

to be the spiritual and spiritual wants of human beings, I proposed to the world to look through their long-sighted spectacles, and to see the world as it primarily is constituted, whereby the process of Education is effected.

It is to be remarked that the brain itself is a unit, a well-defined combination of an individual soul; the whole power of the Organ of Mental Love are in sympathy, or in magnetic sympathy with each other. Therefore it is impossible for one of them to operate independently, except as a leader of all the others; and this can occur only in case of some mental exercise sufficient to break the static compounds of matter which results from a general equilibrium of independent forces. Such a mental excitement occurs only when some special want is realized, as in case of hunger or thirst. To repeat the phenomena of mental operations which follow one of these familiar affections will establish the truth that Innate Love is converted to an active wish in all cases by means of some sensible want. Thirst proceeds from a newly developed evidence in the organism of animal life. Perhaps in consequence of profuse perspiration, imperfect ventilation of food over-eating, or a dinner of saline contents, the fluids of the body have become impure and require to be diluted with water; and this physiological want is made known to the tenant of the body by means of a disagreeable sensation in the alimentary organs, which begets an ardent wish to drink. This wish is gratified; to this organ of Balthusness, which, by its sympathetic connection with the whole cranial community, commands the instant attention and concentric force of all the special loves. All the knowing and doing organs are thus quickened into co-operative action; the intellects are resolved into a committee of ways and means, and the faculties, including the external senses and mechanical powers of the body; are pathetically into willing coadjutors in behalf of the first discoverer of a sensible want, whose simple wish to drink has now become the paramount wish, or rather will, of the soul, to do whatever is conceived to be necessary to procure a drink of water. This intensified wish constitutes the organ of its birth a magnetic center of the brain, and thus establishes a unitary action of mind, until its special want is supplied. And some such concurrence of the love forces as is here described, is the only explicable mode of Volition, which consists in the subordination of all the Innate loves to one special wish, to the end of its execution for Will in the executor of Wish, and the proctor of Want. And such is the legitimate pedigree, or natural feeling, of human free-agency.

West Acton, Mass., January, 1863.

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

BY JAMES LEWIS.

In a late number of the *Banner*, I send some remarks in your editorial columns relative to the weather, and also some allusions to an idea derived from spiritual sources, relating to a general melioration of the climate of the whole earth, as an accompaniment of the great Moral and Social Revolution which it is said is about to take place throughout all the people of the earth.

I have for the last thirty-two months kept an hourly record of temperature, under very rigid restrictions, by means of an automatic apparatus, and have made reductions for obtaining the mean annual temperature, at successive periods of three months. I give you some of my results, which, you will observe, are apparently a confirmation of your views, but only apparently.

Mean Annual Temperature, year ending--	Fahr.
June 30, 1861	44° 59.
Sept. 30, " "	44° 54.
Dec. 31, " "	44° 50.
Mar. 31, 1862	44° 57.
June 30, " "	44° 55.
Sept. 30, " "	44° 50.
Dec. 31, " "	44° 57.

If the above expressions of mean temperature be plotted; there will be seen on a scale of one vertical inch for a degree, a gradual elevation of temperature from a minimum point; occurring in the year ending June 30, 1861. The maximum occurs in the year ending Sept. 30, 1862; after this a slight decline. The present indications are that the year ending March 31, 1863, will not be any lower than the last term in the above table.

Although the above figures offer an apparent confirmation of your views, as expressed in the *Banner*, you will permit me, no doubt, to offer some explanatory remarks, which will give the evidence its correct interpretation.

The principal source from which the temperature of the surface of the earth is derived is the sun, and in estimating its influence upon our climate, all other sources of heat may be safely disregarded, for their influence could not be detected except through experiments, that very few have either the skill or the patience to undertake.

