded adjugat to the popularity of that he don't us God. The scribe tells him that h will never see him any more than at present-an in. accurate statement, I believe, and not at all equal to that voice of Beatitude, which, from the dim distance of the ages, yet rings out this sublime assurance, "Blessed are the poor in heart, for they shall . see God." A sentiment to which brighter spirits; than these which we hear from, in common, can axperimentally respond,

And thus we go on, carrying with us the brightness of the Past as of the Present-unfolding the.; whole through the struggles of Spiritualism, through the onward, march of Harmonial Philosophy, into the Consecrational Movement, with its vital and sys. tematized beneficence and practicality, wherein the Inestion of Christ, and the Christ Principle, in their resplendent truths and adaptations are more clear ly discerned through the balmy skies, and amid the genial sunahine of Righteousners. Athol Depot, Mats., Nov., 1862.

> Written for the Banner of Light. LINES TO W. E.

> > BY ADDIE.

You sak why sorrow's dark'ning clouds Rest oft-times sadly on my brow. Why care's forboding gloom o'er shrouds My face—so bright and joyous new?

Go ask the glist'ning dew-drop why It does not ever sparkle on? Why 't is that when the sun rides bigh Its radiant beauties all are cone? Go ask the Illies why they die.

And do not ever brightly bloom? Ask of the withered roses why They cease to yield their sweet perfume? Why summer beauties e'er decay-

The autumn leaf why red and sere? Why 't is that night precedes the day-And winter why so cold and drear? Go seek the seed, reposing now

In beauty, 'neath the sombre clay, Ask why it is its form is doomed To own the power of decay?

Go ask of these I they'll tell thee why The human beart must over feet The pange of grief. The leason mark: The deepest was will end in weal! Philadelphia, 1862.

Letter from Corn Wilburn.

FRIENDS AND READERS OF THE BANNER-I greet you from the famed and salubrious city of Saint Paul, beautifully situated amid surfroning bills, and qualntly blending its own distinctive characteristics with the features of New England thrift and ornament. Plank roads form the side-walks of this town, and small, one-story houses bear the pompous appellation of hotels, and some eight or ten may be found on one street. There are cosy home-nooks here, picturesque and attractive as the inviting cottages that deck the environs of Boston, and dot the beach and its overhanging cilifs at Lynn and Nahant. The distant thunder tones of war reach here with a subdued sound, and the excitement of defeat or victory is quiet, It is so far away.

A change seems to have come over the former royal winters" of this region. The weather is mild, and the skies are leaden, as with us of Philedelphia, at this season. Rain is almost unknown here in winter ; yet yesterday the showers descended, and formed an loy covering for the street.

At the beautiful country home of the best healing medium in the country, Dr. R. Post, of this city, I enjoyed a week of the most cordist hospitality and welcome rest. After the true Apostolio fashion, the doctor cures by the laying on of hands, and numerous successful cures attest the reality of this modern revival of ancient wonders. Without the aid of newspaper sulogies, or flaring announcements of his powers, this practical, rational, and consistent Bpiritualist has carved his way, until friends and opponents acknowledge that a new era in the healing art is at hand. I am indebted to Doctor Post and family for many acts of friendship, for which words are inadequate to express the heartfelt graticude. His country home, LaGrange Place, will live in my memory, an image of the beautiful, forever.

I would recommend all strangers coming this way, who prefer solid comfort to showy display, to take their quarters at "Watson's boarding-house" on Robert street. There they will meet with liberal, freedum loving minds; loving attention not prompt. ed by the mere love of gain, and the comforts of home. I have spent some pleasant days there, and shall ever remember with pleasure our cosy evening re-unions and conversations on spiritual things, by the home glow of the lamplight and the fire. Tomorrow, I bid farewell to Saint Paul, and soon to beautiful Minnesota, much improved in health, even after so short a stay, thanks to the good climate, and the genial ministrations of the hand and heart of Doctor Post.

The kind friends in Minneapolis were mistaken in supposing me a test medium and a speaker. My inability on those points was retrieved by the arrival of Prof. Stearns and wife. He gave illustrations in Psychology and Mesmerlem, , while the lady lectured in a trance state; thus making amends for the disappointment unwittingly caused by Cora Wilburn, who can do nothing but write, and that

I go to La Crosse, by stage, thence to Minols, to visit a dear friend; from whose home I hope again to address you. Feeling that our human plans are often frustrated for our highest good, that we may learn a needed lesson, or drain a salutary draught of life, bitter, though it ofttimes be, I again wonder forth. Wishing you all a contented Christmas, (I cannot say a merry one, while war is devastating the soil) and a bappy New Year, fraught with aban. dant temperal and spiritual blessings.

I am, friends and renders, yours, for truth, CODA WILEURN.

Saint Paul, Minnewta, Dec. 30, 1862.

The amount of brutality still characteristic of the English people is powerfully shown by the fact that they still hang the poor wretches condemned by their. criminal laws in broad open daylight, in the sight of all who may wish to see. This is legalizing the methe. ods of that potentate of the barbarians of slavedom. Judge Lynch.

A GREAT THING .- A loving heart and a pleasant :countenance are commodities which a man should never fall to take home with him. They will best reson his food and soften his pillow. It were a great thing for a man that his wife and children could truly say of him, "He never brought a frown or unhappt.

1869

Once more the earth has been round the raceaforee, and the three hundred and sixty-five revolutions are counted, and the last figure in the Christian Bra changed from 2 to 3. It is well to post up the accounts and balance the ledger at the close of each Christian year, and ascertain if it will pay to continue the business, or if our lives are profitable to ourselves or others. Here is mine in brief.

Traveled in sixteen States of the nation ; lectured in eleven of them, giving, in all, one hundred and thirty-six lectures-thirty-one on the causes and effects of the rebellion, one hundred and five on Spiritualism, including two funeral discourses on deceased soldiers-one in Hardwick, Vt., and one in Taunton, Mass. Have visited many persons and families, both sick and well, some of which I know have been benefited, and I hope none injured; if any have. I have not been informed of it.

I have written nearly one thousand letters, by which Uncle Sam is benefitted, if no others. They would make a very large and curlous volume, if printed; but many of them are bardly legible in manuscript-eften puzzling me to read before they get cold. I expect some never are read correctly. and I am often surprised at the correctness of the printer and proof reader in the Banner office. Have written a book of eighty-two pages on the Cause and Effect of the Rebellion. Just published by Bela March, and for cale by him and me, and at the Banner of Light Office, and Herald of Progress Office, and bearing the title of American Crisis, or, Trial and Triumph of Democracy. Price twenty cents-in which I have given my views of the causes of the rebellion, as lying deeper than slavery, and causing it and using it as an instrument for the most unjust and cruel tyranny, to rob, ruin and brutalize a large portion of the whites who are fighting for their tyrants and against their own posterity and their own interests, deceived, cheated and robbed of both natural and acquired rights and every advantage of civilization.

I have spent only one mouth of the year at my little cottage home, near Battle Creek, Mich., where May soon slipped away from us; and the circle was complete, except our eldest son, who is an assistant surgeon in the army, and has served through the administration of Gen. Butler in New Orleans, and is still there under Banks. In his place at the cottage was a pale-haired grandson-so our number was fall. We were happy, knowing that the absent one was engaged in the most boly mission of the timean effort to save the best institutions of the best government in the world, not excepting any Christian government.

During the year I have met and made the ac quaintance of many excellent persons, and had the fullest and best proof that Spiritualism has lightened the burdens and brightened the prosperity of many individuals, and been a sunshine in many houses, while in a few, no doubt, the phenomena have been used as a pretext and covering for wicked and selfish purposes; but these cases are growing less, and the others more.

I have felt fully its effects on me, and bless the day I found it, for to me it has truly been "the pearl of great price," and I bless the spirits for the many messages of encouragement and words of sympathy they have given me. I know they have blessed me and many others, and I am sure they have been a blessing to our country in this year of her peril and trials. I can hardly realize how we could have passed through this terrible struggle, but for the encouragement of angels and the knowledge of a bright and beautiful future, both for our nation and the race, and for the here and the bereafter. But I must leave this personal subject which is of interest only to my many friends, with my kindest thanks for the i for the future. WARREN CHASE.

Tuunton, Jun. 2, 1863.

[Reported for the Banner of Light.] BOSTON SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE, TEUBDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1869.

Da. Child.-The best barometer by which to detormine the spiritual progress of an individual, or a nation, is the state of the war element in the human bosom. The rising and the falling of this element, indicates the results of opposite influences; when it runs high, the hell-power influences more, when it runs low, the heaven-power influences more.

Ma. Wetherbee .- " My volce is still for war." We live on death, so death is lawful to life. War is for death, and death, not being wrong, I cannot see wherein war is wrong. I regard the revolutions that war makes as producing good results. We owe our present condition of civilization to the revolutions of war. I think, contrary to the ground that Dr. Child has taken, that war is a good thing for mankind in a physical sense. We are more indebted to war for the development of heroic greatness, than to any other cause in the world.

Da. Bowner.-I believe in fighting. I believe that the only way to get through the world is to fight through. Fight is the backbone of everything in human life. Success is always indebted to energy, and energy is only a war impulse. - The whole system of life for each individual is a fight from in fanor to manhood; and an individual's life is the type of a nation's life. Everything we gain in life is the fruit of war and its consequent suffering.

Da. Lyon. - This subject involves great principles and great problems. I am neither for war nor for non-resistance. Is war to forever curse this earth? I look for better conditions than the conditions of war. To the present condition of the morals of the world war is as necessary as rain is to the present condition of the earth. I must lay the curse of war upon the thresholds of popular religions. War belongs to the animal nature of man, not to his better, spiritual nature.

Ms. Pardre .. - The word war is used in various senses, the most significant of which is, men in arms against each other. In this sense war is a naturality; it is se much so as evil is. War is divine. Men may rise above the plane of war, but war will forever remain upon its own plane. War is the necessity of a con-.condition; and what is a necessity has always a use, and all uses are divine. A want of equilibrium in the natural world causes eruptions, voicances and tornadoes, and these in the natural world are twees of the moral world. So wars in the moral world are natural; they are the result of a want of equilibriam among men, as volcances and tornadoes are the sessit of a want of equilibrium in the elements of

Mas. Thompson. -- I fully agree with the sentiments advanced by Dr. Lyon and Mr. Pafiles

Ma. Enser had confidence that Spiritualism would unfold human affection and love that would supercede the need of human war. [Loud rape in various parts of the hali.] I believe that peace on earth and good will toward men shall be instituted by the advent of Modern Spiritualism. Victories on the hattle faid, accomplished by the warlike inclinations of men, may be counted great and glorious, but they are not to be compared to the peaceful, spiritual vio-

tory of Christ apon the cross. Bubject next week; " What constitutes practical re-

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LUTHER COLEY, EDITOR.

The Old-

Cloero wrote a treatise on Old Age, and showed that it was the most desirable part of a man's life. Theodore Parker preached a discourse on the same strewn as along over this particular period. We call wines excellent, in proportion to their age, virtue and years, in their case at least, going together. Old books are better than new ones-that is, if we have been used to thumbing their precious leaves well, and love to let our thoughts sit down, as it were, on the margin of some happy illustration, delicious sentiment, or pleasing conceit. No friends are equal, for value, to the old friends, whom Time has tried, and who are as fast and firm as the very

rocks on our estates. And so it is, the world through. Young America women than our dear old ancestors were, merely because we are able to get about from town to town and city to city at the rate of from forty to fifty miles an hour. Speed has nothing to do with character. It may intensify enjoyment to take it at the rate and after the style denominated " fast," but the woes that come afterward more than counterbalance all. Young America need not rail at his daddy so: he cannot become so wise as his father until he has lived as many solid and substantial years as his father; he cannot acquire the riches of experience, for which alone life is worth the baving, without taking valuable time for it; he cannot have without paying for it, as Old America has been obliged to do before him.

There are sadly erroneous notions current respecting this most interesting and important matter of age. It was but a little time ago, when we heard a man under thirty declaring, with that dogmatio positiveness which he never could have at fifty, that no man ever did anything worth talking about or remembering, after he had passed thirty years! It made us almost shudder, to think how little that man actually knew: the rind of him looked excessively green and immature. He will live-somewhere-to pity himself for his own perfect igno-

Better far, to our way of thinking, the conclusions of those who continually assert that nothing and nobody is of particular virtue or value except as connected with age. Years ripen and perfect. Youth is no more than a promise of what may be: it takes time to test these countless promises, and prove that they were at all good. When we look over the history of remarked individuals, we are more forcibly reminded than ever of the truth that only with matured powers can a man hope to accomplish anything. Wobster was fifty years old when he gave utterance to that powerfully sublime piece of oratory in reply to South Carolina Hayne. Dr. Johnson ac- ble success. Coffee has likewise been cultivated quired a new language after he had passed sixty. Even our own Dr. Holmes did not blossom out with such suddenness as a writer of prose fiction, until he was full fifty years old. Our Minister to the Court of St. James-Charles Francis Adams-had been quietly qualifying himself all his previous life for the responsible post to which his government summoned him. Irving wrote his inimitable Life of Washington, in five stout duodeolmo volumes, after he was seventy. And we might extend the illustrations till our readers would tire of them.

But what we chiefly desired to do was, to warn our younger friends against the baseless and vulgar notion that nothing is worth speaking of unless it has been done by an immature person. Where the mysterious line lies which exactly divides vigor and ripeness-cach essential to the perfection of any purpose or the completeness of any character-we do not pretend to assert; but we do declare, and for the benefit of youthful and unreflecting persons especially, that mere strength and animal spirits and courageous enterprise are of little account in them selves, unless they are yoked, closely and firmly, with the maturity and ripeness of judgment which are of prime importance in conducting measures to a successful issue. The New is of no value by it self, for it is raw and atterly untried : it delights us chiefly because it is so fat with pleasant promises; but macry it lovingly with the Old, heap up its granaries with the harvests of other times, gathered by other or older men, and instantly its whole character undergoes a transformation before the eye, and it is the very top and glory of the world.

Labor and Prices.

For a novelty, prices go up now-a-days and later goes up with them. It has not always been . dies in the air and swims in the concealed water. Generally, when all the commodities and even the necessaries of life have been exerbitant, it has gone metion," as this. We need not urge everybody out hard with the workingman to obtain them, labor being late the air to try skating, since everybody seems the very last thing to advance, and simply because bereshouts to be doing so already. it never yet has been able to command its own wages and prices. It ought not to be so, but herein is one of the most atrocious arrangements of the whole social system. The large draft of able bodied men for the army is what causes laboring men to be in such demand, and they will of course be in greater demand for next year's agricultural operations than impossible for us to find their address on our books, they will be for the work of the winter. The harvests must be put in, and they must be tilled and afterwards gathered. All this requires muscular the town and the State should be given where the force. We shall have to have it next year, even if it is imported from abroad, which will be the case to a larger extent than we now think of. The armies Lagur, to Cherry Valley, instead of Leicester," etc. must be fed, and those who stay at home must be fed: and it will take labor, and any quantity of it, to supply the demand. We are glad that there is such a prospect shead, both for the husbandman. and for those who would be glad to assist him in his work for good wages. Even war has its compensating advantages, just like any other syll,...

paid, for honor and honesty are its security.

Bhaking Paith.

We believe we can see it, every month repre and more plain to all observers, that the mass of people are losing faith in past creeds and formularies, and looking around to see where they are to go for security. The puloits no longer exercise their old authority-the legislators of the land are no longer deemed Solons in wisdom or Catos in integrity or Bacons in legislative greatness-what is old has lost all its value save what is truly within itself-and the popular heart and thought is reaching out for something which it has not, but which it instinctively feels it may soon have and ought to possess.

