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NORA, THE SEERESS A STORY OF INTERIOR LIFE.

DY CLERVES DURAND,

CHAPTER IX.

More About the Spirits.

November had come, and was now lingering out its fast days in the lap of the beautiful Indian Summer. The house was thinned of many of its inmates, those that remained being mostly sufferers from some long. chronic malady, or the friends who shared their solftade and confinement. Aurora Stanley was still with us, having in charge a stater, being ill of nervous derangement. Miriam and Volney remained also, and Nora and her child. There were besides a few helpless invalids, who were of little account in any computation of social elements. It was therefore very quiet at the Glen, and those of us who were at all congenial. found many opportunities of studying each other's character and becoming more intimately acquainted.

For two or three months the circles had been nearly discontinued; not from any lack of interest on the part of those who had hest originated the movement, but because, while the house was full, it was found impossible to combine sufficiently harmonious elements to insure elevated and instructive manifestations. Tests of spirit presence and power had never been wanting, of which the breaking of a heavy dinlngroom table upon one occasion, and a severe rap over the head with a gutta-percha cane; with which no mortal hand was, at the time, in contact, which the Rev. Mr. Hardcastle had received upon another, were veritable examples; but these demonstrations, emanating from spirite, attracted to the circle by the strong combative and destructive elements existing in it. were not considered by earnest truth-seekers as entertaining or profitable; they therefore bode their time. preferring to choose their spiritual associates with at least as much care as they did their earthly compan-

Now, however, occasional meetings were holden, and many gratifying and delightint interviews result ed. Huldsh, whose combative spirit had been in a measure overcome by the gentle and humanitary teachlags which the unseen intelligences had vouchsafed to her, had progressed through visions and impressions, to the lower degrees of trance-speaking, and sometimes addressed the circle, to the edification and delight of all. A happier person than Huldah could scarcely be imagined. She had learned much from spiritual intercourse, and although she had for a long time sternly combated the onelaught which they made upon her cherished theological dogmas, she was forced at last to succumb under the weight of such, reasoninge as her astute mind deduced from the facts in her delly experience.

Upon one occasion she had been questioning and cross-questioning a patient ghostess, who purported to be an elder fister of the spinster, some years deceased, and who, for more than half an hone, had borne without flinching the test of Huldah's perverse skepticism, giving, with wonderful directness and accuracy. various recitals of their experiences in other days, when the following conversation ensued:

.. Well, Esther, you was always a thorough going Presbyterian, and believed in election and the atonement and the salvation of the redeemed, and the eternal punishment of the wicked. Now according to these doctrines you must be either in hell or in heaven, and I want to know which 't is."

During the momentary pause which followed. Holdah looked immeasurably solemn. She quickly answered:

"I am standing by your side, Huldah, within three feet of you; you can call it heaven or hell, as you Huidah looked puzzled for a moment. At last she

resumed: "I do n't want none of your joking, Esther; I want

to know where you live when you're to home." " With those I love, Huldah; whether on earth or in the spheres. Whenever a questioning spirit seeks for

truth which I possess, or a warm heart thirsts for pure affection which it is mine to give, there am I, at the behest of Divine Love, ready to supply the want." Huldah was pleased. "Well," she said, "I think that is more rational,

at any rate, than singing peaims all the time. I always did think if ever I enjoyed all that worshiping and playing on harpstchords that the ministers tell about, I should owe it all to grace. It seems to me if I was n't obanged any I should feel terrible shiftless."

" The God of the unlyerse prefers that his oblideen should praise him by deeds of gentleness and truth, rather than by prayers of adoration or songs of praise,? wrote, the communicating spirit; and a state

"There, now," said Huldah, "I think that's sensible. I'm tolerable sure that's Esther, because it talks like her; and then she 's told some things that nobody but Estherand I did ever know; and then again. the copy its Esther, and I'm sure anybody that could talk so beautifully, and say such good things as the does would n't lie. I guess on the whole," said Huldah, meditatingly, "there aint many folks in this: world that knows just exactly what truth is, and the whole of it, and 't sint, no ways worth while for any of us to be too set in our ways. I guess if we love God, and pur peighbor as ourselves, and do all the good we can anyway, their wont be much trouble but what we shall, be elected." and it is the same when

And sa Huldah grew into happier beliefe, a happier bloom and richet fruitage apread themselves over her life; her countenance shone with a milder light; she was less sour, seesup and gloomy; from bildig severe negone, she great phartishie and for giving; het, hard; giseping matter relaxed and 's' gratter spirit ruled the materiage and his emigrat for and his material and his material and his material and his material and his spiritual that i work nomes mos expectingly vivid and her translations of

sion she said to me:

law upon our bodies, I pratty soon began to see how vision enable me to see more of the present; but take animal law operates just as certainly upon our souls. this consolation to your soul : within one month, in If we put a finger in the fire, we get a burn just ex a way of which you do not dream, you will receive actly as large as the place exposed to the heat; and if such comfort as you most need. Take courage; be burn by getting cold in it, nor by using the wrong you. stay a good while; and it is just so with the soul. Went directly to my room. The words of tenderness spunds. We have to wait for them to heal, and ten soothed me, the prophesy inspired me with hope, and must be life in it, else it wont heal; all the treatment can furnish. loes is to give the life fair play. Now, when God has directly affixed the penalty to each law, and made it inevitable, it do n't seem to me that he 's going to punish us over again, and to all eternity. If he is a God of Love. I guess one just punishment will answer his turn, without his taking pains to build a great, awful hell to shut nine-tenths of his creatures up in forever. It do n't look reasonable to me."

An incident which occurred to myself about this time, and which the reader who is interested in tracing my interior experiences has a right to know, will the instinctive dislike which I entertained for per, I close this chapter. It formed the last decisive act in strove to administer such aid as my highest nature one of the most annoying and painful episodes of my

It was a mild evening of the Indian Summer. Dal sey, who was getting much worse, had asked 'me to spend an hour with her; and I had sent her mother, who was daily growing thinner and paler, into the parlor for recreation. Daisey had presently fallon asleep. and the elient, shadowy room, the heavy and painful breathing of the unconscious child, and the roar of the river without, operated to lower the tone of my mind to a sullen and discordant key. I began to review my past life, the chilling neglect, the bitter penury of love, the soul-starvation which had ever accompanied t. Other lives, I said, were replete with annahine.

I thought of Paul-when did I not think of him? The memory of his kind eyes, of his gentle tones, and his firm, manly strength, haunted me day and night. But to night I did more than think of bim-I longed for him, longed wildly and feverishly for his presence. for the touch of his band, the tones of his voice. I did not fear indifference, scorn or sarcasm. I would have met and borne them all but to have seen bim; to have breathed the same air; to have gathered in the sparkling emanations of his magnetic, life-giving pres-

Before you indulge yourself in a sneer, reader, resember that there have been those who have done what I did that night, have gone out to die, nay, more, inve died, for just such feelings. If your heart has escaped the knowledge of such pangs, be thankful; but bestow upon the less fortunate only your pity.

It was ten o'clock when Nora fetorned to her room. was wild with anguish; and, unable to compose my spirit, I drew a thick shawl about me. and went out into the wan, spectral moonlight, and, listening to the arch tempter of my life, threaded my way through the naked and plaining trees to the river-side. I sat down upon a huge rock which jutted out into the stream, and proceeded deliberately to count the cost of my undertaking. This life was wasted, I said; only the blackened cinders of it remained. The spirit-world could offer nothing more bitter. It might be that I should find happiness there. There would be none left to mourn me. Fether, mother, elster, brother, I had none. My life was my own : I would take it in my hand, and reek-rest from this terrible pain, this gnawing, consuming agony.

I rose, laid off my shawl, and faced the swift-running current, ready for the final leap. Suddenly, from behind me. I heard distinctly a crash, as of some person breaking through a thicket, and the rapid, running footsteps of a man, I turned hastly, convinced that Volney Richards, whose room looked in the direction of the river, had seen and followed me, and bethought myself enddenly of an excuse for my strange conduct, when looking about me, I saw nothing but the smooth, sere lawn and the waving trees, heard nothing but the evel-murmuring waves and the mountag of the night winds, but I fell the overshadowing of a spirit presence, and term that the same loving heart which had ones before rebuked my guilty purpose still hovered over and restrained me.

You will call this the effect of my imagination, read. er, but listen to the sequel. I returned to the house, entered the hall, and was passing quietly up stairs, when a rolog from the perior called to me.

" Beulah, the spirite say you are in the hall, and de sire to see you. . If you of there, come in."

I entered, and, was informed that the door had been forbidden to be opened at the apirite desired to give me a, test. . A message was, then speedily written out

through Aurora's hand. I temperathe It for the reader. "My Belood Child-Enter that their period alone now of over. One whose face their heat less in vision

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invisible world. Remember that earth is at present The state of the s afflictions, and bereavements in this world, and that if not to endure pain or self-merilice. Regard joy as the they didn't repent, he'd torment them eternally, incidents, and not the aim of earthly being, and en-Ever since the first year I lived in a Water Cure, I be deavor, above all things, to make the material life subgan to think that sickness did n't come nor go without servient to the spiritual. Your inward faith needs a natural cause; and as I was thinking the other day, atrengthening. I cannot surely prophesy anything. how sure and certain were the operations of physical any more than mortals, except as enlarged powers of

we bring the soul in contact with the elements of im. atrong, patient, enduring : indulge less in solitude purity and sin, we get a stain upon it just exactly as and dreams; engage more in active, becevelent labor, arge as the surface exposed. If we do n't inflame the and the blessings of the spheres shall descend upon kind of treatment, it will heal up sometime or other; I read the paper quietly to myself, and, fearful that but if it is a bad burn, it will leave a scar that will I might not be able altogether to repress my emotions.

chances to one, if, before they heal, we do n't get them when I lay down to sleep, pleasant dreams baunted my atrock deeper by some kind of wrong treatment, and pillow.

So we go on, piling on one blister after another, till it.

Oh, the blessing of knowing that hearen is not deaf is no wonder the prophet said we was all wounds and to our entreaties; that loving hearts do pour out symbrulses and putrifying sores. I think it will take the pathy and love without stint to those who can by biggest part of eternity to wash up and heat over some faith receive their ministrations. I would not have

ouls; but you see it's just with the soul as 'tis with exchanged my belief in Spiritualism that night for the the body: it aint the treatment that heals, but the life it. wealth of worlds; no, not for Paul Lindsay's love. elf. No treatment can't heal a dead wound. There My soul had been fed with purer food than any earth

CHAPTER X.

The winter shut down suddenly upon us, and direct. y after the andden change by which it was ushered in, it became evident that Dalsey's hours were numbered. was constantly with her, and Nors, who from the first had seemed attracted to me, in thed more and more upon me for comfort and sympathy; and conquering could supply. I did this because I thought it right, and because of my promise to Paul. Through all these days and hours of trial, I could see that she thought of bim, and looked for him. At Dalesy's request I had sent him were tang thee, through one of the boarders, of her danger; and every evening, when the train came, her wee, whispering voice was lifted to know. " Has Paul come?" But he came not.

