NO. 7

# WOL. XII.

To be happy we must be east of grain andvarien wo olid in and the part of the sound of the sou branco Hardl to mented be recovered wealth

and nights when Northerners gather round the fre-aids, and learn to prize the comforts of home. That bright, sunny, room, and in one corner I placed a from some angel, in wrath or pity. large easy chair and writing-deak for Sidney. He Now to my babe. Oh me that little pale face, nied it much and it became tabood to every one else. He did not suffer pain, and was cheerful and talkative; but the least exposure brought on a severe cough, and the doctor advised either a change to a warmer climate or confinement to the house, till the spring opened. Sidney chose the latter, and having become reconciled to it, and full of confidence, that he should have health when the warm cosses came

It was some time before he could be recondied to giving up business. It troubled him that we should have to practice such strict economy, not for his own sake his habits were simple and his wants few but and I trembled when I looked into my heart, and that his wife and babe should suffer any deprivation. One day, when he appeared unusually thoughtful and sad, I rallied him playfully, and he confessed his anxiety lest his business should suffer and I thanked find from the depth of my soul for the love feel the consequences. [1] laughed heartly, and told him that I was wonderful at expedients, and could take care of all three, if necessary. He bade me for submission - I did no day for my beart look at my hands, which were, to be sure, very white those were fit for the rough work of life, were received

I do n't in tend to do toe rough work of life, or but a small share of it; but it is n't the roughest hands that are most successful in life-it's the head, husband;" and I shook my ourle and held my head up in a very energetic manner it file it is

Bidney laughed. "There's no mine of gold there.

despet." (c. ) (1 top (system) all most sentence and But there, and thinking machine in there, and it will work when the time comes. Never mind me to prepare the way. I knew it not then, but atthis winter. We will be happy now. Our duty is
terwards, looking back upon a rugged path, wet with bers, and we will fulfill it. Our child is our first fears I felt that some leving hand and folible guide the darling in his crib.

What a blessing that child was to us that winter! It was as if an angel had been sent to comfort usever with a smile when our skies were dark and our hearts heavy. But once, ay, once that winter, our angel was overshadowed by a cloud of great sadness. I was without any domestic in my kitchen; the baby was taken ill with one of those mysterious only slight, alleviating remedies, that he spoke obser-alchnesses of babyhood that course the physician fully, and talked upon other topics. I understood to and pain the sympathizing. Sidney had been more all; a revelation had been given me; I needed not than usually feeble for some days, and the doctor had given him some powerful medicine, which laid him prostrate on his bed. All night I sat in the room adjoining, with my babe on my lan, watching, with intense anxiety, the agony which I could not relieve. No, I did not sit much sither: I bore my courage. And a new members of course burden in my arms walking back and forth to quiet its mosning, stepping lightly lest I should disturb the sleep, which was already too troubled, of the invalid. Once I laid the little one in its cradle and went in. He was suffering with great distress in his head, but how sweetly he smiled upon me as I laid my hand upon his forehead, and brushing aside the mass of dark hair, bathed the aching brow with

yourself out carrying baby in your arms; to-morrow you must have aid." es life enfling.

Just then a blast of wind swept across the lawn for it's a bad eight. He's better, you see, or he been snowing for hours; the path was blocked up and the whole scene was one dreary waste of snow. Now the wind had risen, and was whirling the new fallen snow high into the sir, scattering the twing tears were gone; Tes was ready, fldney was able to from the trees, and snapping off, some of the larger enjoy it with the, while a soft, winter subset told us branches. Dark clouds were soudding across the or poses without and hope within the plant party skies, like troops eager for, battle. My baby swoks and moaned. I took it up, and a strange, fearful shile Sidney ralled again; add appeared stronge

expression passed over its face, and and seemed dying!" ายเกรา เกล จุรักษ์ ได้สีโมห อหม **ยอนายโฮ** 

case these symptoms were noticed. In my agitation had symptom it. He then gave me book the shild trembled, while I hoped. Hvery one clie, with the and turned to his own room, but the effort was too physician grew hopeful. co; at it or doll much and he fall in a fainting fit. What a great was too agony came over me then; but I had no time to in er summer days, and who knows wast we may acdulge my feeling. I must set I cannot tell what compiled in that time? Be careful now, and hopeful
supernatural results of the careful now, and hopeful

chi of the transfer of the control of the opinion into a short alcongram at least a little sentite to think, Sidney, top, was easier, and when I told him that the child was quiet, he, too, slept. Then came the hour of terror for me. "Outside the storin MY HUSBAND'S SECRET: came the hour of terror for mis "Outside" the storin paged fearfully, and its bosres whisperings and must terings made me tremble, but a greater fear came

worn face of Sidney. I saw the hollow eyes, the 200 01 200101 : CHAPTER VIII. Talifiles 1101 sunken sheeks; the hands so long and this of Portities The long, dreary, stormy days had come days --- he must die in I combatted it -I fought against it my whole soul west in rebellion? but the more I gazed the more convinced was I that death's seel winter was spent mostly in our nursery. It was a was on that brow ... It was a revolation to me, as if

> where the blue yours were seen through the traine parent skin. It lay with its little hands hanging helpless by its side, as if it had, no strongth to fold them, as it was wont to do; en its breast of the bluevelned evelide lay over the blue eyes, and the long lashes looked darker and longer than ever as they lay on the pale face. 38 to salar wall will still bredto

> "My God! my God! must this he?" I exclaimed. in the depth of my agony. "Take me, but let these

live." Louid not say with the done"—I could not. found no aubmission. Suddenly it cocurred to me that these two feeble ones were dependent upon my care; I was their support their comfort and I which had been given me. Then I prayed for the strength which I needed. I did n't pray in words would not respond ; but I prayed most carnestly for and deligate just then, and saked if such tools as that which; I did meed courage, strength, faith. I was heard and answered more than answered, for before the hour was over there stole into my heart a peace, that was strange and new to me. I saw beto lift it, determined to struggle on beneath its load, but lo! I had no sooner raised it than I felt one near me, in ahining garments, full of compassion and love, saying: " Fear not: I am with you. Let not your heart be troubled." God had sent his angel before

> The pext merning I went about my house with a strange quiet, and a feeling of awe as if an angel guest were with me. The babe was better. The doctor, who was quite late on account of the storm. pronounced him out of danger. He talked with my husband a long time, but I noticed that he prescribed to ask the opinion of any earthly physician. How I longed for a place to weep-for one hour of unrestrained tears. But no: I must not have that luxury; a sad face and tearful eyes were not good for an invalid to see. I must be cheerful, social, full of

> Aunt Posey came in the afternoon, and with her keen eyes saw that I had been watching all night. She lighted a fire in a bedroom, made me take something warm, and actually put me to bed, as one would a tired child : and I slept, a sweet refreshing sleep: | But when I woke at once my heart saddened, and the selfish wish came, to sleep never to wake again. Then came tears, a flood of them. Once Aunt Posey came in very still. - She saw the tears;

Bless your heart, honey, you may cry : it's good medicine for poor, tired folks; but baby wants some dinner, and you must n't let the tears fall on him. and the old trees bent and swayed beneath its power. would not want to nurse. But I don't know why it I looked out of the window, and found that it had is that most folks ory when trouble is over; it kinder bursts out of the heart when it is chook-full" of She brought the baby, and, atrange to say, we both

fell to bleep again and when I woke all traces of buthe baby improved under Aunt Posey's dire as the usime bright, steady cold of winter camb of "Bidney! Bidney!" I exclaimed, "our child it Our northern mid! winter weather le invigoration with its clear skies, dry almosphere, and uniform He rose from his bed, came to me and took the cold. The increased oxygen of the all kives fresh little one in his arms, and asked me to bring a vial life to the system, and energy to the week but I Thich the doctor had left, the contents to be used in could not forget the vision which I had efter of the death-augel, and while I saw that Bidney Fillied. '

dulge my feelings, the their but I had no time to incomplish in this time? Be carried now and hopeful supernatural power alded me, but after giving him, with great difficulty, whis teeth were firmly shut, a little camphor and when, and change his hands and feet till consciousness, returned, I managed to raise him upon the bed. He was so weak, he could not aid himself, but every him and then as I was thus occupied, there came a mean from the oracle which pierced my heart like a heary switch. It is a swamp of Florida. One thing, is certain, now. I'll never marry any one but rank and if which pierced my heart like a heary switch with a swamp of Florida. One thing, is certain, now. I'll never marry any one but rank and if he spot headache, which is, gassaulthesesses. I the shade him, and he smiled so kindly that heart him and he smiled so kindly that heart him he like the block will had a life hung upon a slender thread that he will never marry any one but a never had a will he will after a little sleafly suite that he will never marry any one but rank and it was a like the block will and will he will be a large of the line when a shall fold my hands in death and he united to brank in any hands in death and he united to brank in any one but any was that night his life hung upon a slender thread them.

I good alone, but I only wish that the and her Sidney . He was interested in our house and garden, often | weariness, a longing for rest, but unable to find it, a were so situated for awhite and then we should see. giving us choice grafts and flowers, and evidently Did n't Frank have quite an action on Florida? taking a great interest in what concerned us. I can't thank God enough has he put it into the It is not in human nature, not in woman, certher to tell you all about my mother's friends. I case hopeless, and I was sent for to receive her last know that Frank's mother said make were very dear farewell, and watch with my father the passing and learn what you can from her."

I had commenced reading this letter aloud to Biddey, and I did not stop though I know my voice trambled during the last two dentences.

Just could tell Fanny must about her mother." he saidum that tehe might like to hear. She was a sister," eval win digiat de Management

thing of them?" The stolidy, bush

"Yes, they were of Spealsh descent, and among the departure for India again. first settlers of Floriday rather exclusive, a little The early Spring was now upon us; not the his property through his wife."

Is Frank's family connected with Fanny's. Is objection.) in governmenteral be to

No none at all a for I recollect distinctly now that when Frank ares came here, I asked the question and Maurice replied No. but it is the old. shivalric attachment of race; the attachment between those old Spanish familles is stronger than the tie of blood in our more northern nations. I be so."

La Do you suppose Aunt Posey can give us any inwith her awhile? I must acknowledge that Frank's was very painful to him, and almost always brought description of his Indian woman's eyes, reminded me of her. will we to later a wife

you cannot hide your anxiety from me, if you would, thoughts. Like the sky itself, the cloud and the sunshine no One bright day in early April, when there came more certainly brighten or conceal its serenity, than gleams of sunshine, and now and then a soft breeze plessing or painful emotions your own face. I have from the south, Sidney said: seen, I have known it all, and there have been times when I was resolved to con-to tell you a sad story. which might—no, no, that could never be—our love runs—the old beech woods." is too deep, 'too stropg. It is founded upon a rock. and cannot be moved."

eemed faint and weak;

"Do n't talk any more now," I said, "There, lie down and rest,; I am so sorry I asked the question," and I bathed his head, forbidding him to speak next morning Sidney heard the robins sing, and he another word. He wis

me harshly, till you know everything. L believe morning concert. That night I remember that he with you, there should be no concealments between was sleepless, and I sat by his side, reading. He busband and wife. I did not mean there should be tried to talk a little, but it tired him, and he said: any, and there shall not long. Some day when I feel strong enough; I will clear up any mystery which may have perplexed and troubled you."

"Forgive me, Sidney," I said, "I did not mean to give you a moment's pain. I have tried you, some you will gand strength. Do n't try to talk now." times, but I am ashamed of my teasing now, and of my suspicions."

my head down and gave me a kiss in 1 'll rest now, ness and vigor not even conscious of them, sat and and sometime, before long, we'll have a long talk; talked awhile, I trying to save Sidney by answering and 11/11 answer (all your questions. You would all his questions myself. My husband called me to gather have me answer them than seek any infor. him, and whispering, said: mation from Aunt Posey, would you not ?"

Rosey on the subject," I said. "There, now, you 'll fish." mot say another worth (I cam going to shut up the | I was slarmed, for I thought him wandering, and

Alred to my, own spoom, where a good flood of tears room, but he called to me as he went into the hall, rolleged matematic matematical of the succeeding to

edilk is so, then; my fears word mot groundless; to "Sidney is very ill; you must have some one else shere is a secret that my husband has not revealed beside yourself to take care of him." dome, But then he has promised limball know it. . My heart died within me, but after the remark and I will wait patiently of He is too good and noble shick my husband had just made, I was sure that two wings-the Grand Army and the Old Guard; to have gone for wrong. I'll trust himistill with I should be his best hurse; and I knew, too, how my whole heart. Then I remembered those words strongly he disliked to have any one else. Aunt of Maurice, "your observation; or emperience, or Posey had gone home for the night; there was no both; Mary, will preve, the truth of my words," one in the house save us three my husband, my What could be mount. Then there was enstraine re. babe, and myself. The little one was in a quiet payer, a gool politeness between these develops that sleeple I put on a dieseing gown and sat down by Emploid me .: I could not doubt Sidney, morodid: I Sidney's ted. He was very tired, but looked satisfied miss, to doubt Maurice, and some the manner, and keppy to have the with him, and no intruder and coppean thoughtfeloses of myself had you the their olls tried to sleep, but a strange wakefulness to be his friend wentered with the the grown the prove the corone prove the corone party side of

Ask Uncle to remember all he sabout my mother therefore, I caunot say that I waited with indifferand her family, for I do not thre tak my father, ence, or with much patience, for Sidney's "long Then there's Aunt' Posey, who always knows more talk." Unfortunately, just at this time, my mother on every subject than 'she will communicate, do get was taken very ill. The physicians pronounced her. to each other, and this billen must have known away of her who had been the light and life of our them both : When I was a Wood there was a strange home. Bidney insisted upon my going and Aunt woman at Aunt Posey will from something which Posey promised to come and watch over "her boy," With said, I surmised that the was from Florida, and in my absence. I was glad when I found myself was partly Indian. If the withere, do find her out, there that I had come. My brother, my dear bachelor brother, who had been a sailor, had just returned from a long residence in India, and the smile that lighted my mother's face when she saw us both beside her, was a great consolation to our hearts. Ip am not sure but the pleasure which our presence gave her, prolonged her stay on earth, for she lindovely creature, graceful in person, and with much gered some weeks, and when she died, a sweet miles sweetness and goodness of temper. Her life was overspread her countenance, as she said, looking short here, but I learned to leve her as a very dear round upon her loved ones: "We'll all meet in heaven." The last, sad rites performed, I hastened But about her family Bidney, do you know any- to my husband, accompanied by my brother, who could only, however, pass one day with us before his

haughty, perhaps, and possessed; at one time, great bright, joyous Spring of a more southern climate, wealth. My brother, you know, obtained much of but the cold, wet, windy days of March, far more trying to an invalid in New England than the cold of Winter, which, as I have before said, often inthere any blood relationship?" I asked, thinking vigorates the system. I could see that Sydney had perhaps, I had found the clue to brother Maurice's lost instead of gaining. Poor Aunt Posey was too well versed in sickness not to know it, but she said:

"It's only the cold, wet Spring, honey. Keep up courage till the warm, sunny days, and then you'll see how fast he 'll gain. Keep up courage !"

Yes, I did try to do so, but it was by shutting my eyes to the future. I was like one who saw only deep darkness and storm before her, but who must should Judge from Frank's letter that this might go forward and meet it without protection, without a guide. As Sidney said, I was too transparent to hide my feelings; he read me, and his heart sched formation about the strange woman that stayed for my sorrow. He had become so weak that talking on a coughing fit. "Keen him quiet." said the docme of her. Multiple of the reader with what trepidation of let him talk. Save all his strength, and you'll see heaft I asked that question. It was an arrow shot what Summer will do for him." I obeyed them, and at random, but it found a surer mark than the arch- we kept the room quiet, not permitting baby to be er meant. Sidney rose and paced the room a there, save when he asked for him, which he invariminute, before replying. He was pale and agitated. ably did three or four times a day. With all our care, "Mary." said he, at last, with forced calmness, for he took cold, which increased his cough, and decould see that his face was pale, and his lips tracted from his strength. This, however, would trembled. "Mary, I am not ignorant that you sus- soon pass away, it was but temporary, and then we pect some mystery connected with myself, and that would have more fresh air and exercise. It is sinstrange woman,' as you call her, who was at Aunt gular that during all those days of nursing and Posey's awhile since. You are too truthful, too watching I never once thought of the promised revethoroughly transparent in your character, for me lation, the "long talk." My mother's death, and my not to have detected your feelings. My dear wife, constant labor night and day had absorbed all my

"I wish I had some wild flowers, some of the violets that grow in the old woods near where the brook

Aunt Posey, who knew the woods as well as she knew her own house, made thorough search, and not He stopped, for a fit of coughing came on, and he one flower was yet in blossom; but from under the snow she dug some partridge berries and some trailing arbutus, while in our own garden we found pausies in full bloom, hidden under the snow. The had his bed moved so that he could see the old ap-"Yes, I must; one word more, Mary, do n't judge ple-tree, on the branches of which they gave their

"Oh, Mary, I want one hour of strength to talk with you!"

"It will come, Sidney. We'll have courage. When this troublesome cold shull have passed away,

Just then Maurice came in. He was startled to find Sidney so feeble, but forgetful of the weak There, Mary, no more tears, he said, as he drew nerves of an invalid, or probably with his robust-

. ... Ask him to go away. I do n't want him hereoff Illipromise you, I'll ineversay a word to April how could be come? He's so selfish, Mary-so sel-

goom, and leave you to sleep awhile, for I must look I stood over him a moment, giving him some drink after the baby. Ted fight finds drive you le't get et and arranging his pillows. Maurice had not heard 10 Litook my babe, pressing it to my heart, and real the remark; for he eat at the further end of the and with a look of undisguised alarm, said:

faintness, also, which pothing could allay. I mixed some stimulant and gave him, but its effect; lasted only a few minutes. At last he fell into what heart of that Indian woman take care of him. tainly, to be near a secret, and not long to grasp it : seemed a quiet alumber, and I threw myself upon a couch near, and tried to sleep, for anxiety and watching had made me very weary. But the needed sleep was slow to come at my call, and it was nearly morning when I became unconscious.

From this short rest I was aroused, a little after daylight, by Sidney's voice:

"Mary! Mary! come to me!"

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR; }

I sprung up hastily, but the instant I raised my nead from the pillow all was darkness around me. and I . felt as if all in the room was swimming round me, I fell back, but the will with its strong power gave me strength, and holding my head with both hands. I staggered to his bedside.

"I would like a little wine," he said : "I am very faint."

I gave him some wine, but he said:

"It does not revive me as it has done. Give me a little more."

It was but a little he could take at best, but he sipped a little more, and then lay back, with his eyes.... fixed toward the eastern window.

"Do you see these birds?" he asked.

"No." I replied, as I turned my eyes to the window. "Why, don't you see them?" he asked again. Look, there, under the old apple tree."

I then observed them, and he said:

"How clearly I see this morning. Everything looks bright and clear, and I have listened to those birds' singing for more than an hour; it is so pleasant to have Spring come again."

"Shall I make you a cup of strong coffee?" I asked, thinking, as he was very fond of that, it might strengthen him more than the wine. He assented, and in a few minutes I brought it to him; but no, be turned away from it with almost loathing, and then I noticed such a far off look in his eyes, as if he saw something beyond my vision. There was a smile, too, as he looked at me and made a motion for me to come nearer. I placed my hand under the pillow to raise it, thinking his head was too low; this brought his head nearer and resting upon me.

"Don't move," he whispered, "let me lie so. I am going home—it is not death, but new life !"

Then I knew-why did I not see it before?-that his was death. Aunt Posey came in, and her experionced eye saw it at once. Her care, and that of the doctor, who soon came, prolonged life a little while. Oh, those precious moments.

" Forgive me. Mary," he said, as he looked upon me for the last time, just before the eyes became dim is death. "You will find all my papers in my desk-read, and love me still."

He asked for our child, and with a k blessing he parted from it. While I gazed, praying most earnestly for a little more time, the eyes closed, the apirit took its flight without one struggle, for the head still rested on me, and how could I let them remove it? It was done; I left my dead, and with my great agony, retired to bear it all alone!

They brought me the baby; the sight of my fatherless child roused me from the torpor into which this audden sorrow had thrown me. I was like one benumbed by falling from a great height, while the babe roused me to the most intense agony. It looked up wonderingly at me, and my grave, sad face made its little lips quiver and the tears start. I pressed it to my heart, and prayed, "O God, take us also, that we may still be with him!"

T [TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

NAPOLEON I.

He was everything. He was complete. He had in his brain the cube of human faculties. He made oodes like Justinian; he dictated like Cosar; his conversation joined the lightning of Pascal to the thunderbolt of Tacitus; he made history, and he wrote it; his bulletins are Iliads; he combined the figures of Newton with the metaphors of Mahomet : he left behind him, in the Orient, words as grand as the Pyramids. At Tilsit, he taught mujesty to emperors; at the Academy of Sciences, he replied to La Place : in the Council of State, he held his ground with Merlin. He gave a soul to the geometry of those, and to the trickery of these; he was legal with the attorneys, and sideral with the astronomers.

Like Cromwell, blowing out one candle when two were lighted, he went to the Temple to cheapen a curtain-tassel. He saw everything; he knew every thing-which did not prevent him from laughing a good man's laugh by the cradle of his little child. And all at once, startled Europe listened. Armies set themselves in march, parks of artillery rolled along, bridges of boats stretched over the rivers, clouds of cavalry galloped in the hutricane; cries. trumpets, a trembling of thrones everywhere; the frontiers of the kingdoms oscillated upon the map : the sound of a superhuman blade was heard leaping from its sheath; men saw him standing erect in the horizon, with a flame in his hands, and a resplendence in his eyes, unfolding in the thunder his. and he was the archangel of war.

Recent excavations in Rome have disclosed the magnificent entrance to the palace of the Cassars, called the Clives Palatinus. It is the same width as the ordinary Roman roads, and like the Applan Way, is paved with huge blocks of stone. Well advertion

Mrs. Fantadling says, " If it were not intended that women should drive their husbands; why are they but through the bridle ceremony?

BY WILDRID WYLLEYS. .. Dead I dead I'' Is it this you would tell me Alas for the hopes that I knew ! Shot dead 'mid the atorm of the bullets; So young, and so brave, and so true,

Shot dead through the heart !" Did you say it? So died, in the battle, my joy; God pity me, friend! I'm his mother, And he was my last one-dear boy.

Ah me ! when the news stonned our village. And rife was the bour with alarms That war, with his red hand, was coming, And traitors were marching in arms,

His brothers my Thomas and William-With a mother's rich blessing went forth, Stout hearted, to fight for our country. - The glorious free land of the North.

Sure never a mother was prouder Than I, foolish one, of my sons, Marching out, in ranks, with their comrades. 'Mid glitter of awords and of guns.

Shot dead on the red field of Shiloh, Down there by the strange river's banks, Shot dead by the grape from the cannon. Bide by side in the patriot ranks. So sleep they in silence, dear dead ones.

Without my warm kiss on each brow; So sleep they-my gift to my country-Though childless, I'll murmur not now. Then Edward went forth: "'t was his duty," (Thus spoke my boy-hero to me,)

"To avenge on the field his dead brothers,

And bear up the flag of the free." " Dead! dead!" did you say? My poor bosom With grief is so bitterly stirred, I scarcely know now, 'mid my weeping, If all your sad message I heard.