These symptoms have shown themselves, this long time ; they are just now making a deeper impression on the popular mind than ever. There are thoughtfol men in secret places, unknown, perhaps, to what is styled fame, who may be, nay, who certainly are pondering the future well, careless If they, are to have a hand in the great work in reconstruction or not; and these are the very men who are yet to be topic, and clearly made it out that the blessings and called forth to perform the work required of them. joys of human existence were nowhere so thickly Nature takes good care of her pets. Those whom she chooses to honor with her choice, she keeps carefully out of sight until she needs them, that they may be fresh, innocent, and inspired, when she calls them. We need have no fears that the right men will not be forthcoming at the right time.

But it signifies a great deal, that we see men asking one another now, what is going to be done next -what is to be the order of operations-what is going up and what is going down. It goes to show the fact that we are all adrift again, and must turn and discover newer and safer anchorage." It means, that the old has really passed away at length, and that may pout, and scream, and kick, as much as he the new is truly at hand. Men did not do this once; likes—he can change no hair of the living truth that they are patting themselves such questions seeither white or black. We are no better men and riously now, argues a change of centiment that no common set of circumstances could possibly have

False Pleading.

It is sometimes amusing, sometimes annoying, and sometimes calculated to excite one's positive anger, to see how adroitly mean men will wrest words and deeds from their true and plain meaning. For instance, the New York Chamber of Commerce assembled and agreed to contribute, on their own behalf, a large amount in money and provisions for the suffering operatives of Lancanshire in England. Other inflaences in New York aided to swell the amount of this voluntary offering to a noble figure, that could not, as everybody thought, fail to excite the liveliest feelings of friendship and gratitude in the hearts of the entire English people, and this very end it may actually have accomplished, for aught we know, as yet, to the contrary. But the London Times pretends to view the gift in a different light, and one which we need not say was the very last intended by the generous donors; that journal avers that this act on the part of the people of this country, is all proof, long needed, of our returning sense and fairness, and of the fact that at length we have come to appreciate, as it should be appreciated, the disposition of England toward us. Could assumption and impudence make a longer stride than that? We should think that the most wretched of the poor of Lancashire, or London, either, could see through the glose of this sort of

Of California.

Small and insignificant are the ideas generally entertained here in the East of the resources and wealth of the great State, of California. It is a wonder, a perfect marvel, of productiveness. It is now discovered that the article of tea can be cultivated in certain sections of the State with remarks. there, with considerable success. The raising of tohacco is attracting wide attention there; it is computed that it will yield at the rate of from six to seven hundred pounds per sere. Chinese sugar cane. both for forage and for molasses and sugar, has recently been raised with great success, experiments with it showing that it can be raised on all solls that will produce corn, at the rate of from fifteen to thirty tone per acre, or some twenty-five hundred pounds of sugar. The soil also produces hemp, flax, cotton, rice, and, indeed, all other staple articles for consumption and export. But California is peculiarly the land of the vine. Over three hundred varicties have been oultivated there with marked if not astanishing, success. It is, furthermore, the granary of the Pacific hemisphere, producing more grain to the acre than any other soil on the continent. Besides all these, we have but to mention wool, barley, gold and silver, and the mind of the reader is filled with unspoken astonishment.

On Skates.

Glorious, le n't? Whirling in a maze of circles and curves-gliding like the wind over a surface where resistance is not felt-shores flying past as if they were winged, or running as if they were vicing with ourselves-the wind of Winter tingling the cheeks and the ears, and kindling all the secret fires of the blood-earth, air, sky, all in a whirling swim of a motion, Indescribable and inspiring-what winter pleasure can be compared with it for life-what summer delights are its parallel? He was a benefactor of the race who first invented skates, even if he was a Dotchman, or a Russian, or a Tartar. Skating has many an advantage over balleoning, fer it enables one to retain his claim to earth while he There is no denoing that has such perfect " poetry of

Be More Particular.

Subscribers who change their place of residence must be more particular, when they write us to have the direction of their papers changed, to state where the papers are directed at the time they write. It is except at a great expenditure of time, as we have nothing but their names to guide us. The name of paper is last sent. For example: John Windle writes: "Please send my paper, the Bannen or

Evil Appetites.

Andrew Jackson Davis cars with much truth : "The true men knows he has the will power to A promise is a just debt which should always be wilderness to blomom as the rose."...

A Descrying Officer.

LIEUT. R. S. ALCOKE, the adopted son of Dr. John Scott, of 407 Fourth street, New York, was severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was formarly a member of the celebrated Seventh Regiment; and scoot panied that corps to Washington, on the 19th of April, 1861. When the Regiment returned, at the expiration of the brief period of anlistment, he was unwilling to withdraw from soilte service, and soon after joined the New York Fifty. Seventh. From that time until he was wounded, he was never absent for one hour from the post of duty and of danger. On the memorable 18th of December, he commanded Companies I and H, of the Fifty-Seventh Regiment, and was within two hundred yards of the enemy's works when he received a ball in his left arm which so shattered the bones as to render its amputation necessary. Four days after the battle, though greatly reduced by the loss of blood, he started for home with no attendant but a wounded companion, arriving on the evening of the 18th ultimo.

-Lieut. Alooke has been repeatedly promoted, and always for gallant conduct in the field, without the exercise of the least outside influence in his behalf. As the loss of an arm renders it impossible for him to pursue the business to which he was formerly trained, his friends indulge the hope that the Government may be induced to give him a Liegtenant's Commission in the Regular Army.

The country furnishes no better material for a soldier. Lieut, Alcoke is but 27 years old; he has strong vital constitution, unimpaired in the least degree by exposure to the elements and the rough discipline of war; his muscular system is compact and equally fitted for vigorous exercise and great endurance. He has still his right arm left, and whilst that remains, and the Government requires his services, his sword will not rust in its scabbard. His record proves him to be worthy of further promotion. There lives no man with a braver heart. The bloody fields of Fair Oaks, of the seven days before Richmond, Antietam and Fredericksburg, attest his unfilaching courage, his soldierly qualifications, and his entire devotion to the cause of his country. S. B. B.

Hawthorne on English Women. In a recently published paper on a quiet English watering-place, Mr. Hawthorne goes into a some. what minute description of the matured English woman, which is really as full of subtle humor as it s of rigid fact. He says he has heard a good deal, in times past, about English ladies retaining their seauty and freshuess much longer than American ladies do, but it strikes him that an English lady of fifty is apt to become a creature less refined and delicate, so far as her physique goes, than anything that we Western people class under the name of woman. "She has an awful ponderosity of frame; not pulpy, like the looser development of our few fat women, but massive with solid beef and streaky tallow; so that you inevitably think of her as made up of steaks and sirioius!" He declares that her it is "on a great round space of her Mater's footstool, where she looks as if nothing sould ever move her." The muchness of her personality imposes awa and respect, so that one gives her far more credit for moral and intellectual force than she can fairly claim. And, on the whole, she is overrated and overstated, and we may as well begin to " look at home" for the perfection of female beauty, as to hunt up and down the highways and byways of Old England.

About Health.

shall eat and wear, in order to be considered "re-There is something priceless in Health. Ask the the appetite of the coalheaver, whom he hiree at a dime an hour. Bulwer declares that health, to its ntmost perfection, is seldom known after childhood, and we seriously question if it is. He declares. from his own positive and prolonged experience, that it cannot be enjoyed to the utmost by those who overwork the brain, or admit the sure wear and tear f the passions. There is nothing for this like youth the old youthfulness that used to dwell in Aros. dian scenes, never wearing itself out with false or artificial demands, nor troubled itself about a future which could not begin to compare with the bilesful present. In perfect health, there is happiness in the mere sense of animal being. The joy diffuses itself gently around one's existence like an aroma, not to be described by pen or lips of mortal.

Getting Along.

We are glad to hear that the railroad interests of development in regard to the railroads of the country, that will take the public by surprise. It is alknown, also, that some of them are getting higher rates for the same service than Leretofore, being all surprise the public is, the reduction in running expenses. It is providential—though that means, too, according to the laws of things-that just at this time of our national trial we should be so blesse ! with the substantial means and instrumentalities which help make a nation great. Labor is in large demand, and will continue to be called for yet more urgently. Trade is good; railways are thriving and busy; and we ought to be entirely thankful.

Mr. H. B. Storer

audiences of Spiritualists and others, in Lyceum

to places where Mr. Storer has not lectured, that will do, we are not Just now advised. Saddened as No Society will regret having employed him, we seek reviving influence them the Stellings to know that confident. We hope therefore that car friends will the new born year brings to lie states as fresh as if avail, themselves of his services. He may be ad they came with the many of pretty birds and the dressed at 30 Pleasant street, Boston.

New Publications. THE GORILLA HUNTERS: A Tale of the Wilds of At-

rica. By R. M. Ballantyne. Published by Orosby & Nichole, 117 Washington street, Boston. 1864. This is a beautiful new book of four hundred pages, handsomely illustrated with life-like engrayings. It is characterised by the author's worldwide reputation for writings that are useful and interesting to youthful minds. In his own clear and interesting way he describes Central Africa, and portrays in glowing colors exciting and daring encounters with wild beasts, and also with the monstrone man-monkey, the Gorilla. Every boy should have a copy of this book to add to the series already written by this author. The whole series are full of useful information and thrilling incidents, and are for sale by the same publishers.

THE REVUE SPIRITE for December, published in Paris by Allan Kardes, contains : The Causes of Obsession and its Remedies; Spiritualism at Rocheport : le Spirituallem possible ? Charles Pourier, Louis Jourdan, and the Reingarnation; The Lodge and the Parlor; Study of the Spiritual Customs; Spirit Dissertations ; Magnetic Dispensary.

We have also received from the same publisher. "THE VOYAGE SPIRITE" for 1862. It contains: Observations upon the state of Spiritualism; Instructions given in the different assemblies; Instructions upon the formation of assemblies and societies, and a system of rules for their use. This is a very interesting pamphlet, and gives an

accurate account of M. A. Kardec's visits to the different spiritual societies in France during the year. 1862, and shows the rapid increase of Spiritualism. We quote the following:

"On our first visit to Lyons, in 1860, there were only some few hundred believers; the next year there were five or six thousand; and sis year it is almost impossible to count them, numbering some twenty-five or thirty thousand. At Hordeaux the number has doubled within the last year."

By these figures we see that France is in no way behind us in making converts to the cause.

Somenony's Luggace. By Charles Dickens. This is Dickens's last Christman story, and pronounced a good one. The Illustrated News cays it is being . read by half London. It is all about "Somebody's Luggage" having been left "till called for," and manuscripts being found in "somebody's" boots. portmanteau, dea, do. It is conceived in the happlest vein of Dickens's humor, and is told by the lips of Christopher, a head-walter of renown. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

We are under obligations to J. F. Hartley, Esq., of the U.S. Treasury Department, for a copy of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE AMERICAN COD FRALLOW .- This is one of our most welcome exchanges. It is the official ordan of the Order of Odd Pellows in North America, and is ably conducted by John W. Orr, 75 Nassau street, New York. The editor is a man thoroughly imbued with progressive principles, and wide awake walk is elephantine; and that when she sits down, to the things of the present day. The Journal contains much miscellaneous matter of general interest and of a high obsessior. Among its frequent con- , tributors we find the name of our and everybody's friend, Prof. 8. B. Belttan. The monthly is published for \$1.00 a year, thirty-two pages, and illustrated. "

Trying the Taxes.

This is a new experience with the American peopla. We have been without the enjoyment of this luxury all our lives. Our fathers meant that we should get along with as little load as possible, and Having that, we possess all. Money confers noth- planned matters so as to secure our felief from such ing save what an artificial society demands that one trials as long as possible. Now we shall have a new spectable" and pass muster in its chosen circles. Satherer—no popular personage in any part of the world. Rents will be bigher, living will be higher, clothing will be higher, and taxes will be laid upon to do with, what portion of it he would give to enjoy every imaginable item that enters into the consumption of our national family. But we feel that we are paying our money, and putting forth our extra: exertions for an object which is worth a thousand is times more than them all. It is the chesp price which we pay for our national liberty-for feeding the torch that is steadily to illumine the world. Were we to have gone on as we were going, making money and spending it on the mere shows of life, everything like nobleness and herolem would soon have gone out of fashion with us, and perhans become extinct; but now we have hope, because none. of us can make fortunes as fast as they have been made in the past, or spend them with the same vain and senseless prodigality.

Jealousy among Literary Men. Why is it that a person who gives his days and nights to a parenit that is ennobling and redning, should still be full of a low and unworthy jealous; toward others of his own profession? Why are not .: the country are all getting along so swimmingly. wood-sawyers and hod-carriers jealous? and why do The money-writer for a leading commercial paper in they not indulge in a habit of decrying one another's New York, says that there is likely to be an early work, and running down one another's character generally? It passes our understanding altogether. To harbor, to nurse, to be fully inspired with, and to ready known that, during the current year, the finally give utterance to, liberal thoughts and genergross receipts of most roads are largely in excess of ous sentiments—to be grammed with a variety of last year's: in some cases, enormously so. It is reading—to commune with cultivated minds—to be poetio, of a graceful and genial turn of seal, and possessed of ideas that others scarcely have time to a the way from biteen to twenty-five per cent. But entertain fitly—how it is that such a profession the development which, it is insisted, will tend to habit combine to make those who follow it testy, joulous, low, and thoroughly disagreeable to themselves and everybody else, passes our comprehendor. Authors are generally envious. Perhaps they do not tage the fresh air in large enough doses. Stretching their legs frequently would be good for them. They need to shake off their moroseness, which collects upon them like gray moss, and become of sound digestlon, like common people.

What Weather!

The delightful weather voucheafed to us, on and Lectured in this city, on Sunday, Jan. 4th, to good about the opening of the year, is unparalelled. makes one think of Spring, as be pushes saids his Hall. All listened, with marked attention and evi- curtains in the morning, and instinctively listen for dent satisfaction, to his able discourses, which were the blithe song of the bluebird. They had done delivered in an earnest and eloquent manner, upon weather for their four or five days' bloody work at the subjects of "The Power of Idean," [which we Marfreesbore, however; it seems wicked to contemshall print in our next,] and "The hissionary plate the two facts together, The old saying "A. green Christmas makes a fat graveyard;" but We wish to say, in this connection, to our friends what a bright, cheerful, and spring-like New Year's he is one of the most able, elequent and reliable ad." we all are, and more despit so with the passing of vocates of the spiritual oblications now in the field, every day, by the tractical avents of this war, it is a gleam and babble of little brooks.

Before we blame the actions of others, let us first sonsider how much cause others may have to blame

Before we say that others are ungenerous, let us first see to it that we are not ungenerous in different

Before we say how wicked that man'le, let us exmine ourselves, and see if we are not more wholed in some other way.

Before we say how sensual that man is, let us first recall and remember all our own thoughts and instead of consuming days, and sometimes weeks. actions in the same directions.

treasures, let us be sore that we hold in our possession no earthly treasure except that which we have earned by honest labor, by the sweat of own brows.

first see how much desire there .may be in our own bosoms to kill others, when appealed to to do so. Before we turn beggars away empty, let us see if we have not gathered in and used for ourselves more

of God's gifts to humanity than they have. Before we ask the degraded to come up to our own standard of progression, let us first weigh all their deeds of usefulness, sympathy and charity, in the

balance with our own. Before we condemn the belief of another, let.us re-

member that we have a belist of our own." Before we claim to be on a higher plane of spiritual progression than some others, let us remember that high and low planes are only earthly, not spiritual, and that all walk upon the same surface of the same earth, only,

a nother total " Inch high, the grave above."