At last it was over, and the bright little spirit was released from its fettering clay. Nora was cheered by celestial hopes and promises, and her faith never wavered; but still the maternal heart was wrung, and upon my bosom she sobbed out her grief and tenderness. I was true to my vow, and Nora lacked for noth. bloom and verdure, and stored with golden and dell. ing that a sister's tenderness could supply. As the days cious fruitage; mine alone was sad-hued and barren of passed, she grew more tranquil, and at last, in the richness. Ouce only through the rifted cloud which story of her life. Alas I until we know all the circumstadowed my life had a sunbeam, or what seemed story of her life. Alas I until we know all the cirsunbeam, burst upon me. Alas i it had proved a comstances and conditions surrounding the human lightning shaft instead, and had left behind it, instead heart, how weak and incompetent are we to judge of of life and springing beauty, blackened scars, flery its errors and short-comings. Hitherto, whatever of plty I had felt for Norah's desolate condition, I could never wholly justify what had seemed to me to be the weakness and inconsistency of her conduct.

Nora Lee was but sixteen years of age when she was betrothed to Edward Haughton. She was the daughter of a widow in reduced circumstances, and her mother had hailed with joy the proposals of Mr. Haughton, who was the only son of a wealthy and ariatocratic man. Here was an opportunity of restoring Nors to the position in life which she was so well atted to adorn, and securing her, so far as human foresight could, against the ills of poverty, from which already her sensitive nature had suffered so much. Nora was pleased, besides, with the handsome and elegant youth, and fascinated by all those prospects of congenial companionship and conjugal felicity which a happy marriage holds out to young people. And so she was married, and a mother before she was out of her teens.

She was naturally quiet, affectionate, submissive: reticent in disposition, and retiring in manners, while her husband was gay, brilliant, fond of society. in which he was well calculated to shine; and more than all, of a naturally proud and overbearing temper. The honeymoon was acarcely passed before these differences began sensibly to manifest themselves, and though Nora strove diligently to overcome them, they increased instead of lessening. Years passed on, and afflictions came. Their children died, but this instead of drawing them in closer bonds, but loosened the tles, and estranged them still more. Both were individually strengthened, and led to reflections, by these circumstances, since neither had intentionally decelved or wronged the other. It was evident that they

were too much unlike ever to harmonize. The year before Daisey's birth, they had first become equainted with Spiritualism. Both became firm believers in it, and in the investigation of its teachings they found the causes of their own inharmony, and formed a mutual resolve to live entirely distinct and divided lives. For three years they carried out their resolve, but so many difficulties arose out of their estranged, and abnormal condition, that they at length determined upon a legal separation. But the friends of both were opposed to this message, and attributed their desire to the effects of Spiritualism; which they secordingly slandered and villfied. For a year they battled steadily with the most determined opposition, and then at length they conquered. The treatment which Nora received at the hands of those who should have been her comforters, brought on an attack of physical illness, which threatened her life. She had but fust recovered from this, when she first entered the Water Cure, and it was to shield her from annoyance and impersinence, that Dr. Torrey had allowed people to deceive themselves with the belief at she was a widow.

That she loved Paul with a different , effection from that she had ever borne her husband, and as she belleved, truly and eternally, she; sid not eliempt to conceal, but averred that it had grown as gradually, hat mot until the day upon the manufula bad she

our last interview. I made him acquainted with my his- to my inner sense: tory, but he said it only proved the necessity of subjecting ourselves to severe and certain tests; and he departed without giving me any information concern. be had adopted some firm resolve. I do not doubt; but what it was I am as ignorant as you."

"That was oruel." I said, and I felt it. "He did not mean to be cruel-he only meant to be positive, and do you know," she said, with a sweet emile, "I love that firmness, that unfilnching determination. The pain he here was equal to my own, but be would not abate it one jot or tittle, so long as there I was not without natural and girlish anticipations of was a doubt of what was for our best good. Better a the future. I noted with curlous sensations that the few months of keen anguish, he thought, then a life old whisper----wait!"—came no more, and instead, time of prolonged misery."

strength to bear its inflictions, but for the first time I the gentle, thrilling accents: felt that I had not.

"There might have been a kinder way." I suggested.

"For others, perhaps, but not for him. I can bear with his severity but to be repaid with his tenderness. But now, alas ! bereaved, desolate, forraken. It is very, very hard. Yet I know he has not forget ten me. I believe I shall still bear from him."

She was right. The very next day there came : long, kind, friendly lotter, full of sympathy and comfort; but not one word of love. To me there was a small inclosure: a word of kindness, and a reminder of my vow. But I did not think it at all atoned for his couldn't binder it; and if 't wouldn't, why, then I severity to Nors. 'He might at least have told her shouldn't think 't was of the spirits.' what he felt for her then. But he had not; he had torn away every tie of circumstance which had ever bound them, and had given her instead, not one assurance of aught more than friendliness. I began to think Paul very fickle. I even doubted if such conduct were honorable, and more than all I wondered, would they ever meet again, and if so, on what terms,

I longed to know, too, what Paul's spiritual expedences had been since he left us. I knew that a ray of light had penetrated his mind, and that even in the and brighter to the perfect day." And with this asenrance I was obliged to rest content.

CHAPTER XI.

Exedue,

The reader will not have forgotten the promise of my and nightly I had pondered upon it; had read over the soroll upon which it was traced, and had wondered how and when it should be fulfilled. The month was nearly spent, and as yet nothing had happened which I could fairly interpret as a fulfilment of the propheny, But one morning there occurred an event as gratifying as it was unexpected, which changed the whole cur rent of my life, and offered to my latent energies, all the stimulus they required.

It was the week before the Christmas Holldays. My ncle sent for me from the study, and as I entered, I

Institute in New York City. "He likes his new locarood. What do you think of his proposal?

I scarcely knew what to reply, it came so suddenly. However, I thought directly of my mother's promise, and recognized this as its fulfillment. Let not the o mysticism. It was a direct and positive intuitional knowledge. If my mother had said to me in audible ones, "Behold the fulfilment of my word i" I should nmstance.

However, the idea did not at first please me. There rere too many old ties to be broken; too many new had a liking for shady places. I did tremble in a goin'."

My uncle observed my hesitation.

"I want you to think of this, Bealah. You know shall miss you very much "-my uncle was a kind hough a pre-occupied man—" but 1 am not sure but into the great tumultuous, discordant city of Gatham. it is best for you to gu. You are of an age. now, when However, we were met at the station by Dr. Romeyn, you need society and an extended knowledge of the who gave us a cordial welcome, and a carriage speedily world. I am no flatterer, but you have capacities conveyed us to the hospitable water ouro. which are worthy of a wider sphere of action than Glen for yourself."

Before he finished I had chosen.

" Present my kind regards to Dr. Romeyn," I said. and my carnest gratitude, and say-I will go." My uncle took my hands in his, looked earnestly into my eyes, and said: " God bless you, Beulah."

Except a "Good-by, my child," when I left him, that was the sole regret or farewell which that earnest, kind hearted man bestowed upon me. But I knew he loved me. Verily, one should sometimes be clairroy. ant, to judge rightly the human heart.

those strong attachments to place which make every to think-better to think one hour than to read ten change painful, but some hearts will still pling to hours without thinking. Thinking is to reading (if them. Glen Wilde was home to me; the trees, the the book read has anything in it) what rain and hills; the river, had been my confidents, when other somehine are to the seed cart into the ground, the infriends I had, or seemed to have, none; at times, too, finence which maketh it bear and bring forth thirty, such as might never, I trusted sould never, return forty, or an bundred fold. To read, in to gather into to me. And naked and chilled as they were, In the barn or storehouse of the mind; to think, Is to cast their winter desolation. I still clung to them. I seed corn into the ground to make it productive. To had drawn comfort, inspiration, strength, from their ; ead, is to collect information; to think, is to evolve is ever near thos, and would fain protect these trees all averfully confessed it to herself. "And." she sentimed; hanning and I scarcely knew if any other spot on earth power."

them to others graphle and foreible. Upon one occa- hurtful and destroying influences. Have faith in the [1-1] believe with equal firmness, that his affection for jould be possessed of an equal charm. Least of all, i me is not less abiding. But the shock which awoke thought, could the city, the wild, tumultuous, wieked ulm was too sudden. He, who had been so frequently city, be expected to furnish me with such spiritual disappointed, feared to trust his own impulses. In nourishment. But there came the comforting whisper

"Thy spirit friends are over, ever near."

Oh, what are changes or circumstances, times or seasons, to the heart fully possessed by the obsering ing the course which he proposed to himself. That knowledge that ever are the eyes of invisible intelligences open to his wants; ever their ear attuned to ble cry. It was growing to be my chief comfort, my sole dependence, and I daily blessed the Lord of the Universe that though death had rolled between us, be still bad not doomed to separation that heart from which my life had sprong and my own.

Yet sad as my heart was at the riving of old bonds. in my moments of fear or heart-sinking, there stole I shuddered at such a disposition. Nora might have softly upon me, like the breath of the evening wind.

"Gird thyself-be strong; thy spirit friends are ever, ever hear.

And so, though the past lay like a sweet dream embosomed in clouds in the deep recesses of my heart, I yet put on how strength, and oftentimes felt a strange. impressive honefulness for the future.

The week before I was to leave, Huldah came into my room.

" Beulah," she said, "I've got something strange to tell you. It's been comin' upon me this long time. but I've never told anybody, 'cause I was determined to see if it would do itself. If 't would, of course I

" Do stop," I entreated. " The Delphic oracle was never half so oracular. What do you mean ?"

"Well, I'll tell you in plain English," said Huldah. · Some time age, near about a month, I guess, Esther says to me one day, 'I want you to go down to New York, Huldah. The spirits have got something for you to do there.' . Why, eays I to Esther, . I can't go down to New York. What would they do here without me? I've been with Dr. Torrey for ten years. and he's used to my ways, and I'm used to his. Bemost darkened understanding, the faintest spark of sides that. I know nothing about New) ork. and I 'm true colestial wisdom, never falls to "grow brighter certain sure I never could do anything there, of all places on the earth. If you should talk about my going to Labrador, or Greenland, or some o' them places, it would be reasonable compared with talking about a poor homespun body like me doin anything in New York.' Eether only laughed that quiet way o' hers. and said, 'It will be right, Huldah: only remember I've told you. And when you get released from here, spirit-mother; neither, he may be assured, had f. Daily and have a way provided for you to go, for I know you do n't like to travel alone, then you'll know the time has come for you to go." "

.. Well, thinks I, when Dr. Torrey gives me my discharge, I shall know he is stark mad; because there aint nobody on the earth that can wash out the handages, and take care of the bathlag-rooms, and keep everything clean and sweet about the house to just exactivenithim but me. And as to the compan nced n't think I'm going to be packed off with any of the patients, sick, and measley, and allin', because I shan't do it. When I go a travelin', I shall go for noticed a shadow of deep thoughtfulness upon his pleasure, and not to take care o' sick folks. I do enough o' that to home. But here yesterday, sure "My child," he said, "I have sent for you upon im- enough. I got a letter from my sister-in-law, saying the portant business. I have a letter here from Dr. Ro. was out of a place-for the man she's been keepin' meyn." The Doctor, it should be premised had re house for is dead -- and she wanted to know if I could cently left us to accept a Professorship in a Hygienic get her a place in a Water Cure. It just flashed into my head in an instant that if I should want to go away tion very much, and writes to say that there is a va- ever, elster Polly would be just the one. She knows cant situation as assistant there, which he thinks you all about water cure, and she's neat as wax, and her could fill admirably, and of which he has kindly ob- ways would just exactly suit the Doctor; and now'd tained the refusal for you. He suggests-and I have be a good time for her to come, because there sint observed it myself, that you are getting thin and pale | much a doin' here, and she 'd get nicely wonted before here, and doubtless a change of scene may do you the Spring patients begin to come. And then, right off, like a atreak o' lightnin', I thought about your goin' to New York, and what good company you'd be. And when I come to think about it, my clothes is all ready, every one. Seems as though there never was a reader fancy that I was governed by a blind devotion time since I was born when everything was just so ready as 't is now. And so whether the spirits have got anything for me to do or not, I'm going to New York. I never was there. I haint been off o' this have been no more certain of the import of this cir-place for ten years, and I'm goin' to have a holiday. You know Mrs Stanley always told me to come to her house when I come to New York, and stay just as long as I pleased; and there 's where I 'm a goin'. You see cenes and now faces in the prospect for one to whom it has all done itself, and I have n't had nothin' to do the soubriquet of "Mousie" was but too applicable. with it. So I've just spoke to Dr. Torrey, and I'm a