Dead ! dead ! my Edward, my youngest, My last one, my brave soldier son; Dead ! dead ! with his face to the battle. Dead I clutching with death-grasp his gun.

Shot dead at bloody South Mountain; Shot dead 'mid the brave of the land, Close up to the guns of the foemen. The honored old flag in his hand. Sharpeburgh, Md., Oct. 20, 1862.

## Original Essays.

SPIRITUALISM YS. FREE LOVE.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

12. Render, you may consider the preceding an overdrawn view, but though not literally the words used, it is the substance of long pages devoted to this subject by its advocates. In conversation with one of them; he stated, "That he despaired of Free Love ever being adopted until Communities were established, and he therefore went for the immediate formation of such combinations." Undoubtedly, if a band of "congenial spirits" should get together and not have any superabundant stock of chastity or virtue-and there would be no danger of such an accident-it would be a glorious effuir, for such as Nichols describes as in a state of " passional starvation."

If virtue, chastity, and constancy are excluded from society, will not the family be destroyed? Can a family be founded without these?

And, virtually, such is the result of the doctrines which lead to promiscuity. It makes no difference whether the extreme doctrine of " variety " is taught. or whether the milder idea of " uniting on trial " is advocated—the result in either case is inevitable. If a man unites himself with a woman, and to-morrow, thinking her uncongenial, leaves her for another-if this right is recognized, he has the right to form a new union every day, and we immediately have variety in its unqualified form. Constance, virtue. chastity, are meaningless words. There can be no such thing as either, if "variety," in its mildest form even, is acknowledged to be right. Under such circumstances, can it be asked, whether a family can exist? If it could, what sort of family would it be ! The poet's dream has faded. The fireside, and the family circle, with all their charms and endearments, where are they? And the little cottage house, embowered in shrubbery, apple, and rose, and grape, has faded and gone. "Home, sweet home," thy praise has been sung by fools who knew not what they said, who talked at random, before the social philosophers came. Thy charms are all moonshine and fable; the community is where foor humanity, turned out of doors, should look for protection I 

18. But there are those whose ultimate sense of enjoyment centres in a quiet home; who hate communities. Deny this as much as you please, and still it stands right before you, an insurmountable obstacle...

If an individual loves an isolated home better than a community, has he not a right to a home as quiet and secluded as he pleases to select? There are many such; the vast majority desire homes and do not like communities. Are their homes, to be taken away, and are they to be forced into association because it is a better condition than the home? "But the isolated home promotes selfishness."

There will be about the same amount of selfishness in the world, and if it is not called out by one thing, it will be by another, If men are selfish, and excuse their selfishness by "I must provide for my family," they will be selfish without any excuse whatever. A very lame manner of referring the selfishness of man to his having a family! Men are selfish, when too low in the scale of being to have a camily. The brute is extremely selfish. Such salishness is inborn and constitutional, and is not excited in the man, by having others beside himself to provide for.

14. " Home produces, antagonisms, restless strife." This is very true, and if it did not, and there were no incentive to excite the vigorous action of bold enterprise and daring thought, into what a state of Oriental, apathy we; should plunge. This same restlessness is the power we possess, as a nation, over all others; it is the irresistable force which gives the impulse to this age which has urged on the development of the race. I know it breaks out somstimes! in .hideous adeformities-but are we to condemn it for that ? Bo the water which turns the mill-wheel, often , breaks through its barrier to destrong Is the water to De condemned, and the mill woods were higher than the corn -poor, aguish looks legal marriage imake without an authorise legal marriage imake with the mill to be left uncoupled because of this? Equally for ling corn and the garden was a luxuriant growth of being, lower than the slave on the same like is the lides of condemning the activity of thought the same. What were the proprietors doing a Talke tion? To prove this, the ceremony is closed and

is as necessary as any other faculty of the mind.

when the position is so completely proved by the will be all talk without pretensions to business in experiments which have been made in the establish ment of associations, every one being demonstrations of the total impracticability of combining a what they will be, or from the Utopian idea of persufficient number of individuals together in har-fection. Manual imperfect, and must be regarded as mony, and preserving that union. Such experi- such. He is selfish, and as such must be considered. ments were made two thousand years ago; they He who reasons from any other basis than this with have been made since, and are now being made, one effort views mankind, as adapted to rules of per-Where is New Harmony, which promised so liberal- fection, and with strange incongruity, while thus ly, and was instituted under the immediate care and regarding them; applies to them the desires of the control of that wise socialist, Robert Owen? Where is the phalanx which endeavored to put in practice try, a fundamental error into his reasoning and the vaunted philosophy of Fourrier? Where are falsifying bis details and results. We are all impernumberless other societies which have arisen? Gone down, exploded bubbles on the stream of progress, and their records remain as sturdy proofs that association is not what the age demands. And yet, in the very face of such failures, there are those ready to perform them over again, to illustrate the folly into which men will plunge when their judgment is blinded by theorizing.

There are certain essential conditions found in a can never supply. In point of dollars and cents. mind, which is the just province of every true retion. Thus, it is easily seen that by division of been. labor we shall save expense, and amass wealth this division are terrible. While the isolated farmer his expertness in one direction, at the expense of all

peratively commands us to cultivate all our facuties, and the dollar is not by anywise almighty. and not to permit one to outgrow and supplant the rest. Though the maker of plu-heads can produce destroy ambition, which check the exertions of the a cheap and beautiful article, his mind is dwarfed individual, and take away the source of self-reliance, to everything else. He can converse about nothing which should be inculcated as of first importance; else, and is idiotic. Combe thought it prudent to and of an active, thorough going, energetic people, make an exception of the English weavers, when he it would evolve, at listless, effeminate race, with the determined the size of head which should be above combined apathy, and sensuality of the Oriental: idiocrasy; their heads are smaller than the idiots, It is well known that the fabrics they produce sur pass the ingenuity of the world; but from generation to generation they have done nothing else but matter deeper, would have seen that they were no exception to his rule, but were idiotic in all other re lations than the few faculties which were required more closely connected considerations. present condition of society, there is a great amount united before as after the ceremony. The ceremony labor. Those who would perform their part of the treme.' labor, would say, "What is the use of my working for these idlers ?" and would join them in pleasures. The great majority, who desire Communities, are those, who rather play than work; and by foling love, while love seeks parters, the it would diagram all an association, they expect to derive support. The seed by themselves; and, feeling this, resign the cal-

Exendered by the family institution because it ing and lecturing on Free Low and Socialism, and sometimes passes sufficient?

In a state of absolute perfection selfamous could Community Farm could be made! Those who are not axist; but in this age, in the march of mind up acquainted with human nature, will immediately ward here on this earthly plane of development, it perceive that if the few acres are not put in order, the hundreds will be in a worse state; and if bust-15. It is fatile to arge the point in this direction, ness is neglected for talk in the isolated home it

the Community. We must look at mankind as they are now, not lowest stratum of mind, thus introducing a sophisfeet, and must recognize the fact."

Association of interest can be adopted by a perfect race; and when man becomes as the angels in purity, this will undoubtedly, in a measure, result; but so long as we are imperfect, it is not only impracticable, but visionary to think of forming Communities of Interest Persons , who, talk about the work of the association being mere play, find, it otherwise on their own farms, Work is work, and state of isolation, which a community of interest far from play, as they soon find, when they cease can never supply. In point of dollars and cents, talking and grasp the plow or the hoe. It is much a community may measurably succeed; but if it easier to order than to do; more desire to talk, and adopts the division of labor which it must necessari- hence talk is the staple of Communities. If busily do, assigning to each individual his appropriate ness-men combine together, the result will be the sphere, it will fail in that universal expansion of stimulation of salishness. If unselfish and nonbusiness men unite sloth will increase, and starvaform. A person can learn to make a pin head, and tion break up, the Community. Before we have if he never does anything else in his life-time, he another finely drafted order of association, let such will produce a better and cheaper article than if he considerations be answered, on at least be provided employed himself only occasionally in this occupa- for, and not completely overlooked, as they have ever Dr. . . Sustant mar de Ibasi

Few there are who are willing to surrender the faster than by isolation. But the consequences of personal superintendance of their own affairs to another. Few there are who would be willing to and mechanic find their varying occupations ex- have their business taken from their own hands and eroising all their faculties, and thus, although they controlled by officers. And a still smaller number do not attain perfection in anything, they acquire a who would regign, the pleasures and quiet of home commendable aptitude in all; the individual in the for the confusion which cannot be avoided in a large association having his own sphere defined, cultivates company, or resign their children to the care of a peculiar department. "It might cost less." And is a few dollars of such consideration? Individuals The consequences are easily forefold. Nature im- will pursue that course which appears to them best,

Association peocharily combines conditions which

I have thus digressed into remarks on Communities, because Free Loye is based on communion, and it is freely admitted that it cannot exist withon, association, This rapid glance must suffice for the weave; they can think of nothing else, converse of present, as to fully discuss the subject of Socialism nothing else; and Combe, if he had looked into the would be entirely beyond my limits, and however much. I might wish to extend the present views further in that direction, I must turn to other and

to oversee the loom. Now, if we are to look at this 16. The sanctity of Marriage no one is so foolish matter from this standpoint of dollars and cents—if as to consider as consisting in the ceremony. Its onthe great idea of Communism is to accumulate ponents take this view, I am well aware, but it is wealth, to the neglect of mind-then these consider- to mistify the judgment by fallacious argument. ations are to little purpose; but Socialists claim The ceremony is only the symbol by which the union that the cultivation of mind is their great object of the heart is express to the world, and further If so, then the argument has irresistible weight, and than that means nothing has no force. Two incannot be overthrown. Our faulties must all be dividuals find their ideal in each other. Their cultivated, and the isolated home is the only place thoughts mingle into an harmonious unity; they where this can be successfully accomplished. In the are happy only when together. They are as much Communities, and this will be destroyed." But an assemblage of friends, and, in either case, be this is getting the cart before the horse, for, un. equally effective. In the eyes of the law, all whom til selfishness is destroyed, Communities cannot be est it marries are lovers, and eternally. If they are tablished. You look at this subject from a dismet | not, it is not to blame; but they are to blame them, rically wrong standpoint. Descriptions of the work- selves. This important step should not be taken ings of Communities sound well, but in practice, until the parties are satisfied of their adaptedness how deficient. " Every individual is to act as he to each other. That they are adapted when they mey please working or playing, as may suit his marry is the presumption, and the fact with its confancy." But men do not usually prefer to work. In sequences is left for their own determination. To a Community, where all work for the good of the fight against and condemn the law and the instituwhole, the incentive of individual interest being tion for wrongs which grow out of the heedlessness withdrawn, all would desire to play, and none to of the parties who contract, is puerile in the exnen facts on committee for

or a respect to objections. He set grade of 17. " Marriage is false, because it declares the unity of

Never was there a more false assertion than that ranks of the Shakers are replenished by broken clove, true and pure, was only gratified by a multitude down men, who have not the business talent to suc. of partners. Its unity and eternal constancy have been praised until it has the appearance of a truism culating to others. Thorough, energetic men may that there can be but one holy, pure, and eternal support associations, for aught I know; but I do know love. Said the ancients, under the strong impresthat the majority support them from personal, selfish, slon of those who united in harmonious union: Man and misguided motives. After all their pretensions and woman are two halves, which wander in the about absolute oblivion of self, there is the great self world, and when the right halves come together, the at last. Individuals who will not work outside of result is perfect and unalloyed bliss. It is one of an association, will not work when belonging to one, the most clearly defined ideas of mankind that there That is a settled and indisputable point. I know is but one true love. I know not now many degrees several isolated Boolalists, who anxiously await the there may be to sensualism, but to love there is but time when they can join the ranks of a Community, one degree. What beauty clusters around the con-The state of their farms, their prosperity, recalls to stancy of the heart; its stern refusals of all offers mind the story of a great scientific agricultural led but the chosen one. All romance has its virgin turer, who lectured all over the Union on his favor. love, and poetry claims a kindred source. Destroy ite theme, asserting the experiments he had tested, this by introducing variety, and the best instincts of and the manner of farming to the best advantage, our natures would become obsolete. Ask the truly &c., &co. It was supposed that his own farm would married if they wish to part, and they will tell you assuredly be a model, and to learn the best of les- that, on the contrary, one of their greatest hopes is sons in farming, a farmer went a long way to ex- that they may be eternally united, and walk together amine it. How did he find that professor's farm ? er in the future, as well as the present life ! "Do Overgrown with weeds and brambles, with fences they wish for variety? They are all in all to each resembling hedge tows; sticks and stones scattered other, and have no wish to indulge in such erratio confusedly over the fields; barns in ruins, brambles movements from each other. The hope of the lover and briars in every field. Thus it is with Socialists, is to be forever with his bride; her hope to be for-Hear them tell about the tidy acres, worked for mere ever with him. Their souls mingle as two drops of play; orchards and gardens teeming with products; water into a homogeneous whole, and will not listen not a weed nor a bramble to be seen; nothing to do for a moment to separation, or inconstanty to each the work, and pleasure and enjoyment the result of other. "What is Free Love, with its " liberta," of the scientific labor. It is a just inference that an indi- marriage ceremony to such ? They ask not for the vidual would not suffer, weeds and briars to grow one-the other is accepted as a token to express the any more on his own farm, than he would let indissolubility of the union to the world! His I ha

them grow on the Community's farm. As I saw | 18.11 Marriage is false, because it makes woman one of these radical Socialists' few sores conce, the stapes of the said and a said the stand closes to Bible phrase came uppermost: "I went by the field ... To hear the sympathetic strain in which the very

of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void realous pleaders for the new set forth the wrongs of of understanding, and lo lift was vergrown with the old, its terrible abused and perversions, one thorns, and nettles had covered the face thefeof, and would infer that woman really was the most abject the stone wall thereof, was broken down." The and pervile of slaves: But what are the faith ? Does

promises to "obey," while he promises to "protock!" and I he does not fulfill his part, she is not
beand to faifill hand. By the strictest sense of the
sion, and that this was transmitted to his posterity,
law, she is not bound to bey, an unreasonable, reand that the actual commission of wrong by man
ones, and the bushand would be far from law, she is not bound to obey an unreasonable reand that the actual commission of wrong by man
quest, and the bushend would be far from protecting was not taken into the account in his sufferings;
bly wife, if he habitually required unrealigable but if so, why do the Church call on all sinners to
compliances of her. This is the view which must
be taken by the latter; but a more important also sinner that Christ suffered and died for just such a
ment enters into the relations. It is presumed that rabel as he?
the husband and wife are truly such, loying each
the husband and wife are truly such, loying each
when ministering to each other. Can any one be so
able to suppose that the blood of Christ would atone ighorant of human nature, as to suppose the hus for actual deeds, as well as for the inherent nature band will command the wife, whom he loves above we possess to perform them? Now, all who expect to life and interest, to do that which she is unwilling be saved by this priestly mad plan of redemption, to do, or to compel obedience? Contrary to this, we may reloice in the scheme until their vision is open-

wife obey. "and a color was I be about to wear when band may misuse his wife; he may compel her to obey him; he may be extremely tyrannical;"but does it not show plainly that if he would do thus with the law to restrain him, he would do far worse without any law? If people infringed the rights of others, with the law, what a scene of confusion and anarchy would result if there was no law whatever; for as far as the law goes, is it not so much gained? So far as a moral precept is complied with, so far is the individual bettered. Admit that there are very selfish, tyrannical, and sensual men, who marry, would there be less if there was no marriage, or would there be less room for their selfishness, their tyranny, or their sensuality? So far as restraint goes, it is so much gained. I do not hold that the law is perfect, but as perfect as we can have for the present.

The law may permit compulsion; it does not sand tion it, however. So it permits men to drown or burn themselves; but these things, if permitted are seldom done, when possibly avoided; it is just as reasonable bowever to say that because the law permits it, we must all drown ourselves; or that because it permits the husband to make his wife a slave, he must necessarily do so. We have seen enough of such fallacious reasoning; but such a transparent fallacy cannot escape immediate defec-Broings of their not; I am which you. Let not not

SAVED BY CHRIST.

DEAR BANNER. The brother, of "Athol," who seems ever ready to put people aright upon spiritual things, judging nearly all wrong but himself, takes exceptions to an article printed some time since, where allusions were made to being "saved by Christ." The communication alluded to being of such a nature, barely an obituary notice, I was a little surprised to see a spirit of discussion, or such a pointed rebuke at the simple idea merely stated, without much attempt on my part to substantiate stating the ideas of the person spoken of. Tam aware that by explanation there are different ways to be "saved by Christ." The "Church" have one way, and I do not know but this is Bro. M.'s. I know well it is not mine. Permit me to state, in short, the Church doctrine on this point, viz: You must believe that Christ is God, that he was with God before the world was made, that the Holy Ghost is part of the Godhend without an individuality, and that there are three separate existing beings, each by themselves, yet neither distinguishable from the others, the sequel not claimed to be accounted for by any reasonable hypothesis, but to be taken for grant ed as true, because the Bible can be construed to make it so appear. Him ye will meen you'll make

Again. In order to save man, God condescended and did cause a woman to be conceived by the Holy Ghost, which is God + consequently God was born of woman, making himself the son of the Father, and also the Father of the son. This is true as a doc-

trine, but awfully absurd for reason, Again, Christ died on the cross that you and I might be saved; his blood was the ransom for the ains of the world, if we would-what? Join the Church, be baptised, believe the Bible according to the idiosyncracies of the Church, pray sloud, denouncing all as fit subjects for hell except those who talk, see, and think as they do, ignoring charity and brotherly love to work its way with those who do timid as to the result of this reveilion, fearing the not claim, to be of the saved, in the popular sense. In all sincerity, this doctrine, fully believed, tends to demoralize, tends to hardness of heart, and holds out inducements for orime. This may seem outrageous. but it is verily so; the instances, of proof are too numerous, and dely contradiction. For example: as the infidel world look at the plan of ealvation, they of its benefits; I will live slong in my sinful onwhen old age creeps over me, or when severe sick when old age oreens over me, or, when severe slot for such characters, where they can settle away from ness or misfortune brings me low, and death stars; the mobilistantian and look the free, I will then accept the doorrings of the mobilistantian and the free, I will then accept the doorrings of the characters as taught by the Church one of which is he that cometh at the eleventh hour shall not be shut dittor field of some and the cometh at the eleventh hour shall not be shut dittor field in the cross as going the first of the field of the field

As there is only occasionally a person who dies bacon are the staple of all productions and sounded comparatively. (the present time may be an all inclined to risk and their exception,) and as we are all inclined to risk and their exception, and as we are all inclined to risk and their present as the people of the property of the pr

represented seven, being "obey thy humbands" for in hell, windless ages of whit? It matters while the appearance of the humband that specifies he will be suffering to provide the his difficult left artifully behind. But of Ohrist, on he cross were to be the same, otherwise of these promises it as good as the other, Blie' was he conducted has confirmed to the same of the

see unruffled enjoyment springs from such mar- ed, when they will behold a more beautiful drotrine, riages. The wife doing everything in her power to with brighter glories. I doubt not Christ was the please her husband, and the husband reciprocating embodiment of true goodness, as much as Henry her kindness by doing all he possibly can to give her Clay was of the old Whig Party. The doctrines which happiness. In the husband, the wife sees an indi- he taught, and the example which, he set in the life vidual who commands, by his worth, her honor and which he led, if we follow him, will lead us unto all respect—her esteem and love; in the wife, the hus- righteousness, and thereby we shall be saved from band sees the model of loveliness and affection. In the consequences of sin, and as much in this sphere this one sentence is pictured a perfect union, which, of existence as the next. In this sense Christian by the fact of its existence, destroys the idea of saye, and in this sense I accept him at a saviant pariety in love seem a took, this a post shout shaded To be happy we must be good; to gain salvation we 19. "But the law permits the husband to make his must let that goodness shine out in our daily life. without covertousness, hypocrisy, or ill-will toward The law permits a great many things which no our neighbor-even if he does not belong to our legislation has yet touched; but are we to be guided church or our party. Any doctrine different from by the law? We call the heathen fools for making this is born of ignorance, and will soon only be idols, and then falling down and worshiping them. known as a relio-finding but few to retain it, and Would we be better than they, if we made laws for those on the ground that their fathers thought so: ourselves, and then soted as though we were made while others are marching on, traveling up from for the laws? We would not act so foolishly as round to round, occasionally looking back upon the that. Because we have laws, is not sign we are past as good in its place, but not to be worshiped for obliged to do everything the laws permit? A hus- Its antiquity, nor to be scorned because of its dwarf-

> In the same sense that all good men have been martyrs to a good cause, was Jesus a martyr in the cause which he espoused. Just in the proportion that he was better than other men, or enlisted more heartily in his cause, just so much more he might have suffered than other men.

Willimantle, Oct. 26, 1862.

Farming Lands in Iowall of which

MR. EDITOR-Several months ago, a communication tion on the subject of farming in Missouri and lowa was published in your paper from my pen, in which three or four errors were made by Mr. Typo. One was in describing the size of the country between the rivers Des Moines and Missouri; " one hundred miles square " was printed one mile square, as being a suitable place as to latitude, quality of land, cheapness, and other advantages necessary to take into consideration for settlement. The distance these rivers are apart will exceed my statement, and the soil will admit of the greatest variety.

I have just returned from my third visit to the southern part of lown, where I remained for about three months, having a good opportunity to judge of the inhabitants, soil, climate, timber, stone for lime, olay for brick, water on the prairies, in the streams, from the springs; coal, which is plenty in extensive localities, timber for every use, which in many places is scarce and high, though every stream usually has more or less. In many places timber extends over large tracts for miles, and the value of it is not so great/as the speculators once thought it would be. Timber land is now offered from five to ten dollars per acre. In some places limestone is scarce, while in others, very plenty. In many places bricks are very poor, on account of not digging deep enough for the clay. Two or three feet from the top of the ground the clay will hold water, that by digging ten to twelve feet good tight cisterns can be made without cement. Stone up the hole, and a permanent distern is obtained. Water is usuits frothfulness. That article was written justly, ally hard. Many use distern water for all purposes, out of choice to severe stage and second stage.