Before we scold about the tricks and dishonesty of others, let us see how we have played the game of the hospitals are crowded with friends that do n't life; if all the moves that we have made on the checkered board of human life have been fair and

Before we are exercised with an unforgiving spirit for an act or belief, let us remember that charity is a beautiful virtue; "it is kind, it taunteth not it | But I thought I must come here, as I promised him self, is not puffed up; it believeth all tflings and eq- I would. [You were with him last night, you say?]

A. B. C: Yes, and I come here as fast as I could, and I did not duseth all things." A. B. C.

Pity the Poor.

For who that is rich to day, knows if he may not be poor himself to-morrow? The world is a very uncertain affair. The wings with which riches have so long been known to be invested, are apparent in these times. It is so true now that he who hath ! shall have more, and he who bath not shall have live where they did when I was there. [What regitaken from him even that which he hath. Let us ment did Tommy belong to?] I don't know that. have no suffering laid to our doors, this winter, but let us promise ourselves to do more than ever before in kindness and charity.

To Correspondents.

[We cannot engage to return rejected manuscripts.]

P. O., FAIRHAVEN, N. Y .- We should be pleased to have you correspond with us. Whenever anything of importance to the cause falls under your observation, jot it down for us.

B. V. A., HOPEINTON, MASS .- All on file for publication. Acceptable of course.

MRS. B. C., ST. CLAIB CITY, MICH.-In our opinion, the hieroglyphics you allude to do not amount to anything.

"THEOGRACY."-The twaddle of the "grand high priestess" of the " Sacred Onder," has been deposited in our waste basket. We hereby notify the members of the said "Order" that, 'if they wish to save time, paper and ink, they had better not write to us, as we repudiate the " movement " in toto. . .

EAGLE HAVEN, N. Y .- Your letter arrived safely. Belle Bush, entitled, "Alone, All Alone." Thank you for your kind words of encouragement and patronage. We are gratified that our labors are appreciated by you. We labor incessantly to make the Bannes a "live" institution ; but we are sorry to add that we are often perplaxed in regard to "money matters." Yet we feel we shall be surteined, and that our Bannes will wave for many vears to coms.

it is good:

J. O., BELLEFORTAINE, OHIO. - Money received. Thank you kindly for your efforts in our behalf. You say you are "endeavoring to impress upon Spiritualists the necessity of supporting the Bannan and HERALD in the present crisis, hoping that neither of them will be compelled to stop publication." If we all pull together-we mean the four million Spir. itualists in the United States-there will be no danger of either of these publications suspending, as our friends in both spheres of life are working for us. The BANKER must and will be suctained.

W. R. HARDY, a subscriber, will please state where his paper is now directed, giving the town; state, and county, in order that we may readily flud it on our books. We cannot change the address until this al member of Parliament from Manchester, enlogized is done. It would be like " hunting for a needle in a haymow," as our subscription books are, indexed by towns only.

Correspondence in Brief.

Bro. A. R. Hall, writing from East New Sharon,

for worship, but are in want of a good medium to come and preach the flospel. A test medium is also but had a vision that the whole continent of America wanted, and will be well paid, as we have plenty of would become the home of freedom and of the opneans to pay."

P. L. R., Braceville, Ohio, on forwarding a remit-

tames for a continuation of our paper, says: "In our domestic circle we have no guest that is more welcome than the BANNER. It comes to us \$5,000 upon last year. laden with treasures that are cordially received. We are always giad to greet its oheering presence, and cheerfully introduce it to our acquaintances. It contains food for the hungry soul, and a cordial for the aching heart."

A subscriber at Millard, N. H., writes :

I have read the Banna or Liour for five years, and I think I in some degree appreciate the truths therein contained for it is the truth that makes us free. I feel as though the hisseage Department must be enciained; therefore, I socious five deliars for that object, and hope others will contribute their mite.

Yours, truly, James Peasson.

H. Ar Wilcox, of Winelow, N. J. white ... Your excellent paper come to me willy. I am much pleased with it, especially with the communimuch pleased with it, especially with the communications from the spirit-land that are in a ways and then the first thing and the result ways and then the land that are in a ways and then the land the spirit and more rause instruction and enjoyment. The there we nothing could be better calculated to primarily the best in the result of the land in the spirit and the spirit and the spirit and the spirit are from your expellent, paper, the superse of which know that he considerable to you. In all of the spirits of this department, I send you may asked and were I not poor, I would seld you more.

yards on lak, Grand Prefection for

The Dutch are about to take Holland again. The Government of that nation has just set on foot a gigantic project for outting a canal for ship service from Amsterdam, through North Holland, out to the sea. It is to be thirteen miles long, two hundred feet wide, and twenty-four feet deep. If dug, it will make the distance from Amsterdam to London, much shorter, as well as all ports from Amsterdam south of the Texel; by some eighty miles; so that vessels can soon reach the open sea in a few hours, The faster time and space are abridged, the soon-Before we punish a man for stealing earthly er will the nations be brought into oloser relations, and the speedier will be the overthrow of ignorant prejudices, and the establishment of true fraternity. The capital to be consumed in this un-Before we hang a man for killing another, let us dertaking will amount to a million and a balf sterling, on which the Dutch Government guaranty an interest of four and a half per cent.

Maria Coombs.

I lived in Princeton, New Jersey. My name was Maria Coombs, and I was eight years old. [When you died?] Yes, I've a brother at Newbern, North Carolina; and he is very cick, and I went to him last night, and told him I should send mother to him. Thomas is his name. He is sick, and will die, unless he has better care. "And I told him—be's a medium, and I can speak to him-and I told him I would go home and send mother to him, and I can't. go to ber because there sint any one for me to use like this medium. . But they told me I could come to this place, and

they said you'd write a letter to her, so there would not be any delay about it. My mother knows be is sick, but she do n't know how sick he is; and she thinks if he was very sick that he'd send for her to come to him. But they wont allow it. They say do any good. But I can come-I can come. They can't stop me; that 's the way I knew he was so sick. Oh dear me, I wish she was here so I could talk to her. [Say what you desire to your mother, and wa will send it to her.] Well, all I want to say is, for her to go to Tommy. I did n't know as I'd be able to send her to him when I told him I would. know as they'd let me come, but they said yes, I might [What is your mother's name?] Catharine Coumbs. She knows about your paper .. She believes in these things. [is your father living?] Yes, he's living, but he's in California. He's married again, and my mother don't know anything about it, and she do n't want to. [Can you tell me the name of the street and number of the house where your mother resides?] I can't, for they do n't

I want you to print my letter. [Before the other measages given this afternoon?] Yes. [I can write your letter and send it immediately to your mother. and then print it in our paper afterwards, if you wish] I do n't want you to write it. There 'll be no magnetism in your letter, and it wont never reach her. It must go in your paper. She knows I sint dead. She do n't think I'm dead. Good-by.

The above communication was given at our circle on Thursday, Jan. 8th, through Mrs. Count, with the request that we publish it at once,

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

We call special attention to the article on our First and Second Pages, entitled, "THE EXPERIENCE OF A SPIRIT ON ITS ENTRANCE INTO THE INNER WORLD." It was prepared with great care by Dr. H. T. Child. of Philadelphia, and will richly repay a careful perusal.

WILL APPRAR IN OUR NEXT ISSUE, & Bue Story, complets, by Miss Sarah A. Southworth, entitled, " THE Two Sisters; OR, THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL." .

Also, in the same number, we shall publish an Original Poom, from our talented correspondent, Miss

Since our last, thousands of lives have been sacrificed to the demon, War. It makes the heart sick to contemplate it.

Mrs. N. J. Willis, residing at No. 14 Avon Place, is said to be a good trance medium.

THE GERMANS. - Five thousand Germans have notifed Eli Thayer that they are willing to settle in Flori-H. S. H., BENNETTEBORGH, N. Y.-Will publish, if da upon the terms of his plan for restoring that State to the National Government. One thousand of these Germans now reside in Bt. Louis, Mo.

> God's family is mankind. There is no such thing as primogeniture in spiritual things. God will not give the whole estate to the oldest boy, and throw the rest of the children upon their own resources. He treats

> WESTERN HEALTH JOURNAL is the title of a new monthly paper just started in Wabash, Indiana, devoted to Physiology, Hygiene, and Physical culture. It is edited by Drs. Jones and Woodbury.

> Mortality is said to decrease in every town in direct proportion to the number of its physicians gone into

MR. BRIGHT UPON AMERICAN APPAIRS.-In a late speech in England, Mr. Bright, the well known liberthe American Republic as the free home of the working cleaves, with free vote and free career for the humblest. There would be a wild shrick of freedom to startle all the world if that Republic was overthrown. (Applause,) Mr. Bright denounced slavery in vigorous terms, and looked to its extinction in the saidle which the South had committed. The war was an immeasurable calemity—the penalty for cherishing the "The Spiritualists here have a commodious Hall enormous iniquity of Slavery." He did not believe the leaders of the revolt would succeed in the vile intent. pressed of every race.

The Annual Pew-Renting in Plymouth Church. Brooklyn, which came off last Tuesday evening; resulted in a total rental of \$28,000 or an advance of

The navy has suffered a serious loss by the sinking of the famous Monitor, south of Cape Hatteras. She was going South, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island!" when foul weather came on; the Honitor sprung a leak early on Wednesday morning. Dec. 81, and went down in a few hours. Two officers and nine men were lost.

"Willie." sald a doting parent at the breakjast table to an abriged edition of himself, who had just entered the grammar class at the high school, "Willie." my dear, /will you pass the butter ?" " Thirteinly " thir takthes me to pass anything. Bufter ith a comimon thabethantive, nonter gender, agreeth with how buckwheat takth, and tth governed by thugar-molatheth underthood."

en I mail fairmer (2 v.) When may the sea be compared to a laundress wash. ing summer trowsers at a tub?" When it makes clean breaches over a vessel.

enthally de t A parefully taken census of the city of Chicago, just completed, shows that her population during the pestign two years has incressed 27,768; | In-1860, 4t was 100,0

ived in it has over stolen a hores, or even a shop, never been sold in the county, openly; nor have they BANKER. been kept for sale at any of the stores or taverns,

Mrs. A. A. Currier speaks in Lowell on Sunday, A " PAT" SITUATION,-It is said Prince Albert of

England is to be King of Green... Many persons think themselves perfectly virtuous,

because being well fed, they have no temptation to vice. They don't distinguish between wirtue and victuals. Digby, seeing an item in the papers stating that the New York Sun had been reduced to half its former dimensions, suggested that its proprietors should change

The movement of increasing the price of newspapers is general over the whole country.

Its name from Sun to Star, as much more appro

Far sweeter music to a true woman than the tones of harp or piano touched by her hand, are the cheerful volces of husband and children, made joyous by her presence:

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRY OF MASSACRUSTITS. - The number of establishments in Massachusetts is 7,766: capital invested, \$188,000,000; value of raw material used, including fuel, \$141,000,000; number of hands employed, males, 148,000, females, 68,300; value of sunual product, 268,000,000. This State ranks as the third State in the Union in the amount of the products

Da. E 'L' Lyon requests us' to say that he has retired from the lecturing field, as his profession occupies

Good .- Why is a paged like a bad bill? Because he knoweth not that " his redeemer liveth."

The first hour a person spends at sea is commonly devoted to admiring man's triumph over the deep-the next in admitting that the deep is gradually triumph-

While standing at a window around which a small group were gathered, an ice cart passed by, when a friend remarked to our venerable Uncle Bill, that .. the Ice Company respect a sery small harvest last winter." Turning to the speaker, Untile Bill dryly saked; " Do they reap their harvests with an incis (ice sickle) ?"

Heary Ward Beecher says, " If any man is ashamed of New England, let him be assured that New England had occasion first to be sahamed of him."

... How dreadfully that eight smells !" exclaimed Josh to a companion; "why, it 's an awful smelling thing i" "Oh, no; it's not the cigar that smells," was the reply. "What is it then?" inquired Josh. Why, it 's your nose that smells, of course -that's what noses are made for."

BEAUTIPUL SENTENCE -"The tall mountains are the sublime apostles of Nature, whose surplices are snows. and whose sermons are avalanches."

Of all monarchs, nature is the most just in the enactment of laws, and the most rigorous in punishing the violation of them.

Why is the letter !, in the word military, like the nose? Because it stands between two " i's."

Young women should set good examples, for the young men are always following them. Thirty eight of the thirty-pine condemned ludians

have been hung at Mankato, Minnesota. A London weekly journal reports that Mr. I. M. Singer, the famous sewing machine manufacturer.

has founded a monastery, near Constantinople, at a cost, to begin with, of \$20,000. He still has an interest in his manufactory. One of the waiters in the Phoenix Hotel at Lexing-

ton, Ky., describes his experience, with the rebel ofheers who tarried there during Bragg's invasion. He "Banner of Light," 158 Washington street, Boston. says: "Eb'ry one of dem rebels made his own money, and dey was berry free wid it, coz dey know'd it did't cost nullin. One gentleman give me five doltars for brackin' his boots, and I tole him he was berry kine:

Begland for several Sundays between January and but if it was all de same to him I'd rather hab a dime.

He told me den I was a Yankee nigger, and did n't He told me den I was a Yankee nigger, and did n't

The wealth of England is estimated at 6,000,000,000 pounds sterling. Her income in the year 1860, was establated at the enormous figure of 600,000,000 nounds sterling, and yet she keeps increasing yearly her immente debt to bundreds of millions.

"Now, Harry, if you are a dooter, prescribe for me. 've bad a very bad pain about my heart." "Well. Mary. I've no doubt as to what is the best remedy for von to take-take me."

Mr. Sunderland's advertisement in another column lells its own story. People have been drugged to death from time immemorial; and it is well that such progressive men as Mr. S. have come forward, with wisfom and sclence enough to heal the sick, without continually dosing, dosing, dosing | Call on him at 28 Elliot street, reader, and you will learn all about his method of treatment. 1. 102 CIPT IN

"India, my boy," said an Irishman, on his arrival in Calcutta. " has just the finest allmate under the san; but a lot of young fellows came out here, and they dhrink and they ate, and they ate and they dbrink, and they dies; and then they jist write home to their friends a pack of lies, and say it's the climate sa bas killed 'em."

Heaven is not a locality but a condition-and when we sear the highest above self, and its dedices, then we truly are the greatest—and if we would catch its highest inspiration we must throw off the world—we m bow ourselves before the great white throne of Tru and like little children, pray for the light, and it will surely come to us.—Miss Pittinger.

Somebody says, "a wife should be like a roasted lamb-tender, and nicely dressed." A scamp adds, and without sauce."

Make yourself a good man, and then you may be are that there is one resual less in the world.

Some correspondents remind us of the Arab, Al Tabiri, who wrote a General History: It was thirty. thousand abests in length: We give: them the same advice his friends gave him, vis: Reduce to a more reasonable and readable size. ..

Obituary Notices.

In Westbrook, Mo., Dec. 27th, 1802, William H., Foungest son of John and Francis D. Dungar. was transplanted from the earth-sphere to blobm amid the electial flowers of love.
Four years the little bud expended upon earth, but Four years the little bud expanded upon earth, but though nourished with the tenderest care that love could give, it required a brighter and more geniel clims to unfold in all its perfect beauty, iWeep not, dan parents states, but here, for though he was the net and darling of year hearts, yes have that he is not lest to yes, but his love will still climb to you. his little arms will still twibe themselves around your neek, and he will light he sweet words of love, Let the beautiful words of truth, spoken to type through the organism of Stater L. Deforce Gordon, enter deep within your hearts, and hush its macrous. He has

within your bearing and bush its manual in his formed the little bend on the other side, and with them will welcome you to its abores.