Behald, therefore, Huldah in stiff black bombasine and antiquated leghorn, and your humble servant in somewhat less conspicuous garb, faunched-the one fearing and trembling, the other fearful and vallant-

We were assigned a room together, and after supper Wilde is likely to afford; and you know, Beniah, that made speedy arrangements for retiring. The street believe the world calls every honest heart and willing light which threw its broad glare into our room, and hand to its service. Think of these things, and judge the thousand unaccustomed noises outside, disturbed, somewhat the slumbrous influences that stole over me, and Huldah declared most rehemently that she knew she should not sleep a blessed wink that night-no. not if ten legions of spirits meamerized her. However. an emphatic snore at last testified that Huldah had, as usual, succumbed to the spirits.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

Beading and Thinking

The following sensible suggestions will bear reading thoughtfully: " It is good to read, mark, learn-but it Bad days followed. Philosophers may deprecate is better to inwardly digest. It is good to read, better

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go the torulates, to this our day, in pillen the po pla get such extra train to thet long on to have given to

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SUMMEN SKETOR

BY DE. HORACE DESSEE.

The sultry air searce mores the summer leaves The clouds pited up on high, in rogged range, And blackened front, wall up the western aky : The fields athirst and parobed with intense heat That long since drank the rivulet all dry, Look dead and make the husbandman feel and : The Indian corn rolls up its spires to die. And drooping hangs its tapering tassels low : The herds have huddled close beneath the shade Of tower or tree or fence or craggy cliff: And man with thirst that spurns to be alleyed, Finds not a nook for wonted rest and case.

The night comes on and darkness thickens round-A time when torrid sunbeams cease to dart. And make the fainting plants and flowers to curl. And wither on the arid tracts of earth : The heated atmosphere begins to move ---The clouds upheaved, in dark disorder roll Athwart the beavens-pre-age of coming abower. And see-the gigzeg lightning's lorid flash Gleams forth and shines along the dark expanse, Bull streaked and tinged with sunset's golden light : The wild winds boatle round and rage and roan. While on their wings the storm-cloud comes apace, And curtains all things o'er with vell of night.

Now bark !- a sound is heard among the clouds Surcharged with fire, the awful thunder's voice, Reverberating through their changeful forms-The rain bath come! I hear the rattling drops As on my roof they fall, and down the eaves Descend in torrent flow-a gladsome sound! Mark how the flash lights up the darkened air, And brings to view the fields, the scattered trees. And all that in the open day appears : How sudden Night's obscuring vell again Enwraps and hides the landscape from my sight, In thicker darkness, till another gleam Bursts forth illuming but a moment's time !

The rain is o'er-the pluvial visitant Hath sped away on errand merciful. To water and refresh the land abroad : A bland and cooling breeze hath risen up. That gently fane and soothes my fevered brow-The sky, all studded thick with stars, appears-The pathway of the Storm-Cloud's dreadful power, And seat of gods as olden fable tells.

Griginal Essays.

MATERNITY.

BY CORA WILBURN.

I am pleased to find this momentons question discussed in the columns of the BANNER. I rejoice in the reformatory views entertained upon the subject by true-hearted and pure minded men; by brave and fearless, modest and reasoning women. Let us hear from all-from the mothers especially; for they can speak from the heart-depths of experience. Thanks to Mrs. Sucie flutchinson for her timely words of warning and counsel; to "American Woman" for her noble lines. Amid the loveliness and isolation of my life, I have pendered long and painfully over this question, and a mighty grief and todignation has filled my startled soul in view of the manifold miseries, the thronging horrors, induced by enforced maternity; by the burdening of the frail woman's body and despondant mind with the cares of undesired children. And I have come to the conclusion, that the mass of diseases that afflict humanity, the crimes that thrill the soul of civilization with terror, the wars that desolate the land, the degradation that appala, the poverty that retards the progress of the race-all have their origin in fatal ante-natal tendencles; in a surplus population,

engendered in misery and vice. If the beautiful and holy function of reproduction were held sacred, as God designs it abould be: If It were exalted to its appropriate and divinely lawful poeltion, what a heaven of love and happiness this earth would be ! But that which should be the expression of the highest, purest love, the spiritualized actualization of the fond parental heart, in the formation of angelio souls, is desecrated to mere animal gratification; and the child of lust and perversity is the unlooked for accident of such unboly procedure. How few mothers have welcomed with the true maternal heart-throb of exultant gratitude, a sixth, seventh, ninth, or dezenth child! Go ask the mothers. Many have perilled life willingly for a cherished few; but the woman of heart-knowledge, intellectual insight and feeling of justice, will never tell you that it was an honor and a glory to her to bear so often the crushing burden of what inevitably was to her, an undesired maternity. Her physical system broke beneath it; her temper soured; her mental powers were weakened, and amid the ceaseless wear and tear of incessant household demands, how could such mothers progress in spirit? How find the time for culture of the mind? When longing for imperishable flowers, she finds the soil sown with rankest weeds of selfishness and melancholy. For, bound down to one ceaseless routine, how could such women give their thoughts, their aims, their belping hands to the starving, crying world without? Chained to the imposed station. of what use to humanity were their lives? It has been an old-time custom to pay a sort of reverence to the mother of many children. They say, she has given so many citizens to the State (of course, the preference being always for the boys). But has she given strong and worthy souls, whose minds sapired to deeds of greatness and spiritual good? - or has she simply bestowed upon her country the physical images of men, with lacking moral capacities and clouded intellecte? There are exceptions; but we apply the rule. Among the least intelligent classes, we find the greatest number of offspring. What does this fecundity prove? Its results are hordes and swarms of diseased, mentally disorganized, spiritually blinded buman beloge, nearer to the animal than to the Godlike stature of the angels. Our false refinement, fashionable gloss, and conventional hypocrisies have cast the volt of slience over this great evil-this source of all misdirection and crime. The scrpent Sensusiam suns itself by the hearthstones of the great and wealthy. as it does in the corners of the meancet havel; its trail passes over all classes, and when it is legalized in its course, public opinion, Church and State, and saddest of all, woman's own voice is for conventional allence upon the wrongs it perpetrates. But there are those who have heard the whisperings of a consoling and inspiring power; who feel called upon, in the face of the mock civilization, the false modesty, the opposition of timid friends and rancorous enemies, to vindl. cate the rights of purity; the chastity of the wifely

son), the boliness of motherhood. Every where are forms bent in mortal anguish; bearts quivering at the desegration of their womanhood, that hall the death suget as he bears away the child-spirit from the longagonized frame. Women, who pray for death as for the only relief from a continued toringe, whose pillow is ever steeped in tests; to whom the benignant mame of love has become a borror; who hirlink at the second of a footstep; who quali before the he of him the world names hesband and protern who is to her sight the tyrant, slowly draining her life-blood. Oh God 1 the tragedles enacted in the. miserable and the palatial homes ! The broken hearts and the worn and weary mother's weakness of body know there is. and of soul; they live perchance, to become thorns in the flesh to the gullty author of their undesired being. or they linger awhile in slokness, pain and misery, plous persons say when they depart, " It was a meroy the Lord took them, poor, little antierers !" They had no right to be born to suffer.

And there is much ado about the ingratitude of children toward parents. Before you condemn, examine the conditions that presided over the conception of an immortal spirit, and see where the blame lies. Im pelled solely of passion, with disturbed minds, bearts filled with all sorts of envise and uncharitableness, heedlessly, without a thought of consequences to the unborn, fathers and mothers perpetuate the likeness of bemselves. And then they shrink aghast when that worst picture of themselves is presented, and wonder Where that child got its wretched temper from?" What makes that boy so wicked ?-that girl so ungovernable?" Your own conditions, your own unde veloped states of feeling, your own lack of goodness is reproduced. Do not arraign God, and declaim against sovereign Nature. It is in your power to give angels to the aid of humanity. You can form devils in your own likeness. In every department of life more care is taken theological monster bown out of the religious literathan for this, the hollest. You guard against business failures, against acoldents by fire and flood, against contamination from without. Oh, turn some of these worldly paloatakings into worthier and more appropriate channels. Give us fewer children, and let them be noble specimens of manhood - pure and loving ideals of womanhood. Let us have soul unions, not marriages of convenience or passion.

Let us hear from our sisters and brothers, for all who most vital question.

> THERE IS A GOD. BY GEO. A. PEIROR.

There is an article in the BANNER of June 27th, by ... U. Reavis, asking the question. "Is there a God?" The same fault our brother attributes to the .- religious teachings of all nations and ages," may in all justice be brought home to the door of skeptical thought; for the skeptical and atheistical idea of all nations and ages have been ever unable to see God in the works of creation, or feel the impulse of his all-wide intelligence preëminent and universal. They have over failed to understand God in their hearts, failed to recognize evidences of their own immortality, failed to see the positive cropping out, underlying their own negative arguments. Why a cause for negative thoughts and propositions? Wherefore the necessity of the soul of reason. If all is midnight to the soul of the future? If that thought? What its parent? Can pulseless matter germinate? Can chaotic matter be traced to originals? And whence the parts to the whole? So with mind. Whence the fountain of which the individual liebed fact that worlds are held in space and made to stom is the child?

Our friend asks the question, " Can mind exist ab solutely independent of, matter, and where there is no matter?" I will reverse the question. Can matter exist absolutely independent of mind, and where there is no mind? Results of reasoning are similar. Whence the origin of matter? What is matter? What is mind? Must not these problems be solved by the laws of philosophical and chemical analysis, if at all ?

Change the ponderous to the gaseous, and give orl. gins of the latter; see if mind, or spirit rather, must not be independent of matter, or how? to solve the revolving around that great central sun. It would be long hidden mysteries of all ages. Then, after this has been done, resolve the degrees of mind or spirit. or spirit, may not be found spirit predominating all. See if there be not mind or spirit, according to development and progress, from the lowest plant upon the ge ological vale, through, up to the highest intelligence of known unfoldment. See if there is not that so far superior to all material mentality as to be by the heart anknowledged God. God, Wisdom, Almighty.

It is not our object to create a God, or to defend any of the elogies, ancient or modern. Truth is my theme Cause and effect, philosophy of reason and an open door to examine every position of thought, is the great demand of to-day. It is unpleasant to see philosophy circumscribed, given a mathematical area, because the slate of the mind is quite too limited to work out the great mysterious problem that plummet cannot fathom or the equare define.