Whatever may be the cause of the sun's heat, it is apparent, even to the most uneducated mind, that there must be a time when the materials that create that heat shall no longer serve that purpose, and intelligent persons who have studied these matters carefully, have announced that there is a gradual diminution in the amount of light and heat received from the sun, and some have even announced their estimate of the mean annual decline in the temperature of the sun. Unless an entire change should occur in the sun and the nebulous matter around it on which its heat depends, this decline must, in time, nullify the temperature of that body now received at the temperature anywhere below 50° upon which have some hundreds of degrees below zero of Fahrenheit, and I feel that I am justified in saying.

Meteorologists have generally agreed that the temperature of the earth's surface undergoes periodical changes. Nineteen years ago it was supposed that one of these periods, during which the mean temperature of the earth would range of several degrees. It is quite probable that we have passed the minimum point, only quite recently, (only about twenty months). We have had a somewhat rapid decline therefrom, which will be, as people follow the decline, which probably not reaching the minimum I have named, that another, and the temperature will be showing a slight increase. The mean annual point will be reached in from six to six hundred years, after which there will be a return to the present temperature.

It is, perhaps, not to more than a few miles from the surface of the earth, and the temperature is derived from our atmosphere. Some have, we are thinking with good reason, the atmosphere has some particles of several degrees higher than the air near the surface, and is, therefore, a great deal warmer. This matter is a great deal more than I have been able to say, and I am sure you will be interested that there is a great deal more to be said on this subject.

JAN. 1863.

Alvin Karpis

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...of the principle that what is founded in reason is based on very human grounds. The thing but only in the mind, and the mind is not a thing in itself, but a thing in the mind.

Poetry.

CUSHIA MACHREE.

BY JAMES DONNELLY, BOSTON.

Am—Pretty Maid Milking her Cow.
My flower of all flowers was the brightest,
That bloomed in the valley so fair;
My heart of all hearts was the lightest,
When my life's treasure was there.
Surrounded by towering mountains,
The scene seemed an Eden to me;
Mid-rocks, gushing streams and fountains,
When blest with my Cushia Machree!

My darling, so graceful and slender,
Appeared like some Seraph divine;
Her heart was so truthful—so tender;
And spotless her beautiful mind.
The love of that fond heart was given,
With unflinching devotion to me;
Not purer the angels in heaven.
Than were you, my Cushia Machree!

Her blush added a rich balmy lustre,
Bright as the radiance of dawn;
And angelic ringlets did cluster
O'er a neck that was white as the swan.
Her voice came like soft music stealing,
Or the sound of some sweet lullaby;
To charm and enliven the feeling,
My own stainless Cushia Machree!

How oft those words glimmering tremble,
I've plied 'neath my head on her breast;
To feast on her smiles and caresses,
With a heart enraptured—so blest;
But alas! in a hour we parted,
The angels were weeping to see;
That land where I left broken hearted
My own charming Cushia Machree!

• Pulse of my heart.

SPIRITUAL CONVENTION

Held in Bangor, Me., in the Pioneer Chapel,
Jan. 30th, 31st, and Feb. 1st.

The Convention was called to order by Bro. Stockwell, of Bangor, who extended a hearty welcome to all, in behalf of the society in Bangor. Then followed a prayer through the organism of Bro. Charles A. Hayden, full of inspiration. Then, on motion of Bro. Stockwell, Bro. Isaac H. Rhodes, of Bucksport, was called to the chair, and Henry Gale chosen Secretary.

After a few remarks by Bro. Hayden, Bro. Rhodes and Sister Hollis, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the meeting was called to order. Bro. Stockwell read a poem from the Psalms of Life; then singing by the choir; then the opening discourse by Sister Houston, on Progression of Matter and Mind, in language comprehensive and argument that could not be gainsayed.

Bro. Maddox spoke on Progression.
After singing, the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

In the evening the house was filled at an early hour, showing that the good work had begun. The meeting was opened as usual by reading a poem, singing, and a prayer by Bro. Hayden. After which the audience had the pleasure of listening to a discourse through the organism of Bro. Greenleaf, on the subject, "All things are Passing Away," with such eloquence and power that no language of ours could describe. After remarks by Bro. Hayden, Maddox, Jordan, and Sister Hollis, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock the next morning.