We aim required to answere the drainer of Deal Lithrof was Carminary Manual Downing of Charminal Me. acced 50 We are required to an arrange the desired of Dec.

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A PARADISE -The people of Komuth county, lowe, She was one of our bidest subscribers. We are in boast that for more than six years past there never has formed that she was in the habit of marking all the, been a horse stolen from the county, and no one who articles she approved of in the Bankes, and laying lived in it has over stolen a chorse, or even a show. Moreover there has never been a criminal prosecution in ght be reminded that such were the selections of any kind in the county. Intoxicating liquous have

Passed to the home of the angels from East Lyme, Conn., Dec. 80, HENRY MARION, son of John and Abby Kully, aged 8 years.

Although his form we cannot see. We feel his presence near. To soothe our anguish, and to be Our guardian angel here;

To whisper words of peace and jove, Learned from the spirit home shove; Wisdom such as angele know Shall he bear to friends below.

Passed to her spirit home from East Lyme, Ct., Dec. 27th, 1862; Louis Ada, only daughter of William and Carolins Partio, aged 0 years and 7 months. Beautiful in life, lovely in death, a bud of promise to her sorrowing parents here; but thus early called by death to bloom in immortal beauty, her pure spirit being released from its frail earthly tenement, is now happy in the land of immortal light and glory.

I am your angel Ada now.
I range the fields of light and love. And bear to you sweet messages From my spirit home above.

ELMER E , son of Hale and Ella M. Swartzweld r aged 1 year, 6 months, and 26 days, passed on to the spirit land from the residence of his parents in Com-berland, Md., Sanday morning, December 28, 1862.

Thoughts suggested on attending the funeral services of the late Riceast Land, Sergeant of the Sixth Police Station, held at the South Saptist Church,

Yes, truly brother, thou hast fallen-Prostrate we see thy manly form.
Our hearts are filled with deep emotion.
Yea, sad and mournful is our song. O may sustaining power be given. In this dark hour of mental night,

Amid these cloudy scenes so dreary. We hombly pray for heaven's light. A faithful guardian thou wert, brother, True to the station here on earth. Thy many virtues may we cherish.

And highly prize their precious worth.

Now thou art gone to that bright city.

To walk those golden streets around.

Where all is peaceful, quiet, lovely.'
Blessed angels do thee there surround.

A kind companion thou wert, brother,
A tender father and true friend,
Thy generous heart was fraught with goodness,
[ts humane sympathy knew no end. Bereft companion, orphan children, Cease thy mormons, be calm and still, The Lord is speaking by our brother,

Be submissive to His will. Around this earthly form we've met. Affliction's bring tear to shed. And pay the solemn rites we owe To him who lies before us dead: The grave will soon receive our brother; Beside his father's, he will sleep; Peace to his ashes; let them slumber,

May beaven fer them sentry keep. We cannot say farewell, dear brother, Though thou hast left this earthly sphere, Thy memory will our bosoms waken, We oft shall feel thy presence near. Then let us hush the funeral dirge, The Christian's triumph we will slog.

O grave, where is thy victory? JOSTAN D. BOBRING.

Answering Scaled Letters. For the reason that mediume for answering sealed letters are continually changing their residences, thus subjecting those who desire in this way to communicate with their spirit friends to much trouble and uncertainty, we have made arrangements with a COMPETENT MEDICIN to answer letters of this class. The terms are one dollar for each letter so answered, including three red postage stamps. Whenever the conditions are such that a spirit addressed cannot respond, the money and letter sent to us will be returned within two weeks after its receipt. We cannot guarantee that every letter will be answered entirely satisfactory, as sometimes spirits addressed hold imperfect control of the medium, and do as well

Notice.

as they can under the circumstances. Address

will spend May in central New York, near Syracuse, when the four Sundays of that month may also be en-gaged by early application.

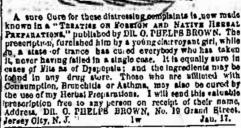
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

REALLY WONDERFUL CURES! DR. BREERS, BLEOTRICIAN AND PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN, for the cure of all curable discusses, is located at No. 7 Dix Place, opposite 580 Washington street, Boston, Maladics of long standing, which have resisted the Besign. Maladice of long standing, which may resisted efforts of others have been cured in a few minutes. Persons who have been pronounced "past all listp," by "councils of physicians," have been restored to health in a few weeks. Patients who were not benefited by Dr. Nowing, and others, have been entirely restored to health by Dr. B., all through the ministration of the "Power" given him.

N. B .- Inobrinten, Atlention! The spirit world has given Dr. Beers a medicine for the radical cure of Intemperance, by which the appetite or deare for intexicating drinks is entirely removed. Come and sire for intoxicating drinks is entirely removed.
see certificates in evidence of the above statements.
Clairroyant examinations made by sending bardwriting of the patient, for our poller. When an answer is required to the patient, for our poller.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.



ASTROLOGY AND MEDICINE. DR. LISTER 25 Level street can be consulted in perthere questions natured by matt. Full (Astrological) 50 cents: oral, or
three questions natured by matt, for 50 cents in U.S. ourthree questions natural tripes years to come. \$1. All ency. A written Nativity, three years to come, \$1. hrough life, ladies, \$3; gentlemen, \$5. All confident fedicine sout by express with full direction. Jan. 1

A. REALLY VALUABLE MICROSCOPE, one that a child can use, sent free, by mail, on receipt of 35 cents. Address S. WOODWARD, P. O. Box 3973, Boston. St J 17

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THE SECOND COURSE OF UNION SOCIABLES will commence at Lyouum Rail, on WEDNESDAY EVEN-ING, November 5th and continue every Wednesday even-ing through the sesson.

Package of six tickets, 25; single tickets, 75 cents. Muste by Bond's Quadrillé Band. Daneing to commence at 78-4 e-clock.

Nov 1.

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Leiters of Inquiry must contain three letter stemps
to insure attention.

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aved in a sivie the work merits. The edition of the REVELATIONS is issued on good paper. well printed, and in excellent binding, with a family record attached. This large volume, royal octavo, 800 pages. Price Two Dollars. Address BANKER or LIGHT, Boston, Moss. June 28.

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The Book of the Day! THE TEXT BOOK FOR EVERY INTELLIGENT AMERICAN!

THE NEW LITTLE WORK-s sort of Pocket Companion
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free government.

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

The style is in no sense rhetorical; but the writer goes to
his subject with a business directness that no prejudice can
resist. He carea nothing for inflicting pain, if thereby the

people secking to know for themselves are really informed. In fine, this fittle book—which is the noble fruit of a noble minu—is destined to make a way for itself, and especially for the cause it advocates, that is permitted to but fow publica-

tions of any age
For sale, price 50 cents, postage 10 cents, at the "Banner
of Light" Office, 158 Washington street, Boston. Aug. 16.

THE PROGRESSIVE ANNUAL. FOR 1863.

CONTRIBUTE AN ALMANAC, A SPIRITUAL REGISTER AFD A

General Colender of Reform. THIS WORK is just published, and contains 12 pages, 12mo. It will be sent by mail, post-aid, for 15 cents, For sale by BELA MARSH, Jan. 10. If 14 Bromfield street.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS;

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THIS WORK contains a comprehensive and critical re-view of the Cauce and Issues of the Great Rebellion of Aristocracy against Democracy in America, being a new and interesting view of the subject. Congress; Introduction: The Right to Land: The Right to Labor: The Right to Education; Border States: Slavory; The Press; The Pulpit; Political Parties; Banks: The Fu-

gitive Siave Law : Garrisonianism : Knights of the Golden

Eighty-two pages; in paper. Price, 20 Cents.

Circle; Foreign Sympathy; Consistency; Confederacy; The Army sud Navy; Underground Raitmad; Conclusion. Published and for sale by BELA MARSE, Jan. 10. tf 16 Bromfield street.

· A BOOK FOR MEN AND WOMEN LEGALIZED PROSTITUTION;

OR, Marriage as it Is, and Marriage as it Should be,

PHILOSOPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

BY CHARLES S. WOODHUFF, M.D.

YN THIS NEW VOLUME the people have a want met which has already wrought untold misery. Bin and unapplaces are the fruit of Ignorance; one peed no longer be ignorant, if he will take this little book and make its, facts his or her own.

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The author rests his statements and conclusions wholly on Nature, unwilling either to thwart her plane or neglect . her surgestions. He shows that marriage makes more people actually wretched than harpy, because it is not sought with an understanding of the right principles. He proves the utter schieboose and unworthiness of too many may ringes, and charges them with woes untold. And he demontrates very conclusively that, if society would redeem it. self and become fresh and now, it must apply itself to this. more important of all louice first of all. Marriage, in his opinion, is something more than a copartnership, or simply an agreement between two paracos to ary to live together without quarreling It must be wholly of Love, or it is a

Everybody will receive benefit from the bright pages of

Price 75 couls. For sale at this Office. U Nov. 29.

Affers.

The Beances at which the communications under this heading are given are held at the Barrage Lieur Orsica. No. 158 Wassisson Bragar, Room No. 5. (up stairs.) every. Mospar, Tosspar and Thomsuay afternoon, and are free to the applied. The doors are all and another than the control of the con Month of the public. The doors are clused precisely at three o'clock, and none are admitted after that time.

Bach Measage in this Department of the Bannak we claim

was spoken by the spirit whose name it bears, through
min. J. Govarz, while in a condition mailed the Trance.
They are not published on account of literary merit, but as
tests of spirit communion to those friends who may recognize

These Messages go to show that Spirits carry the characteristics of their earth life to that beyond-whether good

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

Our Circles.

Notice.-As these circles, which are free to the public, subject us to much expense, those of our friends who take an interest in them, and desire to have them continued, are solicited to aid us in a pecuniary point of view, or we fear we shall be obliged to suspend them altogether. Any sum, however small, that the friends of the cause may feel inclined to remit, will be gratefully acknowledged.

We are fully aware that much good to the cause has been accomplished by these free circles, as many persons who first altended them as skepters, now believe in the Spiritual Philceophy, and are made happy in mind thereby. Hence we boje to be sustained in our efforts to promulgate the great truths which are pouring in upon us from the spirit-world or the benefit of bumsalty.

MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

Tuesday, Dec. 80.—Invocation; Questions and Answers. Gen. Fairx K. Zeilleoffer; Florence Reed, to her parents;

Philip Guinon.
Thursday, Jan. 1.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;
Gen. Villeteque of Bouth Carolins; Loammi Baidwin, civil
auginor, to Gen. Loe; John Dixen, to his mother in New
Bedford; Edward Bommes to his father, Captain of the rebel

Bedford; Edward Sommes to mis lands, or all states as steamer Alahama.

| Monday, Jan. 6.—Invocation; Stephen A. Dougiss; Bonj. Croggen, of Bellows Falls, VI.; Clara Fillow to her father, Gen. Fillow; David Danlells, to his father, in Danvers, Mass. Tuerday, Jan. 6.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Jane Aiden, to her uncle and nunt in New York; Milo S. Davis to his uncle in Boston; Benj. Powers of 10th Indians.

Invocation.

Oh, ye Holy and True, to thee we would commend ourselves and utterances. Smile upon us when we do right; frown upon us when we do wrong; for by thy smile we shall gather strength, and by thy frown we are powerless to do wrong. We ask this much for the sake of humanity and our own selves, that we, in common with the great muliltude that people the earth, may be enabled to send up renewed songs of thanksgiving to the Great Author of Life.

A Natural World prior to the Spiritual. " Must there not have been a natural world before

there could have been a spiritual world?" This question we have been desired to speak upon this afternoon. Biblical history tells us of a class of beings called angels, who are said to have had an existence prior to the formation of this earth, or any other world. It tells us that this distinct race of individuals or celestials were of divine origin; that they were angels living in the celestial atmosphere of Jehovah, and were entirely exempt from Nature. Geology tells us a different story. Now geology and ancient religion seem to be at war with each other upon this subject, and we shall presently determine which is right and which wrong upon this point. But we cannot do this unless we lay aside all erroneous opinions, whether they belong to religion or pertain to things in the mandane state.

Biblical history also tells us this earth was made In six days, and that it is little more than six thousand years old. Geology proclaims this must be false; for we can prove to the mind of man that this fair earth is not only six thousand years old, but is six hundred times ten thousand years old. And when we go back even as far as that, we find that we have still evidences around us, above us, and beneath us, proclaiming, that that which you have received as God's infallible word, pould not be so, for God or Nature was never known to speak an

untruth. " Must there not have been a natural world before there could have been a spiritual world?" All things spiritual are born of Nature, or have outgrown from the material world. The spirit is not ashamed to own that this material or natural world was once its own dwelling place or home, and that only through a vast variety of changes it has come up to the celestial world. And why should it be? is not this beautiful kingdom, or natural world, as divine; as spiritual, as the celestial world? Surely it is; and we believe there must have been a natural world, ere there could have been an individualized spiritual world. Now you are not to understand that life does not refer to spirit, but life and spirit are, in one sense, the same. Life is an impersonal spirit, and spirit is personified life, or individualized life, and it is just as necessary for the spirit to pass through life in mortal before going to the spiritworld as it is for the seed to rot in the ground ere it can come forth in beauty that is apparent to your external senses. You, as individuals, are dependent upon each other in the same way this world is dependent upon the spirit world for, its existence. There is a mutual dependence throughout all Nature, and science teaches us that the crude materials-gases, solids and fluids composing this material world-are the basis of everything spiritual.

isted prior to the formation of this earth, then we may as well believe that we can command youder glowing sun to come down from its place in God's firmament and do our bidding. There is a fixed and immutable law governing through all Nature. No miracles does she perform, but slowly and step by step she accomplishes her great work ; and though a thousand archangels rise and proclaim that your earth was made in six days, and that your earth is at the present time but six thousand years old, you should rise and proclaim them all liars. liumanity has too long sailed its bark on the bosom of the sea of religious error, and thousands of minds have shut themselves up from the grand researches of Nature, simply because they did not dare to launch out and seek for themselves. They said, We have a belief handed down from the past, and "Sacred" is written upon it, and therefore it is our duty to accept it without questioning the truth of it. Who says you are in duty bound to receive this traditional belief, without first weighing it in the balance of your own com-mon sense and reason? Why, your surroundings, the influences of the world in which you live, have brought you up to this standard of intellect. Those conditions of your outward nature, those external influences have thus far kept you in error and dark-ness; but the Almighty Spirit is forever striving to lift you out of the night of ignorance, up into the starry realm of intellect, and to give you those gifts you have denied yourself.

Now if we are to suppose that the spirit-world ex-

"Must there not have been a natural world before there could have been a spiritual world?" Travel with us in thought only, if you please, to the Old World. Stand with us upon the plains of Bethlehem, and behold, according to Biblical history, the conditions of time. Take particular notice of the minds at that time dwelling upon the earth, and follow, step by step, through the vista of ages, up to the present day. Take special notice of the changes constantly going on from time to time, of the progress of civilization, and then you will declare there must have been a natural world before there could

have been a spiritual world. We have ever sought to lead weak humanity out from the dark mases of religious error, ever sought to give them the strength of will to work out their own salvation, and to come into a condition of peace and happiness. It is no use for you to rely upon Christ's intercession, for you will seemer or later and you must turn to yourself for strangth to work out your own salvation.

and the art of the there's

that a spirit cannot become individualized except through a human organism. We believe a spirit

Life, we have said, was an impersonal spirit, and

spirit an individualization of life; and we believe

through humanity. Angels there may have been, eternal judgment, and will find thee wanting. angels there are, walking in human forms, but of the company of individuals peopling the earth at thy behalf a prayer to our God and thy God for the present time, the majority of them fail to per-strength in this bour of your trial. And whataoever ceive the good that is everywhere around them, fail we ask of the Father for thee, we cannot ask that thou to understand that it is only by their own efforts mayet not receive judgment. Oh, Father, we look that peace and happiness can be theirs in the future. into the future, and we teheld thee mirrored in thy And thus they have prayed for a Jesus of Nazareth, beautiful creations; we behold thee mirrored in a something upon which they could lean in their weakness, and through whose mediation they hope that surrounds thine earthly children, we perceive, to be saved.

ume that could give you no light, no wisdom, but behalf unto thee at this time. ing upon you "to seek and ye shall find "? Oh, celestial kingdom that has its basis in the natural.