Our friend, it seems, works with the tools of men to overthrow the idea of a God. Why not take men, and worlds, and minds, and atoms, and suns, and sys tems—the tools (or the works in nature) of God—to study the contriving genius of this wonderful architec ture—the universe? Why take man's philosophy, so circumscribed and malformed as it is, with its personal God, its at one-ment Jesus, and lay it upon the arter of light, to prove the non-existence of a cause principle. law of intelligence supreme, infinite and all-creative? Because man's reasoning is idioticon, and has been thus far in the progress of ages, shall there be no mind to see the limitlesaness of truth? And with our homan understandings, even, would it not be as reasonable to say space itself is limited in extent, as to philosophize that the field of stars and constellations have bound? Let us try and reason from correct premises. If we use human tools, of course human results must. accine. Let us cast off this carnal midnight, and permit the God-principle itself into the soul. Like begets

The mortal concludes upon finite standpoints; so, of course, clouds obscure the vision of knowledge. It which is in itself crroncous. For he says. "We can cannot observe more than its own comprehension can rarely abger others without saying barsh words that fathom. Philosophy likewise. Spirit makes man originate in the passions of our own bosoms." It is what he is; is the God-principle individualized—to be true that angry words always stir up anger, and it is in growth of its own structure for the angelizing of equally true that the humblest expressions of truth the finite, to the celestral and infinite. Man, that that flow outward from a soul that is warm with love cannot reach down, down into the depths, examine and charity have power to awake the angry passions of the widths, or soar up to the heights of his own being the bigot's heart, as in the case of Jesus, whose teachand soul, cannot well go much further with his philings, in themselves so truthful and so full of love. losophy at least equitably—that is questioning of fell like brands of fire upon bigot souls, and kindled God outside of himself, when he cannot fathom his therein a flame of passion that would be appeared only own god within.

Let man know of his own central sun, around which himself revolves, and he will not wonder, or limit the revolutions by ifs, of God's work, because of his in. comprehension. Spirit has no limit. It has no centre. Each drop is like its parent ocean, an emblem and a type. It tells: of one barmony-one God-one likeness-one individuality-unlimited and unlimiteble. Spirit then takes its birth from eternity, (it may be with matter, and as with matter generates individuality) barmonises and conditions its own un fathomable godbood, pre-natural and pro constructive upon its high superiority in intelligence, to the mate- Jesus was thought to be smille to appears God's wrath;

house it inhabitations to the Comment of itiest proving the power of ispirit over matter. That a necessity, not to appealed some anger of God or Gods, intelligence . in, and in of the apirit; that spirit is ubi. but that the race might be suitfied shootling to frieri. versal, all wisdom; all life; pradictiont—is God, we table law, the same law that partites the simosphere know intelligence dose exist—that matter of itself is by a thunder shower acts on man, and after this storm

man, whom the conventional mornity of the world tolligence, that the intelligence is need by inman, whom the conventional mornity of the world tolligence, that the intelligence is need ground to points to as inaccessible to vice, walking as chef matter, but is expande from it, we see this know, mourner at his young wife's tracest, should in truth by our within harrisopising with like, separate from to thrust of ateel, has be sacrificed her life to his introught is particular as of superior intelligence of thought is particular as of superior intelligence of little ones, inheriting all the father's lustful nature, but of the rath, "Is there a God?" And to feel and and the worn and wears mother's weakness of body is now there is.

I do not write this as an answer to the queries referred to in the first part of this article, but simply as suggestive thoughts from reading our friend Beavis's robbing the bloom and freshness from yet other checks ideas. I kope some other more gifted writer than myby the incessant care they demand; and well do even self will give the subject a more candid and elaborate treatment. Let us know it, if "There is no God?" For then, we shall be sure we are nought but as clode of the valley, or as the trees of the wood, and the grass of the field. But if there is a God which, is spirit-pervading all-which is life, as I believe, then, we are what we purport to be, living beings never to die. For the true bread of aptritual philosophy teaches us God is everywhere-ithe ever continuing and immertal. Dover, Maine, July, 1803.

IS THERE A GOD?

BY L. U. REAVIS.

Some kind friend over the initials "J. C." has offered seven argumentative suggestions in reply to my former article on the subject of the "Personal Existence of a God, and his possession of theological attributes."

lst. I stated that the God of the churches was a ture of all ages.

2d. That God. let him be who he may, was not possessed with the theological attributes of omnipotence and omnipresence, but was limited within the range and dominion of matter.

In support of these views, I suggested a few thoughts which I am willing to relinquish at any time that some kind and knowing friend will convince me of their faisity. But I must have evidence, and not ideas. bear the impress of divinity are interested in this With due reverence to my friend "J. C.." whoever he may be. I am unable to see anything in his seven propositions like evidence against my first article, but simply seven ideas set forth, which he cannot prove. except the fourth one, which is universally admitted. The first and fourth propositions of "J. O." are contradictory to themselves. He first asserts that matter and spirit are co-existent and co-extensive, and exist inseparably; then he asserts fourthly, that the creative and sustaining cause of all things, past, present. and future, is called God.

Now if matter and, spirit are co-existent and co extensive, and exist inseparably, they must exist in and of themselves of absolute necessity, and are uncaused existences, and therefore are self-creative, self-sustaining, and act of their own cause, and are not acted upon by an outside cause, as is implied in "J C.'s" fourth proposition,

Again: if mind and matter are co-existent and coeternal and co-extensive, and in partnership, there must be a general destiny for both; and if there is a limitation to matter, there is a limitation to mind there is no God, no immortality, whence the origin of and to God; and these are the points that I wish to keep in view and be anlightened upon.

Now as to the sixth proposition of "L C.," in relation to gravitation. I have to say that it is an estabperform their revolutions around their centres by the power of the active and repulsive forces of nature, and they are called law-of gravity-in what those consist is not known; whether they be electricity or not, does not yet appear; but the truth of the existence of such a law to evident, and do easy, of demonstration.

Again: Observation teaches that the tendency of all the heavenly bodies is to move in circular orbit and around common centres, and that somewhere in space is a great central sun, around which all else revolves. A. J. Davis says that there are six circles of sons now foolish to conjecture the existence of anything without shape and limitation, and it is also illogical to believe in the existence of anything that can't be defined. Hence the very fact that starry systems do exist implies that they are limited, even though they may revolve in the distant realms of space far beyond the range of the telescope, or the imagination; and beyond the circuit of the sters, there is no God-they are the children of the skies, and God is the father.

There is no reasonable evidence in favor of the absolute illimitable existence of starry systems, and consequently none of the omnipotent and omnipresent existence of God.

If there is any evidence I should like to get it. I shall be pleased to hear other thoughts upon this impracticable, but great question.

"HITS AT OLD THEOLOGY."

BY L. P. HODGE.

I find in the BANNER of August let an article in which the writer takes exceptions to the " hits at the old theology " indulged in by certain teachers of the spiritual philosophy, on the ground that beneat religi ioniste are angered by what to them is blasphemy. He seems to favor "expressions softened by compassion" when speaking of the "unsightly deformity" of old errors, lest some higot should take offence

I had supposed the great spiritual work of the pres ent age to be the tearing away of those dead old errors that have dwarfed the spirit of humanity for ages, in order that they may be superceded by a knowledge of the living truth, and humanity be elevated in the scale of being. Nor does it of necessity follow that the attacks upon the old theology, of which the writer complains, originate in the angry passions of those whose mission it is to tear down the old, but may be prompted by a zealous love of truth, that finds expression in a denunciation of error and wrong.

The article in question is based upon a proposition by his blood. What then? Shall we suspend the work of reform through fear of the bigot's wrath? Rather let the teachers of our philosophy fight manfully against the errors that shut out the light, having no fear of the day of wrath before their eyes.

Charlestown, Mass., August 1st, 1868.

The Bloody Sacrifice. In all ages the necessity of some atonement to appeare the anger of the Gods has been recognized. In the Mosalo Era, the blood of bulls and goats were deemed to be sufficient. In the Christian Era, the blood of rial garments which it wears. Nature is the robe of but in the present age, the blood of millions is flowing the spirit—the vesture it wears at pleasure. The to appears the evil of slavely, says the finatio. But if we look through all agest the Harmonial Philosopher Bodies and forms are only the blending of affin- (and he only) can see this this shedding of blood was

of bloodie over we will see the results more apparent in Schriff united than in any other. There will be a paper, portion atmosphere, where all can breakly free and bigher influences.

A. Micranskauth. St. Louis, Asg.

NECESSITY OF PRAYING.

BY GEO. W. MIGHOLS.

There is a class of persons who cannot discern the necessity of praying; who believe prayer to be a source of no practical good, and therefore that to pray is rain and mere indulgence of fancy.

This inability and belief results from disappointment many, through early impressions, are led to expect such response, and to consider its reception the sole object of praying.

The appreciative mind, however, may readily be persuaded that prayer is one of the chief sources of ing persons usually victims to degradation? Are they them profanity, theft, murder, or other henious crimes? Are they frequent violators of moral or civil law?, Are they the usual inhabitants of prisons and

good. No person can, with an evil heart, go before Query, perhaps they cannot get over the "hedgerow." God. No; before confronting that Divine Presence. we instinctively expel all evil thoughts from our mind, and suppress all unboly desires of our heart; around the rustle posts: Oh, that man would learn a we strive to purge our soul of guile, and to make it lesson of wisdom from Nature, and let the tender pure and worthy of such a presence; and thus, by as- vines of simplicity and affection twine around their suming a holy state of feeling, we fit ourselves for hearts, and shield them from the scorching sun-rays of communion with the Lord. An indulgence which, if avarice, which is withering up the fruit bads of inno. frequent, can but prevent any considerable accumula- cents that are waiting to grow and expand on the tree tion of evil, for evil cannot thrive uncherished. From Immortal. But they will not; they have outgrown pure soul cannot result unhely deeds.

make ourselves presentable to God.

Written for the Barner of Light. LOVE.

BT REV. E. CASE.

Now bend thy head above me, love, And let thy tresses fall, To shadow o'er my brow and face. And I will tell thee all. In low, sweet whispers, love, I 'll breathe The accents in thine ear. That not one other soul but thine, In all the world may hear.

Thou art ever present with me, love, Enshrined within my heart. A thing I worship evermore-Too fair to e'er depart. Like some kind angel, thou hast come From some bright world above, To obarm my hungering, thirsting soul With all thine own sweet love.

I ask no other heaven to know Than that when thou art near. To feel thy warm cheek press mine own-Thy low, sweet voice to hear; To fold thee to my beating heart And feel that thou art mine, Forgetting earth, forgetting all In knowing I am thine:

When thou 'rt away from me ! I cannot toll, I cannot rest, For thoughts and dreams of thee; I have no life. I have no love, I've nothing that's my own-Life, love and being-all that 's dear, From me to thee have flown.

But what are words, and what are tears? And what are hours like this, That pass so fleetly from the soul With all their joyfulness? Eternity should be too brief For love like yours and mine; For oh I elernity can make That love but more divine.

Then bend thy head above me, love. And let thy ringlets fall, Dark as the raven's glossy wing. And I will tell thee all. All? Ah, no! words cannot tell! The soul can only speak When lips are pressing lips they love, And cheek is burning cheek,

When in the deep and rapid flow Of wild and surging thought. The soul itself is borne away Like waves by storm-winds caught: When hours to moments dwindle down, 'Then leave us but the pain Of absence and of loneliness, Till we shall meet again. Lafayette, Ind., July. 1863.

Horseback Riding.