I did not visit Missouri. Too much seessh there The Missourians trade back and forth with the people of lows, so that much trade comes from them They together with many of the settlers of lows, are usually uncultivated, ignorant, pro-slavery, loodfoco-democrate, who ignorantly say the abolitionists of the North are the cause of the war. They do not seem to appreciate freedom as being one of Nature's laws, but that God ordained slavery, according to the Bible ; and to carry it out, they go in for pure demooracy. Most of this class are restless beings, who want to charge their locality, thereby hoping to better their condition. This is reasonable, for dishonesty works uneasiness. A thief is always guilty -doubts the truth of every one, and is willing to join secession to have a better opportunity to darry out his calling. ". thin avaid room noy wor

"Every rebel scoundrel and locologo med-slavery demograt will take every possible advantage of the government to gain his desires; destroy it to gain party power and even to run the risk of their property and lives to gain their ends. Some of them seem to feel sure that they will overthrow our government, and they reast on the carnings of the more wealthy ma Their lands they will sell at any price to prepare for the change, and thereby avoid paying taxes, if whencessful. Others of all parties, being penses for which their land will be held to will into the general of minor of a I want to sell These classes are sufficiently numerous to reduce the price of land in lows and Missourl, affording an opportunity to purchase improved farms in many places wety pheap! "Again? Congress having passed the say to themselves. It is possible that the Church is of land to every man who will occupy it not year, right, and before it is too late I will avail myself opens a field for such mich to book to book to be they only Homestead Bill, giving the Bundfed land sixty sores acord to well if they builded pay for improvements reer; I will enjoy myself while I have health; but Kaneas at adjoining Water, has any amount of large for such characters, where they can settle away from

As there is only occasionally a person who dee hand arishe atendance arish and the standard of the standard of

lamong them: of every religion and charecter, and show that lowe ANGEL WISITORS and solla mider .among them are a few Spititualists .... The former place have done mostly their work, and will soon passaway, giving an extensive opening to others as 49990 When the shades of eye are stealing) well as Spiritualiata to come inimalitythia is admit on at it Q'en the realless scenes of earth, it it it it it nemenon. These ed ton bloom it not daily and to bet After going aver extensive prairies, through dense forests, examining the coals, lime, building material and fencing timber, I made my purobase in Gentreville, Appanouse County, lows, of one handred and fifty five hores, which might once have been sold for \$6,000 on secount of its nearness to the County site; but now \$2,050 paid for its Atia one half timber dand, and the other prairie. I. The buildings and rail fence on it originally cost half it sold for. Hundreds of other obsuces for farming purposes can be had close by, equally cheap-yes, some for \$8.00; and others for \$10.00: per: sores On going two or three miles from town, open prairies, unfenced, open to .view, where any amount of pasture can be occupied,

fundisturbed is onto his one bringing country tail :1. The ewamp lands are: good for corn; but are usually considered unhealthy; therefore I would recommend people not to settle near a stagnant river or pond. The timber is usually near by this land where it has been protected from fires. It is the opinion of many that fires by the Indians, burning the prairies, is the reason the timber is in the low. lands or otherwise protected from fire by nature. I know of only one instance in well-digging, where fifty feet was a failure, and that was on account of Bandouthig would hadron't called engos birt find to

Almost every kind of tree grows luxuriantly on the prairie soil, except peaches, which grow better than they appear to yield. Apple trees bear well: near the timber, and now a number of orchards begin to show that Iowa will yet teem with apples. Most of the fruit now is brought from Missouri, where the settlements are older. east fine eafet bei gerefter

Grapes in Centreville did well this year, and I think the soil-is very, congenial to their growth. Bweet potatoes, melons, equashes and every kind of garden sauce, equal any other place in the same latitude. The staple articles for export at this time are beeves, borses, hogs and wool Corn can be to no Oh how holy is their mission, Raised in any amount from six to ten cents per bushel. The her To the couch of woe and pain; and when tame grass, such as clover and timothy, shall be used to feed nows on, the greatest dairies may be carried on in Iowa :: I think the prairie grass gives a flavor to butter and cheese, which is not unpleasant to me; but I find on tasting milk from cows fed on different grasses, the clover and timothy have the preference. if an tan winds of white Reference bare

... Centreville, Appanoose County, is in the south part of lows, about thirty-five or forty miles in a south westerly direction from Ottumwa, the nearest rallroad on Des Moines river, a county site of considerable trade, where a profit is made by traders, about one hundred miles southeastly of Des Moines, the capital of the State. In this county, and in fact LETTER, TO SECRETARY SEWARD. every part of the State, are large tracts of land, awned by non-residents, who have been much dist appointed in their expectations of making a large bonus bn the government prices by selling to notual bettlersi: They have now paid taxes and lost the interest of the money invested; until they are getting dence enunciated certain great truths in that me morable instrument, which it may be well to notice by way of introduction to the views which follow. any better. They want to rell, hence some tracts in that great State Paper they assert in goneral land ban by purchased for even less than was paid to possessor of certain rights, among which they enumer-

age people to bid off lands offered for sale for taxes. because they could do better with their money; but the Legislature last winter passed laws to give the philosophy, declare that he may not allenate these anothers of real estate for taxes thirty per cent. Fights, these endowments of the Creator; rights appearance. purchaser of real estate for taxes thirty per cent. penalty, and ten percent interest for three years, corpored or incorpored; rights related to that which and then if not redeemed, to have a deed from the constitutes his essential being, depending not on tene-ments or hereditaments, tangible or intangible, and in-State, in fee simple, which would apply to all cases capable of valuation or appraisement. Their equaexcept minors: and persons under guardianship. tion is the aliquid immicroum infinitumque. This offers a safe investment for many if it is really and beyond the power of alienation they may be deemed, and if not redeemed, a chance to get title to land at a cheaper rate than the original possessor. The ordinances of government. These rights are gifts This non-resident land is owned occasionally by rebels in the South, and many will be the tract that will be forfeited to the purchaser of the tax titles, lated for man in this behalf, and the code which he it would not injure my conscience to buy a tract of land on d tax sale owned by a man who had been older than Moses's Law, which is but its transcript en

advantages that other places do not offer. After perpetual session in the Inner Temple of his being, advantages that other places do not offer. After and though sorrowhilly he tath learned that the way this rebellion is over, then will be soon enough to go into Missouri to settle. It is not absolutely necessarate hay land to raise stock. Any person can pas! ture unfenced land anywhere, and as to outling

grass) there is enough for all it estate you as an hanjanformation asked, having a post stamp, will next; I shall be in Centreville, flowards at the side

... Munisfield, Ohio; Oct. 16, 1802. 20 1 8 W. Entre.

Causes of Biches and Poverty. It is not volition that makes a man rich; for all are willing to have riches and few possess them? It is not effort that makes a man rich, fer: poor med make greater efforts than rich men. Some men think that will and effort make riches; that may

man, or all men, can possess abundance of carthiy goods by their judicious exercise.""

well they may be directed; may not succeed the second of the bowever, in respect to the particular mode or system object of gain; and if they do succeed, they are to they did not so much care to change the laws and outbe counted only as agencies of a wise power that toms concerning person and property under which they had lived, as they cared to east of allegiance to rich man. The causes of riches and poverty men the principle in man. The causes of riches and poverty men the principle in man. This is went in the have no control over; so if a man is richitt is by fact that they contrived to recognize the rules of the influence of a power that is seperior to himself; on the citizen of the new mation; as when a supect of the new mation; as when a supect of the influence of a power that is superior to himself; and if he is poor, it is the influence of the same power. This wise power holds the poor man to the hardships of poverty that he so reluctantly suddres, and the fich man to the corses of riches he so fondly

All the ups and downs; all the prosperity and the saversity in the Hading world, have a ruling entire of the day in all the Colonies. To such an extent was the men who trade; while at the same time these men are permitted to believe that their own, so to make their shopes of their carrier of the day in all the Colonies. To such an extent was there and the Colonies. To such an extent was there are like of the day in all the Colonies. To such an extent was there are like of the day in all the Colonies. To such an extent was there are like of the day in all the Colonies. To such an extent was the definition of the English law and the language and definitions of the English law and the language and definitions of the English law and the language and the language and definition of the English law and the language and the language and definitions of the English law and the language and the language and definition of the English law and the language and definition of the English law and the colonies. It is now, if the colonies and the colonies in the colonies and the colonies. The without the language and definition in the colonies and the colonies. The such and the colonies are the colonies and the colonies and the colonies and the colonies and the colonies. The without the language and definition in the colonies and the colonies and the colonies. The colonies are the colonies and the colonies and the colonies and the colonies. The colonies are the colonies and the colonies. The colonies are colonies and the colonies and the colonies and the colonies and the colonies. The colonies are colonies and the colonies. The colonies are colonies and the colonies. The colonies are colonies and the colonies an adversify in the fading world, have a ruling entire

Broundt a . fow .. yet other roland ore interspersed of employed for the Bangor of Light en will to at solution a grantiful and a supply of the solution of tiose who take an interest in the grand and beautiedt bestige all ille atroubled feeling, bus bereite nulmax All its nolsy, bolsterons, mirth. I no native teh Come the forms of the true hearted hand to nois Who in other days departed and the month of To the realist of higher worth.

Come they on bright wings of camber, defined a if From theiriglory-homes afarent and learning To my shadow happted chamber our estimation Where the clouds of sorrow areing -in 1 Dome to soothe the threes of anguish, withthe Bid my spirit never languish. And to point to Hope's bright star. q abintuo

Hark I libear their quatling pinions, give test Feel their kisses on my brow and this, dor Borrow, vacates its dominions, a majorif wall To their tender presence now; yloigner fleda And my soul is filled with beauty. With a higher sense of duty. Had An they breath each loving vow. 1994 of Shope

Who is she, the being sainted, or or or or or or Blanding in her beauty there? Oh i my fancy never painted Aught in heaven so pure and fair i Tis her I bade a long farewell—and the said of the table and t tran ed Returned to soothe my brow of care. I as it

And by her side there is another, stow in the Whom I ne'er till now have seen, But my spirit calls him . Brother, And a mille benign, serene, Tells vis him who passed before, the all In the golden days of yore, but duly owey green Minure To the far off dim Unseence long average for

Still they come in countless numbers, Flooding all the room with light,
And my weary being slumbers, Filled with rapturous delight; in case weight Neath their ministrations holy world a saider. ga Vanishes dark melancholy, colleg 200 m std of of an MAnd the pange of Sorrow's night, fally but no See To the victim whom contriction Matter of the aura ta, Burdénsiwith its gailing chain; has mainteaus

of all To the soul by grief co'erloaded, since a mile i ar

And remorse of conscience goaded 1 - 120 which Oh, how sweet their gentle reign I Whispering as they do of heaven, AUf a never-ending rest Bandantes From the storms which here are driven 1. Darkly o'er the troubled breast; and Burnet Of a land where all, progressing, Alach to re-Fill its domes with ceaseless blessing. Chartel

Unto Him who them hath blessed.

RIGHTS BELONGING TO NATIONAL OTTIZENSHIP กระที่ รากกับทุกมีกรัก ขึ้นได้

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Socretary of State: Sir-The Signers of the Declaration of Independ

Government from the Alexander would not encourthird, the right to life second, the right to liberty;
third, the right to pursue happiness—and all these as a creature of God, and not merely as a stitzen of the State. They very justly and properly, and in accordance with the truest and highest moral and political rior to and infinitely above all rights of has established comes to instruct and direct him, written upon the fleshly tablets of the heart, and is fighting against my country. The many material graved upon that legislator's tables of stone. But the moral law has ever been violated. Though its penalties have ever been violated. Though its penalties have ever been visited on the offender by the crist it is composed of good land, with many natural judgments of the Court of Conscience, which sholds of the transgressor is hard; there has always been a necessity for the dynamics, of human government to guard and protect and secure these rights. Hence the origin of governments among men. Wisely, therefore, did the subscribers of the Great Proclamation appeal to the potent, underlying principle of all just govern-ment, viz., the security of these rights.

Great Britain, as a nation, in the exercise of the

be promptly answered. After the month of March functions of government over her Colonial subjects in martial shall be in Centraville flowers. of man as such, and had commenced to trespass upon those inferior or lesser ones which belonged to him as a citizen. These latter, the rights of the citizen, though not specially set forth in terms and by name in their great production of 1776, may be seen to have entered as well into the motives of the men who proclaimed to the world the reasons for establishing a new government, as the former, the rights of the man whether a citizen or an alien not entitled in all th wasters or assert or an ansert not entired to an one of immunities of elizenship, who thing lie clearer than that this declaration is the exponent of what the men of "the time conceived to belong to all persons what seems to all members of the states 10 is a Declaragoods by their judicious exercise.

Riches and poverty are not within the sphere of ment they intended to establish, it victorious in their human control. Humani williand effort, however, within the paint woultry, as well as an act of separation from it. It contains nothing specific. on the citizen of the new nation, as when a support of the rejected Power, they adopted its doctrines and followed its principles in the administration of justice, scarcely ever tensing to acquiesce in the decisions of the Courte of Westminster, and ravely modifying by enactments the course or method of their probesding.
The theories concerning the rights of man and of the officer, as explained and illustrated by the English elementary law writers, came to be accredited and

iches, Riches and poverty and every rich man's constitution. This shows that the framers of it used language well known and settled in that day and settled in that day and settled in the day and settled in

would no longer be subject? To these interrogatories

all sensible men, will give their negative answers. If printion of its meaning, it was an unnecessary artimot warranted to ensyer them thus, then, indeed, is the warranted to ensyer them thus, then, indeed, is the warranted to ensyer them thus, then, indeed, is the warranted to ensyer them thus, it was not obtained already everywhere, the warranted to the warranted of the warranted in some of its truet, everywhere, it had not been allegiance to Great British was east off by the independent of the people of the Colonies, then, indeed, was, war of seven years duration only a flourish of was, war of seven years duration only a flourish of trumpets in the ear of roysly, and our fathers solemn appeal to Heavendor, they righted unless of their sot appeal to Heavendor, they righted unless of their sot appeal to Heavendor, they righted unless of their sot appeal to Heavendor, they righted unless of their sot appeal to Heavendor, they righted unless of their sot appeal to Heavendor, they righted unless of their sot appeal to Heavendor, they cannot be unless that they are the indeed the independence. They cannot be unless that they are the indeed to inaugurate a General Government. On the Independence, these delegates appeal to Heavendor, they righted they are they are the indeed to inaugurate a General Government.

before the control potent which bound the Coloniate to the Constitute would have been entitled to retain and enjoy their religion; their laws, their customs, in the Coloniate to the Constitute would have been entitled to retain and enjoy their religion; their laws, their customs, in the Coloniate to the control of them, and sent delegates to Philadelphia, to ratify and sign them, which was public and private affairs, had shey become conquered done by a majority of them, on the 0th day of July, provinces and the subjects of some other power than 1778. Unan examination of this Paper, I am unable that to which they just before belonged. Stronger to find any restriction of the limits of slavery as it ox and juster, indeed, ought to be their claim to the enjoyment and exercise of all their namal and accustomed of things found it. I do find, however, among its Arrights, when they are, in a certain sense, both the con-ticles. (the 4th.) what appears to be the root of most discrete and the conjudered? Nature's first law, seir. of the Articles in the United States Constitution, protection, that truly Higher Law, which is the voice. The language of that Article shows that the only reof God, had prompted the movement, and they were striction which a citizen of one State would be under freement free in fact, in the use of what things, and in the occupancy and possession of what places they before had. The transition from the rule of another than a commercial restraint was ever to be felt to self government, though an epoch in the history of men and an event which will never be forgotten, did munities the citizen of one State would be under which some men and one research properties to be forgotten, did munities the citizen of one State would be under trade and commercial restraint was ever to be felt to self government, though an epoch in the history of the one or exercised by the other—all his home immen and an event which will never be forgotten, did munities the citizen of one State would be under trade and commercial restraint was ever to be felt to self government, though an epoch in the history of the one or exercised by the other—all his home immen and an event which will never be forgotten, did munities the citizen of one State would be under the occupancy in a commercial restraint was ever to be felt to self government, though an exercise the commercial restraint was ever to be felt to enter the occupancy of the other was a commercial restraint was ever to be felt to enter the occupancy of the occup not necessarily upturn the foundations of the social to enjoy them as at home, with the added privileges of fabric, nor destroy the nature and relation of things, trade and commerce, to the full extent of his fellows nor obliterate the distinctions between right and in the State whither he might go, and to a greater excitizen remained the same. The mantle of rights strong manifestation of mutual friendship and inter-which enfolded the Colonist continued to be his accourse well worthy the consideration of citizens in constomed coatume when he absolved allegiance to the these latter days of the Republic. Comity itself, call potentate of the Isles. Foreign rule only was cast it Colonial or State, was sufficient for all practical pur-

/ It cannot need argument to sandw. nor authorities

which adopted the name and style of the United States of America, were legitimate citizens or subjects of the realm of Great Britain; who exercised, and to whom belonged in their colonial capacity, the rights; privi that the exercise of these rights at once created the relation of husband and wife; parent and child, master and slave, &c., which relations were civil relations, and begat corresponding obligations and duties in the officer or subject. These relations varied in respect to inherence and continuance. The landholder might to inherence and continuance. The landholder might length, viper-like, has stung it to madness:

The slaveholder under the detailed of the continuance of the landholder might length, viper-like, has stung it to madness: alienate his land, the slaveholder his slave, the wifenolder his wife, never except for cause by a decree of a legal tribunal. They were all known and estabitshed relations in society, and regulated by law. The Coloniats, all owed allegiance, to the General Home Government, and they were sheltered by its shield wherever they went. The Inhabitant of the Colony of the Old Dominion was no less protected while absent from home on his travels in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. He carried with him there all the rights conferred on him by the British Constitution. He could hold land there, because landholding was a right belonging to the subject under the rule of the General Government, and "which" the local Colonial Legislature had no power to weaken or take from him. the same principle he was allowed to hold there his slave—he might take with him and hold there his wife —he might take with them and hold there his child ords and chronicles, of Colonial Mansactions, and the ocial intercourse of the men of auto-revolutionary

To Polonial condition succeeded State independence, State sovereignty, and State government. This was a pivotal period. After the people had established self-rule in their respective States, all became citizens, with the same rights and privileges of of officenship. which belonged to them before the new order of things and unless abridged by the legislation of the States in which they were inhabitants and lawmakers, those right, and privileges continued, as in the begin-ning. It is safe to say, that all, those rights above enumerated, and which they enjoyed while subjects of the divorced dynasty, remained in use by them, in common and the same in all the States, all through the period of the Confederation, down to the adoption Judaisms, as they might choose—to be such in full freedom while away from home, etc. But at length the time arrived when all these States united under the present General Government (1988) and wifeholdersthe present General Government, and put forth its regulation, a Constitution, which became the American Magna Charta, framed and adopted in fraternal and friendly Convention. It recognises a federal, na-It allows a federal citizen, or a person owing alle-giance to the Government of the United States, in dance to the Government of the United States, in whatsoayer State he may dwell, all the rights and privileges which have been above stated and supposed to belong to all persons not allens. "Let the enumeration tion of slavery came before Congress, and on the 13th day of July, 1787, the famous Ordinance was passed, and the Constitution be scrutinized, to day of July, 1787, the famous Ordinance was passed, and of the North West Territaring slavery forever from the North West Territaring slavery forever from

The warrant for such holding may be found in the folds of that parchment, written thus: "The citizens on each state and it be entitled to all privileges and immunities; of citizens (of the United States) in the stitution, is a copy or transfer, in language almost identical, from the Articles of Confederation, and having the same end in view which they had, to with bench of judges, or what assemblage of land-land what of a grawing dors sentiment by the people; matter to the life of alayery as a destroying cancer on the body under the present Constitution, except by amendments politic, lister controlled their cathe of office and of that paper, or by the exercise of Military Law. The prompted by the necessities of War.

The prompted by the necessities of War.

These views if true need frighten no one—what the liddicial decrees and legislative enactments have swept section now considered intends to bestow on the cities of the more than the little States of the Confederacy and of the United States, could hardly have been also the confederacy and provided for her military being seen as a military being seen and provided for her military being seen as a m

Trumpets in the ear of royalty, and our fathers solemn second year of the Independence, these delegates appeal to Heavendfor the rightebusiess of their act agreed to a State paper, styled Articles of Confedera only a mere mockery!

It may be well to inquire in this place, what rights

States were designated by the national title of the belonged to a person under the royal rule—what rights

United States of America, each retaining its soverhe exercised, as a subject of Great Britain in the hour eighty, freedom, independence, and every power, juof the dissolution of the Colonial ties? They certainly riadiction, and right, not delegated, and all of them, could not be less in extent of power in quality than a severally entering into a firm league of friendship with bound each other. These Articles were sent to the Constitution of the constitution of the confidence of the conf withe language of that Article shows that the only restriction which a citizen of one State would be under

wrong, nor change the ideas of then in matters of taste tent than he might enjoy in respect to goods imported.

and religion. The common rights of man and the This was, indeed, in the language of the article, a potentate of the lates. Foreign rule only was cast to be common or state, was sufficient for all practical purpose. Domestic usage, in the main, was allowed its burrers. All this was in accordance with that law by it all the Colonies had been governed in their interwhich always permitted the inhabitants of the subjugated territory to hold their, houses, their lands, their wives, their children, and whatsoever pertained to their social and political economy.