Captain Samuel J. Locke.

I wish it was in my power to give my carthly friends and relations some little knowledge of this beautiful spirit-world, but I am almost powerless, almost as though I was taking a step in the dark, for I know that my friends are not at all acquainted with this Spiritual Light. They hug their religion so closely to their bearts, that I am affaid I shall

I have been here since last March, I lived sevwhat I believed on earth. Oh, I felt terribly, but poor, low or high; bond or free, oppressor or op-when I came to understand my condition in the pressed. In behalf of all, Almighty Justice, we pray, spirit-world, I saw at once that had I realized my expectations in regard to heaven, my experience would have been like that of the little child when it desired to possess itself of the candle and got burned., I am. sure I should not have been content to have lived in beaven all the time. Our active, untiring and restless spirits-just think of their b ing shut up in a heaven that is fepoed in, and compelled to stog songs of thanksgiving and praise all the time! Now. If God is a God of progress, I do n't believe he 'll ever oblige me to do any such thing. Not but what I like singing and music, but I feel that I am a creature of variety and change, that I can't be contented to dwell in one place forever. We are like children who do n't know what is best for them; and if our God were to give us what we wished for, we should form and although you enter it through bloodshed be the most dissatisfied and unhappy oreatures it were possible to concelve of. It's well we do n't receive all we ask for, for if we did we should not half whom you have chosen as your leader, hath taken appreciate God's gifts, nor feel as well satisfied with the greatest step toward inaugurating this great his care of us as we do at present.

I lived in Rye, New Hampshire. They called me Captain Samuel J. Locke. I was chosen to represent that locality for two years before my death. I shall be known, but not for the religious opinions I ad vance here to day; but I would invite the attention pros and cone of the case, and has come to the declor of my friends to truth. They need not feel afraid to shake hands or to walk through life with it, and while your Chief Magistrate carried in his right shake hands or to walk through life with it, and though it sweeps away their foundations of error, it hand the sword with which to cut off all heads of will give them a newer and firmer basis upon which to build their faith bereafter.

tined for-that I'd return to earth and enlighten may not be slow in performing the duties imposed poor and ignorant humanity. I feel as if 1'd got a upon him by his God and countrymen. great mission to perform, and but little strength to
do it with; but we are told that sufficient unto the
hour shall be our knowledge or strength. I want
time since your existence as a nation? True, upon
moved to enter the Temple of Liberty for the first
hour shall be our knowledge or strength. I want and speak with them privately. I may be obliged to take away their Bible; but if I do, I'll pledge myself to give them a better one. I've nothing more to say to-day, Mr. Chairman. [Did you mean to say that you were a representative? I did.

Horace Mason.

I'm from Hagerstown, slr. [What State?] Maryland. My father's secreb does it make any difference? [All are welcome here.] My name was Horace Mason. My father's name is Alexander. I was fourteen years old when I died. I ran away from home, went to Frederick, where I joined your army. I'm no scoech stranger. father is : my mother is n't. My mother has suffered a great deal since my death, and I hope to get a let-

My father said he hoped I'd gone to hell. I aim there. I got killed, but I do n't see any hell. My father's fond of reading, and gets all the Northera papers he can, and I thought perhaps he might get yours. [17] send a copy of the paper containing less and slumbering ones must awake to the reali-your letter to Hagerstown, if you think it would be ties of the stantion; for the voice of the Angel likely to reach him. I think it would. You may tell him I forgive him for saying that he hoped 1'c gone to hell, that I'm very well off, and I think if he d stop a minute and reflect, and not think too much of the pay he gets for thinking as he does he'd be better off. Mr. Stranger, if my father did n't think he should get pretty well paid for being seoesh, he would n't think the way he does now. do n't want to say it, but it 's true.

I'm not corry I went away from home and joined your army, except on my mother's account. She gave me ber blessing and all the money she could spare, and let me go to join the Federal Army. I lost my life by doing so, but I want you to tell her of so much life and bloodshed? We answer, It is, I'm happy, and would n't come back any way now if I could. [Does your mother know of your passing away ?] Yes, sir, My father says he don't want to hear anything about me, and he hopes I'll never trouble him any more. I took my time, stranger, when I was here. I guess I 'll take it now, and go wherever I 've a mind to. Humph! my father says that it was a good thing that I died as I did ; that I never was obedient in anything, and he nover could ing you into the vortex of individual reform, that do anything with me. Well, stranger, that may be you may come up from thence a better people. true, but there may have been some blame on his part as well as mine.

Well, tell him I'm not in hell, as he hoped I'd be and if he wants to feel as well satisfied with himself, hereafter as I do with myself, he'd better turn around-well, I may as well out with it-and treat mother better. I aint going to go away without saving all I wanted to, and if he don't like it he can do the other thing. You know what that is, atranger, do n't you? [Yes.] Ido n't care; laint going away without saying half I wanted to, when there's no knowing whether I'll ever have a chance to come again. You do n't blame me for that do you? [No indeed.] That's truth; if he turns around and treats mother better he'll be better off himself. You've got my age, aint you? [Yes.] Because my mother might think it was my other brother who was two years older than me. [Is he with you in the spirit-world?] No, but he 's away from home, and mother might think he's dead. But I've told you my name, so that will make that matter all right. Call upon my second father for pay. [I will. He 'll pay me 'la time, I've no doubt]. Uncle Sam may confiscate some of his traps before he knows it. I do n't suppose you care for that.

Nov. 25.

soil.

Address to America.

Oh, America, it is midnight with thee! Darkness bath covered the face of thy mountains, and thy valloys are red with the blood of thy sons. cannot take upon itself a human organism until it America, what has thou done that the Infinite-has passed through all the various stages of animal Rather hather passed judgment upon thee? Americal life; step by step it must come up the ages and un- fairest child of earth, why hast thou arrayed thyself fold Itself in every possible variety, ere it is fit to in fithy garments, instead of the wedding garments take upon itself a human organism. And there of Purity and Justice, which were prepared for thee? never was an individual spirit abiding in spirit life Oh, America! we four thou hast deeply sinned, that had not previously lived and unfolded itself We fear thy God in weighing these in the balance of

eternity, and despite the darkness and the sorrow oh, Divine Wisdom, that thou art doing all things Oh. poor benighted humanity, we would lift you well. Yet because we are still allied to humanity, up out of the darkness that surrounds you; we and must ever be attracted to them, oh our Father would open wide the volume of Nature - not the vol- we send up our petitions and our prayers in their

that which is outspread before you upon all sides. Oh our God, visit in mercy, thy sons and daughOh, study this sacred volume. It is the only sacred
one we know, and we take pleasure in presenting it
to you for your perusal, for hath not the Infinite
comfort in this their hour of grief. Oh, may they be Power presented it to you? Is not the almighty enabled to see the messengers of spirit-life that are Spirit of Truth and sternal Reform constantly urg- striving to minister to their necessities; oh, may their eyes be opened, their ears unscaled, their commence to study down into the lowest strate of every sense be opened to the influences of spirit life. animal life, and continue your researches until we And may they thus be enabled to know, oh God, that shall be enabled to shake hands with you in that they have sinued against thy law, and thus be able to bear the punishment inflicted upon them. Oh our Father, we know thou hast no need of our prayers at this time, but we feel that thy children have need of thy forgiveness, and must rise upon the

wings of prayer and touch the bem of thy garments. Oh, Spirit of the Hour! baptize us anew with Divine Inspiration, and give unto thine earthly children that wisdom which thou alone hast the power to impart. "And thus may they learn that they are wedded to one another, and are, and ever must be, in-separably bound together in all the relations of life have hard work to take it away from them and give whether material or spiritual. And to thee, oh our them a newer and more beautiful belief.

Father, in the midet of the darkness of the hour, in the midst of the wild clashing of arms and ideas, we enty-one years on earth, and I saw something of lift our souls in thanksgiving, for we know that out life in those seventy-one years. But oh, it was a of this midnight shall come the morning of brighter mere mote in comparison with what I've seen since joys; and that this people shall rise Phoenix like last March, for I have learned more since I came to from the ashes of their own desolation and tuen the spirit-world than I learned in all the seventy- their faces unto thee, oh Holy One. Oh God of the one years I was upon the earth. I was disappointed Modern and Ancient! we send our prayers unto when I was told that I must not expect to realize thes in behalf of all thy children, whether rich or and we know thou wilt answer our petition.

Dec. 29. The Present Hour.

My friends, the present hour is pregnant with great events; and although many of you are slum-bering, or seem to be slumbering, paying little or do heed to the great changes that are continually going on around you, nevertheless you are living in a transition state, and those who are wide awake are feeling the influences of the present bour, and in spite of yourselves are being drawn into the great chain of events, and are doing something of the work God desires you to do.

You are about to enter upon a new era; you are standing upon the threshold of the Temple of Reand woe, enter it you must, for the decree of the Almighty has gone forth, and you must obey it. He reform that has ever been taken elnce you were born among the nations of the earth. Many suppose that your Chief Magistrate hath rushed heedlessly toward the taking of this great step, but this is not so; for he has carefully considered all the error that may come in his way, he is nevertheless weak. He needs your strength; he needs your I made up my mind as soon as I got free from my prayers, and that vital force that you as individuals body, and knew what I was, and what I was des-

my friends to seek out some place where I onn come your banners you have written Liberty, and have insoribed it on your walls. True, you have declared to the world that you were a free and inde-pendent nation, but all the while you have been living a lie to yourselves and to God, and have unconsolously been fostering in your midst a serpent, which has at last turned and stung you. It is well that you suffer, for by suffering you are to learn how to dwell nearer to God, which is to live in harmony

In looking broadcast over your beautiful continent, we percelve deep sorrow here and there, and a degree of ignorance prevailing among the people of the South, hardly to be expected in a country like yours. But we behold also a very striking contrast of frivolity upon the part of the people of the North. We are sorry to savit, but it is true. Feeling sure, as you do, that victory must turn on your side, sooner or later, and that God would eventually give you peace, you have too many of you been slumbering, er rushing wildly on, careless of the misery and woe, and of the broken hearts scattered all around you. But the time will come when, both these careless and slumbering ones must awake to the reali-Gabriel is about to sound in their cars, and he will sound it to them as individuals in a way that cannot be mistaken, so that no one will believe that he is calling another instead of himself. And like Adam, the fabled Adam of old, he will call for you, and you must answer him.

In a few days a new spiritual banner is to be flung to the breeze. We prophesy that it will be drenched with blood, and that where you have lost your thousands, you shall lose your ten thousands, and where your pockets have heretofore been touched your souls will in the future be touched. You may ask, is it well to unfurl this banner at the expense This new banner is the banner of Liberty. It comes In time, and though it be drenched with the blood of America's fairest and best sons, yet it is well that your leader fling it to the breeze, and show to the world that you are at last a free people. But it is only through woe, by probing your scres to their very cores, that you will ever learn wisdom. Your freedom as a nation can never be achieved, but by plung-

We beseech you to devote yourselves to prayer and carnest thought for the next tow days. Oh, leave your scenes of frivolity, and dwell for the time in the midst of the angels, who stand anxiously watching your every movement. Oh, leave your couches, where slumber comes, and go forth into the world, to labor where duty calls, that you, as a nation may rise, and not fall. We beseen of you, if you would write your name upon the page of Spiritual History, to do this, and let your whole souls be thrown out for one purpose, namely, that of being weighed in the balance of Eternal Judgment, and not found wanting. We commend you to God, and to do this, is to commend you to your own common sense. Look around you and behold the spirite of the departed, and while you look upon that west throng who once peopled your fair earth, who laved your continent and are attracted to it, oh; hehold them in teats in your behalf, and surely, surely you will then come up to duty. Dec. 29. then come up to duty.

Lieutenant Benjamin Gaines. . Ladjes and gentleman, I am from South Carolina. [A rebel?] Yes. I am aware I stand, at present at least, upon, the Abelltionists, platform. I am aware that I speak through lipe that sometimes ad-

yocate one side, sometimes another. I have been I'll be civil just as civil as I can be to them. told we each and all have the privilege of speaking told we each and all have the privilege of speaking to our own desires here. I suppose it is necessary to give some few facts concerning myself, by which I may be known. [Are not your friends acquainted with this method of return fit They are not. I am a novice in this thing myself, having mother's taking those things that rightfully belonged to her, tell her to let them have them, for they aim: told we each and all have the privilege of speaking

My name was Benjamin Gaines. I was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and died some five days after profession; living most of the time in Charleston. The speaker who preceded me spoke to you with ref-erence to your President's Emancipation Procismation. He said you would enter this new Temple of Reform through great bloodehed. I believe he spoke the truth, for so sure as it goes into effect, and I have every reason to believe it will, the contest will be a severe one. I am not disposed to declare that it is either right or wrong for your President to do this.
I have thrown my all into the scales, and am lost so far at least.

I now have a son in the army, with whom I should. be pleased to commune. He was wounded in your last battle of Fredericksburg, and I believe is at present in a condition where I shall be able to reach him. [Is your son at Richmond?] No, he is not, He is about four miles this side of Richmond at present. There are many things I desire to say to him, which I might like to say to him aside from coming to this place, and giving my ideas in this public way. [There are mediums I dare say in his vicinity, which he can consult.] I presume there are, but I am not able to dictate any way or means for him to pursue in regard to this matter. He is young, scarce seventeen, and is at present the only support and stay of his mother. I cannot even hope to commune with her, inasmuch as she is too far removed from this place for my message to reach her, except do so through my son. Should he ever return to her, I desire him to inform her of my coming here; that I am comparatively happy; that this spiritual life is not what I expected to find it; that I for one am not at all satisfied with the course my party have recently pursued in regard to this war, nor would I wish to advise either for or against it . What I de sire most is the privilege of privately communing with my son. I cannot say I am content in my present situation, for there are many things left unperformed upon the earth which I should have attended to, had I in the least d gree anticipated my death; but we all think we shall live, you know, elr.

The feeling is a natural one.]
I have Union friends living at the North, who suppose I was pressed into the Confederate service. In this they are mistaken. I took up arms against the Federal Government of my own free will; gave my all to the cause I espoused, and I may say I gave my life of my own free will, although the latter is not true, as I tried hard to save my life to the last. I should be happy to commune with those friends at the North, and with one in particular, who bears the name of Price. He was a graduate of West Point, an intimate friend of my brother, and a strong Unionist, as the course adopted by him since the breaking out of this war will serve to show. [Can you give his initials? There are many persons by the name of Price at the North.] His name—let me see. Give me your patience a few moments. [Certainly.] It is Jeson -Jason T. Price.

· I am sad, sir, and cannot avoid it. I thought I would do the best I could toward coming here to-day. [Do you wish a paper directed to your son] No. 1. do not. I have been told that great efforts are being made by those who have charge of such matters, to forward our letters to their distination, but loss. much as I do not know how long my son will remain ask you to send to him. [Very well.]