Conference in the forenoon. At an early hour could be seen the people flocking from all directions to the Pioneer Chapel, like doves to their windows, no Misdemeanors among them; open, bold and fearless for the truth, showing by their countenances as they came in, that they were anxious for the good time coming.

The Chairman, seeing the anxiety of the audience, opened the meeting early, with some well-timed remarks and reading a poem. After singing by the choir, remarks were made by Bros. Goodale, Rhodes and Ewer, interspersed with singing. Bro. Stockwell then read a poem composed by a spirit—"Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord," through Sister Hollis. Spiritualism, she said never stood better than to-day. Bro. Luke P. Rand spoke through Sister Spiney, of Edgington. There was speaking through the organisms of Bro. Ewer, Sisters Coble and Sturdivant; then singing by the congregation. Sister Chamberlain then spoke on the "Constitution of the Church and the Bible." Bro. Chamberlain, Sister Spiney, and Sister Miller, of Old Town, followed. She could not believe in Spiritualism, for its followers were not what they ought to be, and she thought it would go down.

Bro. Hopkins, entranced, thought it was going down in the right direction, down deep into the hearts of the people. Theology had got to take it, or stop up its ears with the cotton of prejudice. Within three years we should see manifestations that would stop the mouths of all skeptics, for the spirit-world had got their forces concentrated. The people of earth were diseased morally, mentally, and physically; the positive and negative are changing all things—will change your ideas, and you can't help it.

The Chairman made some closing remarks on what good Spiritualism has done and is doing, with telling effect on the audience.

The afternoon session was opened by the reading of a poem by Sister Houston, after which Sister Hollis delivered a discourse from the words, "Come, let us reason together," reviewing the Church; those whom they cast out; the Jewish Church; the unfolding of the human heart; the God-principle; the only right principle; Spiritualism, the true Christ principle; we are our own Saviors; ministers should possess the gifts spoken of in the Bible, or else they are but hypocrites; if they have them not, let them hold their peace.

Sister Houston was influenced by a spirit who gave us an account of her unfortunate condition in the form of a prostitute at Five Points. Nothing but darkness, poverty and death stared her in the face while on earth; our social relations had made her so. The description she gave, were heart-rending; it reached the hearts of all. We would like to give her remarks in full, but space will not permit. Adjourned until evening.

At an early hour the house was filled. After singing and reading, an excellent discourse was given through the organism of Bro. Hayden, on the "Power, Influence, and Development of Thought." Bro. Hopkins, under influence, spoke on "What has Thought not done?" followed by Sister Hollis, who said, Let us not fight against God, let us give this thought some consideration; we see angel hosts with banners, and inscribed on them is Freedom for all. She was followed by Bro. Jordan, with some remarks, which were well received. Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Sunday morning we had a conference meeting. After the singing and reading, some soul-stirring remarks were made by the Chairman, and Bro. Goodale, under influence. They were then followed by Bro. Smith, who spoke on the "Beauty of Spiritualism." Bro. Maddox, entranced, spoke on the "Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Thought and Action."

Sister Hollis, influenced by a spirit purporting to be Luke P. Rand, said he would yet convince the world that he was honest. Said his mission was to teach dark spirits; he thanked God he now enjoyed the freedom of the spirit-world. The Chairman then followed with some thrilling and soul-stirring remarks on the Controlling Influence, the Bible, &c. Sister Chamberlain then said she had received impressions ten days ago, that Bro. Rand would speak through some medium in this meeting, and that she recognized his spirit. She spoke of seeing the Spirit of the Lord, and that she would be no more a prostitute.

longer. Bro. Conant then spoke of manifestations he had experienced twenty years ago, before he knew he was a medium. Sister Hollis said, The truth will make you free, Brother Conant. Many are sent to the Insane Asylums, who possess mediumistic powers, and are called crazy, and the Church do not know what else to call it, although they profess to have all the spirit power committed to the Church. Sister Chamberlain said we become our own Saviors by saving others. After some remarks by Bro. Maddox, the meeting for the forenoon was closed by singing "Coronation."