It cannot need argument to saidw, nor authorities from the books to establish the fact, that the people inhabiting the Colonies, which became the States of the days of that better feeling which knit together the Confederacy, constituting the new Government the confederacy, constituting the new Government that better feeling which knit together the hearts of all the inhabitants. They forgot particular hearts of all the inhabitants. They torgot particular localities, and merged all selfishness in the general welfare. Their recent escape from the hardships and sufferings of a common warfare against a common foe. kept up the flow of a common mutual love for each other. Would that those better days might again shine forth on this nation. But alas I the harmonies leges, and immunities following, viz: (1) to have and to hold lands, (2) houses, (3) wives, (4) children, (5) slaves, (6) servants, (7) wards, and so forth, to the end of the great catalogue of English usages and customers. historically coming down to us over their tombs, in the silence of the Past, are now lost in the discordant toms, the last and greatest of which being the right to enjoy his chosen religion. Such subject, then, according to his exercise of these rights, became a landholder, a householder, a slaveholder, to. It is easy to see the second subject to the silence of the Past, are now lost in the discordant din of a latter-day diabolism and perfidious treason. Man stands arrayed against his fellow-man. States are in hostile array against the National Government. Why all this flow of blood—all this draft upon the Ex-Why all this flow of blood-all this draft upon the Ex chequer? Is it not because the fathers allowed, under the Constitution, as a right of citizenship, the people

as well as under the Constitution, has ever been secure in his right to have and to hold his bondman, as well on his travels and abroad in another State, as at home in his own State. Does not the Article referred to se cure to the owner of a slave, who was a free tant of one State, not to say a citizen, as in our present Constitution, the right to have and to hold his slave, if he would stay with him while going or remaining in some other State than his own, whence, it might be, that the institution of slavery was not tolerated? What mutuality, pray tell, is that which divests us of something to us belonging, because our neighbor over the other side of the line of our State happens to have no such thing to him belonging. Can the words quoted bear a construction of limitation of right to hold only in the State of the holder's resi-dence? Was limitation the intent of the framers of during minority—in short, what the Constitution of the English people permitted him to enjoy in one Colony, he might enjoy in all others. Who will gainsay these statements? Are they not warranted by the records and chronicles of Colonial terrorities of Colonial terrorities of Colonial terrorities. another State. The words of the Article referred to and of the quotation from the Constitution, are mean-ingless if they do not allow the citizen to bear with him all that pertains to his citizenship. They are useless verbiage without such meaning. It is also a val ueless provision, if not thus significant. Otherwise, Pagan Rome, in the time of Nero, was ahead of our Republic to-day – and Paul, in his wanderings through its, provinces, preaching the new faith in the synagogues of the Jew or in the temples of the gods, was safer and better shielded in giving utterance to the tailmants would be seen as the synagory. ismanic words, "I am a Roman Citizen," than the man of to-day, who appeals to the recorded rights of

his American citizenship. The entire paper, the Articles of Confederation, has a close relation and a stong verisimilitude to that other which followed not long after, constituting our present General Government. It is true that, on a of the existing Constitution. During all that period there was a general citizenship. It allowed men in all the States alike, to be landholders, elaveholders, the while retaining a configuration of the while retaining a configuration of the states alike. the while retaining a species of nationality, not merged as one people en mayer; the other establishes some-thing more than a mere league of States, by which the people thereof, at no time are ever consolidated into one general citizenship, but always retain their local or State-citizenship. The new government set out un-der the auspices of the States, bodies politic or corporations, each as such becoming a party to a league.
This was laid aside and another formed so as to be deand Mendiy Convention. It recognises a federal, in the states as such, but from the peo-tional, or American citizenship, independent of any like creation by State Legislatures, or Constitutions, it allows a federal citizen, or a person owing alle-capacity. The States still remained as before—bodies

being to all persons in Constitution be scribinized, to be repeated, and the Constitution be scribinized, to see whether there may not be found in its embrace, the restricting slavery forever from the North West Territight and privilege to have and to hold lands, houses, wife, child, servants slaves, wards, apprentices, etc., whensoever, and wheresoever, in the national domain, the Government. The slave-trade at this time was not molested, and in the States the institution of slavery molested, and in the States the institution of slavery

At is plain that the quotation above from the Conbench of judges, or what assemblage of legislators, in ature while abroad in another State. How plainly the States, has any power or authority, with this provision of the Constitution meeting them in the face, to direct that a man may not, being a federal citizen; and privileges belonging to a citizen of the United buy and hold land if able to pay for it. in any State of States, wheresoever he may be in the national domain, the Confederacy, where he may choose to buy and the North-West Territory only, made forever free by hold it?" And so of a slave, so long as such right inheres in the federal citizen! The Bench and the Legino footbold for the exercise of the slaveholder's right heres in the edgeral children. The bench and the Legs in foothold for the exercise of the slaveholder's right islature are, indeed, powerless in that behalf, and so to have and to hold his slave there, as in other portions must continue to be till the Constitution is amended, of that domain, whether organized as States or remaining territorially, the exercise of the right obout of the right to have and to hold slaves, is a historical fact, to which their laws abolishing slavery, fursions abundant testimony. Notwithstanding the relations became a law of the land. Only such rights as had not been abridged or abolished at or before its atraints of this provision of the Constitution, the Constitution of the constitution of the pressure the Constitution are secured by the passage of the Constitution of the constitution are secured by the passage of the Constitution of the pressure that Constitution are secured by the passage of the constitution are secured the Government by force and remon of the pressure tory there had been no abridgement of the slave hold. of growing moral sentiment of the people, hostile to or's rights—nor can they ever be abridged or abolished

This price is no and political, fact, as a gaption of the working and the writing and the work and the the price is no and political, fact, as a gaption of conting to the working and the the work and the the price of the working of the working and the working of the working and the working which it is a fact and where statement whether from the bright of the control of the control of the working and special price of the working and the working and the working and the working and special price of the working and the worki

alaves into the States for twenty years. It secured the commerce and the capital invested in slaves; by a atringent prohibition of any amendment that should interfere with it during that period. It finds place there in determining the rule of representation or apportionment. It has placed therein the reclamation and extradition treaty. What did it not secure by sur-reciprocity section which I have been considering in this episte? By what right have Slave States come into the Union? The reason and answer to all-siavery is privileged, and the Constitution is the charter of its privileges.

The diverse civilizations of the North and of the

South have arisen up in hostility to the exercise of the respective rights of the citizen of the United States—and Freedom and Slavery, as they always have been, will ever be in destructive antagonism. The one civilization nurtured by Freedom, spurns slavery in spite of the Constitution; and the other, trained up by Siavery, detests Freedom and puts to death the schoolmaster who teaches the truths of the Declaration of Independence. The Constitution as it is, forsooth !-it must be amended, for these antagonist civilizations cannot dwell together under its grants as they now are. For long years it has not given safety nor protection to the Northman on his travels in the Slave States, if he dared to exercise the right of speech and of the pen—nor has it been possible for it to secure slavery and its rights to the Southron on his travels in the Free States, because their civilization and conscience cannot abide by its barbarities. Hence the abolishment of the tenure in so many of the States, disregardful of the pecuniary loss and of the vested rights of the slaveholder under the National Constitution. The ligaments of that instrument which bound up the bundle of citizens' rights, before these warring civilizations, are as feeble as the filaments of gossamer; An unwritten Constitution, also long since recognized both North and South, has had its influence in the councils and action of the Government.

In many of its rights under the Constitution, what is American citizenship, at home, but an empty boast -a right resting on contingency? Abroad in foreign lands, where kings will and emperors hold sway, our citizens are safe in life and limb; indeed, those are only quasi citizens, foreigners not fully naturalized, having only declared their intentions to become citizens, are protected by the National Government. Witness the case of Martin Kozza, a Hungarian by birth, on the distant shores of the Mediterranean. A national vessel with its guns dictates terms and commands respect for American citizenship only in embryo, in Europe! Its chief officer received the unbounded applause of the public, and, finally, the hon-orable awards of our Government, for his fearless boldness in enlarging the person of a foreigner not yet entitled to the immunities of American citizenship.

This was quite well. It should always be so. The Constitution of the United States originally provided that the citizens of each State shall be enitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States, which provision is quoted and dwelt upon abové. Subsequently, by amendment, it was further provided that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated—and, besides, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property. without due process of law. But slavery otherwise and claimed to be paramount—to be superior even to the Constitution. . The Government succumbed to its arrogance and its audacious claims. Slavery has been allowed to dogmatise and to dominate-first. in respect to the persons of citizens, then in respect to the provisions of the Constitution, and, finally in respect to the Government itself, till jis, audacity has culminated in the present insurrection, whose object is its entire overthrow.

The war now waged against the Government is con-

feasedly a war for the extension and perpetuity of African slavery on this continent, as has been enunciated in the Satanic League of the States in rebellion. African slavery and commerce in negroes, on sea and land, are the corner-stones, the key stones, in the temple of their Mammon god. Let success attend their rebel arms, and slavery and the slave-trade will

become continental.

The strife is bloody; but slavery shall yet lick he dust. The civilization of the Nineteenth Century contributes its modicum in behalf of freedom, and counts upon the truth of the maxim, nulla verigita retroreum. Some of the Empires and Kingdoms of the Old World. those of the clder civilizations and culture, are looking on wistfully and sending up to Heaven their kindly prayers in our behalf. The autocrat of Northern Eu-rope and Asia, having abolished the scridom of twenty millions of his subjects, and, wrapping himself in polar furs; sends greeting with good wishes to our Government. Shame, shame, to the government of the Oneen of the Isles, whose crown is in holy alliance with that of her Northern neighbor, to recognize piratical rebels as belligerents, per public law, and to sympathise with them as fit for fellowship in the family of nations! What a position for a government. which has set free eight hundred thousand slaves at an expense to the nation of twenty millions of pounds sterling! It is a blot full of blackness on its page of history.

However much to be deprecated may be the existing internecine war-and however deplorable the state of affairs may be which it has precipitated upon the na-tion, it is time that the political and social elements should be shaken, and our institutions feel the shock of some regenerating impulse. The State had become a stagnant Stygian pool, which for long years had generated monsters of wickedness, and sent forth exhalations poisonous to the public virtue. The decisration, I am an American citizen, had no power or pres-tige in some parts of the Union, to save from the burt

of the bowie knife, and halter of the lawless mob.

I trust that slavery shall not always violate the rights of citizenship with impunity, and trample in the dust the sacred privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizen—that it will not be allowed forever to intrench itself within inclosures of its own white the contraction and from its betterents and town arbitrary erection, and from its battlements and towers of strength, make proclamation to all men outside ts more than Chinese walls, that the onward march of a better social culture, of equal rights, of just government, shall be stayed by its proud beheats. It has from the first presented a brutal barrier—an animalized condition of society, which, bordering on barba-rism, has resisted the rising tide of Northern advancement in morals and the humanities. Its defiant words and wicked doctrines, from the very beginning of the Government, have crystalized into atrocious acts of barbarity upon all persons within its reach who dared to exercise the freedom of speech, or of the press. Let slavery die the death, and never more shall Treason

Recent events testify that the slaveholder's rights are in process of abridgement—more I trust in process of abolishment. Thanks to the President of the United States for his Proclamation of Ediancipation. As an sholitionist. I admit him to my fellowship-to confraternity! History must record him the Prince of abo-litionists. Macte virtute, Equally commendable and necessary as a measure of War, is the President's Pro-clamation of denial of Habeas Corpus to the aiders and abettors of the Rebellion. I pray that these military measures may bring large contributions of power to crush the foes of freedom, and to eradicate an institution which has forever been at war with humanity, and eternally retarding the progress of civilization.
Yours, &c. Honace Dresser.
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

"Written for the Banner of Light.

SISTER MARY.

BY S. M. SHEPARD.

I 'm sitting in the old door. Mary, This levely Sabbath night. Where we've spent many an hour, Mary, · Building castles fair and bright.

The birds are singing now, Mary, In motes as sweet as then: But my heart is sad and lone, Mary. When I think on what has been.

្រាម ស្រាចដ្ឋា The delicate clematis, Mary. The vine you loved so much, Is bending neath the weight. Mary, and state Of the wild bee's gentlest touch. W joint

The grape vine's hanging clusters, Mary: Grand The nunset's golden glow, All speak of thee to-night, Mary, diament. In accents soft and low.

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But you've gone to spirit land, Mary, i and als. it Yet methinks you re sometimes hear deliled; The last of our household band, Mary or att librar Her saddened heart to obeer, here's early dies Feeburo's Mases, 1802 or see so gonoffeed on od and

TRUE KNOWLEDGE. To know that we know what we know and that we do not know what we do not

# Banner of Bight.

BOSTON. SATURDAY, NOVEMBERE 8, 1862.

OFFICE, 158 WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. S. UP STATES.

ISAAO B. RICH. CHARLES H. CROWELL, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

FOR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION SEE EIGHTH PAGE.

LUTHER COLBY, . . . . . . . EDITOR.

#### To Periodical Dealers and Purchasers of the Banner.

In one week from this date we shall fix the retail price of the Bannes at five cents per copy. We are compelled to adopt this course in consequence of an advance, owing to the war tax, in the price of the paper on which the BANNER is printed. The friends of the cause, we feel assured, will raise no objection to this movement on our part to sustain our sheet. It is but a trifle for each one to pay, while to us, in the aggregate, it amounts to a considerable sum. Many other weekly sheets, which are not as large as ours, already charge five or six cents per copy.

We are not paying current expenses at this timeowing in part to the expense attendant upon the free public circles we give at this office, which have been the means of doing much good, by convincing skeptics of the truths of Spiritualism. We therefore appeal to Spiritualists everywhere to come forward and sustain us in the mighty work in which, under the guidance of the angel world, we are now engaged. We hope we shall not appeal in vain.

#### Our National Condition.

The country now wants a victory ; that more than any other thing. A million of men in the field, and a thousand millions of dollars lavished on their equipments and preparatory discipline, is what no nation under the sun ever furnished to its Chief Excoutive, since history took the form of record. This is a war without precedent in its inception, has been entirely so in its progress, and we need go to the Past for nothing to barallel it in its results.

All parties now want the army to move. Only that it shall strike a great and irresistible blow. The people have fully made up their minds that armed rebellion can only be met with armies moving down upon it. To chaffer with the incarnate spirit of violence, when your homes are in flames, and your sons lie dead in new graves, and your treasnre is wasted beyond calculation, is to surrender everything without a struggle. Even to hesitate is to be lost. The highest prudence, when a government is confronting treason in arms, is just no prudence at all. What the nation demands now is, not the least change or qualification of the popular sentiment, or any less firm and fixed purpose on the part of this Government to deal with the rebellion as it deserves, but a sterner resolution than ever to destroy the enemies of the national life. It would be but wicked paltering, to stand and argue now: there is nothing left but action, after the decision has once been taken.

That there are difficulties in the path, every considerate person of intelligence of course knows. None of us are inclined to ask impossibilities of the President, of his Cabinet, or of the leaders of the army. We cannot but believe they each and every one would be glad to destroy the power that threatens only destruction to us all, however criticisable their actions may appear from day to day. We all have unbounded confidence in Mr. Lincoln, or he would never have had the magnificent army he has at his disposal to day. We all trust his Cabinet, whatever criticisms we may fairly pass upon them when we feel so inclined. Our General-in Chief enjoys the national confidence, and so do the leading Generals under him. There is certainly no disloya!ty in the great body of the people, let them divide into as many parties as they may; all desire the final triumph of Justice, Right, and Sound Government, as these will certainly secure a lasting triumph in the end. There may have been many errors, in each and all. Human nature is infirm at best, and cannot be expected to rise above its own level. We must look for the coming of "the glory of the Lord" only through human instrumentalities, though working divinely even when they know it not. Let us not be impatient, but rather labor and wait in faith. We who are permitted to see more plainly than some others—ought not our faith to be stronger also?

We believe that, thus far, we have learned great truths, though we are sometimes to speak of them as baving been learned at great cost. One thing is certain-we do feel and know that we are a nation. And another also that we must have an army, the rewards of literature, and politics, and business being about to be permanently shared, for a purpose only, with the profession of arms. And still another -that, without at all infringing upon or in the least weakening the powers of the several States within their own limits, we are to have a Government around which they will revolve as a common centre, that shall be as powerful to pretect and punish as it is strong in the everlasting principles of justice and universal right. We are one people, and we must therefore possess a Government and an Army. Rebellion denied us a Government, and we sprang to arms to prove how bold and unblushing was the lie. The world has been thoroughly undeceived in relation to us, within the two years last past.

But how much is to be done before the great and historical result shall finally be reached! What treasures of life and money are not first to be sacrificed! Let none of us think we can claim the right to enter into our new heaven before passing through the ever-present purgatory. If we could, small enough heaven would rit be to any of us. But just now, as we were saying, having already asserted that we were a people, and proffered an army by way of irrefragable proof, it is incumbent on us to show that we have a government. That alone will save us. There are none who refuse to support that symbol of our onehood, that numerator to our great national denominator. Now must the Government perfect site-plans, entrust each part-to be done to tried and able hands, move ap the legions, and then best down rebellion in the dust, battering and hammering it , until its very head and front shall be undistinguishable The victories must be followed up. There . can be no hesitancy, unless we do not mean self-pres-

We are not bloodthirsty; we go for "those things which make for peace;" but besitation is not peace of humanity itself, in employing whatever aids fall gressive and unrelenting Evil. The President has cannot esteem his post a sincoure, and we can think ty of our public men; were they to resign and say one of the most gifted mediums in the country for they were sick of their trusts, we should all of us in- physical manifestations. stantly beg them to reconsider their determination, and go back again. Only let the pulsations of the popular heart be felt continually by the Government, 25th. Owing to the late arrival of some of the inand it will strike out boldly and, persistently for those triumphs with which such a cause as ours deserves to be crowned.

#### Investigator .-- That Correction.

Bro. Seaver devotes nearly a whole column of the Investigator to prove that he was better acquainted with Abner Kneeland and Robert Owen than we were. But we do not see as he makes out a very clear case, after all. Suppose he was more inti why they should visit that "old office" now, any sooner than ours, with not quite so much age attached to it as our neighbor's. These noted men, no doubt, did knock at the door of the Investigator office, but Bro. Seaver did not feel inclined to hear the rap," and so would not let them in. They came to admitted.

Seriously: One cogent reason, we think, why Mr. Owen came here first, is, that he, while living in the tenement of flesh, changed his belief from infidelity to Spiritualism, and consequently is a Spiritualist now. This being the case, it is not "very strange" that he came where he knew he would be received. whether he had his old garment of flesh on, or not But perhaps he will come and answer for himself. one of these days. We hope so, at least.

Mr. Kneeland was a liberal, conscientious man, while here on earth-ever seeking for the truth, according to his highest conception of it; and we have been informed recently by one who knew him well the room over our heads, with as much accuracy and -perhaps better than Bro. Seaver himself-that had Mr. K. lived to-day, he would have been a believer in the Spiritual Philosophy. Consequently it ly passing from one end of the table to the other is not "strange" that he should visit us now, in with great rapidity, but always stopping quickly spirit. where he can find an instrument through which to communicate?

Bro. Seaver asks, in a postscript attached to his article, this question : "If a spirit can hold communication only with a person for whom it has friendship, sympathy, unison, or congeniality, why should the spirit of Abner Kneeland communicate to the Banner of Light Office rather than to the Investigator?" In the first place, we answer, that it is not as to make deep indentations in them. This feat absolutely necessary for a spirit to be acquainted alone would require much more strength than is with the party he communicates to, although it may be desirable, under certain circumstances. Wherever the most harmony prevails, there the spirit can manifest the most readily. We have had messages from hundreds of spirits, with whom neither we, nor our medium, nor any other person present at the sittings, ever had, previously, the slightest sequaint ance or knowledge. Secondly, why the spirit of Ab ner Kneeland should communicate with us. " rather than to the Investigator," we repeat, is simply this : He finds here an instrument - a human body-in which blows, instead of the table. he can infuse his spirit, and then use that body, while understood at the present time, but which will be fully known at a no far distant day. Science has discovered many things as wonderful as this-and scientific men will, sooner or later, take hold of the phenomenon of spirit telegraphing, when the mundane world will endorse it as a fixed fact. Bro. Seaver might as well ask to have a telegraphic message for him sent to a friend in New York, without the operator using his apparatus to convey the intelligence to be transmitted, as to ask Abner Kneeland, or Robert Owen, to talk with him without a human body to convey their thoughts in words. By the magnetic law, intelligence is conveyed rapidly across the wires. By the magnetic law, spirits can convey intelligence to mortals through certain susceptible human bodies. This we are fully convinced of, although we may not demonstrate it to our worthy brother's entire satisfaction. Words cannot do it. The facts must be arrived at by actual experiment.

Since writing the above, Bro. White, (one of our partners,) who has charge of the public circles, informs us that Mr. Kneeland recently communicated. and has a message for Bro. Seaver. The message will be printed in due course.

"P. S."-Bro Seaver thinks we are "most sadly deluded," and hopes " to be able to remove the scales which obsoure our mental vision." This is very kind of him. If we are in error, we certainly should like to know it, and do n't know of any person we should prefer to have convince us of it than Bro. Seaver. But until that time comes, we shall do our duty in the position we at present occupy-ever striving to arrive at the truth, whether it be popular or unpopular.

## The Marvest Home.

All things remind us that this desirable season promise and prop of the land, were not taken from the roof tree and sent off into strange climates. among a people more strange than all! Yet there is no regret at home that this fearful sacrifice has the fruit passed to several, the union of hands still been made; so long as it came, and had to come, the fathers and mothers, whose homes embellish the national landscapes, are content that their share of the burden should be laid at once upon their shoulders. Thus feeling, the aunual gathering in of the bountiful harvest awakens a sentiment of joy as well as of 144 15 3515 3

to man abstractly. With such limitation and more taxpression or street. It allowed the improvement of theory, but is tree knowledge.

Another Evening with the Spirits. Miss Jennie Lord (an account of whose sesmos in now-it is the cruelest cruelty. All means are to Chloopes, we published in the Bannes of August be availed of that may be made to work for the 16th, from the pen of Miss Emma Hardinge, is at specifiest vanquishment of forces which the devils present in Quincy, giving private sounces at the reshemselves have combined and are at present keep- idence of Mr. C. Rogers, who has generously fitted ing in the field. There should be no scraple, short up a room in his dwelling for the express purpose of the broadest and most far sighted considerations of spiritual manifestations. Within the past few weeks many a hardened skeptle has had an opporto the hands in overcoming the combinations of ag- tunity of witnessing more strange things than they "ever dreamed of in their philosophy," and by availwisdom, and is moved by influences to which many log themselves of such opportunity have had their men turn their backs all their lives. He certainly skepticism fairly drummed out of them. The evidences of spirit power and spirit presence in these of no man in the land who covets him the seat he circles have been most wonderfully and satisfactorily holds in times so troubled. And so with the majori demonstrated, as has also the fact that Miss Lord is

> Through the politeness of Mr. Rogers, we were present at the seance on Saturday evening. October vited guests, and our being obliged to take the nine o'clock cars for home, the time allowed for the manifestations was necessarily limited to one hour, which of course precluded any very large variety of performances; but what we did witness were of the most convincing character.

On entering the room, we observed two drums bass and tonor-securely fastened to the ceiling in one corner of the room; also a variety of other musical instruments, such as the bass viol, violoncello. mately connected with them? That is no reason fiddle, tambourine, guitar, accordeon, bells, etc.; also two heavy walnut tables. After looking the door, Mr. Rogers usually places the key in possession of the severest skeptic present.

The company present this evening consisted of the medium, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, and eight invited guests. After sitting down around the table, all this office, knocked for admission, and were gladly joined hands, thus giving the spirits the aid of each one's magnetism, through the medium, with whom they were in immediate rapport, and in this position all remained during the bour. The seance was opened with music, several voices uniting in an appropriate tune, during which time the medium was entranced. Then the musical instruments tuned up and joined in a song, the bass viol playing an accompaniment with great precision - but several times the bow of the double-bass came down to the table, rapping with considerable force opposite some of the singers who were not in tune, thus showing that the spirit-maestro had a correct ear.

> The guitar was played upon while floating around power as when human fingers touch the strings, gently touching each person in the circle, and alternatewhen near the person, and tapping him or her lightly. Some half dozen or more of the instruments were

> taken up and placed all at once on the table, to do which in mortal would have required as many hands. A large bell, weighing four pounds, was rung in tune with other instruments, and swung round over our heads with fearful rapidity, occasionally striking on one table and then the other with such force encased in the form of the little medium.

> The drums were beaten with great activity, exhibiting considerable expertness on the part of the base-drummer, for he would alternately strike the drum and the table even to its furthest end. For any one of the party to attempt this feat it would require a drumstick five or six feet long, and a good deal more nerve and agility than any present possessed; and even then, in the darkness, he would not care to insure our heads against receiving the

When "Old Zip Coon" was played on the banjo, in the abnormal condition, to communicate with there appeared to be a regular "break-down" going mortals. He comes by law-a law of Nature little on among the invisibles, for the sound of dancing in for a jig."

A tumbler of water was passed to several for a drink; although it was pitch darkness, yet the gob let would come directly to the mouth and tip up till the person took a sip. This was a remarkable test, for the goblet was taken from the table in the corner of the room and placed upon the table in the centre of the circle-a distance of five or six feetand then rose up to the lips, as before stated.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the evening was the playing of a walts on the guitar, with an accompaniment on a little polka-bell, while both instruments were floating and revolving round in the air over our heads "the sweet, silver notes from the bell ringing out in most delicious harmony with the guitar. This was quite a delightful scene to two of the circle, who, being gifted with clairvoyant sight, (made more keenly clear on this occasion by the harmony and magnetism of a room thus dedicated to the spirite,) were enabled to distinctly see a group of little spirit-girls waltsing with grace and ease, keeping most perfect time with the music. Even the undulating motion of the robes of these little fairies, as they vibrated through the mases of the enchanting walts, was observable. They must have improvised an invisible floor upon which to "trip the light fantastic toe." for they appeared to keep at an even distance of about three feet above our heads. This scene was received with so much pleasure by the circle, that we were favored with a repetition-each performance occupying about ten minutes' time.