I am known, sir, in South Carolina. I am no hands of most any one across the lines. I am coofdent it would be recognized. May 1 ask, Is it possible for me to visit you again, should I desire to do

so? [Yes]
It may be well for me to state in what manner I was wounded. I was wounded in the right shoulder and arm, and had my arm amputated at the elbow. Ervaipeles and Inflammation ensued, which extended to the lung, and from thence to the brain. The work after I received the wound that I found myself la the world of spirit. Dec. 29.

Jane Van Buren.

have been anxiously striving to find a way by they seem to love darkness better than light. They eem to be afraid that God will send them a ray of don't know it, don't realize it, but so it is.

I have been away from earth since the 10th of years spiritually, to my friends, and ask to be received, that I may do them good. I know that I've shall be able to make myself known to my friends, If they will meet me in my old home, in a way that

has come in. Oh, thanks be to his hely name!

that will go further than my name, age, time of Dec. 29. well, sir.

Isaac Sumner.

here to manifest to your friends, did n't you?] Yes, impress upon my hand the initials of her name

worth fighting about, and there 's no use in her giv. lng herself any more trouble about them. And that. I held the rank of Lieutenant. Previous to her to go over to New York and I will meet her thereentering the Confederate Army I was a lawyer by bhe knows what place to go to-and I'll tell her just what to do. And about my suffering, never mind that. I we got over it now, though it was pretty tough to bear for a time.

Now, General, what's the password supposing 1 should want to come here again? [Only to reak the truth.] Well, I'll do the best I can;

Written for the Banner of Light. LEAF FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BY ANNIE , EMERSON.

A dark green leaf with the brownish tinge Of the early autumn night, And an hundred voins intersecting it With a network soft and bright; A dear hand gathered and sent it here From a twice fought field of wee. God grant his blood may not stain the sod, 1 Where the Southern catalpas grow.

It is more than a year since he left his home, well In New England's rugged clime-. Kena Since he saw the slope of her spring-green hills, And heard her Sabbath bells chime. But he knows when he curbs his night-black horse To the thrilling bugle's tone,

the Barrier bor Trib

The Carrie Later Line and Line

Or M. D. . O. . S.

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Though friends are far and dangers near, He knows he is not alone. He hears the oath and the ribald jest, He lists to the cannon's roar, But plainer than all to his spirit comes

A voice from the Parther Shore-A voice that whichers, " My boy ! my boy !" Bove the order to " Charge" the foe-Or the gentle words of the old time love, Recalling the long ago.

Oh! strange wild fancies come thronging ap. At sight of this simple leaf! vision of joy when the war is done-Or, darker, of possible grief !-

But safest ward hath our soldlers brave. Mid the perils of camp and fight. In the faithful tryst of dear friends at home. And the household prayer at night.

Experience with a Spirit Medium. It is more than probable that all we witnessed.

ast evening on the occasion of a visit of Mr. C. H. Poster to our home, has been experienced by many of the readers of this paper, while It is not less true, probably, that many others never have seen say. thing of the kind, do not care to, and possibly may object to any recitation of the facts made apparent to us. Mr. Foster, we will state is what is known as a "test-medium." He is equally well known in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the larger Western cities, and likewise has a European reputation. He is now in Lowell for the first time, and has taken rooms, for the present week, at the American House. Last evening, (as we have already in. timated,) was spent by him with us, and so far as in his present position, I would not think it well to | we could see he was independent of all artificial appurtenances and obloanery lo all he did. Two gentlemen besides ourself and a lady, took seats around stranger there, and should my message fail into the a table with Mr. Poster, making ave in all. He proposed to give what is known as the ballot test, which he did in several ways. The names of half a dozon persons written by each one pretent (excepting Mr. Foster,) upon slips of paper, which were rolled up tightly, so as to conceal every mark upon them, and all were placed together in confusion in the centre of the table. After accertaining that spirits were present, an ordinary alphabet was taken, and the to the lung, and from thence to the brain. The work person helding it commenced going through it, touchwas very rapid, and i believe it was only five days ing first A, and so following on till at a certain letter three rane would respond to the touch; in this way the name of a person was spell out. Then, the person holding the alphabet touched, one after the other, with his pencil, the little polists of paper in I thank God I was taken before this dark hour. | which were written the names referred to; three rape designated the right one, which was drawn which I could open communication with my kindred saids, when Mr. Foster, who all this time had not living upon the earth. But the truth is, they are in been allowed to see the alphabet, and who had not darkness, total darkness, and what is worse than all, touched the pellets, selzed a peacil, and with the quickness of thought, wrote the name that was inelde the paper, and passed it to the person who had light: this goes to prove, I think, that there is some deposited it on the table, and to whom alone of all thing with my friends that is afraid of light. They the company it was known. This was repeated ereral times.

Another means was adopted to show that there uly, 1838. I died at Kinderhook. My name was could be ac sympathy between Mr. Foster and cat-Jane Van Baren, and I was the sister of the man self in these experiments. We wrote the names of who was once President of the United States. Now two persons, both long slace dead, folded and rolled come back, after having passed through all these them in such a manner that when they were put in with the others, we could not toll them again. The gentleman at our left took the alphabet, and readly shaken off the Church, that I've no longer any be- spelled out the names of the person we had written, lief in the heaven and hell which the religion of then selected it from the collection of names on the arth teaches, but I know, thanks be to God, that table; and flually Mr. Poster repeated the name, gave the month, year, and the disease of which be had , died - all correctly. Fificen minutes later. when no effort was made by any one to receive inor power on earth can gainsay. when no effort was made by any one to receive in.

Now I 've a work to perform for them, and there's telligenes from disembodied spirits, Mr. Foster and it one member of our family that is in the least dealy called the first name and the first epilable of degree acquainted with this Spiritual Philosophy, the second name of the person whose name we had and he's afraid the light will shine upon him. He's deposited on the table in the second paper hall, afraid God will open the door, and that some one of which he had not seen or touched. The name was is departed friends will come in and commune with an odd one, and had been indistinctly written. In him. Yes, God has opened the door, and poor Jane this way he also told the name of one of the gentlemen's brothers; that he was drawned, and where, You will please say that I carnestly desire to be and when. Verbal questions were also answered welcomed hmong my kindred, that I may make my Questions committed to writing (cometimes half-nidentity positive to them, and then I will do them dozen at a time were on the table, folded so he might good. They have the way and means with them. not see them,) were answered long after the matter God has not withheld his gifts from them, but has, had escaped the mind of the person who asked been very liberal. In the few short and uncomely them. A little paper ball, in which the name of one sentences -if I may so call them - which I have of our well-known follow-citizens had been written, fiven here this afternoon, I feel catiefied there is was taken up and tossed across the table by Mr. omething by which I shall be recognized, something Foster, who simply said, "He is alive." He also wrote the same reply to a question that had been death, and those things that belong to time. Fare- asked in writing, concerning a, person whom the writer of it knew to be alive, but asked to test the gentleman's power of divination.

We might continue to cite' many things to us as Abem! A woman, hey? [It seems to be.] It's remarkable, but will close with one more instance of tough work, General. If presume you'd find it hard his peculiar power. Turning to the lady at the table, work to go through with the manual in that uni- he said, "I see the apirit of a child near you," and form.] I'd try it, General, but I'm afaid. I'd fail, he directed that she should take the alphabet and What's the password? Come, tell us. I'm green, aspertain its name. This was attempted, when it and do n't know what to do .. [I suppose you came suddenly accested her, saying: " She says she will that 's so. [Give such facts, then, as will enable He laid his hand on the table before all present; the you to be recognized by your friends.]

Well, to begin with, I'm from Jersey City My name famed look, when gradually the red began to run was Isaac Summer. I was twenty two, and some-into lines, and in less then three minutes there stood was Isaac Summer. I was twenty two, and some-into lines, and in less then three minutes there stood was Isaac Summer. I was twenty-two, and something little better than three months over. I be longed to the Ninth New Jersey. I've got not a great deal of your gift of talk, stranger. [Oan you give the name of the company you were in, and your give the name of the company you were in, and your give the name of the company you were in, and your tain's name was Uase, I'm pretty sure. [You wish to speak with your relatives, do you not?] Yee, my wife first, and then my father, and mother afters wards. You want these things you call teats do, n't you? [Not for ourselves, but for your friends, in order that they may recognize you.].

I was married just three weeks before I went off: that' one. [A low whistled] You'se got a crowd of rebs here, sir; well, as big as I care to meet, and they may recognize you laite them here. [Are they not your prothers?] Not by a good deal? you'se got a crowd it's nothing to me so long as it goes down will you attain the late of the late of

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Society or Spinitualists, Lyonow Hall, Tames (opposite need of School) street,)—Meetings are held every soundry by the Society of Spiritualists, at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Society of Spiritualists, at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Society of Spiritualists, at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the School of Spiritualists, at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by the Spiritualists at \$ 1-3 and 7 r. E. Sanday by th

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CHARLESTOWS.—The Spiritualists of Charlestown hold meetings at they Hall, every afternoon and evening. Remy arrangement has been made to have these meeting intending intending and instructive. The public are invited, Seate free. MANELEREAD.—Meetings are held in Bassett's new Hall Besters engaged:—Mrs. M S. Townsend, Feb. 1 and Sand

bath afternoon and evening. The following speakers are engaged:—Lee Miller, Esq., Feb. 1 and 8.

Bagod:—Leo Miller, Esq., Feb. 1 and 5.

Lowarr.—The Spiritualists in this city have removed from Wells' Hall, where they have so long met, to the church, corner of Central and Merrimack streets, where they will continue their Sunday survices, afternoon and evening, at \$1.2 and \$1.2 and \$1.3 and \$1.3 and \$1.4 and \$2. Mrs. A. A. Currier, January 18 and \$25; Mr. A. B. Simmons, Feb. 1 and \$3; Mrs. B. Authie Kingsbury, Reb. 16 and \$3 Miss Liskie Dotter, March 1 and \$.

ten, March 1 and 8.

Ontoopin, Mass.—Music Half has beenhired by the Spirit-vialists. Meetings will be held Bundays, afternoon and eve-ning, Speakers engaged:—N. Frank White, Jan. 20 and 27; Min. March Doton during Petimary.

PORTLAND, Ms.—The epirithalists of this city hold regular meetings every Sunday in Sons of Temperance Hall, on Congress, Detween Oak and Green streets. Conference in the forencon. Lectures afternoon and evening, at 2 1-4 and 7 o'clock. Speaker for January, Wm. K. Rinlay.

PROVIDENCE.—Bleekers ongaged:—Hon. Warren Chase for January; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, during April.

Naw York.—Dodworthe Hall. Meetings evening Sunday morning and evening at 10 1-2-and-J 1-2 clock. Andrew Jackson Davis will occupy the desk for the present.

LIST OF LECTURERS. Parties noticed under this bead are requested to call at-

tention to the Banune. Lecturers will be careful to give us notice of any change of their arrangements, in order

H. B. Stongs, inspirational speaker, will lecture in Fox-bore, January 18. Re may be secured for Sundays in this vicinity, by addressing him at 80 Pleasant street, Hoston. Miss Eura Handings can be addressed at Lexington Avenue, 2d door above 52d street, New York City.

N. Frank Werrs will speak in Chicopes Jan. 18 and 25; in Pulnam, Conn. during Fob.; in Pulladelphia in March; in Springdeid in April; in Chicopes May 5 and 10.

Warre Chartepeak in Providence, R. L. during January; in Foxboro', Mass. Feb. 8; in Plymouth, Feb. 15 and 23; in Foxboro', March 1; in Marblehead, March 32 and 39. He will receive subscriptions for the Banner of Light. Made Bunna Housron, will locture in Bangor, Me., until Feb. 13. Those wishing to engage her services week evenings or Bundays after that date, can address ber there,

MISS MARTHA L. BECKWITH, trance speaker, will lecture in Taunton, Jen. 18 and 25. Will answer calls to lecture doring the winter, Address at Now Haven, care of George Beckwith. Reference H. B. Storor, Beston. LEO Miller will speak in Taunton, Feb. 1 and S. Mr.

Miller will make engagements in New England for the last of Jan., and the last of Feb.; also through the menth of March. Address as above, or Springfield, Mass.

MISS LIZZIE DOTAN WILL Speak in Obicopee, during Feb. in Lowell, March 1 and 6. Address, care of Banner of Light

Mis. E. A. Kincourar will speak in Lowell, Feb. 15 and 23. Address accordingly.

Miss. Laura DeForces Gondon will lecture in Providence, B. L., during Feb.; in Buston, March 1 and 8. Address as above.

L. K. Cooning, trance speaker, will lecture in Cleveland, Ohio, January II; in Chagrin Falls, 18; in Ravina, 28; in Wheeling, Va., February 1 and 8. Will speak week evenings in vicinity of Sunday appointments. Addressed accordingly, Mrs. S. A. Coonley can be addressed at Newcordingly, Mrs. S. A. Coonley can buryport, Mass, until further notice.

CHARLES A. HAYDER will speak in Troy. Maine Jan. 18; Oldlown, Feb. 1; in Kenduskeag, Feb. 5. Address, Liver-more Falls, Me

Annua Long Chambantain, Musical medium, may be addressed at Houkselt, N H., until further notice. W. K. Eirlay will speak in Portland, Mo., January 18 and 25; in Camden, Sch. 1, 8, 15 and 23; in Lowell, Mass., April 26, and May S. Address, as above, or Box 508, Banger,

Mrs. M. A. C. Brown will speak in Corinth Corner, Vt., Jan; 18. Will answer calls to speak in Verment, New Hempshire and Massachusetts. Address, Sandusky, Va.

Mag. C. P. Dones, of P-lmyra, Will, will respond to alle to lecture or attend funerals.

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"Bpirit is like the thread whereou are strong The beads or worlds of life. It may be here It may be there that I shall live again; But live again I shall where'er I be.—[Festus.