In the afternoon, the house was thronged. The Chairman called the meeting to order, and perfect silence prevailed, so that all could catch the angel whistles, and have their own souls blessed. After singing and reading, we listened to a discourse through the organism of Sister Houston, on Spiritualism and Materialism, in language so sublime, and argument so compact, that any effort of ours to convey a synopsis would be useless. The meeting then adjourned until evening.

Before seven o'clock the house was crowded to the utmost capacity, and many were obliged to go away for want of room. Over eight hundred souls congregated together to hear spirit teachings. One of the most intellectual audiences ever assembled in Bangor, remained for two hours in perfect contentment, (from all appearances,) listening to instructions from the spirit world through the organism of Sister Hollis, Bros. Hayden and Hopkins.

Sister Hollis spoke from the words, "If any man thirst, let him drink of the waters of Life." She was very eloquent and impressive.

Thus has passed off one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings the Spiritualists have ever held in the Valley of the Penobscot. It seemed at times as though the audience forgot they possessed material forms; having drank so deep from the spiritual fount that they felt they had passed over, and were mingling their voices and songs with the angel-world. The Choir partook of the same spirit.

Valid, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the BANNER OF LIGHT.

HENRY GALE, Secretary.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Negro Troops against the Rebels.

The following full and explicit official report of Col. T. W. Higginson, records the gallant conduct of the negroes under fire, and their successful operations in Georgia and Florida.

ON BOARD STEAMER BEN DEFORD.

SUNDAY, FEB. 1, 1893.

Gen. BAXTON, Military Governor, &c.
General—I have the honor to report the safe return of the Expedition under my command, consisting of 402 officers and men of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, who left Beaufort on Jan. 23, on board the Steamers John Adams, Planter and Ben Deford. The Expedition has carried the Regimental flag and the President's Proclamation far into the interior of Georgia and Florida. The men have been repeatedly under fire; have had inquiry, cavalry, and even artillery action against the rebels. In every instance, we have come off with unblemished honor, but with undiminished triumph. At Townsville, Florida, a detachment of the Expedition fought a cavalry company which met us unexpectedly on a midnight march through pine woods, and which completely surrounded us. They were beaten off with a loss on our part of one man killed and seven wounded, while the opposing party admitted twelve men killed, including Lieut. Jones, in command of the company, besides many wounded. So complete was our victory that the enemy scattered, hid in the woods all night, not returning to their camp, which was five miles distant, until noon next day; a fact which was unfortunately not known until late to follow up our advantage. Had I listened to the urgent appeals of my men, and pressed the flying enemy, we could have destroyed his camp; but in view of the darkness, his uncertain numbers and swifter motions, with our injunctions of caution, I judged it better to rest satisfied with the victory already gained. On another occasion, a detachment of about two hundred and fifty men, on board the John Adams, fought its way forty miles up and down a river, the most dangerous in the department, to the St. Marys—a river left untraversed by our gunboats for many months, as it required a boat built like the John Adams, to ascend it successfully. The stream is narrow, swift, winding, and bordered at many places with high bluffs, which blazed with rifle shots. With our glasses, as we approached these points, we could see mounted men by the hundreds galloping through the woods from point to point, to await us, and though fearful of our shot and shell, they were so daring against us that one rebel actually sprang from the shore upon the large boat which was towed at our stern, where he was shot down by one of our sergeants. We could see our shell scatter the rebels as they fell among them, and some terrible execution must have been done; but not a man of this regiment was killed or wounded, though the steamer is covered with bullet-marks, one of which shows where our brave Captain Clifton, commander of the vessel, fell dead beside his own pilot-house, shot through the brain by a Minnie ball.