Mn. Epiron-I was, pleased at the idea advanced n the BANNER of woman riding herseback after the dependent, have more power over the animal she rides. be less timid when thus firmly poised upon the saddle. and less liable to be thrown. But I decidedly object to the masculine attire. It is

etiff, ungraceful, and not becoming to woman's form. She would not have ease, or freedom in such a dress. All a matter of habit, you say. Granted. But it would se a great barrier to the success of the movement, Decided changes of this nature should ever be made

s beautiful and attractive as possible. The conservative element is ever at war with the new and strange. Therefore, a spirit of compromise should, in matters of iaste and dress, obaracterize these reformatory changes. They should be presented to the world in the very

best possible light, made attractive by tasteful surutility. Humanity has an innate love for the beauti-These who wish to ride in the mesculine style, need

not shock the established proprieties of dress, by adopting the male attire. Utility and convenience do not reanine it.

look well in the close fitting Spanish the unitary with either velvet cap, feathers, and well for the civilian hat, according to the tarte and style of the water.

Wishing success to may intermed which probable to entice women to made vigorous out of the control of the contro

Laurence, July, 28.

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LETTERS PROM THATCHWOOD COTTAGE -No.

TT COURSE BENJA

Sel -Guess where I am, Lityman ! " In some even by nine room in the great noisome city. walled in with brick and mortar, surrounded by man nacripts and printers' ink?". Not but out here in a little rustle summer house, eating herries and cresm! It is really delicious. And then the morning is so hean. tiful! Oh, I do think if old Mother Nature ever geta tired of turning har great wheel, and stops to take in not receiving literal responses to offered prayer; for breath, abo will certainly spend her vacation in the country.

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How I wish you were here with me this moment, that rou might drink in the grandeur of the scengry; and if your memory was a daguerrectype machine, you could place this little picture in the halls of it, where. all good which man can enjoy. Are habitually pray- you could look at it when your soul needs the refresh. ings of rural life; for Nature and I are old friends, and prominent participants in vice? Do we witness from I should endeavor to show you some of her choicest pictures, in a light let in only from above.

I am seated here in a rustle arm-chair, with a little table before me made of the same rough material, over other places of disgraceful confinement, instituted for which is suspended a vase of perswinkle and other law breakers? The simple advancement of these in- pendant plants. The old brown posts and lattice-work terrogations suggests a negative; leaving us the infer- are thickly covered with clematis and honeysuckle. ence, that vice can neither originate nor exist in a while the little bright eyed verbenas and larkspura prayerful community, and, consequently, that people play be peep through the openings, doing all they can who do not pray are the chief authors of all wicked to make the naughty old world happy again. But, ness and orime. And hence the indispensible necessi | wait | there goes a butterfly-and. LUTRER, do you ty to the universal welfare of man of habitual pray. please whisper in "lenus's" car, that he is all alone; and-yes! he has lit on a bachelor's button! But I will explain how prayer accomplishes all this Ah, me I there will be no cupids coming this way now, To me there is something beautiful in the idea of those wild vines, twining themselves so lovingly their text-book of childhood, and forgotten many of It is not consistent we should experience direct de its beautiful lessons; they can now see nothing to love monstration from God in response to prayer, nor were it and admire in the grand old forest trees, but their profitable, for we know not our own wants; the bless, measurement in timber and wood; no beauty in the ing is to come only through frequent denials, and ex- orystal waterfall, but its, power of labor; and wa. pulsion of evil from the soul, and constant effort to often bear them inquiring, " What is the use to ex. pend so much time and money for something to look at?" As though the only indispensable things in this life were corn, beans and potatoes, tobacco and cotton cloth. Poor wortals ! I pity them, for they know not that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever;" but when the great dictionary of life is printed, and they have the proof sheets to correct, metbinks they will wish they had remembered more of the lessons they studied in the little floral text book of childbood.

> Awayet 10th .- " Is that a candle mold?" said my good neighbor. Deacon Joel, as he came into my room one morning, and taking up a little unique vare supported by the figure of Venus, in which I was arranging some flowers. "Look o' here, why can't you lend it to my wife some day when she wants to run a few?" No, indeed, said I, that is not a candle-mold, neither can your wife have it to run them in . That is an emblem of the goddess of Grace, the author of elegance and beauty; and you will please put it down immedistely; for I could not see it so desecrated as to remain in the hands of one who had so little love for the hear. tiful in his soul, even for a moment. Then taking up a little microscope, i asked him to look through it at the pretty flowers I was arranging-to examine the finely-cut ferns with their delicate palms; to notice the beautiful circulation, so closely allied to that of man, moving through veins and arteries and leafy lungs. I then told him that the flowers were but the expansion of the elements that compose the leaf and bud, and that the little figure holding the sheaf, which he had called a candle-moid, was significant of a better state of society-of the "good time coming.". when moskets would no longer be fired from doors and windows at the passer by, and bombshells be bursting in little children's bed-chambers; when men would carry roses in their button-holes, instead of pistols in their pockets, and governments would build reformatory institutes and green-houses, instead of gunboats and arsenals. But I failed to make him see those beautiful traths, or to understand my meaning. Had they been hammered out on some theological anvil, he would probably have grasped them at once; and when I told him that the highest truths my soul had ever received during my earth pligrimage, had been taught me by the harmonious unfoldings of Nature, and that I had come to the conclusion it was always safe to take les. sons from the beautiful and good, he braced himself up in a stiff, Orthodox attitude, and said, 1 You had better throw away your weeds and plaster image, and not waste so much time over nonsense; but learn to love God, and try to get religion in your beart." . I thought, as I had often done before, how those strange people do mystify me; but I tried to be pitiful, as I thought I should some day want God to be to me. Then stepping on his toes as I turned around, to see if he really had a soul or not, I hade him good-morning. hoping that when he was laid away in his mahogany box under the marble, that some good friend would carve on his tombetone a skull and cross-bones, as ma emblem of his love for the beautiful.

A Waif from the Empire State.

Many times, Mr. Editor, has the bright harbinger of day shed its morning beauties upon our lovely valley. and descended again behind the western hills, with it golden sunset lingering to caim the ruffled passions of the inhabitants thereof," since I became a constant reader of your welcome paper. Many soul-cheering beauties have you bestowed upon us, and, like the pleased sunshine from heaven, they come freely, ... with masculine fashion. She would feel more safe and in out money and without price." The position you have taken in " homen progress," " immorial III and the education of the body, soul and spirit; the hopes and promises set forth, free alike to the whole brotherhood of man, has been as a cop filled to over flowing, and poured in golden showers upon many thirsty souls.. We have in Nature ten thousand beatties hovering around us. If I should attempt to de soribe our pleasant valley. I should be caught like the Queen of Shebs, and ... the balf still untold thet At the head of our valley we have one of Nathre dashing cascades, reshing down the mountain steep is musical sweetness. Then the stream winds meander ing through the vale below, giving murmuring made to earth's children along its banks, cooling arbors to the weary one; riohness to the earth, greenness to the roundings, beautiful by their simplicity, elegance and grass, to the flowers fragradee and bright had, we are ward it winds its way to the ocean, the givat fathered many waters .

Our people are a grave and venerable people. Their early impressions were the natural products of the school they were taught in. 'Long ago they leaded the Primmer Btory" of Adam and his unfucky I would suggest as a decidedly feminine dress, the ple, and his consequent trial of good or had behavior A would auggest as a decidedly feminific dress, the Zouave, or Turkish trousers, with tonic and shift of Zouave, or Turkish trousers, with tonic and shift of Zouave, jicket, hat, feathers, do. Fine figures would look well in the close fitting Spanish basquinar with either velvet cap, feathers, and will be the create that, according to the tarte and style of the property withing success to any subspanish below property to entire women to proper triporters out for a first the property of the property of the country of the property of the get such extra logic in theology as we have given

mys. Will you read Romans; eighth chapter and speaks like one commissioned to tell the world its. twenty-ninth and thirtieth verses, and then dare slay needs and wrongs—to plead for the fallen—to said shot anything to the charge of God's elect?" Oh, how consoling and sublime, how elevating and heavenly, this Calvinistic theory, with its creed and practice. How it must lift one toward heaven to step upon a change and of sorrow. Her face is of the Roman type; sheet of white paper !

Much praying does not always make a real Christian, for we read that Stonewall Jackson was a man given to "much prayer," and still an enemy to the bundred pounds. There is in her bearing a gentleness oppressed. "By fruit ye shall know men." The and child-like faith, which challenges admiration and Golden Rule is a pair of scales ever balanced, and wins love. weight rightly people of all bues, whether kings or J. M. Peebles was one of the principal speakers at and dedicate human soule to truth and heaven.

We have the consoling thought that theories are things that were.

We thank that brother for the visit he made us. And may many more come to our beautiful valley whose souls have been enlarged by spiritual brightness, and bring with them those bright jewels of truth which public only by her pon. She was much of the time at will shine like the white clouds of the noonday, guid. ing us onward to that spirit-land where no farewells are ever whispered, but where summer's heat and winter's cold will be awallowed up in beauties sweeter than the breath of summer's morning, where souls will join the happy choras of greetings, as triumphantly they sing, "Unward, still onward, ever, forever."

" BELLE" AYES. Delphi, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 28, 1863.

Persons and Places.-No. 6.

Since writing you, I have seen few places and many in twelve months. I suppose the inhabitants of this tie duties. What is possible for one is for many." mushroom city think it the place of places-the new Jerusalem; but I have failed to be infatuated with it. In winter the wind from the lake and prairies outs like enough !" a two edged sword, and in summer, oh the dust! The sidewalks are up and down stairs; the streets are generally dirty, and often engender disease; the inhabit ants are a congregation of everything in human form. According to the Railroad Guide, Chicago is the great the glorious truths of Spiritualism. commercial entrepot of the Lakes and the Upper Mis sissippi, is located on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan, on both sides of Chicago river. It is the in which our beloved sister, A. W. Sprague, first spoke, largest of lake cities; its trade by railroad, lake and oanal'is immense; and as a grain and lumber market, it surpasses any other in the world. It has many valuable manufactures, chiefly of raticoad equipments, steam engines and agricultural implements, and no and wharfage. Population, 109,420.

the Pestivals of the Religio-Philosophical Society, in cross you so bravely bore ! Guide my faltering steps, St. Charles, Karie Co., Ill. My appointed place was chide my erring ways, and, finally, give me thy marby a small table on one corner of the stand. While tyr-like power, to endure the scoffs of the undereloned listening to the speakers, pencil in hand, I transcribed world. not only their thoughts to paper, but rough-sketched them spiritually and physically. These pictures I have ed several funerale, till this last Jone, when I had an hung upon Memory's wall. I would gladly give you- impression to go to the north part of this State, near if you care to know how they look, dress and speak-a Canada. Strange to say, with all the speakers Verpensketch, if the Bannes, like the rostrum, was not mont has raised, none had bent their way up to those crowded with applicants for a hearing. I may, how mountain towns. The scenery there is perfectly dewithout introdion.