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ose of its creation? Endowed with all the attributes of Deity, it is destined to accomplish its heavenly mission to love, wis-dom, and eternal progression. Not one exceed pearl dom, and eternal progression. Not one sacred pearls aball be lost to dim its bright lustre, as time rolls on through the vista of centuries. The accumulated evidences of the past have solved the great problem that life in this world, is but the school house, designed for

the unfoldment of the divine gorm planted by Daity, and protected and nourished by his bountiful hand. How sublime, how beautiful the thought, that the researches and developments of the nineteenth cen tary have added fresh and glorious laurels to the great temple of fame and solence—in every department and phase of progressive development, the hand of the sage and philosopher is ever busy—ever ready to devise means for the amelioration of human woe, and

the prolongation of human life.
Think you his is an cuviable position—an existence without atom obstacles and perplexing cares? Nay, far from it, for he plucks the lovely rose in peril of the thorn, he climbs to eminence and renown, and over step he gains is planted on a prostrate foe. He dige the gold and tries it, another and a bolder hand must strike the blow that stamps its worth, and gives it currency as genuine. But, like all material things, the good and great must acknowledge their dependence upon a power that ever controls their destiny, and like the Autumn leaves, with their purple and golden colors which intensify the beauties of nature. diappear silently, yet surely, in the progress of the season's diurnal rounds. The countless million leaves that burst the fetters of their prison walls at the feall of Spring, and decked the trees in all the gorgeous coloring of an emersid green, have run their short-lived race, and the sighing of the wind as it floats mournfully and tenderly through the boughs, sings a requiem to their blasted greatness. One by one they requiem to their blasted greatness. One by one they fall before the rude blast and the ruder gale; but in their death they teach a lesson to humanity which should not be neglected. Though young life is beautiful and gay, and joy attends the youthful heart, yet how much sweeter is the thought of dying with all the elements of beauty — beauty of character, of thought, of deed, surrounding us, then to die in the horrid deformities of a corrupt, a deprayed, and villated evistones. Levels attributes in life account. tlated existence. Lovely attributes in life ecoure them in death. And as the green leaves in the fullof the noonday sun; and in death robed themselves in all the richness of a radiant coloring of beauty, so let m typify the ascluiness of our, own existence and

only a political and national revolution, but also sn ers of startling revelations, in which suffering human ity sverywhere have a deep and lasting interest is its promulgation and support. The Propries Hearing Association of New York are doing all in their powec to proclaim their valuable discovery to all the Amer ican people, and scatter brandpart healing and longer-ity, where formerly disease and death held carnival. The accumulated evidences of a quarter of a century, speak in tones of thunder, which shall yet be made to

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It is well known that when the stomach and digestire organs are all healthy and natural, the food taken into the stomach is properly digested; the chemical blood-making aud-non-living elements all being developed fully, then life and vigor is the natural result,

e person is said to enjoy perfect health.
On the other hand, the moment causes transpire that throw the system into a regative condition. then the digestive process is deranged at once, from a loss of nervo-vital force, which if continued for more than seven hours, the blood begins to miss its wonted susu seven hours, the blood begins to miss its wonted supply of blood making elements from the stomach, caused by the non-digestion of the food, and the conset those we have mentioned. Therefore, my dear friends quence is, the blood fails to supply the proper nour-shment to the absorbents, in the form of burns, and soon the function of every organ in the body becomes weakened so much that they cannot perform their actions of the manufacture of the monater of the cause and the land of the land weakened so much that they cannot perform their se-customed functions, and the natural result is, disease of various kinds and degrees is produced, locating more or less upon the various organs of the system. of various kinds and degrees is produced, locating it is good, and it some cases where the stomach with more or less upon the various organs of the system, bard, it is good, and it some cases where the stomach with according to age, sex. climate, season, bereditary prodicts of the system of the above. If there is a predisposition, occupation, organization, temporament, and one is oreess taken from soor milk, and eaten with diet, exercise, exposure, do. If there is a predisposition in the system to Bohorula in any form, the much good result from this as from Cod Liver Oil, and above condition of the digestive organs and consequent certainly it is far cheaper and more palatable. above condition of the digestive organs and consequent loss of chemical power and vitality adds the necessary fuel to the diseased condition, and Ecrofula is quickly developed, in all its ravages and horrors, elther alone or in combination with other forms of diseased action. If there is a prediaposition to Consumption, the mo-ment digestion is much deranged there is over-action of the lungs, polsons accumulate and settle there, cough, ulceration, spitting of blood, bectle fover, night-swears, emeciation—and speedy death is the re

If the liver and bowels are weak and predisposed to take on the morbid action, poisons accumulate upon those defeate lining membranes, and irritation, or in-Bammation and ulceration, with diarrhon or costiveness, is the result. If the kidneys are naturally weak, ness, is the result. If the kidneys are naturally weak, or disposed to be inactive, the poisons locate there, and then look out for scalding and beat in the urine, with frequent desire to pass it, and in many instances much difficulty in passing it, with great pain and a heavy rediment of a reddish or whitish color on standing; also, there may be heat, or sorcees, lameness and distress in the back and hips, or head, with cold feet, chilfs, or hot flashes, according to the extent of the diseased skilon, &c. the diseased setion, &c.

If there is predisposition to Catarrh in the head or throat, there is the place where it will first locate, with more or less irritation, sereness, discharge or accomulation of mocos and matter, with an inclination o clear the throat often; sometimes there is a swelling of the throat inside or out, enlargement of the tonsils with backing cough; and if the lungs are inclined to diseased action, it creeps silently but certainly along the delicate membrane down the throat to the air tubes and lungs, and the sufferer soon dies with all the horrors of a quick Consumption.
If the femalo organs are inclined to be weak and

irritable, then they receive the main force of the com-plaint, which produces all forms of irregularities, dis charges, ulceration, inflammation, congestion, heat, pain, weak back, headache, and all the multifarious

forms of female complaints.

If the climate is quite changeable, and the system much exposed to the weather or damp air, then the disease will be of a ltheumatic nature, seating about the joints, with pain, beat, swelling and great tenderness of the parts, and after it becomes chronic there is seldom, swelling, but much stiffness; lameness, pain and inability to move the limbs in a natural manner. with a permanent enlargement of the joints, more onpecially about the amalier ones, fingers, wrists, toes,

If the person is of a billions habit, then the liver be comes more or less deranged in consequence, and there by and speedily restore health. The lungs and air may be billous choic, veniting, choicra morbus, water passages, after having been so much weakened and irritaled, require oleanaing, strengthening and quieting entery, all-gone feelings, heat and dryness in the mouth and throat, wind and distress in the stomach. choking spells, great tenderness or ful ness of the stomach, raising of the food, sour stomach, palpita tion of the heart, posteady appetite, constitution of

forms a double decomposition which produces a deadly polson substance; this finds its way to the weakest part or point where Nature is least capable of resisting or throwing of the irritating poison, and forms a Cakprecisely in the same manner. Bolls, eruptions, ory-sipolas, blotches, rashes, &c., salt rheum, ulcorated and inflamed even are all the results of the above causes.

a recapitulation of the combination of symptoms which the human system will be found to produce in the various cases where the digestive organs, blood and nerves are affected as manifested according to our new and reliable theory.

Flatulence, nervousness, all-gone feelings, sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, or a bloated feeling about the stomach and sides, sallow, yellow color of the skin, brown spots on the face, or other parts, pain in the sides, back, breast, shoulders, palpitation of the heart, constitution of the bowels, piles, colle, pain and soreness of the bowels, sometimes with heat, frequent attacks of diarrhora and dyscutery, restless nights, often a sore and fired feeling all over the hody morning, frequent headachb. duliness and drowsiness, symptoms of apoplexy, sour stomach, un steady appetite, a dry. teasing cough, sore throat, with irritation and inclination to swallow ofton or clear the throat, thick or high colored urine, and often an in-clination to pass it frequently, raising or spitting up the food, choking sensation bitter, bad taste in the mouth, and internal heat in many cases, coldness of the extremities, numbers of the limbs, cold chills hot flashes, every manner of female irregularities, weaknesses and discharges, fainting fits, oraving for unnatural and improper articles, such as soft atones, charcoal, ashes, tea grounds, chair, lime, &c.; many persons that have been naturally of buoyant and cheerful dispositions become dull, peeviso, gloomy, with a desire to die or commit suicide, changing their whole nature and disposition. Also every variety of dropsy and fits are produced by the above combination of causes, as is also every conceivable variety of eruptions, blotches, ulcerations and blood diseases, proma-ture changing and falling of the hair, neuralgia. Saint Vitne dance, and all combinations of nervous complaints; Epiloptic' Fits or falling sickness, and all kinds of cramps and spasms.

Why and bow do our wonderful remedies cure Con-

sumption according to our new theory of disease? As we have shown. Consumntion is produced by imperfect tainly, write to the Proper's Realing Association, digestion of the food in the stemach. (and from poleon Naw York City, at once, on reading this, give your matter,) thus at once robbing the blood of its proper life-giving elements: the consequence is, a chemical the giving elements: the consequence is, a cuenties a bonest, scientific and positive description to your change takes place in the blood is passed through cases just as they are, and tell you the probable cost of the longs where it receives its oxygen from the air in cure, and also tell you plainly whether you can be coured or not, length of time it will require, and all cured or not, length of time it will require, and all osit in the longs and air tubes the moment it comes n contact with exygen, and very soon (this being a oreign substance.) nature strives to remove it and throw it off by the process of coughling, which is at first a dry backing or tickling cough; but as time files on, the cough becomes much harder, and soon picera. tion begins to show itself by a yellowish muous boing such is precious—even one day may sent the fate of a splt up, and as the unnatural deposit of poison irri. precious life. naterial is constantly being increased; it accumulates in the air cells, and forms what are called ent in the world; the bead Physician, who is in con-Tubercles, and the case is then one of true Consump-tion. In some cases, at first, there is a congestion. In reading of letters and the examination of cases, togeth-

but steady loss of all the fiesh of the body before death can be seen of the digestive errans to digest and extract the proper montenant from the field to appear the body. By this simple, certain and natural way of treating and baild is up. Any oblid trust see from a mumber's disease, a patient can be direct as well at home as to fellection that there can be no other pendils rational.

and a collect a bound because

reverberate throughout the world in favor of their cause for this awful disease. In most cases of Congrest success and philanthropy. They have, by the sumption the patient eats twice or three times the sid of the best tatest in the world, fully demonstrated ordinary amount of food; and in many cases they may

This Association have proved the fact that all general leaves and derangements of the buman body are produced and nourlebed by unhealthy or abnormed fact that certain articles of food and medicine that are conditions of the digestive organs and blood, and also of the cervous system, which produce the immediate in many cases, to relate the fatal issue of the committee power that keeps the tiving organism in motion and harmony.

The Throny of this new and wonderful system of the control of the control of diseases is as follows:

The Causes and care of diseases is as follows: been derived from it that the best physicians have been lured into a belief that it would cure the disease, and save life, hence its almost universal use in such cases. But let us warn you that such is not the case. the nervous power is equally balanced throughout the lit has been because of its extreme easy digestibility, and the person is said to enjoy perfect health. and the temporary life and vitality it has produced by its nourishing qualities. It has in many, very many cases done much good in this way, and thus protonged life and smoothed the way to the grave by inciting hope, and strengthening the system, loosening the cough, and quieting irritation.

But no one ever saw or beard of a real case of Con-

in the end. As an auxiliary to the right remodies to remove the morbid condition that produces the disease it is good, and in some cases where the stomach will

Our treatment in this terrible complaint consists in first directing a reserve and speedy remedy to the liver, atomach and digestive organs, to produce at once a regular, normal action at the very seat of life, in other words, atrike immediately at the bottom and foundation of the whole chemical laboratory where the blood and every fluid and solid of the body is prepared and sent in small parcels to every nook and corner of the living machinery. By this system and theory we at once correct any and every diseased action of the blood-making apparatos, and by proving in each individual patient's case the exact combination of symptoms they labor under, we can tell to a nicity the precise nature and extent of the departure from a natural state, and thus see what kind and quantity of chemical elements there is required to properly remedy and fully restore each case. The way we can get at it in this scientific manner is this; All persons that know anything of the science and laws of health, know that the setural healthy fluids of the stomach, digestive organs and blood, is a perfect chemical compound, made up of just so much of just so many kinds of elements or substances, and the exact relations one holds to the other, and the whole mass. Now to treat disease on selentific principles, and with exact ordainty in every case, the well experienced physicion has only to learn the exact symptoms as manifested in each individual patient brought to his notice, to know to a certainty just what substances to introduce into the system to make up the healthy chemical component parts of the digestive fluids and blood. When this is ccomplished in a diseased or daranged system, that disease is as certainly and positively removed as that

There is no guest-work about it, for we go to work on scientific principles, and know when we begin the treatment of a case, just what there is about it, and ust what, and how much we have got to do. We also know that we have within our grasp the very materials to do it with. Upon this one great fact and principle hange the whole treatment of every disease of the blood and general system; and when this is learned by physicians and the people, disease, suffering, and death will produce no more dread, for they will be as easily and quickly cured as a simple problem can be solved in the science of mathematics, each being governed by a scientific and natural law.

Further, in relation to the treatment of Consumption, in most cases it becomes necessary, after the main general remedies have been directed to the stom-ach and digestive organs, to use more local ones to fulritated, require cleausing, strengthening and quieting remedies, both external and internal; each externa manifestation, or distinct and prominent symptom. requires its specific elemental remedy to check them at once, and ours positively and permanently.

This course of treatment we have never found in a tion of the heart, unsteady appetite, constipation of
the bowels, cold chills, bitter and bad taste in the
mouth, sick headsobe, dizziness and dimness of sight,
drowsiness, rearing, or buzzing in the ears, loss of
memory, rush of blood to the brain and apoplery,
heartburn, headsobe, or throbbing pains, distress in
the sides, back, and shoulders.

Cancers are in all instances caused by a chemical
bandle of these efficient with long diseases, of sil change in the blood, induced by imperient digestion. benefit of those afflicted with lung diseases, of all in this case there being certain elements wanting in kinds, a list of SEVERAL THOUSAND CASES that have the composition of the blood, the chemical reaction been saved by our new treatment and system in every part of this country.

The advantages this system of treatment has over

all others, in the cure of Consumption, Asthma, and all throat diseases, are many. In the first place, the patient is cured quicker by weeks or months. Second, the cost of a cure is much less. Third, the cure when made is permanent and final. Fourth, it is accomplished without any inconvenience in using the remediate of the particular and the cure than a particular and many particular and many particular and many particular and many particular and part Asthma, or puthisic, bronchitis, hoarseness, and every dies, as they are easy to take, and no particular affection of the chest, heart, and throat are caused in changes required in diet, exposure or exercise; and lastly; there is not the least danger in using them. In order to make the matter plain to all we will give even by the most delicate female or nursing child, for We give no MEROURY, CALOMEL, OPIUM, OF MINERAL REMEDIES, WHATEVER, neither do we use blisters in any case, or anything that sickens, weakens or irritakes the system. On the contrary, our remedies strengthen at once, give new life, vitality and ambition, and build up the weak, shattered constitution, and thus surely pluck the unfortunate sufferer from the

In conclusion, on this important subject of Consumption, we wish to say to all suffering in any degree from all lung or threat complaints. do not delay another day, for we wern you now, that your life and future day, for we warn you now, that your life and future happiness, and all that is dear to you in this world, is at stake; for so sure as day follows night, the deadly screent will tighten his blimy colls about you steadily and surely, till you are forever lest. Do not, we beg of you, be flattered into the belief that a course of codliver oil, or cough mixtures, or any of the ordinary remedies are going to do you one particle of good. Although they may sees for a time to quiet the cough and give transfert hopes. they will positively fall in and give transient hopes, they will positively fall in the end, and you are lost; an early grave covers you, and all your bright hopes and aspirations are gone— blasted in the hour of their conception, and many lov-ing hearts are wrong with angular for your loss. Reflect, dear consumptive friends, for one moment, on this grave and important subject. Count up the hun dreds you have known and heard of, who have sick-ened and died with this awful human dread, and see if you can find one slogle case, that was evidently one of consumption, that has been fully cured and saved from death by any and all the systems of treatment now adopted by physicians or quacks.

You can find sone; then why in the name or high heaven and bright angels do you delay, or even con-

heaven and bright angels do you delay, or even con-sent to take one particle of their deadly nostrums, sent to take one partial of their carry purely services with sickening mixinger, blisters and treatment, that would kill a horse, when all is vain-worse even than nothing.

Dear friends, would you be saved speedily and cor tainly, write to the Proper's HEALING ASSOCIATION. prominent symptoms in your own plain way, and we will by return mail. (without cost to yon.) give a plain, honest, scientific and positive description of your particulars necessary for each case. This we will do gratis for all, and we pray that none who are in the least affected with coughs, weak lungs, sore threats, boarseness. Asthma, tightness of the cheet, spitting blood, or in any way predisposed to cough and Con umption, will fail to write as immediately, for time to

In this Association, we have some of the best talconsequence of this deposit, and then the patient will exist answering the same, preparing and prescribspit blood more or less, at times, at the result."