Major Strong, who stood beside him, escaped as if by magic, both of them being unnecessarily exposed without my knowledge. The secret of our safety was in keeping the regiment below, except the gunners; but this required the utmost energy of the officers, as the rebels were so close to the shore, and were implored to be landed on shore and charged on the shore. Nobody knows anything about these men who have been seen in battle. I find that I myself know nothing. There is a fiery energy about them beyond anything of which I have ever read, unless it be the French Zouaves. It requires the strictest discipline to hold them in hand. During our first attack on the river, before I got them all penned below, they crowded at the open ends of the steamer, loading and firing with inconceivable rapidity, and shouting to such effect, "Never give it up! Never collected in the hold, they actually fought our way up the places at the fore port holes from which they could fire on the enemy. Meanwhile the black gunners, admirably trained by Lieut. Stockdale and O'Neil, (both accomplished artillerymen,) and Mr. Heron, of the gunboat, did their duty without the slightest protection and with great coolness, amid a storm of shot. This river expedition was not undertaken in mere bravado. Capt. Sears, U. S. A., the contractor of Fort Clinch, had urged upon the War Department to endeavor to obtain a large supply of valuable brick, said to remain at the brick-works thirty miles up the St. Marys, from which Fort Clinch was originally supplied. The War Department had referred the matter to Col. Hawley, who approved my offer to undertake the enterprise. Apart from this, it was the desire of Lieut. Hughes, U. S. N., commanding United States Steamer Mohawk, now lying at Fernandina, to obtain information regarding a rebel steamer, the Berpes, said to be lying further up the river, awaiting opportunity to run the blockade. Both objects were accomplished. I brought away all the bricks, and ascertained the Berpes to be worthless. I have the honor to state that I have on board the Ben Deford 200,000 lbs. of the best new railroad iron, valued at \$5000, and much needed in this Department. This was obtained in St. Simon's and Jekyll Islands, Georgia, from abandoned rebel forts, a portion of it having been previously blown up and collected by Capt. Stedman, of the Paul Jones. I have also five large casks of valuable yellow pine timber, said to be worth \$700, which came from St. Marys, Georgia. There is also a quantity of rice, resin, cordage, oars and other small matters, suitable for army purposes. On board the John Adams there is a flock of 25 sheep, from Woodstock, Florida. I have turned over to Capt. Sears about 40,000 large sized bricks, valued at about \$10,000, in view of the present high freight. I have also turned over to Judge Balta, Civil Provost Marshal of Fernandina, four horses, four steers, and a quantity of agricultural implements suitable for Mr. Holper's operations in that locality. I have seen with my own eyes, and left behind for want of means of transportation, (and because brick was considered even more valuable,) enough of the choicest southern lumber to load five steamers like the Ben Deford—an amount estimated at more than a million feet, and probably worth at Hilton Head, \$300,000. I also left behind from choice, valuable furniture, the household—plaster, china, &c., all packed up for transportation, as it was sent inland for safe keeping.

Not only were my officers and men forbidden to take any of these things for private use, but nothing was taken for public use save articles strictly contraband of war. No wanton destruction was permitted, nor were any buildings burned, unless in retaliation for being fired upon, according to the usages of war. Of course no personal outrage was permitted or desired. At Woodstock I took six male prisoners whom I brought down the river as hostages, intending to land part of them before reaching Fernandina, and release