Hon, B. S. Jones, President of the Convention, was splendid mountain ranges; the most prominent and important individual-promi nent because he had charge of everybody, their bag gage and bables-i. e., all looked to him for homes. beds and dinners. Into his ears all complaints were in a few well obosen words, then, like any sensible

Dr. Samuel Underhill was one of the speakers at the Convention. He is a strong, atoutly built person. gave to support our meetings. His commodious hall He has a full, square, German face, and a head of Ger man mold, though I think he is a genuine Yankee, Bis eyes are of a granite gray, his hair fronty brown. He is, perhaps, seventy years of age, but his step is as Stone, who has battled with the clergy upon their old clastic, his heart as jubilant, as a child's. The doc- ideas of a hell, has now drank in the beauties of this tor's words have a sledge hammer ring, and fall like spiritual light, and his family also; and I am sure they anvil blows upon the hearts of his hearers. Some of thank God for it. Mr. Carpenter is an earnest seeker you may know that thirty years ago he published an after this truth, as well as numerous others, whom inddel paper in Opto; twenty years since a famous might mention if time and space would allow. spottle of Mesmer. a lecturer upon temperance and physiology. His later years have been given to the filled to overflowing. I found there some few noble investigation and promulgation of Spiritualism. His minds that had been some time believers, but could

soul, leaves the stand. He is an earnest; honest work-

er in the Father's great vineyard. Head and hands

Benjamin Todd came to the stand, opened his mouth. and out flowed a poem, a prayer and a sermon. His a medium and a firm bollever, has stood the test finely prayers may seem wanting in Orthodox teverence, his -- he being in business such as might be affected-but, poems lack rythm, and his sermons are not borrowed from the largest and longest words in the lexicon, but himself a name that can stand the test of the glorious they are his thoughts, as fresh and original as spring future. His companion is with him in belief. Efforts blossoms. Mr. Todd has been a Methodist Elder, but are making to bring a Mrs. Daraud, a medium, before has brought to the reform field no dogmatism, no the public. I would here mention another earnest adprisetlibeis; in fact, he manifests a profound disgust for his former profession Mr. Todd has, I judge, seen forty years! He is of fair complexion, tall figure, an Intellectual head, and a heart overflowing with gener. Ing his mind with useful information. Mr. Thomas O.

brow I

ing woman, of about thirty five. Bhe has a Greeian bon, a clear, broad brow, dark hair, and handsome brown eyes. Should you chance to see her in her home, you would say, (if you are a conservative of the brance was my dear Brother Brailey and family, old school) ...here is a down-right domestic woman, fulfilling woman's mission—an amiable wife, and a Brailey is a flue medium, sees and describes very readigentles loving mother; but if you see her in the put. Iy, and is also used in a healing medium. pit you will very likely say, "What a compound in that hundred pounds of humanity. There is lose and an excellent medium. Only let her have an opportu wornwood, poetry and sarpann, inddelity, Christian nity, and she will become one of the lest.

ity, the two-adged aword and genuine gentleness."

If ound but little opposition is Troy. From here went to Lowell, where From a good deal of superstances with the little opposition is troy. From here went to Lowell, where From a good deal of superstances with the little opposition in the Calaborate with the little of the less in the little opposition. The little opposition is troy.

weakly by a venerable white haired brother of the fixes. He claims to seed only "God's few favorits or thing I have seen. But claims no near kinetic with the world, and the feeling is unutual. I have met her that his God was very had of small numbers, upon that his God was very had of small numbers, upon that his God was very had of small numbers, upon often, and always wish I had power and permission to shelter her from He's childing thats, and from its whom it would be a pleasure to bestow his bleasing. This venerable prother has been in our village fifteen fundered times event to say, "Let the tempest come I Let Josee the found that theory, up he brings Paul for proof, and stoyed, no great consequence which." Hre. Ames seems to asy, "Will you read Bomann; eighth chapter and speaks like one commissioned to tell the world its and shell into the forts where popular crimes are ca nonized, and blear eyed Wrong is enthroned. She has seen twenty five years, and in these years much of it has a clear, cold, alabaster-like whitehess. Her eyes are a blueberry blue, her hair, which is out short, is of a chestaut brown color. She weighs less than a

with, asges or clowns. I will not love any theory that the Convention. He is a native of Vermont, but Na-will not build up humanity, neither will I love a theo- ture made a miserable blunder when she sent bim into ry that deres not tend to universalize human rights, that bleak, tempest land. He is tall and alim as a May-pole; as fair and frail as a delicate woman. Consumption looks him in the face occasionally, but by only evanescent, whilst principles are eternal. Lovers sailing the world half around, he has sluded the unof free thought are coming to the light of this great welcome phantom. But, after all, the mistake might truth daily, while the isms of tradition are flitting bave been in putting the right soul into the wrong swiftly, away, to be remembered only as one of the body. Spirit-wise, Mr. Peebles is a mountaineer. He is calm in the storm, laughs at the lightning, and lis-We often have speakers with us who have found out tens to the thunder as friend to friend. His thoughts. that the human family are bone of our bone and flesh like mountain streams, gush forth with freshness, of our flesh, and proclaim the equality of man, as Pe. music and originality. If he is a thought borrower. ter did on the housetop at Joppa. Oh, that our states his benefactors are the ferns, the dewy moses, the men would let the inspiration of the immortal Jeffer. wild flowers, the cloud-crowned hills and green valsink deep in their souls, and truly realize that leys of bis native State. I said to my soul, while lis-" life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness " are prin. tening to him, Emerson had this very man in his mind ciples that can never die. We often wish that more when he said-"In your heart are birds and sunshine. souls like that of Leo Miller would come this way, in your thoughts the brooklets flow." But there is, perhaps, no great virtue in being good and happy when one cannot help It.

I met one person at the featival, who speaks to the my side, leaning over our table, taking notes for the Rising Tide.

Mrs. M. M. Daniel, of Independence, Iowa, is of a medium size, with a good physical and mental organization. Her bair is dark brown. Her eves, ebony-haed. the general contour of her face, if I do not mistake, is Roman. Mrs. Daniel is neither a poet nor a martyrdone n't asnire to a cloudward ride upon Pegasus, nor to a name immortalized with blood. She is nothing but a brave, earnest, honest, little woman, doing and saying what her hands find to do, and her heart prompts her to utter. When the question is asked, · What can women do ?" say Mrs. Daniel can print, persons. Chicago, Ill., is the largest city I have seen edit and publish the Tide, and attend to her domes-

I have some half a dozen more exetches for you, but lancy I hear the patient printer exclaiming. "Hold i H. P. M. BROWN.

A Medium's Experiences in Vermont. Permit me to occupy a little space in your columns, by giving a part of my experience as a promulgator of

One year ago last June, I first stood before a public audience as an entranced speaker, in the same house (How vividly it brought to mind a dream of the past, in which she led me into the puipit ! I commenced my work about the time of her departure from the field, and can I doubt her presence with me, knowing she still lives, and would labor for the good of buman. other city can boast of such extensive railroad depots ity? Dear, glorified spirit Achea, whom I knew from childhood, give me a little of thy mantle, to shield me The most notable people I have seen recently were at from the storms of life, as I go out and take up the

> I have spoken occasionally for the year past, attend. coutling a few of the persons I met. lightful. One cannot help breathing in the loftlest inspiration, while gazing upon the grandeur of those

I commenced my labors at Eden, partaking of the hospitality of Bro. Scott, one of Nature's best noblemen, whom no false theology could deprive of human reason, but who, with skeptical vision, looked upon poured. If the speakers were too prosy, too radical- the past, because it felled to reach the demands of bis if they spoke too long or too frequently-if any, for expansive nature; but this glorious truth has just want of time and place, were doomed to silence, Mr. filled his naturally generous soul with that divine love Jones was the man to right these wrongs. Of course that sheds a beautiful halo of light over those ne minhe did it. He was the most prominent, because he gies with, end a brave pioneer in our cause be will be, was in his place—the President's chair—and tried to with his noble companion and levely family, who will be ready to meet the numerous demands for him else. | go beart and hand together. Here in this little garden where. He and Mr. Lincoln will testify to two facts- of Eden was my first lecture, to a crowded house. Of the presidency brings no peace, confers no glory. Mr. | course, the curlosity was great to see the tempter Eve Jodes is a prominent lawyer and respected citizen of give the fruit of knowledge; but, however, many an St. Charles. He is tall and well-proportioned, eyes Adam partook of it, and Eden has sent forth her songs blue as the summer sky, brown hair and fair complex of rejoicing from all the best minds ever since that ion. He is a fine speaker. He gives you his thoughts time, of whom I might mention the Messrs. White and families, and the Messry. James Brown, who added much to our meetings by their well-tuned voices, in singing such melodious strains of music as the angels ever love to hear. Mr. Brown took a very active part in our meetings. The innkeeper, Mr. Denlo, freely was thrown open for our convenience. Dr. Randall, though rather ekeptical at first, I have every reason to believe is beart and soul with us now, and Mr. Henry

From Eden I went to Troy, where the large hall was earth-life has nearly ended. The immortal mountains bardly stem the tide of opposition sufficiently to enable are to sight. Blessings, father in Zion, on thy frosty them to go ahead. But I felt that our meetings, so well attended by the very best minds from all classes, would give them strength to go on. Mr. Hodgden. firm to the principle of right, he is establishing for vocate. Mr. Hodekins, whose poor bealth prevents him from going far from home; but wealth being at his command, he has had an excellent advantage of stor-Brown, of Westfield, is one of those calm soble we can Mrs. A. C. Blowe, is a slight, nerrous, frail look- blways depend upoh. With his noble wife, he was a constant attendant at our mostings. I met a Mrs. Sawyer, a very good medium, who might well be occupled in this field. Last but not least in fond rememmore bulted fainly I seldom ever meet with. Mrs.

aled me on my tour, is

Now in my little cosy home, on the twenty-mile stream in Cavendlab, I am once more with my dear hasband and little daughter, writing of my wander. ings. Please print them, if worthy a place, in your columns, as they may reach the eyes of some of the dearly prized friends in Vermont, and assure them they are never to be forgotten by the wanderer.

CALISTA P. WORES. Cavendish, VI., August 2, 1865.

POEM.

I send you, dear Banning, the enclosed short poem, with the manner in which it was given. Should the merit of the poem, and the singular way in which it was obtained, be deemed by you to possess sufficient interest to gratify your readers, you can insert it in the BANNER.

Some abort time since, our dear slater, M. B. Town send, was staying a brief time at our house, when Mrs. Zilpha Taylor, of Bouth Woodstock, called in to spend the day with us; and in the evening, while talking over matters and things of by-gone days. Sister Taylor became entranced, and the annexed poem was give en through her in the Greek language.

through our Sister Townsend, and taken down by kind." myself.

quently been done into English by other mediums. Fraternally yours,

THOMAS MIDDLATON. Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 1, 1863.

Moved by the mighty thoughts of life. I walk the magic floor of Time; Deep from my soul the love of God Rolls forth in grandest waves sublime.

My fevered brain would grasp the thought That flashes like the lightning by, And in my mind it should be wrought. As stars that gem the glorious sky.

Each thought is but one gleam of light From the great center Ban, our God ! If fixed within our finite night, It blads us to the chastening rod.

And then, when Life's great pulses beat, And Nature means with grief and pain, The magic floor beneath our feet Gives not the cohe back again,

We 're passing on ! we move, for aye-The magic floor of Time we tread; God's mighty laws, when we obey. But prove to us that none are dead.

Roll on, eternal waves of Love! Progression's march shall never cease. Till nations join their bands above With angel boats, that whisper peace.

And hand-in-hand for evermore, The unseen and the seen shall move; Glad denizens on that bright shore, Where naught is known but God's best love.

From the Liberator. MRS. HATCH AND THEODOR'S PARKER.