A full string of sleigh bells was heard ringing merrily over our heads, keeping time with the other Instruments. The bells descended several times and has come. We are sitting with our laps filled, to touched a gentleman on the head, then falling gently, overrunning, by the bounty of Heaven. All the on his shoulder, one end of the string resting there fruits have been rained into our hands in profusion. and the other on the table, the preponderance of Our granufles are bursting with plenty. Our weight hanging downwards, but still it did not ello larders drip with fatness. The farms have all off the shoulder, the gentleman sitting back against vielded up their store, and the husbandmen are the wall, at the time, so that no one could possibly made glad. Glad? If their brown-faced sons, the get behind him; besides, all the circle had hold of

A glass dish containing a variety of fruit, was removed from the side-table to the circle-table, and remaining unbroken. It at this with agent all to we

Buring the evening a conversation was kept up with the spirite, they answering questions by loud raps on the table, wall, or ceiling, with the viol-bow. or some other instrument, strike to a cast dept; and a Altogether this was a spiritual repust wall calcu-

sadness, for they trust this is the last harvesting at lated to supply the wants of the skeptle and attempts. which the stout hands of the brave boys will be en the faith of the believer. The evidence of spirit presence was so apparent, that all cavil or doubt was A REBRI, Dioraton.—The New Drieans Delta say completely set aside. We hope Miss Tord will be Wm. La Yahoey has been making a speek in Rich. able to hold seanoss in Roston soon; for there are ervation in what we do. The day for argument is mond, in which he advocates the crowning of Jer many doubting Ashenians here who record wantly long spent; it is the day for good.

Davis with supreme power, with the title of Diotator, have their skeptioning removed, and it is in the contract of the con Snirit Photographs.

which allusion was made in the Blanus of last week | instrument maker, and used to make the same that is exciting a great deal of attention and wonder in of instruments be hold in his hand in the places. those who take an interest in the grand and beauti. She submitted this ploture, in a sealed envelopment ful subject of spirit communion. If there be decep mediain who knew nothing of that the envelop comtion in this unaccountable phenomenon, it is so tained, and who had heard nothing of this new birsshrewd and so deep that it has thus far cluded the nomenon. The medium immediately replied, " You detection and very causeful and thorough examination of many personal. There has been heretofore, emblem." wilded, and the spiritual manifestation more beautiful and convincing than this, and it is proper that it stigmatize trickery, swindling or deception,

suous perception. It shall be evidence that philosophy cannot impeach, and that the pretences of religion shall see beauty in, and scorn no more.

Mr. Wm. H. Mumler is the medium and the artist who makes photographs of spirits. His business has heretofore been ornamental engraving-a very profitable business, which he says has paid him from five to eight dollars a day-but from causes he cannot explain, he has been forced to leave it and en gage in what he is now doing. He is not a Spiritualist, or, he says, he has never believed in Spiritualism, but has opposed and ridiculed it. He has many times been told by mediums that he was a very powerful and peculiar medium. This he did spect seem to be just and true. not believe, and only laughed at the communica-

graph saloon of Mrs. Stuart, 258 Washington street, trying some new chemicals, and amusing himself by taking a ploture of himself, which when produced, to his great astonishment and wonder there was on the plate, not alone a picture of himself, as he supposed, but also a picture of a young woman sitting in a chair that stood by his side. He said that while standing for this picture he felt a peculiar sensation and a tremulous motion in his right arm. and afterwards, felt very much exhausted. This was all he experienced that was unusual. While looking served all the above operations in detail. upon the strange phenomenon—the picture of two persons upon the plate, instead of one-the thought and the conviction flashed upon his mind, this is the picture of a spirit. And in it he recognized the likeness of his deceased cousin, which is also said to be correct by all those who knew her.

He related this wonderful experience to some persons who were interested in Spiritualism, and they at once eagerly sought to have the experiment tried upon themselves; the result of which has been, that some twenty or more persons have had their pictures taken, and the picture of one or more spirits have been upon the same plate. Many of them have been recognized as friends that once lived on earth. The picture of the spirit is fainter and less distinct than that of the one who sits. The pictures of the spirits are not alike, each one being different. The same person, sittling twice or more, gets different pictures of different spirits.

Dr. Ammi Brown, on one plotdre, had the likeness I a beautiful female spirit on another, he had the picture of two women and one man beside his own. A widow lady, who was accompanied to the rooms by her mother, and a daughter, sat for her picture, and that of a spirit also. When it was finished, the daughter first saw it and instantly exclaimed: burstother then looked and sale: " This is my husband All were weeping at the truthful likeness of a spirit. All those who have witnessed this wonderful man-

ifestation, seem to be fully convinced that it is genuine-not a trick of the artist. Dr. Brown has examined it carefully and patiently, and is fully satisfied that there is no deception in it. He says: "If these pictures, claimed to be the pictures of spirits. be a swindle, or a sleight-of-hand deception, the operation beats the ingenuity of all the necromanders and prestidigitators of the present and the past." He has been present at the making of about twenty spirit pictures. He has carefully watched the whole process from beginning to end, both before and behind the curtain. He has even prepared the plates with his own hands, and he affirms that he is fully satisfied that the pictures are what they are claimed to be-real photographs of real spirits.

He handed the first picture of a spirit taken for himself, enclosed in an envelop, into the sensitive hands of Mrs. J. S. Adams, before she had any knowledge that spirit photographs had been made. and the moment she took it in her hand, she explaimed, "This is the picture of a spirit."

One lady, very akeptical, said she believed that the artist used an old glass plate, on which there was another picture imperfectly, washed off. The artist requested her to furnish her own glass, with a mark on it, by which she should know it. She did so, and to her unbounded surprise, there was not only a picture of berself upon it, but also a picture of a dear departed friend that she recognized.

One gentleman said that the picture of spirit was a deception, for a photograph artist had shown him that two " negatives" used would produce two

Mr. Plummer, who takes the photographs for Mrs. Stewart in the same rooms, and with the same

tated these spirit-photographs; but he says that he can only imitate them by using too negative, and printing who. He says the cannot see how shey lith which the nice wines and preserves embed to the case with all Mr. Mumber a spirit promiting which is the case with all Mr. Mumber a spirit profit the said by the nurses and surgeons and surgeons.

beautiful female spirit, floating bearing a greath a letter from L. P. Hodge, attendant in the Almort

her deceased husband, that was hearthful as sale to the hespitals in Walthfull wildle we didn't be all who then the property and a plant of the hespitals in Walthfull wildle we didn't will stand as many managed with greate property and a shift.

We wish we could be as many of all the hospitals and a shift we wish we could be as many of all the hospitals.

brother, holding a musical instrument in his han This new phase of spiritual manifestations, to who the recognised. This brother was a man

should be thoroughly scrutinized, and if real be ly deceased, might be made sitting upon his hand. proved free from any odium that should justly which he held in position for that purpose Wha picture revealed himself and his mental request and If this phenomenon in spiritual manifestations be wored: The spirit child was plotured sitting on the genuine, it is the greatest and the best yet given to hand, and leaning its little face against his own not outside perception in the catalogue of a long variety walt known citizen of Boston sat for a picture. which bear incontrovertible evidence of the truth being fally persuaded in his own mind, at the time that spiritual communications are what they claim he sat, that the picture of Daniel Webster would knto be, vis: actual manifestations of the "dead" to pear on the plate with that of his own, and which the "living." This new phase is to be a link that impression of his own the artist knew nothing of shall tangibly connect the two worlds, the material The picture presented one of himself and one of and the spiritual, to the palpable recognition of sen- Daniel Webster, which no one could fail to recognize who knew the two men.; vallanders, best Mr. Edward Haynes, Jr., sat at two different times.

and with very satisfactory results. 11 edi ... 10 1 to Judge Maine had a spirit plature with his own,

and was satisfied that it was what it purported to be. All likenesses of spirits thus far taken are not recognized as those of deceased friends, though brest of them are fully recognized as such. But whether the likness of the spirit be that of a departed friend or not, this argues nothing against the mightiness of the manifestation in its claims to be spiritual, which claims have thus far been subjected to the order of the most searching examination, and in every re-

Mr. Mamler invited me to bring my own glass on which to make the picture; to examine the A few Sundays since, he being alone in the photo camera, its tubes and lenses; his chemicals; to see him apply the collection to the glass and immerse it in the silver bath : to see him take it out of the bath, and put it in the shield, then in the camera, and then to go with him into the dark closek lighted only by a little lamp, and see him take the class from the shield, which is a little dark box. then pour on an iron preparation, wash it under & stream of water, and then hold it to the little lamp, and see the picture of a mortal and a spirit on it. In compliance with this invitation, I carefully ob-

> Mr. Mumler asks for any fair investigation; that shall convince the people that his claims are just and genuine. This is right, and as it should be. And it is not unjust, or ungenerous, in a new thing. so great and so beautiful as this, if true, must be, for the people to ask the privilege to prove it true beyond the shadow of doubt

> I have a desire not to be too credulous in believ. ing this new phenomenon, which seems almost too good to be true-and also, I have a desire not to ap. pear like an obstinate fool, by shutting out the perception of palpable, tangible facts, and deny that they exist, when I know that they do. Having spent one hour each day, on four consecutive days, in making a careful and thorough examination; and re-examination; of the whole process, and conversing freely with Mr. Mumler during the whole timeand also having seen many of the pictures which exhibit a peculiarity, that deception, I believe bould not produce or imitate, I freely confess, with at least twenty others, whom I know, who have witnessed almost the same, that there is no appearance of deception-that the pictures are real pictures of real spirits.

The modus operandi of producing these spirit-plotures, is a mystery. There is no spirit seen stands ing into tears, "Why, mother, this is father !" The ing by the side of the person who sits for a picture. grandmother looked at it hext, and exclaimed: which shows that the picture of the spirit is not made "Yes, this is my daughter's husband!" And the like the picture of the mortal, by reflection on the reflection from without but is made inside the camera. How it is made, neither deception, investi gation, nor philosophy can answer. . . . A. B. C.

No More Dosing. Quackery, of any sort, could not live a day but for the aid of the force of imagination. The "Harbinger of Health " has it all in a nutshell, saying. the truth is accidents excepted, the great majority of human bodily diseases are of mental origin. Disturbances begin in the forces, and end in the formis: therefore, by virtue of a psychological and physiclogical necessity the remedy must commence in the form, and terminate in the spiritual constitution. Swallowing a disgusting mass of medicine is never necessary, any more than is a weekly dose of Ortho. dox religion indispensable to good morals and happiness after death; and yet, disgraceful and disagreeable as it is, there are millions of our humanity who habitually take atropiously large doses of both That is true as true can be. It is all in the imagination. Now if we can but acquire the habit of imaging that something else is as good for disease as dosing\_sayra more powerful magnetism, or the forces of a stronger will power, for example how much do we instantly gain by the discovery, and by changing our doctors. Let each person try the simple experiment perseveringly. It was the no digital

The Price of Newspapers. To show our readers that we are not alone in slightly raising the price of our paper and that we are justified in so doing-we copy the following from the Brookport Republic transport of the believes of

him that two "negatives" used would produce two plotures on the same card.

This last fact Mr. Mumler admitted; but, on each single "negatives" he showed that there was the ploture of the sitter, and also of the spirit.

Mr. Plummer, who takes the photographs for Mrs. 

camera where Mr. Mumler operates, and assists Mr. Mumler in preparing his plates, affirms that if there be any deception in the matter, it is entirely beyond his knowledge.

Mr. Lather H. Hale, one of the best and oldest photograph artists in this city, has, by request, imitated these spirit-photographs that he matter, it is entirely beyond it to this, the Government is the three per cent. upon their adventures in the matter, it is entirely beyond to the matter in the matter, it is entirely beyond to the matter in the matter

integral by the little transport that a property the state there for whom these things are integral to the state of the st of flowers, apparently about to place it upon his Square Hospital Washington D. O. denying the head, and his resident head of the place it is a post of the head o

for another, proves this as much as anything see, the doods and the winds beat upon it, and we know its An has been shown in the mass of; mineral Boffee, to in likewise true of any two human bodies ( If they approach, or come in contact with one applicable, they not mutually through their magnetic stroopheres. ally loss its rudiness and visility and manifest the higher by or advantage to him, and them, too it in might be of advantage to him, and them, too it, and them, too it him who need such a physiolan pear to receive renewed youth and vigor. Children, therefore, should never be allowed to sleep habitu-

Social Enjoyment Souleday sait to Via la recitat de social enjoyment superior to dancing when recunions of this description are properly conducted. Those who cavil at this healthy amuse ment have no music in their souls, nor much common sense, either. It teaches the young politeness and should therefore be more in vogue. The French are a hation of dancers, and it is conceded on all hands that they are the most polite people on earth We are led to make these remarks from a knowledge of the fact that the Union Sociables commence at Lyceum Hall, in this pity, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., to be continued weekly during the Fall and Winter season. The admission fee is very rea-

We are running short of the first number of the present volume of the Barnan, Should any of our subscribers who do not file the paper, feel disposed to return the number referred to we shall esteem it an especial favor. We ordered a sufficient number printed to meet all contingencies; but some mistake occurred in the press room, in counting out the paper previous to printing, which mistake prevents us from supplying those who desire to keep a file of the paper We refer only to those who have just subscribed, and who ask us for the back numbers.

We are in want of a copy of No. 1 of our first vol ume; also No. 6 of the same volume; also one copy of No. 6 of the second volume, to complete our filefor which we will pay ten cents per copy.

#### Cotton Raised in the Free States.

The long mooted question as to whether cotton could be raised in the free States, or not, is fast being decided in the affirmative. Accounts from the southwest assure us that the cotton crop in Illinois this season will amount to twenty-thousand bales; and that in Kansas the cotton has ripened perfectly, producing a heavy crop of good staple Uplandgrown, too, without the aid of slave labor.

Spiritual Meetings at Lyconm Hail.

Miss Emms Houston closed her course of lectures at Lyceum Hall on Sunday, Oct. 28th. Her afternoon discourse was upon the affairs of our country at the present time; and in the evening, on the Philosophy of Death, in which she happily contrasted the Ortho dox hellef in eternal damnation with the Spiritualists! faith in immortality and eternal progression, 10

Mr. F. L. Wadsworth occupies the desk next Sunday throng echydistraty, unlong their and echidate trackers in a least consider

## -5" ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

AOKNOWLEDGEMENTS .- We are under obligations to Hi A. Greene, Esq., of Bellows Falls, Vt., and Rev. Dr. Phelps, of Providence, B. I., for copies of the first number of our present volume.

The loss of eight thousand votes by the Radical Re- out swearing. We do n't think it strange that such a "loss" should ocour. They are fighting in the baule field for their flag. Democratic "victories"—political—which party is doing the fighting?

Statistics show that a large majority of the officers of the New Hampshire regiments at the seat of war are Democrats, yet the majority of the rank and file r in the hermal a line of the state of the s are Republicans.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that Dr. F. W. Urann has returned to Boston for a season. His. healing powers by laying on of hands are truly remark able. As evidence of what he has done in this capacity, read his advertisement in another column.

. THARESTVING .- The Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire have appointed November 27th as a day of thanksgiving and praise in their respective

The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies goes into effect, in July next, and grants the owners three hundred guilders for each slave.

Wool .- A California paper says, the wool product

this year, according to the report of the officers of the State Fair, is 5,120,000 pounds, the had moved Time waits for no man; but if we may believe what

some of our maiden friends say of their age, it waits for In the twillight a dear or have

.. Which is the most solemn and awful moment of a naval battle?" asked a lady of a naval officer. . The moment before the Wattle commences, madam, when they sprinkle sand on the decks to absorb the blood that is soon to flow," replied the officer.

The following is an excellent, regipe; for making mo lasses cake. Two eggs, thoroughly beaten; two cups of molasses; one cup of butter; one dup of milk; one cup of water; one and a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in water; one and a half tempoonful of ground clanamon; four and a half cups of floor. Bake one hour.

Caranon The following statistics exhibit a great falling off in attendance, on the creed-bound churches in Gotham. In New York City, there are seats pro-vided for less than two fifths of the entire population; and not one half of the two fifths fill their beats regularly on the Sabbath, In 1840, there was one church

A very interesting message appears of the same of the Banness from Dr. Letter V., Sellet 1991 1991 Department of our sixth page 20107 31 4101 San Jose (Clet.) Mercury.

Young Children and Old People.

Veryoung children, it their parent, would keep them healthy, should not be formitted to sleep with, and so take the diseases, yeak passes and healthy, should not be formitted to sleep with, and single healthy, should not be formed its magnetic formitted to sleep with, and single healthy, should not be formed its magnetic formitted to sleep with, and single healthy, should not be formed its magnetic formitted to sleep with, and single healthy, should not healthy, should n Tatelfasys the Traveller, ganton selft

es reclassification of 13. Dr. Dillenback says he has numerous testimonials attesting to his skill in the treatment of lung discuses. He is said to be an experienced physician! Perhaps Hence, if a healthy child, in permitted to also p with if he should become hoqual need with our readers—and an old and decrepted person, the dormer, will gradul we have a great number in various parts of the counally food its rudiness and visility and manifest the try by publishing his advertisement in this paper, it

- Statistics show that the four leading powers of the ally with their grand-parents, nor with aged and earth Great Britain France; Prussis and the United States expend 1,000,000,000 dollars annually for that triune demon alcohol, tobacco and opium. That is the direct expense; the indirect is much more,

FRIZE MONEY. The New York Commercial figures up \$20,000,000 in prite money for sallors in our serwice on the Mississippi River, thirty small craft, worth not far from \$300,000-Confederate armed ves sels, captured, over \$3,000,000 the rest mainly from vessels under the British flag.

Moore; in one of his love songs, writes

"Our couch shall be roses, bespangled with dew." To which a sensible girl has responded—

Twould give me the rheumatiz, so it would you," The Prince of Wales, according to the National In telligencer, has recently presented to Ex-President Buchanan a splendid full-length portrait of himself, as sonable, and we anticipate a full house and a alight mark (he says) of his grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and als agreeable visit at the White Herse on the occasion of his tour in the United States. He adds that the cordial welcome which was then youchesfed to him by the American people, and by the Ex-President as their chief, can never be effaced from bla memory. When will men and women learn that the power of kindness is superior to that of the sword ?... When the Prince ascends the throne of England, we are of the opinion that the most cordial relations will exist between the two nations.

> A Spiritualist Sunday School has been established in Byron, N. Y., under the auspices of Mr. J. W. SHAVER. We conderstand that between thirty and forty scholars attend regularly, and accessions are constantly being made. In Portland, also, a similar school has been established.

> The first snow of the season fell at Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday forenoon, Oct. 27th, and melted as fast as it fell. The same night there was a greater fall, and the next morning an inch or so of snow was on the ground. At other points between there and Buffalo several inches of snow fell between Saturday evening and Tuesday morning.

> lt is denied that France and Spain have made up their quarrel. Spain will not help France in the matter of Mexico. The Spaniards probably see that the French are dipping altogether too, deeply into American affairs, and do not care to risk their men and means in an unprofitable business.

> An Englishman, just arrived from Richmond, reports that one of our Union surgeons is in prison in that city in a cell three and a half feet high by five feet long! He was with one of Pope's regiments.

The following note is brief, but explains itself:

To James Parker and others. Mou Haven, N. Y.
You ask for words to encourage enlistments. I give them: The United States, the greatest of all nations if they stand together—the most miserable if they fall Asonder. William H. Sewand.

French papers state that religious toleration has been formally declared through the Empire of China. As in the United States, all are to enjoy freedom of

Prentice reminds Gen. Bishop Polk that a reverend, divine shouldn't get drunk unless he can do so with-

Modesty promotes worth but conceals It, just as leaves aid the growth of fruit and hide it from view.

The Superior Court of California has decided that the poll tax of \$2.50 per month on every Chinaman in the State is constitutional.

Diptheria is raging again. It is death's favorite weapon against the young. And the old do not always escape it. defining upon his englises.

dis van idees Announcements. For existing the

Frank II. Wadsworth will lecture in Boston next Sunday: Mise Lizzie Doten in Marblehead; N. Frank White in Springfield; Warren Chase in Quincy; Mrs. M. M. Wood in Lowell; H. B. Storer in Taunton; Mrs. A. A. Currier in Foxboro: Mrs. E. A. Kingsbury in Somers. Conn.: Mrs. S. A. Horton in South Reading, Vt.: Miss Martha L. Beckwith in Stafford, Conn.; M. S. Townsend in Providence, R. 1.; Chas, A. Hayden in Dover, Me.; Miss Emma Hardloge in Philadelphia.

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## WONDERFUL CURES.

ne more equalized 

Thomsands of long standing cheen have rigided to this spatment of from Account of the Long Leases them of the Line of the Li Trib tollowing and a new or the many persons who have been dured or freshly benefited by his tree fired Originally, benefited by this treatment in 110110 mayor from the fired by the

one to 3000. In Botton with likewarmness exists. Two Unitarial highlights have received been sold for want of patronage-rule have received been sold for want of patronage-rule have received been sold for want of patronage-rule have from the first of the factor of the fall of the fall of the factor of the fall o paper. And the reality of the state of the s

Ot, troubled with Spinal Difficulty and "heatmatism of legs, hips, arms, and shoulders, was not able to help himself for more, than a year, was not able to walk of life his arms; at the one operation of fifteen minutes was able to run, jump of more in any way.

die and Spinal Difficulties (sould not mak without much fifficulty, perfectly cured by one operation. . Mr. WM. JENKINS, Unionville, Cond., troubled for over two years with chronic Liver Complaint and Rheumatian; had a large lump but her side, which was very painful; was unable to lie down; oured by one operation, and is as well as

ever.

JOSEPH, H. ELDEIDGE, farmerly of the Hartford Police—
more receptly, on Hartford and Hey Haven Railroad was 
obliged to give up business on account of a savere cough and 
bleeding; periophy quied, and then how do a good day's work. BRIDGET DOFFIN Harfold, Conn. had a fever sore on leg for over six years; had sight different physicians attend it at different them with no good effect; entirely cured by

one operation.

BLLA: ROBERTS, Hartford, Conp., was completely paralyzed; was unable to move hand or foot, and her head seemed as if hung by a coird, not having the feast control of it; she is now able to move both nesd; and hands freely, and is gradually getting the control of her feek.

C. C. GATES; New Haven, Conn., troubled with a very bad fever soje on aukle joint; cured by one operation.

Mrs., Dibble, wife of William Dibble. Deputy Sheriff, Granby, Conn., troubled with internal tumor and spine difficulties; was unable to walk or ride: after one operation was

culties; was unable to walk or ride; after one operation was able to walk a mile, and has frequently since rode ton miles; a letter from her and photograph can be seen at office. Letters from many of the above patients and photograph can be seen and read at the office.