them on parole. But in view of the ferocious attacks made upon us from the banks, this would have seemed an absurd attempt at magnanimity, and by the advice of Col. Hawley I have retained them for safe deposit. At the same place we obtained a cannon and a flag. We obtained also some trophies of a different description from a slave jail, which I shall offer for your personal acceptance: three sets of stocks, of different structure; the chains and staples used for confining prisoners to the floor, and the key of the building. They furnish good illustrations of the infernal barbarism against which we contend. We returned at the appointed time, though there are many other objects which I wish to effect and our rations are not nearly exhausted. But the Ben Deford is crowded with freight, and the ammunition of the John Adams is running low. Captain Ballew has been devoted to our interest, as was also, until his lamented death, the brave Capt. Clifton. Of the Planter I have hitherto said nothing, as her worn out machinery would leave her perfectly valueless but for the laborious efforts of Capt. Eldridge, and her engineer, Mr. Baker, aided by the unquenchable energy of Capt. Trowbridge, of Company A, who had the command on board. Thanks to this they were enabled during our absence to keep the Ben Deford in pay attention to the salt works along the coast. Finding that the works at King's Bay, formerly destroyed by this regiment, had never been rebuilt, they proceeded five miles up Crooked River, where salt works were seen. Capt. Trowbridge, with Capt. Rogers, of Co. F, and 30 men, then marched two miles across a marsh, drawing a boat with them, and then sailed up a creek and destroyed the works. There were 22 large boilers, two storehouses, a large quantity of salt, two canoes, with barrels and all things appertaining. I desire to make honorable mention, not only of the above officers, but of Major Strong, Capt. James Co. B., Randolph, Co. G., McCall, Co. G., and Dolly, Co. H. Indeed every officer did himself credit, so far as he had opportunity, while the cheerfulness and enthusiasm of the men made it a pleasure to command them. We found no large number of slaves anywhere, yet we brought away several whole families, and obtained by their means the most reliable information. I was interested to observe that the news of the President's Proclamation produced a marked effect upon us, and in one case it was of the greatest service to us in securing the hearty aid of a guide, who was timid and distrustful till he heard that he was legally free, after which he aided us gladly and came away with us.

My thanks are due, for advice and information, to Capt. Steadman, U. S. N., of the steamer Paul Jones, to Acting Master Moses, U. S. N., of the bark Fernandina; to Acting Lieut. Budd, U. S. N., of the steamer Potomac, for information and counsel, and especially to Lieut. Commanding Hughes, U. S. N., of the steamer Mohawk, for twenty tons of coal, without which we could not have gone up the river.

I may state, in conclusion, that I obtained much valuable information, not necessary to make public, in regard to the location of a supply of lumber, iron, resin, turpentine and cotton; and it would afford the officers and men of this regiment great pleasure to be constantly employed in obtaining these supplies for the Government from Rebel sources. But they would like still better to be permitted to occupy some advanced point in the interior, with a steamer or two like the John Adams, and an adequate supply of ammunition. We could obtain, to a great extent, our own provisions, and rapidly enlarge our numbers, and could have information in advance of every movement against us. A chain of such posts would completely alter the whole aspect of the war in the seaboard States, and would enable us to make a rapid invasion of Northern Regiments can so easily effect. No officer in this regiment now doubts that the key to the successful prosecution of this war lies in the unlimited employment of black troops. Their superiority lies simply in the fact that they know the country, which white troops do not; and, moreover, that they have peculiarities of temperament, position and motive which belong to them alone. Instead of leaving their homes and families to fight, they are fighting for their homes and families, and they show the resolution and sagacity which a personal purpose gives. It would have been madness to attempt with the bravest white troops what I have successfully accomplished with black ones. Everything, even to the piloting of the vessel, and the selection of the proper ports for cannonading, was done by my own soldiers; indeed, the real conductor of the whole expedition at the St. Marys was Corporal Robert Sutton, of Co. G, formerly a slave upon the St. Marys River—a man of extraordinary qualities, who needs nothing but a knowledge of the alphabet to entitle him to the most signal promotion. In every instance where I followed his advice, the predicted result followed, and I never departed from it, however slightly, without having reason for subsequent regret.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
T. W. HIGGINSON,
Col. Com. 1st Regt. South Carolina Vols.

Obituary Notices.

Born from the material; through the shadow, into the spiritual existence, on Wednesday, December 31, in Winchester, N. H., Enrica Ricci, aged 72 years.