DEAR GARRISON-As a friend to humanity. I feel rieved at the nuwarrantable use that has been made if the pen of your nameless correspondent, who calls himself a friend of Theodore Parker, in your issue of July 10th. Being one of those "bewitched fanatics" who labor under that "delusion" he is pleased to call own-idea of truth by replying to a few remarks he has been pleased to make. It is not my purpose to defend the public or private character of Cora L. V. Hatch r attempt to prove her a medium through which Cal-one, Webster, Douglas, or even Theodore Parker, atill speak their thoughts to mundane audiences. She is of age; ask her. The fact that she married a man unworthy of her, and old enough to be her grandfather, or even married her grandfather himself, or that she publicly disgraced herself while in Lynn, because she failed to solve a certain mathematical problem, is not sufficient proof to me that I am a "deluded maniac." and I have sincers doubts about its being sufficlent light to the eyes of those benighted millions to enable them to see any thicker Egyptian darkness than that surrounding the brain of your worthy correspond-ent. As he seems to think that the "spirit mania" thoughts, shall have passed away, I can but think it the religious duty of those friends to labor as assiduously as your correspondent has done to "stem the torrent of this mania." before passing away.

Hesays, "Mr. Parker did not believe in mediums; They be did not believe that departed spirits ever take posession of the living, and apeak through them in the way be is now made to say they do. During the year 1850, it was my privilege to investigate the phenomena of spiritism, in connection with Theodore Parker, and am certain as to what his views were upon the sub ect, up to the time when he left this country for Eu peot, up to the time when he left this country for Lorope. He admitted the facts. (physical phenomena,) but he utterly ignored the idea of splitts in their origin; and he accounted for all that the mediums do by laws that apperiain to this world. As far as can now be determined, Mr. Parker left us in the full be-lief that all mediums, so-called, are self entranced and hallucinated, when they magine that spirits speak through them. This fact is important, inasmuch as spiritism teaches, as one of its fundamentals, that we commonce in the next world with precisely the sam riews and prejudices in which we leave this world."

Because, Mr. Parker, on leaving his body in Flor-ence, possessed certain views in regard to the transmission of spiritual trath, is it may proof, or does spiritism" or common senso teach, that he retains them now, and that they must stick to him through all coming time? I think your correspondent claims too much, and then lays it at the door of "spiritism." Suppose Mr. l'arker now ceases to believe that spirits have nothing to do with the phenomena, but actually have nothing to do with the phenomena, but actually knows that they have—that, instead of mediums being move or shoot, but there he stood, pointing strangularies on to a higher sphere—would it he character-latic of the man, would it be Theodore Parker-like, to confess his error by telling his earthly friends of his from the tree, and, when her mate saw that she was the want of the mand he refuse to speak to his former and then, with plenty of worms in their bills, presence? Or would be refuse to speak to his former riends, because he expressed the opinion while here

changeable, or so bigoted as not to admit a truth, because it conflicted with prefigus expressed opinions. Iy in the nest, and the paps bird, sitting on a tree or long established faiths. I know too little of his close by, oried too; but the mother made one desperate capacions mind to know that he has changed it, and I dark downward, and lit safely on the edge of the nest. eathnot but think that your correspondent knows too. The man with the gun did not shoot, but this time her little to know that he has not in Changing one's mind mate did not venture to follow her, so she broaded her them.

little to know that he has not. Changing one's mind is a human, and perhaps splittual privilege; assess never do. Let him prove that Mr. Parker has not, and he has dealt the "split manta" one deadly blow.

Again; is four correspondent prepared to show that he and Theodore Parker while permaing their investigations in the year 1850, became perfectly acqualated with all the facts that are proving existence beyond the grave to millious, and as familiar with the different laws of would loss through which these facts are being developed? If so, was not the implication of a fall reports duty they owed, the world, and more especially the "deluded and familiar" portion of it? Would not the wealth of Theodore Parker's time have cape from the tree, to mother robin made up her mate never once daring to come into the nest. And enough to fir, and trey all thaukfully made their especially the "deluded and familiar" portion of it? Would not the wealth of Theodore Parker's time have cape from the tree, the mother robin made up her mind never to be greedy, and to keep clear of cherry trees in future.—Facific Heathly.

Lewis and wife, and Mr. William Dodge and wife. Americans into its "delusive" addy, but also to be fled bless them all for their kindness.

Laws fourtier public fectures in the three towns

I have fourtier public fectures in the three towns

mentioned, besides more at less every day in private denis and ganius, benerotenes and charity of Theodorica, and never was I consolous of so strong a spirit dore Parker, that his mind was too much occupied power before, and: ch, how well was I repaid by the with other matters to give to Bpiritaslism a thorough thankful hearts. The sweet response of the angel-lieved it a obest, but, after a thorough searching into matters and the same work of spirits. Ray, the matter, decided it the work of spirits. Boy.
Charles Reccher, of Newark, was some years since appointed by the Brooklyn Association of Congregational
Ministers to investigate and report upon Spiritualism.
The following is a part of his report, as condensed by
the New York Tribune. the New York Tribune:

1. The idea that these "rappings" or whatever they may be called, are the product of mere juggle, or intentional imposture, is not to be entertained by any one, even imperfectly familiar with facts abundantly verified.

2. The hypothesis, that these phenomens have their origin in some bitherto latent action of electricity. magnetism, or any other natural and physical force oreates many more difficulties than it overcomes, and is also inconsistent with some of the best attested

. 3. In like manner, the idea that these phenomena .3. In like manner, the idea that these phenomena are caused by some unconscious, involuntary mental action of some person or persons still in the body, is equally unphilosophical, equally at odds with the attested facts, and equally open to the objection that it magnifies the marvel it professes to explain. To say that a table which sustains itself on two legs, or one, or none, at the request of some person near it, and responds intelligently to a dozen questions at they are asked, in impelled so to act by electricity, or magnetism, or mental impulse of an individual wholly unconscious of such indusence. Is to assume as true what is incredible, because outsists to the world's noiform experiance, and all the known laws of capeation.

It was delivered with such elequent pathos, and in such a forensic style, that I was induced to make the request that it might be rendered into English.

We were told to sit in effect, when the poem was given two lines at a time, until it was completed, has always been believed by the great mans of man-

Let us add to this report and Prof. Hare's decision myself.

I wish it to be distinctly understood, that our Sister
Taylor, whom we have known for twelve years, does
not, in her normal state, know one syllable of any other language save the English, and yet when entranced,
she speaks several languages, and which have frequentiv been done into English by other maditums.

> Your correspondent asks, .. But what shall be done nambered, not by tens of thousands merely, but by millions?" Could be not induce those Cambridge Professors to give us that report which they promised years ago, which, as we understood, was to unravel this tangled subject, thereby opening the eyes of the blind, and giving understanding to the simple? If not, let Prof. Grimes and C. C. Burr be blied at once to perambulate the country, anapping their toes and fingers in the faces of honest people; thereby show. to persimulate the country, snapping more loss sau fugers in the faces of honest people; thereby showing to the world their utter incapacity to appreciate truth, or comprehend a principle. If those notables should not succeed in raising the sell from the eyes of the honest-shot millions. I am only a recitive that the the begitched millions, I am quite positive that they are yet masters of the art of extraction—extracting dimes from the pockets of the people, and safely depositing them in their own.

If your correspondent thinks the remedy worse than the disease, then let him administer his own medicine, which seems to be this:--. When a man dies, his work is done on this earth." Let him but prove this asser. tion by science, history, or facts, and I the torrent effectually stemmed, and I will werrant the terrent effectually stemmed, and the "mania" dispelled forever. The door of the whole spirit-mania awings alone on this one principle, that we have something to do with mortals after leaving the body; and he has but to prove his assertion true, to forever close the door against us; leaving us without, to be stared at an nor deluded meales has reconstructed. at as poor deluded manines by a reasoning world. Will be do it? If so, he shall receive the eternal thanks of one, at least, of those millions, who, at present are groping their way through error, darkness and gross materiality up to truth, light and immortal life

beyond the grave. East Teledo, O.

Candor is very much praised as a virtue; but let no Candor is very much praised as a virtue; but let no one attempt to practice it without discrimination. Everybody has heard the atory of the woman who, having married unbappily, went to an old maid who had been the intimate friend of her girihood, and poured out her sorrows without reserve. "I am sorry for you," said the sympathetic spinster; "I am sorry you got married." "Thank you," rotorted the wife; "but I would have you to know that my husband is better than none at all i"

When is a window like a star? When it 's a 'aky

The Children's Column.

The Robins that Lived in the Cherry Tree.

BY MRS, M. D. STRONG.

"Where are you going to build?" said the wren to the robin, one warm, bright day, when the birds were all busy at work.

all busy at work.

"I'm going to build in the cherry tree over there in
the garden," said the robin: "I'm going to have my
fill of cherries this summer, and, if my nest is in the
tree, I shall have a better chance at them than the rest

I would n't, if I were you." said the wren, shak. ing her little brown head; "it's the worst place you could choose. As soon as the truit ripens, you'll be disturbed all the time. People will be coming to gather the fruit, and the gardener will shoot into the will exist long after all of Mr. Parker's friends, who tree at the birds that come, and perhaps nut a great are best qualified to speak his past and present net over the tree—he did last year. You ill get therries enough without building your nest there. It is n't best to be too greedy."

And the wren flew away, but the rebin and her hand. some, red-breasted mate west on with their building. They did not believe what the wren had said. "She envies us because we've got the first chance,'

So the nest was finished away up in the top of the cherry tree, and all lined soft and warm; an by there were four pretty blue eggs in it, and in a little time after that, four tiny robins in place of the eggs. They were queer looking things, not soft and downy like young chickens; they had scarcely any feathers on thom, and they seemed to have only just life enough to open their yellow bills every time anything came near the nest. But the father and mother robin thought they were the prettiest creatures in the world, and they fed them and took care of them, and were as happy as happy could be, while the cherries were green.

Bus when the cherries began to ripen, they found, to their cost, that the wren's advice was wise and pro-

dent. Somebody came to trouble them every day, and they had scarcely a chance to est a cherry in pe And at last, one morning, when they looked out from and at last, one moraling, when they looked out from under their roof of long, green leaves, there stood a man under the tree with a long thing that they know must be a gun pointing right at them. Their little hearts beat fast with fear, and they know not what to do. Their children were crying bitterly for food, and they dared not fly away from the tree for fear of being shot. Be there they staid till it was almost noon, but the man with the gun did not go away. He did not move or shoot, but there he stood, pointing straight hunger, and then, with plenty of worms in their bills, flew back again; but the man with the gun was there in the body, that spirite had nothing to do with it?
I looked upon Mr. Farker so the giant intellect of America, as a truly great and thook man, but I am extremely unwilling to think that he is infallable or unthe stood, with his gun pointing up into the tree, just the man did not attractive the stood with his gun pointing up into the tree, just the stood with his gun pointing up into the tree, just the stood with his gun pointing up into the tree, just the stood with the gun pointing up into the tree, just the stood with the gun pointing up into the tree, just the stood with the gun pointing up into the tree, just the stood with the gun pointing up into the tree, just the stood with the gun pointing up into the tree, just the stood with the gun was there in the stood with the gun was the gun was the stood with the gun was the stood with the gun was the stood with the gun was the stood was the stood with the gun was the stood was the stood with the stood with the gun was the stood w he stood. With his gon pointing up into the tree, just as he had stood all day. The little birds cried pitiully in the nest, and the pape bird, sitting on a tree close by oried too; but the mother made one desperate dart downward, and lit safely on the edge of the nest.

THE ANGEL AND THE CHILD.