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her services to the friends of this unfortunate class, and, if need be, will visit them at their homes.

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Nov. S. (31).

RETURN OF DE DOUTY.

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Oircle-holding, An Excessiof my dim Cock-lane Chost, The, 17. What the winter Coppies Sun of the Spirit, 19 and 18 and 18.

Central Sun of the Spirit,
Council of Nice,
Christianity, Ia it a Religion ?
Change of Heart, Explanation of the,
Christ's Kingdom, The Advant of,
Correspondences, The Doctrine of,
Compensation, The Law of,
Compensation, Is Suffering Rewarded by,

Can Mind act, without Motives? Central and Integral Brinciples,

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Coming of a Personal Saylor,
Concerning the Six Human Loves,
Childhood—What is a True Child?
Childhood—Attributes of a Child-spirit,
Childhood—Trie Education and Teachers,
Dying Sensations on the Battle-Field, 20 O Do Spirite Went Clothing?
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Errors and Evils, Seers of Effects of Promiscuous Conjugal Relations. Extinction of Red and Black Men. Flowers in Wisdom's Garden, Faith and Knowledge, Relation of, Family Worshin, The Uses of 18/11 6 112 Family Worship, The Uses of 18/161 61 12 Fast Days and Acts of Humiliation, 11(6) 1017 Fast Days and Acts of Hamiltonian Series of Transparence of Truth, What is the foundation of Free Convention, How to secure a series of the Friendship and Love, Difference between (1961) Freelovism and Spiritualism,
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## Message Department.

Each message in this department of the Banner we claim yea apoken by the spirit whose name it bears, through Ras, J. H. Lowann; while in a condition called the Tranca. They are not published on account of literary merit, but as tests of spirit communion to those friends who may recognize

thom.

These messages to show that spirits carry the characteristics of their carth-life to that beyond—whether good or Arth-We sak the reader to receive no doctrine put forth by Each expresses so much of truth as he perceives-

Ome Senmees. The Seauces at which these communications are given are held at the Bannan or Light Office, No. 153 Washington Street, Room No. 3, (up stairs,) every Monday, Tusaday and Tausaday afternoon, and are free to the public. The doors are closed precisely at three o'clock, and none are admitted after that time.

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 uain 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 attended thom as skeptics, now believe in the Spiritual Phenomens, and are made happy in mind thereby. Hence we hope to be sustained in our efforts to promulgate the great truths which are pouring in upon us from the spirit-world for the benefit of humanity.

## MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED. Thursday, Oct. 9.—Invocation: Questions and Answers; General Beno; Lieut. Jacob Buckingham, of Charleston, Bouth Carolina, to his friends; Adole Delancy, of Chicago, to her father, Lieut. George Delancy; John H. Garrick, private in the luth Wiscousin Regiment, Company I, to his friends

in Rockville, Wis.

Monday, Oct. 13.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;
Col. Alexander Harris, of Kentucky, to Austin Conrad, of
Enterprise, Ky.; Barah Ellen Benuett, of Cincinnati. Ohio,
to her brother, Richald Bannett, of Mumphis, Tenn.; Emily
E. Faulwasser, of West Needham, Mass, to her relatives.

Tuedday, Oct. 14.—Invocation; John C. Calhoun of South
Carolina; Bonjamin Frazer, of the 10th Maine Regiment,
killed in the battle of South Mountain Sarah Elizabeth
Yaughan, of Beston, Mass, to her mother in New Hampship, and brothers in this city; Theodore II. Price, of Nima's
Basery, who died have Orleans; Minuic Jarvis, to her
mother; A. 18.

mother:
Thursday, Oct. 16.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;
Welliam Cortland Prentice, son of George D. Prentice, editor
of the Louisville Journal; Colonel Thomas H. Forrest, of
Portsmouth; Virginis; Lizzie Buck, of Bucksville, Alabama,
to her uncle, George Buck, now a prisoner within the Fede-

rai lines. Monday, Oct. 20.—Invocation; Honry Clay, of Hanover County, Virginia; Margaret Yarratt, of St. Louis, Missiouri, to Thomas E. Tucker, of New York Ci y; Muses F. Tate, of the 20th Maga, Regiment, to his friends; Joseph L. Sawyer, of Wisconsin; to his friends in Perryaville, Wisconsin; Charlotte Olivia Barron, of sitchmond, Virginia, to her father, Bev. Christopher Barron.

Tucaday, Oct 21.—Invocation; Miscollaneous Queations snawmed by Ahnor Kussland; General Whiting, of the Construction of

zuezug, oer zi.—invocation; miscollaneous Queations amwored by Abnor Kneeland; General Whiting, of the Confidents Army, to his family, and to General Lee; General Beauregard; Cordelia Hunter, to her mother, in New York; Lucy Ann Herrick, to her husband, Major Herrick, of New York at the Confidence of the Confidence o

#### Invocation.

Our Father, from out the midst of mortality we presume to address thee through human lips; we presume to adore thee, and send up unto thee a new song of thanksgiving and praise. Notwithstand ing we stand within the chamber of Death and do shake hands with desolation and misery, still would we lift our voices unto thee in thankfulness and prayer. Oh, Lord our God, thou hast fashloned us to worship thee, and in all conditions of life we must praise thee. Thou hast taught us to obey thee, and like obedient students we would obey thee. Thou hast taught us to pray unto thee, and like grateful and loving children we would fall upon our knees and worship thee. Our Father, we ask no blessing for thy children, no new token of thy care and watchfulness, for we know that if the atom that floats in space is cared for by thee, that thou wilt surely care for us. Receive our thanks for the past, for the present, and for that thou hast in store for us. Amen.

## Questions and Answers.

We are now ready to receive and answer, it may be, any questions proposed by the friends present.
Ques.—I would like to ask if the first resurred tion refers to the body?

Ass. - We believe it refers to spirit, and body also. We believe that when the spirit is resurrected from this body by death, it is resurrected for the first believe it refers not alone to th body, but to the spirit also. We know there are a certain class of minds living in forms of flesh who profess to believe that this body, these temples of flesh and blood, are to be resurrected from the dust to which they have returned by virtue of death, and are to come forth at the call of the Almighty, to be instruments in his bands for the reception of the spirit again. But we cannot believe that this class of minds really believe what they profess to believe. The mass of Christianity for centuries past have resigned themselves to the doctrines of their church heads and priesthood, and have, as it were, wrapped their talents of thought in a napkin and buried it in the earth. They have provided some one to do their thinking for them, and if that which was given them was not always to their acceptance, they have nevertheless swallowed it with as good a grace as possible. But the spirit of man ignores such a theory. It is antagonistic to all truth, and you have but to study the laws of Nature to satisfy yourself that such is the case. The resurrection, again we say, refers to spirit and body, or to that change called death, which is in realty but a renewal of life. Q Is the possession of earthly wealth detriment-

al to spiritual happiness?

A.—It is, most certainly. We know of no greater curse that humanity hugs to its bosom, not only here but hereafter, than worldly wealth. It were far better for each one of you to be a beggar than a

Q-it seems to be necessary to hold considerable of it now-a-days, for the usages of society are such as to make worldly riches almost indispensable to man's material happiness.

A.—True, but you forget that you are living in the artificial, rather than in the natural, that oustom demands more of you than it is your duty to

give to it, that the gew-gaws of life are now the stars. In the firmament of immortality. Quilt I see a man a beggar should I try to keep

him so?

A—if he begs for enough to make himself comfortable while here on the earth, you should not with-hold it; but if he begs for more than is absolutely necessary to his bodily comfort, you should withhold that which will prove a curse instead of a blessing to him, for he knows not what he asks.

Q.—But if all should become beggars there would be note to give. That seems to be the sticking point with me.

A.—There are many classes of beggars. We have said it would be better to be a beggar than a rich man, and we still adhere to our previous statement. It were far better for each one of you to stand upon the earth-planes without any of this world's goods, than to have in your possession that which will be a drawback to your happiness and comfort in the spiritworld. Our wise Father hath given you enough. The carta blooms with regetation, and the gifts of God to his children upon the planes of carth are lavish and wide-spread. But one class takes from the other, and appropriates what belongs to his neighbor to himself. This is theft, disobedience to the laws of your nature; therefore whoever holds more of this world's wealth than is absolutely necessary for his of their meedful support, and endangers his peace of mind and Dapplies hereafter. [12 were largeseable for you all to become beggars, when Nature is so liberal is her gifts to mankind. But in your artificial life you are continually asking for more and more of the gavegays of the material world; Out aloof. then, from Art, and live nearer to Mature, and there will be no one to beg among you at 10 error to at out.

C.—Deline the difference between salvation, and immertality?

two are so spiritually interwoven together, that it were impossible to draw a line of demarcation,

The Emancipation Proclamation. The following question comes to us:

"Is not the emancipation proclamation of Abra-hal Lincoln an untimely child? or, in other words, has it not come too soon for the good of the multi-

Our answer is this: The child was conceived by Almighty God, and who shall charge the Almighty with a lack of wisdom? This fair child of the present century has come in time, and not out of time. It is neither too soon nor too late, as the future will prove to you. The inhabitants of the world spiritual have looked to the east, west, north and south, and have read the minds of humanity, and have perceived that they were ready to receive this child. So, in our opinion, as it is of God, it hath come in time, and will bring you the dawning of a more glorious day than that which you have heretofore enjoyed. Your fair nation bath held upon its shouliers a mantle darker than hell itself; so thick that the voice of Almighty God could scarce penetrate it. But, thanks to that Father, be bas called loud enough, and his power is now being manifested in your midst to-day. Oh no, not too soon, or too late, hath this child been born unto you, and we would advise that you receive it as your Saviour. We would advise that you sustain your Chief Magistrate. Give him not only your sympathy in acts, but in thoughts as well, which will form for him a magnetic circle that shall give him more strength than aught else could on earth. Not too soon, again we declare, or too late, hath this child come to you.

#### Samuel H. Price.

I am here for the purpose of addressing myself to do not know that I have power to return. I have a mother, a sister, a wife, a child, in Montgomery, ant, and there is much to occupy my attention here myself and friends.

I know, politically speaking, you are my enemies; but I have been told that you consider all friends who came here. [We do, sir.] I have nothing to say with regard to this war. I have not as yet made up my mind as to which side is the most at fault in this matter.

I seem to have left the earth too soon. I had no anticipation of denth at the time it came to me, and a man, but it 's much harder for a woman, as I left all my affairs in an unsettled state, for the spirit from the weight that seems burdening it. sir. ly, name was Samuel H. Price, and my age was forty-one years. I have many acquaintances here at the North, and most of them are antagonistic to me in certain things; but did they feel toward me the sun, is showering forthits beams upon every atom. as I do toward them, I should like to speak with Translucent is kach atom, and full of life; and so, oh with my family at home.

itual communion is concerned.

gomery. Alabama. I would ask for the privilege to only in the present, but in the great eternal future. speak there as I do here. Is it asking too much? Amen. Oct. 7. it is not, and I have no doubt but that there are mediums there. I So I have been told here in the spirit world, but for myself, I know very little of it. Oct. 6.

## Malvina Davis.

am Malvina, his eldest daughter. I left him on the understood by Humanity and Christianity. She said he promised her that he would care for the banges, and one was the formation of new mar-

My father lives in St. Louis, where I once lived; eternal, but when I had no longer such love and protection as was mire when my mother lived, I sought, very naturally, the protection and friendship of the world inhabitants of earth.

I do not return to earth to censure my father: 1 merely give this sketch of my past life as proof of my identity. I pity that father, and I cannot blame Trinity, bim, for he, like the rest of humanity, had weak "Wha nesses. Perhaps my parent would not like to have me speak in so public a place, or if I do, would rather that I would withhold that part of my life hat looks dark and unbecoming. But I was told that if I presented any picture here, it must be one of truth, and one by which I should be readily re-

cognized:

I ask that my father may pray earnestly for strength to enable him to perform his duty toward those who are not so far lost that they cannot be recalled to the fold of virtue; who are not so far lost but that a kind word from him might recall them. If he would be happy hereafter, he must do his duty ask that he do his duty, at least toward my erring thereby giving you warmin and health. slater, who is at this moment languishing upon bed of sickness—it may be of death, though I think not—who is away from home and friends, in the true sence of the term; and if she should recover, and take her stand among humanity again, I ask that he take her to his bosom, and give her the love he promised to our mother. I know he's weak. that he needs strength, but through prayer it comes to him.

## . Dhilip Guinon.

dead, and mourn for mer accordingly. And I am us illustrate. It would have said off the dead in one senses and in another, k don't see but Before us there a is vast assembly of beings: For what I m just as much allve as I ever was have I to the moment they are in a state of quite are resting.

A. Spiritually, considered, there is none. The anybody to I have a wife and efx children here in this city. I knew nothing at all about these things before I died, but I know that I feel just as much interested for my family as any other man, and would do as muche for them; and, fact, I have. Since my death I have tried in many ways to help them, and have speceded, too, in some things. One is, in get-ting money from the State for my wife; and another. in finding her friends, who have been very kind and seem willing to do all they can for her.

My name: was Philip Guinon. I said I was a stranger. So I am, and I know very little about this kind of spiritual business; but if any one would like to become acquainted with my family, and would like to help me in making myself known to them as a spirit, I mahould be much gratified. Those who were well acquainted with me when I was in my body, I want to know me now. But they know nothing about this thing; it's all new to them. What I was going to say is, that if anybody would like to assist me in any way, that if they 'll go to my family and tell them that I'm allve, and shall never leave or forsake them, but will do all in my power to help them, I'll be very thankful to that

[Where does your wife reside ?] In Suffolk street. [What number 7] I can't tell you, sir "it's very near Dover street, on the left as you turn out of Dover street, and the building is brick. [What was your business [] Well, I did such work as I could get to do before going to war. I was a laborer, eig. [What company did you belong to?] Company I, Sixteenth Regiment.

When I first took this body on myself I was like one in a whirl, and could n't tell whether I was going up higher or down lower. I thought to myself Well, I've got into some kind of a machine that will carry me higher or lower, I do n't know which. [That was owing to your having been shot in the head.] And then again, you see, I do n't know much about these kind of things; but I want my family to know that I'm alive, for there's no man friends, relatives, who, though they know I am dead, more anxious to help his family than myself. I've to not know that I have power to return. I have a a wife and six little children that are pretty heally off, I can tell you. Oh, go and see them ! You 'll Alabama, and though I find this new life quite pleas- find I tell you the truth, and that they re prefty in the spirit-land, yet I am not at rest, nor shall I they knew before my death. But for my part I be until I have established communication between thank God that I'm able to come here to day. bad off, as lesid, though it is not much of want your wife a Catholic? No, sir, I can't say she is. She 's from Nova Scotia. [Would she go to a me-dium for the purpose of speaking privately with you? I can't say how that would be. The most I care about is to have her feel that I'm around her, and will do all I can for her. 'She feels my loss very much, and will more this winter. It is no small job to take care of six little ones. It's hard enough for

Well, sir, I thank you for what you'll do for me, sake of those I've left behind I desire to do some-thing toward settling them, and thus freeing my Very poor it is, but it's true, after all. Good day,

> Invocation. Infinite Father, the beautiful luminary of the earth,

them. But as it is, I prefer to wait, to turn all my Father, the light of thy great soul seems showering attention and bend all my energies to communicate our souls, and ilicalling up each faculty of our natures into activity and usefulness. Oh, Father, You 'll understand, sir, I 'm not much acquainted we perceive in thine external universe, everywhere, with this manner of return and control, though I harmony divine; we perceive an alliance between have availed myself of all the means in my power to thy spirit and the earth. Oh, Father, as we do acquire knowledge of it since my death. [Did you leave our homes to sojourn in mortality, we are not learn something of this before your death?] I had no knowledge of it, not the slightest. I had thy left hand seems grasping the universe, thy right been told, or heard, that spirits could return to hand is here in the celestial spheres also. Oh, Faearth, but I never in my life saw a manifestation, ther, may thy children, who are gathered here, seek and I never heard any of my intimate friends say for those divine truths which have their birth in that they had seen one. Thus you will see I am althee; truth, such as is concealed in thy mysteries; most entirely ignorant so far as the method of spir- truth, such as lies now hidden in the bowels of men tality; truth, such as is found on the highway of [Have you any plan by means of which you hope all life; truth, such as is written in youder skies; to have this message reach your friends?] Scarce truth, such as is lisped from the lips of the little none at all, sir. I have been told that there was a child; truth, such as is to be found in all condifair hope of success if I came here. [If you will those and under all droamstances of life. For thou give us the address of any person whom you wish hast taught us to seek and find, to knook, and thou your message particularly to reach, we will send a will open the gates of the Eternal City unto us. Oh, paper to that party.] Very well, then, you may Father, accept the outgushings of our souls this hour, send one to the address of J. Matilda Price, Mont- and may every thought be dedicated unto thee, not

#### Future State of Existence. Ques.—What evidence have we that there is a fu-

ture state of existence, and that we are allied to it? question inst enunciated to have been born in the world of infidelity, but to To my father, Orlando Davis, I wish to speak. I us there are no Infidels, not as they are generally 17th day of last July. I was at that time in the all are following the dictates of their own individucity of New Orleans. My father asks for proof; he all reason, and if our brother or sister does not bedemands to know if we can return and commune. can make many statements by which I shall be infidel, or are not as true to their God and themrecognized. I would ask my father to go back in selves as we are. "What evidence have we that there memory three, five or six years. It will take him to is a future state of existence?" First, we have the time when he was called to part with my mother. dences that are manifested everywhere in external children she was about to leave, and never upon any Nature, that there is a future state. Solence teaches condition abandon them. But, time brought many us that all things in the world of matter are triune. changes, and one was the formation of new mar- No man of science will dare to dispute this, and we riage ties, and in his new relation my father forgot are free to affirm that Time is no less triune than his promise. Shall I say forgot his promises to my matter, being past, present and future. You know mother? No; but he halled them to sleep, and said, not by absolute experience, but by faith, that, there I will do my duty to-morrow, for I have not power has been Time in the past, that this present was a al will do my duty to morrow, for I have not power to do it to day." And so day after day passed, and future state of existence to that past. Therefore, my father, though he was constantly prompted to duty, yet failed in the performance of it; and he that there is a future, not alone for the manifestashould not wonder that his children should go tions that are seen in external Nature, but for the astray, when there was no loving hand to guide and invisible realm of life, which is in reality the real protect them from evil.

"What evidence have we that there is a future state of existence?" The smallest grain of sand gives positive evidence of its triune life. That it But only to be disappointed and betrayed, and died has existed in the past, you have the evidences that an outcast in the city of New Orleans, on the 17th of are manifested everywhere in Nature; that it exists July last, while my father was living in plenty, in the present, you have the positive evidence of if not in luxury. Recently he has become somewhat your own senses, and that it will exist in the fu-interested in Modern Spiritualism, and desires to ture, both faith and experience must teach you. know if spirits can return and commune with the You have within your reach the three conditions of Time, past, present and future; and from the smallest grain of sand up to the greatest work of our Creator, there is unmistakable evidence of this

"What evidence have we that we are allied to that future state?" Again we declare, that we have the evidence of our desires, aspirations, and inspirations. Man desires something more than the fleet. ing hours of mortality. He is not content with today, but desires to morrow; and if man would but search within himself, he would find the proof of his alliance to God and a future state of existence.

You are told that the various planets which make up your solar system have been thrown off from the centre, or sun; that they revolve around the sun. and that they also revolve in their own orbits and upon their own axes. Science demonstrate this truth ; it is positive, it is as plain to you as that the to the fallen ones of earth. I, his child in spirit, sun sends down its beams of light upon the earth,

If this is true in regard to matter, are you to sup-pose that mind, or spirit, has no great centre, or. beart, about which it revolves?—that mind, in its individualized condition, is not allied to each individualized atom, precisely in the same way that your earth is to the sun and the remaining planets of the solar system to each other? India in the first You cast a pebble into your great ocean, its undula-

tions widen and widen until they reach the furthermost shore. Now every drop of water that pomposes that ocean, feels the effect of the dropping of thet pebble into that vast body of water whad so it is with the Humph! I am a stranger here not in this city, into that vast body of water. And so it is with the but at this place. I am not in my own body, and great ocean of mentality or realm of souldom. Bach do n't frel at all pleasant here, but your kind sq. atom of soul is inseparably connected and allied to perintendent helped me to come, that I might make every other atom, and is dependent upon them for myself known to my family. They think of me as its giltiends. To prove that we speak the truth, let dead, and mound for me accordingly. And I am us illustrate. To prove that we speak the truth, let

what I im just as much allive as Lever was in a short and they are in a state of quiet; are resting, the moment they are in a state of quiet; are resting, in it was killed at the battle of Pair Oaks, was short as it were, both in mind and body, light suddenly plump through the head. Did not suffer at all, and one is ushered into their presence, who electricals the went out as easily, I suppose, as it is possible for great mass of souls, and immediately they are

changed, one and all. It may be that the change comes by a thought, look or word, but the change has comes by a thought slow or word, but to all present; and the state of the binds with the people of the binds of the binds of the people of

the people of this century evidence of a future state, or world of spirit, and of your alliance to that world, that all the past has failed to thing you. And this is so, because a certain class of minds by. sting at the present day are ready to receive their thoughts that are all the time flowing from that for ture state.

we state. Madern Spiritualism will sooner or later be the gift of all, either in spirit, or, it may be, in mortal. But because a person has not this light, you are not to suppose that such an one is not allied to the world of thought, or that he is not as capable of resuppose that the conditions by which he is sur-rounded are not so well suited to his awaking as yours. You are to suppose that he is living in ex-act accordance with the laws of his own being.

"What evidence have we that we are allied to that future, world?". The evidence that exists in secompilsh more in the physical than in the spiritthe mind of the mother, who, angulan-strinken, nal, But when Lilpok around and beneath me, and bends over the desolate temple that so lately en-shrined the spirit of her darling child. Death has fairest and best, and the soul of the mother instinc- to my country in a spiritual way. tively reaches out into the future, and clasps hands with that little one in the land of soul; clasps bands trate fears to do his duty. President Lipcoln knows with the loving and lost. Here in this one maniwith the loving and lost. Here in this one manifestation of mentality is proof enough of this allihe is open to inspiration from the highest realing of ance. This, if there were none other, should teach thought, else he could never have attained the polyou that there is a future state, and that you are sition he now fills to-day. But President Lincoln is bound to it by the immutable laws of your being.