Calm and contented, charitable and loving, during a long earthly existence, he made friends of all with whom he had any acquaintance; a kind husband, an accommodating neighbor, a true and faithful friend, none knew him but to praise, none saw him but to bless.

The same traits of character that he bore in life, sustained him in his long and painful sickness, and as he became satisfied that his earthly existence was drawing to a close, that spiritual faith that had been his stay and staff while he was in health, became light to his clear perceptions of future blessedness, where he was sure of reaping the reward of his labors of love. In his Father's house of many mansions, where he was confident that he should meet the dear ones gone before in that happy home where they should together live and love, and go on progressing upward and onward through ages that were never to end.

As a neighbor, he was ever ready to help; as a friend, he was ever ready to help; as a citizen, he was ever ready to help. He was a true friend to all the religious societies of the place were present to sympathize with the bereaved family and friends, who felt satisfied that a good man had gone home; and your correspondent feels that he can say with confidence to the friends and neighbors who loved and now mourn his departure, that if they live up to the light within them, that is now abroad in the world, as did the dear departed, they will enjoy a happy life, be sure of a triumphant exchange of worlds, and be permitted to meet him in that fair land, now so near his abode; where there will be no more sickness, neither parting, but where "God himself, the kind Father of all, will wipe away all tears from every eye." By request,
Warwick, Feb. 4, 1893. HARVEY BARBER.

At a time like this, when the Great Harvester, Death, is swinging his scythe everywhere over our land, and reaping abundantly from all ranks and conditions, it seems that we can scarcely give a passing notice without almost alone some one passes on to the bright land toward which humanity is moving. The real nature of death, as a mere event in the onward course of life, is now more apparent than ever. These were our thoughts as we stood beside the frail and withered laborer of the shadow which disease and pain of G. W. Conant, son of Welcome Whitaker, late of Troy, N. Y., one of the early pioneers of Spiritualism, who has recently removed to our city, and brought with him, this youth, now twenty years old, bearing in his system the seeds of that fall disease, Consumption, which has unlocked the bright portal for so many loved ones who are just entering upon manhood; and he, like many of these, was patiently waiting for the door to be opened that he might enter into that better life beyond. He passed away from our outward sight on Saturday, the 24th of January, 1893, and is now in the care of kind guardians, who will aid him to lift himself out of the shadow which disease and frailty have thrown temporarily around him, and to enter a more beautiful and natural condition, wherein he can fulfill life's mission and journey onward forevermore.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1893.

Our Sister DEBRA, wife of N. N. MILLMAN, exchanged this life for one in the spheres, on the 14th of Jan. 1893, at half-past eleven A. M. She was in the 69th year of her age.

She left in the full faith that she would join her loved ones who had gone before. Sometime in 1886, she became converted to Spiritualism, and up to the time of her departure, maintained and pursued a consistent course in the doctrine taught by our spirit-friends. She sustained an irreproachable reputation—was respected and beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Her health had been poor for many years, unable to perform the common duties of her household, and she was for most of the time comfortable, until the last few months of her stay, when she was taken with inflammation on the lungs, which terminated her earthly existence. The funeral was held at her residence, 1015 North 10th St., on Monday, Jan. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was attended by a large number of friends. Her body was deposited in the tomb of her father, in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

over which our spirit-friends passed and re-passed. Indeed, this illness was a good labor, and could not have been bettered even by a Spiritualist. So the world progresses.

Passed to the higher life, of the dreaded disease diphtheria, on Jan. 18, 1893, aged 5 years 6 months; also Dec. 18th, 1892, aged 14 years 10 months and 18 days; after about six days of intense suffering. Also, EDWARD M. FORTNA, aged 23 years and 5 months, after four weeks of great suffering, and terminating in consumption, all children of Ed and Ann (Foster), and the mother of five sons. Truly, "The house is left to them dead."