As a further proof that this theory is correct, we shat all that apply will be promptly, scientifically and will mention the fact that in Consequentian the slow candidly deals with, without fear or deception. We

"Latter and Tentil Million

Bonowne is in all cases with a speedily cured by this treatment. We first give the general remedy to rectify and change the digostive apparatus, and these follow up with natural purifying and hand rectanded, with auxiliaries according to the various complications seek case is subject to, still the whole derangement is righted, and overcome by the recuperative, powers of nature, and they preper remedies. The general nature of Scroluie, in any form, is the same at Consumption, only the disease locates upon other parts than the following the same at the same of the large of the following the same at the following the same at the following the same at the following the same for the parts of the consequence of the large of the following the same in hat deposited in the lungs in the form of tubercies in Oone sumption. In some instances it sets on the bones, and about the joints, and produces solve there. Again it may be deposited in the lungs in the form of tubercies in Oone sumption. In some instances it sets on the bones, and about the joints, and produces active of the same general treatment in connection with surflisted by the same general treatment in connection with surflistely remedies, according to the peculiar nature of the symptoms manifested in each individual case.

Having cuied, by our new treatment, so many thousands, after others had satirely failed, we are firmly convinced that there is no case of Scrotus, in any form, but what case be quickly cured, if the blood has not become so 'far disorganized as to be rapidly turning to water, and even then, though it be the last stage of the disease, we have cored many hun-

Experience is another very troublesome disease in this limate, and consists only in a change in the chemical com-position of the blood and fluids of the body by a faulty di-cestion, and assimilation of the elements taken from the gestion, and assimilation of the elements taken from the food by the stemach and other internal organs, and the theory and course of treatment for its cure consists in a general routine to correct the origin of the trouble, and to follow it up by proper blood purifiers, to change the chemical quality of the fluids, and the whole story is done. In many cases, faw days will cradicate, and fully cure, what has been developing for months or years. Of course, it depends upon the natural organization of the body: the complications that may have arisen in consequence, do. There never was a case of this disease, so-called, but that it could be easily and certainly cured permanently by this now treatment. Wherecase of this disease, so-called, but that it could be easily and certainly cured permanently by this new treatment. Whereas, under the old system, whoever heard of a case of cle riydeveloped Kryaipelak being sured permanently? The reason is obvious. Physicians have never fully understood the cause that produced it; they have only known its appearance on the skin, and have directed their whole treatment to the symptoms, having fully overlocked their whole treatment to the symptoms, having fully overlocked their she cause and its location. You may inquire how we core Erysipelas and Eurofita by the same treatment and specific emedies. We will here explain that we do no such thing, only in theory; the nature of the chemical quality of the blood in the true disease is widery different, and, of course, the chemical mat specific quality of the remedies must be in accordance with the chemical nature of the blood. The reason why we know one disease from enother is, by their specific symptoms, as physically manifested; consequently, the component elements of the remedy must correspond to the requirements of each diseased condition, to equalize and harmonize Nature's laws.

specific quality of the remedies must be in accordance with the chemical nature of the blood. The reason thy we know one disease from enother is, by their specific symptome, as physically manifested; consequently, the component elements of the remedy must correspond to the requirements of each diseased condition, to equalize and harmonize Nature's laws.

In the treatment of canonis, this same theory is found strikingly, correct. Liaving treated so many thousands of them, with addom a failure, we have come to the conclusion that there is no earthly need of any ene's dying with them, if they sould be placed in possession of the remedies he profected. The chemical nature of the fluids that produce concers of every kind is of a serious character, and must be most with much energy and a practical skill that few possess, or they are sure death in all cases. All old steers and sores, or they are sure death in all cases. All old steers and sores, cruptions, d.g. are produced by the same law, and are all easily cured by a proper and prompt application of the right chemical agests internally and externally. Each case is cured only by its own peculiar combination of elements, which are exactly salapted to its condition at the time the remedies are used. What may be qualite proper in any one case to char, may be exactly opposite at another time, owing to the chemical conditions being of a different character.

In classifying diseases, physicians have divided them into many classes and varieties, some are termed nervous diseases.

The profession of New York:

For the benefit of the afficted public that you claim for it, and some plants of the all that you claim for it, and some plants of the diseases.

The classifying diseases, physicians have divided them into many classes and varieties, some are termed nervous diseases.

The profession of New York:

For the benefit of the afficted public that you claim for it, and some plants of the distribution of the chousands you have nead as living witnesses in your behalf. You will r

It will be seen that the above affections are usually found in persons of naturally nervous organization and temperaments; consequently, the nervous system being the part most active and work, the moment there is any change in the digestive process, the nervous force, or vitality, is not furnished by the blood in its usual proportions. Consequently, from want of the proper vitality and equalizing force, the nervous become demanded in their functions. The result is (the nervous power being the one that propels the blood and makes it circulate regularly,) a derangement takes place more or less, according to the conditions in each case. quently, from want of the proper vitality and equalizing force, the nervous become deranged in their functions. The result is (the nervous power being the one that propels the blood and makes it circulate regularly,) aderangement takes place more or less, according to the conditions in each case. It some there is only debility and irregular action; in others there may be also much critication of the general nervous system, or some particular nervo; or set of nervous, with much tenderoess in the parts, together with more or less pain, sometimes very severe, so much act as to completely break down the constitution, and thus destroy life. From their greater susceptibility, females are much more liable to nervous derangements than makes. All nervous complaints are produced by the camens above menticeed, and none are so bad but that we can in a very short time check the whole trouble and cours them permanently, by rectifying any derangement there may be in the digestive process, and giving our new nervous system, and produce caim and natural rest in a vory short time.

The most borid cases of epiloptic, or failing fits, are easily managed and cured by our system. In all such fits the immediace cause of the spanm or convulsion is a sudden parfial suspension of the nervous power that circulates the blood. The consequence is, an unusual quantity of blood is.

blood. The tobacteries is, in anition quantity of incodes lost upon the brain, causing a pressure, and Nature in her confused and speedy exertions to throw off the load and relieve the brain, produces the external manifestations in all grades of viologo according to the strength of the system, de.,) from the slightest shock to the most intense cramps

entail upon the victim helplessness more or less complets for life.

Catarrit of the Head and Threat is another disease which we wish to mention briefly. There are two forms of this disease; one is usually produced wholly or in part by frequent colds, which seat upon those parts, and may be considered a local effection in its primary stages, but sooner or later it extends to the threat, and works from there to the lungs and stemach, and produces latal results. Another variety of Catarrin is produced by derangements of the digestive organ, causing those chemical changes in the blood which throws a deposit upon the membranes of the head and threat, which is soon followed by ulceration more or less extensive, and a long train of general derangements, which scoper or inter end the life of, the unfortunate aufferer, him years of lung diseases are first produced (where the lungs were originally strong, and healthy) by extern extending to them from the head. Therefore, never tot a catarrin continue, for four of the fatel results. We can cure all cases of its very quickly and assets, by pleasant remedies.

continue, for fear of its fatal results. We can cure all cases of its very quickly and saids, by picasant remedies. Diseases of the Liver and Billiovences are always produced by derangements of the stomach first, there being so close a sympathy-existing between the two organs, that the slightest distribunce is quickly felt and marifested by a corresponding derangement of the liver's functions, and there is nothing that can or will reach the liver but a proper and healthy action of the stomach and digestive process. We will guaractee that with a perfectly healthy and active active mach (chomically compat), no one ever had any trouble with the liver. The liver, like other organs, performs its office in connection with the stomach, but only as a secondary process, and of course is dependent on that argan for its regular.

To the People's Heating Association of New Pork: I take my per to inform you that efter taking a full course of your smedles. I am, thanks be to God, fully restored to health, ther sufaring beyond human conception all the horrors of

perfect health; and to-day stand as a living witness, perfect, if healthy and first free, lung or other theses, and there can be but one possible way to account for this great mirror, ole, and that is by the thorough use of your world-renowment remodice, and after seeing hundreds reached from the tear jaws of death, who were similarly diseased, by your transment I shall eyer thise a warning voice to save poor near-tals from death and misery. I hope all that have double if this will write me for information.

Train, MARTUA STATION, Obio, Jone, 1882.

MARTUA STATION, Ohio, June, 1862.

To the Propie's Healing Association, New York:

Ba pleased to receive my feeble evidence in favor of your troly great remedies and skillful trestment of my case, having been so long a great sufferer from atomach and blood discase, and your epechy and permanent relief in my case atimulates me to wain a suffering world that there is a beam in Glassd" yet for every ill. Within the past year I have known as omeny hundreds who have consulted you, and with the same instreed success as in my own case. This all gives me faith to believe that your great remedies will ours and same that are not within death's grasp already. Please accept my thanks for so great and speedy a benefit. From your friend,

after others had smirrely suited, we are utually extract there is no case of Scrottis, in any form, but what can be quickly cured, if the blood has not become so far disorganized as to be rapidly turning to water, and even then, though it be the ital states of the disease, we have cored many hundred upon evidence elicited upon the trial of a case in which that succes elicited upon the trial of a case in which the discount of the more than an ordinary interest. It was despair, for God controls the destiny of all, and the will bless every honorable means and endeavor for the happiness of this creatures.

Extrapress is another very troublesome disease in this Extrapress is another very troublesome disease in this case.

selves, this isvorates result has been stained; and by them visible leatiment has been given of their autonishing tillings.

My wife, whose distress and suffering for years, from a disease of the whole nervous system, blood and stomach, had become almost unendurable, having made unavailing efforts in almost every other direction to obtain relief, and almost the second of the whole of the results, determined upon one more trial. Your preparations and, prescriptons were taken and followed, and it seemed that you was the chosen instrument to save her life and , relieve her by your most valuable medicianes from the pains and ille which she had so long endured.

With this, let cases of other cures of obstinate disease, within my porsonal knowledge, which have yielded under your management, be placed upon the medical records; and may you ever be bleesed in your pew mode of curing the wick and suffering and may any and every person who is affected with disease, of whatever nature or character, be put under your truly magical treatment, and thus be sayed from intense suffering and a premature death. Any inquiry which may be made of me will be gladly and most cheer-this properties.

Law Practitioner and Counselor, Little Falla, N. Y.

chemical agents internally and externally. Each case is cured only by its own peculiar combination of elements, which are exactly adapted to its condition at the time the remedies are used. What may be quite proper in any one case to-day, may be exactly opposite at another time, owing to the chemical conditions being of a different character.

In classifying diseases, physicians have divided them into many classes and varieties, some are termed nervous discusses and varieties, some are termed nervous discusses and varieties, some are termed nervous distinction they may surely find all that you claim for it and even more, for the thousands you have saved by the help of cation and character of the disarrangement. Now, you will inquire how our new theory and treatment works in diseases of the nervous class, such as neuralgia, restlessness, apama, cramps, epileptic, hystoric and fainting fits, palpitation of the heart, nervous debility, firsalbility, &c.

It will be seen that the above affections are usually found in persons of naturally nervous organization and temperaments; consequently, the nervous organization and temperaments; consequently, the nervous force, or vitality, is not furnished by tite blood in its usual proportions. Conse

Were it possible, in this connection we could give then-

FIFT TROUBAND AGENTS WANTED to soll our remedies, to whom we are offering abo greatest inducements ever before offered. To the one that bells the largest amount during the grades of victores (according to the strength of the system, etc.) from the elightest shock to the most intense cramps and contritions. All such cases are corrable provided there is no foreign substance that at times obstructs the free flow of blood through the brain and veryes, and such cases are very rard indeed. By proper remedies and caution, at least ninety cases out of a hundred can be permanently cured.

Apoplexy and Palsy are produced by the same causes as above, and are always outed in the same careainty as other diseases affecting the brain and netwesses affecting the proper remedies in the same certainty as other diseases affecting the head and with the same certainty as other diseases affecting the brain and netwesses of such complaints, they require more prompiness in the application of our remedies, or they soon prove fatal, or life.

Catarrh of the lied and Throat is another disease which the disease which will be in the life of the life. Catarrh of the lied and Throat is another disease which which soat upon those parts, and may be constituted to the life of the life. There are two forms of this disease; one is usually produced whelly or in part by frequent colds, which soat upon those parts, and may be constituted to the life of the life. There are two forms of this disease; one is usually produced whelly or in part by frequent colds, which soat upon those parts, and may be constituted to the one while the second largest amount during the ext year, we will give two thousand dollars. In each, 70 the one that belie the largest amount during the ext year, we will give two thousand dollars. And then the cash ext year, we will give two thousand dollars. And then the cash ext year, we will give two thousand dollars. And then the cash ext year, we will give two thousand dollars. And that will take the agency making last the second largest amount during the ext year, w

Havana, Ban Juan, Vora Cruz, and to Aspiswal, Famana, San Francisco, and numerous other countries that we cannot mention here.

For the benefit of those that have not had the privilege of our treatment, and do not understand the soblines and wesdorful workings of our theory, we will say that we cure more speedily than cases are oursed by any other known system. Very many of the most inveterate chronic discases are changed and cured in a few hoors, after they have used other treatment for months or years without henefit. Some peculiar cases require several days to fully and effectually eradicate them. Many are cured so quickly that it is hard to convince the lookers on that there was so much discase and danger in their cases. Fovers and inflammations are specially and permanently broken up without injury to the system or danger of relapses. Again we say, we are niways very plain, and tell our patients just what they may depend upon houselfly. De write to use of your cases, all yes affected, or come and consult us at our office, and you will not regret it, for God and angels know full well that the purposes are jure, and also that we are really able to do a vast amount for the cure and happinosa of humanity. None shall be turned gway, but all receive their due share of our attention, and the great benefits we are constantly dispensing to God's achie sons and daughters of earth.

No charges are over made by this institution for any ser-

and daughters of earth.

No charges are ever made by this institution for any services or fees for counsel, advice, or consultation. All we charge for is for the remedies we use—nothing more. Concequently, it is really the only yams healing institution in the the liver. The liver, like other organs, performs its office in connection with the stomach, but only as a secondary process, and of course is dependent on that organs for its regular action. At all organs we have naver found a case of liver, complaint of any nature, so had but that we soon cured it, and that permanently, by our new system. Therefore, dear afflicted friends, do not dolsy pr depair, for we will our you, no matter how severe it may be or how long it may ha e been standing.

Ilaving made this article aircady much longer than we first unbicipated. We will any that enough has been explained to give the public an idea of the nature and wonderful office of our pow theory and remedies in the cures of all discusses to which the burnan family are subject. We do not deem in locality to make the dead of the nature and wonderful office are possible to make the dead of the complaints, and for that they can be not standing.

EVIDENCE FROK TICINOIS IN FAVOR OF Our remedies we have a first an institution of the school of the complaints, and for that they can be allowed to be practiced upon port and sold of the complaints, and for that they can be allowed to be practiced upon port and earlies are used to such a such as a such a

my pen to inform you that efter taking a full course of your remedical, I am, though be to God, fully restored to health, after auffering beyond human conception all the horrors of deranged digestion and inciplent consumption for a long time, and until I was reduced to substitution and open time, and until I was reduced to substitution and open time, and until I was reduced to substitution and open time, and until I was reduced to substitution and open time, and until I was reduced to substitution and open time, and said I must delt toward your slad and embotivel efforts in my friends and physicians had forested me, and said I must delt there was no help for me. I am happy to be able new to publish to the world that there is hope for all the afflicted, who will only try your great remained the promptly responded to be no. Respectfully, will be promptly responded to be no. Respectfully, will not a substitute the substitution of the substitution and having a first of the first of the substitution of the substitution and having a first of the substitution of the substitution and having a first of the substitution of the substitution and having a first of the substitution of the substitution of the substitution and having a first of the substitution of the substitution and having a first of the substitution of the substitution of the substitution and having a first of the substitution of the substitution and having a first of the substitution of the sub

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