### Dr Luther V. Bell.

It was my good fortune while in the body to in vestigate, to a limited extent to be sure, the mysteries of Modern Spiritualism. Although I was never able to satisfy myself in regard to the origin of the manifestations I received, yet so far as I was able to travel upon this highway, I found enough to excite a desire for more truth. Though I remained unsat. isfied as to the origin of those manifestations, up to outgrowths of this ignorance, I yet feel that there is the time of my death, yet what little light I did get, availed me much in the spirit-land, it

The Spiritualists of the present age are lacking in strength to overcome popular opinion, position and the conditions of the outward world. I lacked this strength, and because I did, was debarred of much knowledge that would otherwise have been mine. But I thank God to day that I am free from the con ditions which society imposes upon those who would seek God after the dictates of their own soul; that I am not now sailing upon the ocean of public opin ion, nor am I bound by custom to move within a prescribed circle, but am now dwelling in a land where each one is at liberty to think and act after their own individual judgment

Blessed be God for this spirit-world! Blessed be God for the liberty that is felt everywhere in the spirit-realm! Blessed be God for the power of spiritcommunion! I do not propose to tear down the high walls of skepticism that surround the friends I addressing an old gentleman, who, at the time, releft on earth. I do not visit you to-day because! hope to make one convert from the ranks of my personal friends; but I come because impelled by desire. because I would mingle once more with the scenes of mortality, that I may in that way gain strength Oh, I rejoice that I am no longer in doubt and mys tery, but can speak in honor and praise of the great gift of modern Spiritualism.

You have been told that your friends in the spirit land were cognizant of your every act; but could you feel, each one of you, how close is the communication between the two worlds, you'd hardly be found committing sin, I think, or doing anything which you felt would be a source of pain to them. When I dwelt on earth, I used to often say to those spiritual friends who were somewhat zealous in their efforts to convert me to Spiritualism, what good does it do? Will it make men and women better? Oh, if I could have realized Spiritualism then, as it is, I had

not asked those questions.
It seems to me that those who are believers in spirit communion can never sin to any great extent, while the Ship of State is irresistibly driving toward for would they have their fathers, mothers, sisters, the breakers, your so-called statesmen are deeply brothers, their dear ones who have gone to the spirit immersed in the business of individual aggrandingworld before them, become eye-witnesses of their menti orime and wickedness? Oh no, I cannot believe this to be so. Then I must believe that all those who are true to their faith; are made better by it.

As I said before, I am not your guest this after: noon that I may win any to your faith. My experience has shown me the folly of offering even such light as this to one who is not fully ready to receive it. It is useless for us to sow seeds upon a dry and smooth stone. We had better wait until that stone has been acted upon by other conditions, until it; has grown moist and ready to germinate the seed strewn upon its surface.

It may be that some of my spiritualistic friends may desire to speak with me. If so, I would say that should be pleased to meet them, under proper and favorable conditions, and if I have gained any light, or if I have been enabled to see more of the necessities of the human form since coming to the spiritworld than I did while on earth, I shall be pleased 

In short, whatever I can do as an instrument in the hands of humanity and Almighty God I am more than willing to do. And although I did differ fast by truth and justice." somewhat in opinion from many of my friends, I trust those. Friends will pardon me, and feel that I lived in accordance with the laws of my own being, and could not with theirs.

I well know that you are in the habit of receiving certain amount of evidence from the spirit who communes at this place, for the purpose of identification; but I would say, as I said before, I do not propose to make converts by coming here to-day, nor do I think it is my duty to bring that evidence upon the face of this communication, which would prove, beyond a doubt, my identity, inasmuch as I do not believe my friends are ready to receive it. They may be willing, and yet at the came time not ready. Therefore I will reserve those germs of identification those facts that will prove me to be an individual spirit, until 'I' meet' my friends personally. Mr. Chairman, do you object to this? [I do not.] My name, Luther V. Bell. 11 124 As 1 24 As 1 25 Cot. 71 Cot. 71 Philip of Nairagansett.

The thunder of the white man's long guns hath for the moment ceased, and Philip of Narraganest is here in your midst to-day. Again he comes to pity; again he comes to warm you white man; of the dauger that surrounds you wind to counsel you to fall down before the Great Spirit, asking lorgiveness. for the sins you have committed.

not large enough to hold him, and sonder Spiritual Huntlag Ground hath furnished the Indian with the means to return here to day, that he may speak to you concerning the Father of your nation. He trem-bles, and deres not do his duty, and although the Great Spirit bath given him much wisdom and understanding; he yet fears to bestow it upon others, and gives it out to you in small portions. And when the Great Spirit, gives unto his servant, the Father of the American people, full loaves he gives unto ou, pale faces and squaws, only half doaves. A There give him of your etrength, and rejoice that you have Philip of Nerragangate told you long hidden

Philip of Narragansett told you long mores against that those institutions which you rearrad again the greves of the red men must fall that, the Gonaldation of your United States explice before view with the littless my longer, for the Great Boirt had written it lives my longer, for the Great Boirt had written its death-seal most he in the man, and up your near you to the Great Eather of Great the wear and desciation, and that not be clothed in darkness and desciation, and that

the Greak Rather who represents your nation may have strength. He is was ed for binode Ook to

into the cocan; its indulations wideh until the whole and every one, to seek for it; wherever, it may he mass of minds; constituting the miveres, feel in a found. If it comes to you through modern Spirite greater or less degree its electrical power, and the minds of weaker than you receive it, and give it to those who are hidden. Spiritualism has brought to the minds of weaker than you released to the minds of weaker than you released to the minds of weaker than you released to the minds of the minds of weaker than you released to the minds of t

Before death: I was strangely impressed with the great change that was being wrought in the spirit nal and temporal condition of this great people; I ofttimes felt that there was a lack of energy upon the part of the government that I could not then comprehend. It seemed to me at times as if which schernment were asleep-were dead-and as if the officers were but children in knowledge, and incom polent to fill their places. But I now perceive that they are but lustruments of usefulness in the hands of an All wise Father, and though your suffering be great for the hour, yet the future shall bring celving knowledge as yourself; but you are simply to you far brighter gifts, than were ever known to you in your prosperity, when this darkness shall have passed—for you have not yet seen the darkest phase of this rebellion.

I sometimes regret the untimely separation of my spirit from the body. If feel cometimes as if I might bends over the desolate temple that so lately entake a spiritual view of this great national contest, shrined the spirit of her darling child. Death has I feel that it is right and, well that I parted with come and knocked at the door; has taken away her my body as I did, and that I may yet be of service

The Indian has told you that your Chief Magica humanias well as divine, and, as the Indian says, he has his weaknesses. Doubtless this is well for the time for your deliverance may not have yet arrived; but be that as it may, President Lincoln needs your sympathy, your prayers. So pray for him, that he may have strength given him to so fulfill his misslop, that future generations may crown him with laurels, as they now do George Washington.

Much as I deplore the ignorance that seems to

run like a river through the officers of the Federal Army, much as I deplore those conditions that are a purpose in all this, for I have seen, since coming here to the spirit-land, that the wisest of your beings are made fools, to become instruments of good in the hands of the Almighty. It were, perhaps, better then that your war should not end too soon, for if the work of redemption were but half accomplished, your institutions would remain on a rotten foundation, and your country be subjected to new scenes of strife and bloodshed. Therefore it is well that ignorsnoe remains with you to a certain extent.

I'am General Lander, of Salem, Massachusette.

### THE WAR,

PREDICTED BY ANDREW JACKSON IN 1856. The following prediction was given through a medium in Buffalo, N. Y., over six years ago, the spirit giving the name of Andrew Jackson. He was

corded the communication, in these words : ..... "I come to-night, my venerable friend, to bear wilness before the Eternal, that this, my beloved country, is to feel the fire and sword. Let it go forth through thy journal, to my people-mine, because I love them. Tell them, though I would fain weep in proclaiming it, that they are to pass through more than revolutionary agonies. I know this, if I know anything. The voice of the times speaks it in my ear clearly and distinctly. I would that this people knew where they stand, and that their rulers could feel the issue of a few years to come. Then would they forsake their flesh-pots, and eat of the pure meat of righteousness and justice. They are, as it were, pitching pennies, whilst the nation's heart throbs convulsively under the heavy load that threatens to stop and still its motion .--

If you could see mighty minds as I see them, engaged in the work of maturing events, then would you know to a certainty that the foundations of your States are to be shaken to their lowest depths . AVhat!

The false watcher in the tower may cry, All is well; but I say, all is wrong that is, in the government. To me the White House looks as a black mass; it is fair without, but within it is full of corruption and dead men's bones. Here and there, like a stray white sheep, is found in the national councils a pure man. The end of all this cannot be

escaped. Your country's worthies, who have gone before, with one united solemn voice, proclaim to your people the horrors of civil war. Nothing short, of that can serve as a stepping-stone to a better and more righteons condition ... Causes will rush out into swents; and those who fought in the past, to give you independence and a country, by Divine Wisdom unto them given, are engaged in the work which shall pass you through the fire, so that, purified, the nation may come out redeemed, dependent upon beaven, not upon politicians, and sustained by the

influence from the higher life.

You will live to see this; but fear not. God, by his spirits, will guide and protect those who stand

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on the Apply of the A. Pittelinger.

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The Control of the A. Pittelinger.

At the hour when Nature wakething a group eldf From her quiet, dawy sleep; when the morn in beauty breaketh, Whispers near me softly: creepast stran spelly O'er the fields I often wander collism was he smot

In the twilight's dewy haze,
While my memory loves to ponder
On the friends of early days. Then I hear; these volces round managed to amount Hear some loved and cherished tone, alread with the tin memory long high bound me With a magic all fits own.

Pancy, with unerring finger, i palwolld will Paints a facel a cherished form?

That around me loves to linger to a consider with a never fading charm. Oft my soul is tired and weary has you and the Then they ever come to cheer me,

1000, a Leading the from thought to thought again.

"if the confine of the Newtonian all the galles of the first of the first of the first of the contains of the Then they gensly lifter our sain to seed the live That in they make the langer light, steed one too but Il I my word dosh o'de endeavor; while out no that

infinite. Waywardness and pride, suggested the loss from all piness sonis to sever, in all content one Comes the whitest near my side in over the Saffragili proud one; be ye readying to they not

With a purpose firm and steady. Versus hast I she promised goal you d gala.

agiliar e on ward, never low mild me en interest a structuois should be entire the contract of Much I love these Angel whisters, Let la lie vol re Breathing music near in side the at qua salt

Boftle as the engine respiring than negge at the plant of the balmy air that give in the balmy air that the ball is the balmy air that the balt in the ball of the balt of the ball of the balt of the ball of the ba Ban Jose (Cal.) Mercury.

<del>J</del>SO

## Miss Bardinge & Bodil T

## THEO WILDIAR SOLUB!

HEAR BRIMA HARDINGE.

"That the dead are seen no more. I will not undertake to maintain, against the concurrent testimony of all ages, and all nations. There is no people rude or unlearned, among whom apparitions of the dead are not related and believed. This epition which prevails as far as human masure is diffused, could become universal only by its 'truth."—[ Fide "Eastelate." Dr. Johnson.

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

CONTENTS

The Princess: A Vision of Royalty in the Spheres. The Monomaniao or the Spirit Bride. The Haunted Grange, or The Last Tenant: Being an Account of the Life and Times of Mrs. Hannah Morrison, sometimes styled the Witch of Rockwood.

Life: A Fragment. Margaret Infelix, or a Narrative concerning a Haunted Manie Sali

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.Christmas Stories. No. 1: The Stranger Guest-An Inc dent founded on Fact. Christmas Stories. No. 2; Faith; or, Mary Macdonald, The Wildfire Club ... A Tale founded on Fact. Note. "Oblideen and fools speak the Truth."

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK.

The following extracts are taken from the different storie aphress. I have made my own sphere, it is that of the separatalist, a spirit-home for human scoils, with animal propensities. Every vice has its sphere, Geraidine; only in the sineners are hypocrites it is these all All sineners are hypocrites. I they do not dread to commit vice, they only fear to have it, known. O, colld they but appear on earth as they do in the suberes, they would not dared to commit vice they only fear to have it, known. O, colld they but appear on earth as they do in the suberes, they would not dared to commit vice they only fear to have it, known. O, colld they but appear on earth as they do in the suberes, they would not dared to commit vice they only fear to have it, known. O, colld they but appear on earth as they do in the suberes, they would not dared to commit vice they only fear to have it, known. O, colld they but appear on earth as they do in the suberes, they would not dare to make themselves the loathsome things they must become! On earth, Geraldine, you look upon mankind as they appear; in the spheres, as they are, and as they are, so is their heave if or hell. Did yo mark that monstrous brustles they are, and as they are, so is their heave if or hell. Did yo mark that monstrous brustles they are, and as they are, so is their heave if of hell. Did yo mark that monstrous brustles they are, and as they are, so is their heave if of hell. Did yo mark that monstrous brustles are an an an an an are all the are all the provided and forth. That monstrous lings once wore allegt, fow, and ville than the gutters of your most degraded clides could send forth. That monstrous lings once wore all the provided and forth. That monstrous lings once wore all the provided and forth. That monstrous lings once wore alleges to the provided and forth the second of the provided and forth the provided and f

Just then a sweet, soft, unusual air seemed to spring upnos around or away from him, but just upon his cheek; it seemed, as he often described it, "like as if a bird, with sweetly perfumed wings, were gonly familing him, or as, if finging him, or as, if there was a sound, too—one to which be used to say all description was sound, too—one to which de used to say air description was inadequate. It was most like a long chord of music, containing an infinite variety of harmonies, but all of a ringing, glassy sound, struck in the air, but so far off—O, so far—that, although seeming plain to him, it must be an echo from thousands of leagues away in space, and ever from above 1.4.4.

What followed, he often used to say, was indeed the moment when his sour was born. He knew he had lived before; but it was only as a body; his print was born on that memorable night—in that hour of bitter agony and loneliness. He heard distinctly the chord of music I have mentioned counding in the air, and then came a sweet, low, female voice, saying, "Tom—dear Tom!"—The Spirit Bride.

That drear night it was tenanted alone by the one ghostly, dead form of the hapless William Rookwood. Alone and unwakeded, he lay on his bloody bier, while he hand of a hadowy but gigantic proportions seemed to fill the empty space around with huge letter, which, seen by the unthinking children of life and pytelry, might read, "Thou foot, this might thy soul shall be required of thee." So The unhappy Haupah had, throughout the trail, conducted herself in a manner which rather tenied to confirm than dispel the supposition of hor guilt. So The proceedings of this remarkable trial were characterized, we'are told, by divers singular noises, emanating, as it would seem, from stationary beuches and inarimate articles, where no human contact could account for the mystery of their sound. Sometimes the tablés and chairs used by the learned gentlemen of the law would be violently shaken, and if uncocoupled, quite overturned; yet all this without any visible agency to account for the same, except the weird reputation which the female prisoner was known to possess "Thegentleman of the long what startled, by these mystic signs of an unaccountable intelligence; for intelligence it certainly was, since the noises freamphing in sound and force the heavy druming of a great startled. The forther was known to possess "Thegentleman of the long what startled, by these mystic signs of an unaccountable intelligence; for intelligence it certainly was, since the noises freamphing in sound and force the heavy druming of a great startled. The forther was known and do force the heavy druming of a great startled. telligence; for intelligence it certainly was, since the noises (resembling in sound and force the heavy drumming of a suck) would seem to emphasize various sentences spoken, and especially any in favor of the pritoners, when a most indecorous number of loud knocks, in the form of applause, would invariably startle the astonished listeners from their propriety, and curdle their blood with very terror.—The Haunted Grange.

"Take all—take everything—the hand of a peeress—the wealth of a millionaire—bounes, lands, rank, station—only save our lives!" shricked the despairing passengers, while the sulien and disgusted crew turned away to make their peace with God and prepare for entrance, into that kingdom where rank and wealth have neither name nor place, ? O O A low strain of muelo, at first so distant that it sounded like an echo from another world, but growing nearer until it filled the whole chamber with delictous melody, crapt over the listening ear, and stilled the mourners into silent transport. And now revolving mists fosted around, first dimly shadowing every object to their view, then forming into a gauzy medium, in which they saw, inflected, a diorama of a scene more fair, than mortal, eyes, had eyer, beddy before. O O Moving here and there were forms of light and joyous faces seen, whom each, immembered, to have periahed in the storm, Lifetil shift in the storm, Lifetil shift in the storm, and the property in calm possession of "Take all-take everything-the hand of a peeress-the

"And do you mean to say that you, in calm possession of your scuses, will deap that you ask her to-day—saw her in the your scuses, will deap that you ask her to-day—saw her in the yory centre of the siste, standing, the whole time, as it has ever been her custom to do, dressed as sine has, been acquestomed to dress for the last eight months; in shirling white silk, with a black instead of a white vell, and that for the first time since her dreadful persecution begins the pook to me! My God, why do I ask this? You must have seen it you sat close by; you might almost have, heard, her, speak. Every one sees and hear as whichever we appear. All must have seen it—seen me, too, as I returned an answer to her. "—774 Haunted Man.

Ero I left the steps. I sawer I am sure I cannot be mistaken

I saw the adderman havel come out, pass me swoffly, and
beckening me to follow, est into in the smow drift! Could it
really have been he? Or was it a spirit?—Faith.

"She comes! she comes! Room, for, the wretched dove,
with proken plation, rimed planes, and solled! Behold, her
dragged along by vassal hand, the hard pass and solled! Behold, her
this topic scoule. O God with Why har part emforced in
this topic scoule. O God with Why har part emforced in
the solled weekly, at the rate of one dollar a year for any
estella are on free! O, how the best with I. In think again
I m blind! Ah me! all's Akti with! I m hind again
short mounds more append the foliate and long again, the see, her
is rated by fourteen drowing morals. They sink
spin are perishings, but that, poor make, it was a long and the poor make, it was a long. On a soll weekly and it was a price. The soll was a long and the poor make, it was a long and practical seasy has not have young any a more unless from the transfer of the best within the leading lopide are:

"This is the name of what the Bostom law was a more unless. The Pathletian Could was a process at are stall!" The Widder Could with the law of the best within the leading lopide are:

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Contents

PART I.

Obapter I. A general Buffey of Matter,
Obapter Southe Origin of Worlds. Mebular Theory of the
Oreation of the Universe; Geological Teatimony; Increase
of Temperature; The Central Ocean of Fire; Volcances
sympathetically related; Earthquakes; Toridity of Olimate
of the Abelent Erst; Figure of the Rathrand Planets; Geography of the Moon; Lunar Volcances; Physical Constitution of the Bun; Bings of Raturn; The, Asterolds; Infimale
Relation between the Members of the Planetary Bystem;
Bize; Distance; Density; Direction of Revolution and Rotation; Recentricity and Obliquity of Orbit; Planetary Laws;
Combe's Qalculations; Nebular; Herschel's Conclusions; Revistation of the prevailing Theory Nabulas of Andromeda;
Argo, and Orion—change of Form in—distance of—constitution of; Magellanto Olouds; Constitution of; Magellanto Clouds; Constitution of; Magellanto Clouds; Constitution of, A Review of
the Heavens, and condusions;

'And Orion—change of Porm in—distance of—constitution of; Magellanto Clouds; Constitution of, A Review of
the Heavens, and condusions;

'Andromeda;
'Primodial Nature of Nebuloga vapor; Origin of
Cometa; Production of Planetary Zones; Experiment; Cause
of Revolution and Rotalon; Form and Bize of a Betliar Bystam—Centre of—Mothors of; Recelal Designa &c.

Ohapter & History of the Earth, from the Gaseous Ocean
to the Cambrian. It becomes liquid; Law of coolling Bodies;
Oreation of Water; Deposition of the Medals; Sconery, &c.

pointly to early supplied out the f.

int grains and de PART/II, on all to Chapter 5. Life and Organization: Relations of Life to the physical World; Impenatrability and Extension; Riacticity; Gravity; Ricctricity; Heat; Light; Affinity; Absorption; Capillary Attraction; Endosmosis; Catalysis; Cause of the Ascension of Sap; Of the circulation of Blood; Secretion; Respiration; Nervous Powers: Digestion; Creation of Life by Electric Currents; Author's Experiments;

ditions; Permian Flora; Magnesian Limestone; Fishes; Repullian Rishes; Plants; The Sea; Grand Convulsions, and Change of Level; Finderore and Proof; Confirmed by the Trias; Ideas of Perfection; Mollusks, Sauroids; Petrified; Soa Beaches; Office of the Ocean; Sand Rock of the Oon-necticut Velley; Nature ever the anne; Oheloulans; Birds; Urnithorbynchus; Labyrinthodon; Saurians; Rhinochosauras; Extinction of the Coal Flora; Distribution of Planta

ras. Extluction of the Coal Flora; Distribution of Plants and Animals; Convulsions the Exception; Gypseous Deposits; Salt Bede; Seenery of the Trias.

Chapter 13. Colito. Lins. Wealden. Lins; Pentacrinite; Cuttle Fish; Beleminite; Pauroids; Lepidoteus; Port Jackson Bhark; Rays; Marine Reptiles; Nothesaurus; Lichthyosaurus; Plesiosaurus; Colito Proper; Corals; Description of a Coral Isle; Terebratula; Insects; Calaria; Cettocaurus; Megalosaurus; Plan of Veriebral Articulation; Pteredactyle; The Wealden; Iguanodon; Hellosaurus; Dawn of Mammals in the Maraupials; The Saurian Age; Beenery of this Fras.

Chapter 18. The Human Brain. Comparitive Anatomy!
Embryonic Growth of the Brain.
Chapter 19. Structure and Functions of the Brain and
Nervous Bystem, studied with reference to the Origin of Chapter 20. The Bource of Thought studied from a Philo-

sophical Stand-point,
(hapler 21. Retrespect of the Theory of Development, as herein advanced. Conclusions. Facts followed from their Bonres to their legitimate Results. Charles Constitute APPENDIX. Charles in

An Explanation of some of the Laws of Nature, their States on receipt of One Dollar. May 17.

## Prospectus of the New Republic.

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My God, why do I ask this? You might have seen it, you ast close by; you might believe the post. However, heard his post. It is that the post of the fall of the close and hears us who heard his post. It is that the post of the fall of the close that the post of the fall of the close that the post of the fall of the f

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### PARAGRAPHS.

BY C. D. GRISWOLD, M. D. to prove a court to the color of his and

Belert Dale Owen's Letter to the President. There is something peculiarly significant in the fact that the letter of ROBERT DALE OWEN to the President, (published in the Tribune, Oct. 28,) urging an Emancipation Proclamation, should have had more weight with Mr. Lincoln, as it is believed to have had, in hastening the issue of that remarkable State paper, than any other influence brought to bear upon him. Mr. Owen may very likely be one of the representative men to shape the measures by which progressive minds may be enabled to exert a great influence in deciding the destiny of this Republic. . The lines are verging closely toward the focul point where the question of Freedom or Slavery must be decided. Let all who believe in human progress be prepared for the issue.

Benjamin Franklin's Religious Belief.

Whatever is, is right, was a favorite doctrine with Doctor Franklin at one time, and advocated in a pamphlet published in London, in 1725, with the' following motto from Dryden:

.. Whatever is, is right. But purblind man. Sees but a part o' the chain, the nearest links: His eyes not carrying to that equal beam, That poises all above."

He argued from the attributes of God, his infinite wisdom, goodness, and power, "that nothing could possibly be wrong in the world, and that vice and virtue were empty distinctions."

#### Franklin's Prayer.

"O powerful Goodness! Bountiful Father ! Merciful Guide I Increase in me that wisdom which discovers my truest interest. Strengthen my reso-Intion to perform what that Wisdom dictates. Accept my kind offices to thy other children as the only return in my power for thy continual favors to me."