In Deerfield, Lake Co., Ill., Jan. 10th, Mrs. ROSE V. A. wife of Elias Clifford, formerly of Middlebury, Vt., departed for the higher home, having spent in the earth-form, 56 years of most thoughtful and devoted life. But, suddenly, in the midst of her most active labors, as the autumn, Gwyer, is stricken by the chilling Frost-King's breath, she was prostrated by the blighting hand of disease. And as scarce for her friends had dared to dream of an approaching change, her weary spirit was gently divested of its solid external garments, and robed in the silvery drapery of immortal life. But, the bygone angel band that hailed another spirit born, came not to her as stranger guests; long had she dwelt in the beautiful consciousness of their guardian care, and held with them rapt communion, as they softly attuned her spirit's lyre to heavenly strains of Wisdom and Love divine. Although a vacant chair is now standing in the home circle, the welcome step and ever cheering smiles of the fond wife and mother are no longer heard as they were wont to be, and a shadow of subdued sadness now rests upon the household group; yet they all chime their voices with that swelling prelude of joy, which welcomes the loved one to the radiant shores of the "Beautiful Beyond." They know the parting through which she passed is ever left afar, and that with that beautiful angel and who will often return to cheer and guide them onward in that great ascent of being where

"Step by step, and throne by throne
We rise continually toward the Infinite."

J. M. S.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS, LEXINGTON, MASS., TUESDAY EVENING (opposite head of School street).—Meetings are held every Sunday by the Society of Spiritualists, at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. Lecturers engaged:—Leo Miller, Bangor, February 22; Mrs. Laura DeFord Gordon, March 1 and 8; H. K. Storor, March 22 and 29; Miss Lizette Doten, April 5 and 12; Mrs. Augusta A. Corbett, April 19 and 26.

CONFERENCE HALL, No. 14 BROADWAY, BOSTON.—The Spiritual Conference meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The Spiritualists of Charlestown hold meetings at City Hall, every Sunday afternoon and evening. Every arrangement has been made to have these meetings interesting and instructive. The public are invited. Seats free.

MARLBOROUGH.—Meetings are held in Bassett's new Hall opposite the head of School street, on Tuesday, March 1 and 8; Wednesday, March 2 and 9; Friday, March 4 and 11; Saturday, March 5 and 12; Sunday, March 6 and 13.

FOXBORO.—Speakers engaged:—Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Feb. 22; Warren Chase, March 1; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, March 15.

TAVENOR.—Meetings are held in the Town Hall, every Sabbath afternoon and evening. The following speakers are engaged:—Mrs. M. S. Townsend, March 22 and 29; Miss Margie L. Beckwith, May 1 and 8; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, May 15 and 22; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, May 29 and 30; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, June 5 and 12; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, June 19 and 26; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, July 3 and 10; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, July 17 and 24; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, July 31 and Aug. 7; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Aug. 14 and 21; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Aug. 28 and Sept. 4; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Sept. 11 and 18; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Sept. 25 and Oct. 2; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Oct. 9 and 16; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Oct. 23 and 30; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Nov. 6 and 13; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Nov. 20 and 27; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Dec. 4 and 11; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Dec. 18 and 25; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Jan. 1 and 8; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Jan. 15 and 22; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Jan. 29 and Feb. 5; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Feb. 12 and 19; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Feb. 26 and March 5; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, March 12 and 19; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, March 26 and April 2; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, April 9 and 16; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, April 23 and 30; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, May 7 and 14; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, May 21 and 28; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, June 4 and 11; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, June 18 and 25; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, July 2 and 9; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, July 16 and 23; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, July 30 and Aug. 6; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Aug. 13 and 20; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Aug. 27 and Sept. 3; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Sept. 10 and 17; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Sept. 24 and Oct. 1; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Oct. 8 and 15; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Oct. 22 and 29; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Nov. 5 and 12; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Nov. 19 and 26; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Dec. 3 and 10; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Dec. 17 and 24; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Dec. 31 and Jan. 7; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Jan. 14 and 21; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Jan. 28 and Feb. 4; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Feb. 11 and 18; Mrs. M. S. 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