Believing that the great affairs of the world, the wars and revolutions, were effected and carried on by parties, Franklin conceived of the necessity for a "United Party for Virtue," and made the following memoranda of Articles of Belief, so expressed, as he says, as not to "shock the professors of any religion:"

"That there is one God, who made all things.

That he governs the world by his Providence. That he ought to be worshiped by adoration, prayer, and thanksgiving.

But that the most acceptable service to God is doing good to man.

That the soul is immortal.

And that God will certainly reward virtue, and punish vice, either here or hereafter."

The care not to offend religionists, was more the result of a prominent trait in Franklin's character. than any respect for them. He once attended church five successive Sundays, and became so far disgusted with the unvarying effort to make " Presbyteriuns rather than good citizens," that he discontinued his attendance at church altogether, and resorted to his own private devotions, he having composed a Liturgy and a form of prayer for that purpose some years before.

He denied that any act was made wrong because forbidden, but simply forbidden because supposed to be wrong.

Political parties he objected to, on the ground that their leaders seldom acted for the public good, and therefore projected the scheme of a "United Party for Virtue," as a sort of regulator of national affairs.

Offering the hospitality of his house to Whitfield, who was preaching at the time in Philadelphia, the eminent revivalist replied: "If you make the kind offer for Christ's sake, you will not miss a reward;" to which Franklin promptly answered: " Do n't let me be mistaken; it was not for Christ's sake, but for your sake."

## Ancient Records of Spirit Interposition.

Circo relates that two Arcadians came to Nugara and took different lodging-places. The one of them appeared twice to the other in a dream, first seeking aid, and then murdered, and stating that his corpse would be taken early in the morning on a covered wagon, passing through a certain gate out of the city. This dream agitated the other, and going at the appointed time toward the gate, he met the murderer with the wagon, and handed him over to the police.

A Mr. Williams, of Redruth, in Cornwall, (Eng.) dreamed that he saw the Chancellor killed in the vestibule of the House of Commons; and having had the same dream thrice in one night, he communicated it to many of his acquaintances. Afterwards it was ascertained that, on the evening of the same day, Mr. Percival was assassinated by a man named Bellingham. This account was fully related in the London Times of the 16th of August, 1829.

The Rev. John Dodd, one evening, when already undressed, felt a great agitation in his mind, which was wholly unaccountable to him. It seemed to him that he ought to go and visit a friend, who lived a mile or two from him. His family tried to dissuade him from going that night, but their efforts were in vain. Mr. Dodd went, dark as it was, and, on arriving at the house of his friend, he found him ready to commit suicide. His unexpected visit and counsel prevented the deed.

Schiller, the great poet, at one time, when passing on a rugged path in a pine wood, and between high rocks, was seized by a feeling that some person must be buried there. Sometime after, he was informed of the murder of a wagoner, committed at the place, on which he had the presentiment.

## Buling Passion Strong after Death.

A pious church member, in Nayoru Co., N. Y., had two daughters, one of whom departed this life, when the remaining sister resorted to a medium for comequalications. This greatly enraged the Christian father, who admonished her not to do so any more Soon the father went the way of all the world, when the lonely daughter ventured again to consult the spirits. To her astonishment, the father appeared and upbraided her for her implety, saying that " none but The devil communicated through mediums."

#### A Great Battle, with the Defeathand Death of a King fercield.

We read in a very ancient book, much esteemed by the Christians, and often quoted as authority against the doctrine of communion with spirits, the following remarkable story. A certain wicked king being at war with a neighboring people, was forsaken by the spirits or gods who advised him in his worldit affairs, and having banished all mediums from the country, he was sorely troubled for counsel, and inquired of his people for one who had a familiar spirit. On learning of a woman who had evalled his days, the hing disguised himself and went to

wishes known the medium reminded him of the prayers, nor eay its prayers, but do its prayers. king's decree; which she was assured by a length hid adjeu to many excellent and highly gesolemn pledge that evil should befall her, where teemed friends here, and fould hope to meet them medium became controlled, she described spirits as so faithfully begun. gods coming up out of the carth; and her interior vision or consciousness was opened, and she knew that it was the king before her, which made her much afraid, but on being comforted, she saw and Answers To Even RECURBING QUESTIONS FROM THE described Samuel so perfectly, that the king knew at once that it was he, and proceeded to ask his counsel concerning the war that was being waged against him. Samuel told him at once that for his wickedness his people should be delivered into the hands of his enemies, and that he and his sons would be in spirit-land on the morrow. The king's faith was so great in the truth of what the spirit had told him, that he was overcome, and fell straightway upon the ground, and refused for some time to eat or be comforted. We are further told that all was fulfilled as the spirit had predicted. How few Christians would believe this remarkable story, if it were not to be found in the Bible.

Words of Encouragement.

Could you know how highly your BANNER is prized, and with what esteem you, as proprietors, are remembered, well might you patiently and earnestly struggle on. Never a time when there was so much need of "Light;" and never a time when so many thirsty souls are drinking in the " waters of life" as to-day; and we gladly join with you in saying, Whoseever will, let him come and partake of them freely. Many of your subscribers are doing We shall review it in our next. what they can by sending their papers, after reading them, far and wide, among opposers, candid skeptics and others, who would not think of looking toward the light until it is brought within their horizon. each day sooner than be without "the spirits' own paper."

Then take new courage, and press on. As standard-bearers, you will never be left to perform the work alone. I never let an opportunity pass without introducing the Bannen and Herald, either in and the orders passed in thick and fast. In the public or private. It is a part of my mission to midst of this extraordinary tumult, the peculiar work in this capacity, and most gladly I fulfill it. If every subscriber and reader who is a Spiritualist bid for one thousand sets of the five volumes. Every would spend a little time in soliciting subscribers, one drew his breath, but for all the whistling and each in their respective towns, it would give you a mighty resource. Very many would subscribe if solicited, who never get time to send on their names of the bold purchaser. In all, over twelve thousand and money themselves. Let us each and all "lend a helping hand." Those who have been workers, work with a renewed energy; and those who have not, of the New York Trade Sale. make an effort-and, altogether, we can swell your number to thousands.

as a benefactor of the world. And the most perfect be writes: another, all things considered—may find much room in the cause of humanity. I take the liberty to enclose for labor in his or her own vineyard. Then let us you the Circular of the Relief Association, hoping that your influence may secure contributions to the Association. cheerfully work on; first, fitting or refining ouraround us, which shall be wholesome, pure, and

ing no one to approve, and allowing any to disprove. who can do so conscientiously.

As ever, I am thine and the world's for what I H. M. MILLER.

can do. Corr., Eris Co., Pa., Oct., 1862.

## Lowell, Mass.

I have lectured more times in this city than in my one place on Spiritualism, and had better audiences, on an average, than in any except Philadelphia and Providence. At no former visit has our cause been in better condition than at the present. Our friends are firm, earnest, honest, devoted and in

During my star here for October, they have moved from Wells Hall to a large and very commodious church, which having no preacher or society, had passed into private hands, and has been secured by our folks at a low rent, and is neatly fitted up and now occupied by them with meetings, singing now occupied by them with meetings, singing canned ments.

canned ments.

Of all the above mentioned articles there is immethe third Universalist society, which has gone out like a candle when the tallow is gone; and the

J. E. FORBURH, Secretary. Methodists, also, once used it, and turned the charitable doctrines of the Universalists into burnings in table doctrines of the Universalists into burnings in letters and packages should be addressed to Master and brimstone. But they, too, have gone out of p. C. Relief, Association. Washington. the church, but are not burned up yet. In this church the Methodist preacher gave the first public lecture against Spiritualism; and no doubt, like old Paul when persecuting the Christians, he verily donors will send the invoice in advance, by mall, and thought be was doing God service, but God did not seem to appreciate it, and now, as then, the perseouted cause has prospered, and the persocutors are

fast falling into the minority. With good speakers and united effort our friends can soon present the best meetings in Lowell. They are now on excellent footing-not creed-bound nor hidebound, but capable of judging and appreciating of of truth and righteousness.

There were once three Universalist Societies in We hope he will recall his resignation to Lowell. One is still prospering under a popular preacher, but without him, or one like him, it would not of the Eastern Railroad, has tendered, his resignation, to the castern the control of the Eastern Railroad, has tendered, his resignation, which of the castern the control of the Eastern Railroad, has tendered, his resignation, which of the control of the Eastern Railroad, has tendered, his resignation, which of the control of the con There were once three Universalist Societies in

see her, showing that he had great confidence in the and all, and be the church, and the church without a advice of spirits. On arriving and making his creed, watch, as Bro. Greenlest says, will not read its

upon the king called for the spirit of one Samuel, a again; but if not shall confidently hope they will just man, in whom he had confidence. When the carry on and out the great and good work they have WARREN CHASE. T 100. 7 BEVEL 14 15 Oct. 27th, 1862.

### New Publications.

Propin A Sequel to the "Penetralia." By Andrew Jackson Davis.

These Questions and Answers were first published in Mr. Davis's paper, in a department especially. adaped to that purpose, and are worthy of republication in their present form. The inquiries come from the people indeed, and relate to the largest varicty of topics and interests. There is scarcely an individual who, on opening these covers, will not find something of the deepest interest to himself. We can endorse the book as just such an one as will meet a constant popular demand. These Answers are presented as " newly awakened Answers to newly arisen Questione," that have been freely put the author any time within the past three years. None who have ever read Mr. Davie's writings, will need urging from us to purchase this handsome volume on account of the actual value of its contents. For sale at this office.

Soul Arrigery is the title of a new work by A. B. Child, M. D. which is now ready. It will be sent post-paid for twenty-five cents. The ideas contained in this book are original, interesting, and are very consoling in these times of darkness and affliction.

The great popularity of Victor Rugo's Les Miserables was well illustrated at the recent New York Booksellers's Trade Sale. Carleton's invoice opened In this way, several, to my knowledge, have found with this splendid series. Every one seemed eager their way from darkness into broad daylight, and to bid and buy, and the direct confusion reigned become subscribers themselves. I have heard, too, when Foster called the name of the first purchaser some of your subscribers declare they would not do of "Fantine in Paper." Names and quantities were without the Banner of Light if it cost five dollars a shouted from all parts of the room; men rose in year. And others, that even ten dollars would be their places and held up their hands, or shook catagladly exchanged for it rather than not have it. logues; while the bewildered salesman stood aghast And yet others, that they would do without one meal at the storm he had raised. He commenced with lots of five anditan copies, but soon ran into twenty. fives, fifties, and even hundreds. Fantine, Cosette, Marius, and St. Denis, went off well enough; but when "Joe" called Jean Valjean "Jawvolzha," a roar of laughter came from all parts of the room. voice of a well-known jobber was heard offering a "oh's." Joe's fist came down with a great thump, and the five thousand volumes became the property volumes of Les Miserables were sold. This is one of the largest transactions ever recorded on the books

### Mass. Soldiers' Relief Association.

What can I do to further on this grand work of We have received from a reliable correspondent in revolutionizing the world, should be answered by Washington, a letter inclosing the Circular of The every one, and more especially by those who call Massachusetts Soldier's Relief Association for Washing. themselves Reformers. No one but that can do ton and vicinity, addressed to the people of Massachusomething to elevate himself, and others, too. Let setts, asking their aid for the sick soldiers in the ns work together. What though I do not agree with Hospitals in and around Washigton, who belong to my brother or sister in every point of view? Is this State, and are, in needy circumstances. The not a natural consequence, and is it not well? What case is an urgent one, and we trust the appeal will though we are constituted differently, and cannot not go unheeded. Our people cannot be too fully see things in exactly the same light? Should a cel- sensible of the invaluable services of our patriotic fish party feeling be allowed to rankle within our soldiers, and should not for a moment allow them breasts and poison the better feelings of our nature, to suffer for those necessaries of life and comfort, of while we call ourselves reformers? Nay, I for one, which there is such an abundance, and can easily be cannot allow it, and be true to my manhood. A spared. We give the following extract from the letbigoted, sectarian reformer, better apply his wits ter, which explains itself, assuring our readers it is and energies in self-reformation, before stepping out from a responsible gentleman, who knows of what

-if there be such a thing as one being superior to ... Having witnessed the interest your paper has taken cheerfully work on; first, fitting or refining our tion. Allow me to offer you my assurance, as a mem-selves, that we may the better shed an influence ber of the Association, and an authorized agent, serving gratuitously, that whatever is received will be ex-pended in the manner best calculated to alleviate the sufferings of the brave soldiers, who, but a few months I do not expect to please, or displease everybody; ago, enjoyed all the luxuries of a New England home. Yet now I find them throughout the hospitals—some fifty of which we have in this city and vicinity. Those bend my energies to maintain and accomplish, ask. thousand men, of which upwards of fifteen hundred are from Massachusetts; weak and emaciated from fevers, rheumatism, protracted sickness, and the loss of limbs, without the common articles of clothing—which we think indispensable for one comfort while in the full enjoyment of health and strength—and, for food, no luxuries, no stimulants, nothing calculated to create an appetite, or cheer up their languishing spirits. Yet those in the general hospitals are much better provided for than those who remain with their regiments, for in the hospitals of the latter, men are found without blankets or bedding; one subject to a burning fever, another to the ague, anthird in the last stages of life from exposure and privation, scarcely able to speak of turn; no one to offer aid or comfort, except occasion, ally to bring brackish water, salt meat, or hard bread, There we find, and there we are obliged to leave them cyried up on the hard floor." The following extract from the Circular, explains

the various articles needed :

"The sapplies most needed, are woolen shirts, draw ers, and socks; leather slippers and shoes; dressing-gowns, coats, vests, and pantaloons; blankets; Port, Sherry and Madeira wines; good tea and coffee; condensed coffee and milk; sugar; crackers; pickles; fruit fresh or dried; preserves and jellies, in small packages

Washington. October 10th, 1862.

Persons sending money to the Association, will please direct the same to the President, Hon. Geo. W. McLellan. In forwarding goods, it will be of great service if the

a duplicate invoice in the top of the box or other package.

Hereafter a weekly statement of the money and goods received will be published."

## . Joromiah Prescette

We copy the following just tribute to this worthy man, and feel, as do our cotemporaries, that it would be a public loss to lose Mr. Prescott's valuable services as Superintendent of the Eastern Bailroad We hope he will recall his resignation at least

his services have proved so satisfactory to the public and beneficial to the of poration. His courtesy, ener-gy, decision, and competency in all respects to fill his responsible duties as Euperintent, are so prominent that it would be very difficult to find a successor equally acceptable.—Post.

## . TAL Prophect A. A. A.

Mr. Enros.—I send you a prophesy by Priscilla Cadwallader, delivered by her at the close of a lengthy sermon to a large audience near Lexington, Ohio, on the 22d of the 8th month, 1830. It was noted down by Robert Way, at the request of her JOHN RUSHMORE. friends.

The signs of the times are ominous. The time is nastening on when, as the waters of the great deep in billowy surges roll together, and the conflicting elements contend in wide uproar, so shall the cations roll one against another. And the various religious sects, in support of their different views, will clash together for victory, and great will be the devastaion. And this awful commotion, commencing in foreign lands; will extend to our shores and pervade North America. Then will be seen the horse and horseman rushing forth to battle, sword clashing against sword in deadly conflict. The sons of many parents who now live will be sent to the field of battle; the bodies of multitudes will be weltering in blood, exposed to the sun, and the birds of the air shall pick the flesh from their bones. and

This awful visitation will be permitted to overtake many whose parents have been professedly opposed to war. These will not then contend with a brothe or a sister about the different views of religious faith, but all, in common; seek for safety, and no refuge will be found but in God. There will be a time of trembling and consternation throughout the width and breadth of the land. The voice of the op-pressed hath ascended on high. The sons of Africa will burst their chains asunder and assert their

The eyes of some of you who now hear my voice shall see these things. I may live to see them, or I may not.

#### Answering Sealed Letters.

For the reason that mediums for answering sealed etters 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 MEDIUM 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 as they can under the circumstances. Address BANNER OF LIGHT," 158 Washington street, Boston

#### Oblivary Notices.

Passed to the higher life, at Essex. Conn., Sept. 13th, MARTHA ELLA, aged three months and 4 days. Also, on the 25th of Sept., WALTER SCOTT, aged three years and 5 months, both children of Henry G. and Jerusha

Sister ANNA HUBLBUTT was permitted to leave the old casket Sept., 15th, from North Haverhill, N. H., at the advanced age of 78, to mingle with the dear ones gone before, by whom she often had been cheered as she neared the change.

#### NOTIOES OF MEETINGS. LYCEUM CHURCH, LYCEUM HALL, TREMONT STREET, (OPPO-

site head of School street.) — Meetings are bild every Sunday by the Society of Spiritualists, at 2:45 and 71.2 r. m. 4d-mission Free. Lecturers engaged: —F. L. Wadaworth, Nov. 9; Miss Lizzle Doten, Nov. 23 and 30; J. S. Loveland, Dec. 7 and 14; Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith, Dec. 21 and 32. COMPREHEE HALL, No. 14 BROMPIELD STREET, BOSTON.

The Spiritual Conference moots every Tuesday every ning, at 71-8 o'clock.

ORARLERTOWN.—The Spiritualists of Charlestown hold

ORALLESTOW.—The Spiritualists of Unstessown hold meetings every Supday morning at 10 L-2 o'clock, and 7 in the evening, in Semicary Hall, Union street, corner of Lawrence. Every arrangement is made to have these meetings interesting and instructive. Spiritualists and all others interested are cordially invited. Conference in the morning—lecture in the evening. Seats free. Mannisurad.—Meetings are held in Bassett's new Hall. Speakers engaged:—Miss Lizzie Duten, Nov.-9 and 16; Mrs. A. M. Spence Nov. 23 and 80; N. Frank White, Dec. 7

and 14; Mrs. M S. Townsend. Dec. 21 and 28. TAUNTON .- Meetings are held in the Town Hall, every Bab-

bath afternoon and evening. The following speakers are engaged:—H. B. Storer, Nov. 9; F. L. Wadsworth, Nov. 16, 93 and 30; Hon. Warren Chase, in Dec.

LOWELL.—The Spiritualists of this city hold regular meet ings on Sundays, forenoon and afternoon, in Wells's Hall, Spenker engaged:—Mrs. M. M. Wood during November. Ontoores, Mass.—Music Hall has beenhired by the Spirit-ualists. Meetings will be held Sundays, afternoon and eve-

NEW BEDFORD .- Music Hall has been hired by the Spiritualists. Conference Meetings held Sunday mornings, and speaking by mediums, afternoon and evening. PORTLAND, WE .- The Spiritualists of this city hold regular

meetings every Sunday in Sons of Temperaboe Hall, on Con-gress, between Oak and Green streets. Conference in the forencen. Lectures afternoon and evening, at \$1-4 and 7 PROVIDENCE.—Speakers engaged:—Mrs. M. S. Townsend during Nov.; B. Annie Kingsbury for December; Warren Chase for January.

## LIST OF LECTURERS.

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

Mrss Emma Hampings will lecture in Philadelphia in Nov.; in Springseld, Mass., in January. Address, care of Bela Marsh, 14 Bromseld street, Boston, Maja: Letters will H. B. Brozzu, inspirational speaker, will lecture in Taun-

ton, Nov. 9. His services may be secured for other Sun-lays in this vicinity, by addressing him at 75 Beach atrect Miss Lieus Dorss will lecture in Marblehead. Nov.

s and 16; in Boston, Nov. 23 and 80; in Philadelphia through Deor Address, care of Banner of Light.

Taunion, Nov. 16, 23 and 30. Address accordingly. He will answer calls to lecture in the east.

HYMNS IAND MUSIO FOR THE USE OF

SPIRITUALISTS, IN, THEIR, CIRCLES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

By J. B. Packard and J. S. Loveland.

EXTRACT, FROM THE PREPARE

Birticalism, as an element of social influence; has become a flag fact. Nothing can conceal the truth that's wider, deeper and more potent influence is exerted by it that by any other principle merely moral. Circles meet in almost every dominully—Sunday meetings are held in various places—State Conventions are called, and books, pamphieta, and weekly and monthly periodicals are issued. The friends of Spathcalism will not wish to see that influence diminished, but extended. And nothing more powerfully contributes to such a result than the fascination of music and song. We conceive the true face of a book for popular use to include both music and popular in the include both music and popular in the include both music and popular, and have made our, book abcordingly. We have endeavoyed to collect the best of the popular units, which, with what is original, will render our Minstrel, we trust a welcome visitant to many an aspiring sodi and circle.

## TOPE, OF TURES.

To show how besutifully the Hymns and Music are adapted to the Spiritualists' worship, we give the following Index

of Tunes:

After life's eventful mision; Angel Focision; Arnon;
Assembled as the closing hour; Assurance; Awake
the cong that gave to earth; Balerma; Beauty of the agirtaLand; Better Land; Blies; Boylston; Brattle Birech; Gambridge; Chrola; Gome, re. disconsolate; Cormation; Day is
breaking; Dream Land; Eden of love; Edinburg; Emmons; Evening; Fairest blossom, thou art fading; Faithhope and love; Fellowship; Forget not the loved; For the
right; Freedom; Friendship; Gone home; Greesville;
Guardian; Heaven; Hebron; Hedron; Hope; How shall I
know thee; I can see those forms familiar; I'm a pligrim;
I'm but a pligrim here; In the land where I am golig; I saw
thy form in youthful prime; Jorsey; Jornaslem; Joyfuly;
Land of bliss; Let me kits him for his mother; Lighs; Lonely I wander here; Love; Love divine; Love is a bird of Land of biles; Let me kies him for his mother; Light; Lonely I wander here; Love: Love divine; Love is a bird of
song; Love never sleeps; Memory; Millennial dawn;
Morning thoughts; No bitter tears for her be shed;
No want shall I know; O fly to their bowers; Of the
the stilly night; O' loving and forgiving; Ortonyllie; Perpetual praise; Prayer; Progress; Prospect; Reat; Rockingham; Secret Prayer; Belence; Biloam; Sister Spirit come
away; Social love; Solitude; Spirits bright are eyer nigh;
Boltit visite; The Angel's Welcome; The Guardian Angel;
The Lord's Prayer; The love of Augels; The morn of truit;
The peace of Heaven; The Spirits Address; They world
is beauliful; This world 's not all a fleeting show; Trenton;
Triumphant Song; Truro; Victory in death; Viaton; Waiting at the gate; Wanderer, hasten home; Ward; Ware;
Wesley; What countless hosts of Spirits bright; When
shall we meet again; Yondo's my home; Zephyr. shall we meet again: Yonder's my home; Zeph

The book will be sent from this office at the low price of 25 cents per copy, paper binding; or 88 cents, in board, "Address, RANKE OF LIGHT, 158 Washington street, Boston, the section of the section

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7. L. Wordwert will the Boato, Nov. and 9: for Tannon Nov. 18, 35 and 30 control in Boato, Nov. and 9: for Tannon Nov. 18, 35 and 30 control the soats.

Mas. M. S. Towrszaw will speak in Frovidence, R. L. diving Nov.; in sarchiched, Doc. 21, and 25; in Fhiladalphia, Pa., in May.

N. Frank Wentz will speak in Springedid, the, five Similar of Nov.; in Marbiched, Doc. 21 and 25; in Fhiladalphia, Pa., in May.

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