[from the German.-For the Boston Post.

An angel by a cradle stands.

His brow is fair and beaming bright; It seems as if his features, bland, He sees reflected in the light.

"Thou child, so like to mb." he said. "Fly with me to eternal day!
Earth offers nothing worth thy heed,
Come I why shouldst thou here longer stay?

Earth's pleasures always quickly cloy, Her ecstacles the heart opprose; How mournful is her about of joy I What can she give, the hears to bless?

She gives no feast devoid of care. Nor ever one whole sunny day That does not for a storm prepare, So fickle is she in her play.

And shall earth's sorrows always dwell Upon thy pure unsulfied brow, And blanch thy cheek the mordant, pale, Of tears that from thy eyes o'ertlow? No I follow me ! I will thee bear

Where warmer sons thy soul will chear i And God will thy release declare From days thou elso wouldst suffer here i Let ber not shed one serrowing tear

Who calls thee now her only joy; Let thy last moment greet her here As did thy first, thou levely bey!

That one is dead her house within, Oh never let her teurs betray !

And now his snowy wings he piles; Up to the Father's heavenly throne The angel with the infant files— Oh, mother, mother !-dead thy son !

At a botel table, one day, one boarder remarked to his neighbor-... This must be a healthy place for chick ens." "Why?" saked the other. "Because I never see any dead once hereabouts."

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

[We desire to keep this Liet perfectly reliable, and in order o do this it is necessary that Speakers notify us promptly of their appointments to lecture. Lecture Committees will please inform us of any change in the regular appointments, as published. As we publish the appointments of Lecturers gratuitously, we hope they will reciprocate by calling the attention of their hearers to the Banuar or Lienz.

Mat. M. S. Townsamp will speak in Quincy, Sept. 20 and 37 in Troy, N. Y., Decomber; Parisadelphia, in Jan. Her address until Sept. will be Bridgewater, Vermant.

Miss Liners Dotan will speak in Portland, Me., Sopt. 6 and 13; in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 4, 21, 15 and 25, Address Parillon, 57 Trement street, Boston, Mass. Miss Emma Habbines's will locture in the West in the fall and winter. Address, Rose-Cross, Delance P. O., Bur-lington Co., New Jersey.

Mas. Awamba M. Syskon will lecture in Quincy, Sept. 6 and 18; in Portland, Doc. 6 and 18. Address, New York City.

Miss Emma Houston, will lecture to Portland, Mc. during Oct. She may be addressed as above, or East Bloughton, Ms. Dr. L. E. and Mac. B. A. Cooning will lecture in Middle Grapville, Ropt. 6, Quarterly. Those wishing their services for speaking or healing will address, during Aug. Tyson Furnsoe, Va.; during Sopt., Middle Grapville, N. Y.

Miss Martia L. Beckwith, trance speaker, will lec-ture in Williamitic, Ct., Aug. 53 and 50; in Providence, R. I., during Sept.; in Taunton, Mass., tot. 4 and 11; in Quincy, Oct. 16 and 35; in Philadelphia, Fa., during Nov.; in Lowell, during Dec. Address at New Havon, care of George Beck-with. Heforence, H. B. Storer, Boston. WARREN ORAGE. His address for August will be at his

bome lu Battle Creek, Mich. Address for Bopt, Ripon, Wis. Lectures in Bithart, Ind., Oct 4, 11, 18 and 26. He will receive subscriptions for the Banner of Light W. E. Biplet will speak in Snow's Falls, Mc., and vicinity through August; in Worcoster, Mass., October 4 and 11; in Stafford, Conn. Nov. 1 and 8. Address, as above, or Snow's

Isaao P. Gunnessan will speak in Exctor, Ma., Aug. 23;

n Oldtown, Aug. So; in Baugor, Bopt 6 and 18; in Glen-burn, Sept. 30; in Exeter, Sept. 27. Address, Exeter Milia or Bangor, Me. Austru R. Binnone will speak in Lolcoster, Va., Bept. 6.

Mas. Banast A. Honros will speak once in four works gollow, Bridgewater and South Reading until further potice. Address, Brandon, Va. Mes. Laves Over lectures in " Harmonial Hall." Dayton,

MES. LAWK LOFFY SECURES IN "INTRODUCE USE," DESCON, Oble, every Sunday svening at 8 o'clock. Mes. Awm M. Meddlesshoom, Box 459, Bridgeport, Come, will inclure in Springfield, Mass, in Sept.; in Chico-pee, in Oct.; In Lowell, in Nov.; in Bridgeport, Come, Dec. Jan. and Seb.

Mas. LAURA DEFORCE Gondon will speak to Banger, Me.,

in August; in Oulcopes, Muss. in Baytember; Springfield, Mass, in October. Address as above or box 508, i.e. Oresse. Wis. ville, VL., is engaged to speak, on Bundays, one half the time the present year, at Ashfield, Mass; at Shelburne Falls, one quarter ditto, and at lacksonville, Vt., the remain-ing quarter. She will speak in those vicinities on week

days, if required. CHARLES A. HAYDER Will speak in Quincy, Ma., Aug. 23 and 30; to Taunton, Masa., Sept. 6 and 13; in Handolph Sept. 20; will remain in Mass. in October, if the friends desire:

in Banger, the first four Bundays in Nov. Address, Livertore Fulle. Me. Mas. MARY M. WOOD will speak in Stafford, Conn. Sept. 8 and 18; in Ferboro', the month of Ustober. Address, West Killingly, Conn. She will make her iall and winter engagements immediately.

A. H. Davis will speak in Winchester, N. H., Aug. 9.

Dn. James Coorga, Bellefonisine, Ohio, will speak in the Quarterly Meeting at Cader, Henry, Co., on Friday, Sau-urday and Suuday, July Si and Aug. 1 and S. Subscriptions taken for the Banner of Light, and books for sale. MRS LAURA M. HOLLIS will speak the socood Sundays of Aug., Sept. and Uct. in Glenbern, Me.; Stockton, Aug. 33 and Su; In Konunskeng, Sept. 6; in Bangor, Sopt. 30 and 21. Address Bangor, Me., care J.D. hich.

F. L. H. Willis, post office address dwing Aug. and Sept. will be Hancock, N. H. LEO MILLER. Letters addressed to Worcester, Mass., at any time, will be duly received.

ADDRESSES OF LECTURERS AND MEDIUMS

[Under this heading we shall insert the names and places of residence of Lecturers and Mediums, at the low price of twenty-five cents per line for three months. As it takes oight words on an average to complete a line, the advertiser can see in advance how much it will cost to advertise in this department, and romit accordingly. When a speaker bas an appointment to lecture, the notice and address will be pubished gratuitously under head of "Lecturors' Appoint-

Da. H. F. Ganden. Pavillon, of Trement street, Boston ill answer calls to locture. Mag. H. T. Braans, trance speaker, engaged Sabbaths in Grand Rapide for the summer, will answer datis for week evenings in violuity. Post-office address, Box 61, Grand H. T. LEONARD, tranco speaker, Taunion, Ma. 189-8me

Mrs. E. A. Ersessur will make engagements for the oming fall and Winter in the West. Address, 705 N. Third MRs. PARKIS BURBARK PRINTOR may be addressed at

orthampton, Mass., care of W. H. Felton. aug. 3--8m³ Mas. H. F. M. Snows may be addressed, Waukegan, Ill., apll.-3m³ J. S. Loysland, will enswer calls to lecture. Address, or the present, Willimantic, Conn.

L. JUDD PARDER, Boston, Inspirational speaker, Clasin-Miss B. Anna Ryder, trance speaker, address care of Sanner of Light, Boaton. Mae Laura Cuppy will attend funerals and answer onli-

Mas. G. A. Firch, trance speaker. Address, 598 4th pircet, New York City. 1175-6m° **Da A. P. Pirror, office No. 7 Myrtle street, Ection, will snawer calls to becure or attend fouersis.

Man. Frances T. Youne, trance speaker. Address during Aug. will be Gloversville, N. Y., care of Geo. W. Jeffers.

Mas. U. M. Srown, lecturer and clairvoyant, will answer is to lecture, or visit the slok. Address Janesville, Wis-

Mas. Busin A. Huroninator will abswer calls to lecture along the line of the New Hampshire, Hartharn, Vermont Courses and N. Y. Northern Relirends during Aug. Sent. and Uct. Address, Milford, N. H. Gso. A. Prance, traces speaker and writing medium.

Dover, Me, will answer calls to lecture.

1718-600* Mas. A. P. Baows, (formerly Mrs. A. P. Thompson.) address, St. Johnsbury Centre, Vs. 1918-3m?

R. M ADAMS, magnetic, sympathetic and healing mediem Ray. Ante Battov, lecturer, Hopedale, Mess. W. F. Januaron, transcapeater, Paw Paw, Mich. 'spil-

A. B. WHITIER, Grance speaker, Alblon, Mich. apli-

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

Banner of Light.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. 1868.

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FOR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION SEE SEVENTH PAGE.

LUTER COLEY, EDITOR.

"I cannot believe that civilization in its journey with the ago will sink into endless night to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek to

Wade through slanghter to a throne

And shot the gates of mercy on mankind , but There a far other and far brighter vision before my gase. It may be but a vision, but I still cherish it. I see one vast Confideration stretching from the frozen neith in one unbroken line to the glowing south, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific; and I see one people, and one law, and one language, and one faith, and, over all that was Continent, the home of freedom and teloge for the oppressed of every race and of every clime"—Extract from John Bright's Speech on American Affairs, delivered at Birmingham, England.

The Great Middle Party.

Fox was called the Great Commoner, because he so eloquently represented the interests of the English middle classes during the changes and popular perturbations of the last century. Benry Clay deservedly took the same name among the great men and statesmen of his time, for reasons almost exactly similar. In point of fact, the men, or the ideas, which most faithfully represent the great middle class, are invariably the most powerful, perhaps because most readily put in practice.

In the movements of this our time, embracing the wide field of human relationships and responsibilities, we may say there are now, and for some considerable time have been, three several parties, at times operating through organizations, and at times in a loose and disjointed manner. These parties, or elements, are the radicals, the holdbacks, and the progressive conservatives. The first class would crack on at lightning speed, if they could, even at the cost of all which has been secured and attained already; the second would not stir a peg nor budge an inch. but would hold on forever right where they are, merely vegetating until the vigor of that process has ceased, and moss begins to silently coat them from head to foot. The third class, which is and ever must be the preponderating and controlling one, is made up of persome whose sentiments lie exactly between these other two, inspired in great part by the one and properly ballasted by the other. It is generally called the Conservative class; but it does not follow that its entire occupation is that of preserving and accumulating; what is good, and ascertained already to be such, that it holds on by with earnestness; but it would not ignore what is new and advanced, lest there should be no good in it, or because there has been no demonstration mathematically made that virtue does not lie somewhere concealed in it.

If we are to organize any new party in this country. It ought to be, and no doubt will be, one of this very sort; the elements of which are composed of both the conservative and the progressive principles. What is good and desirable in life and nature, that we cannot afford to be afraid of, though it be as yet entirely untried; and what has been found to be valuable and foll of virtue in the past, that we cannot afford to part with. These are the two points of importance; we are not to be alraid of experiments, nor are we to surrender the known results of past experiments.;

The tendency of things in this country, as they have for some time past fallen under our observation, is to some such combination as this which we have described. Radicalism of itself does not satisfy the people, for the people feel that there are too many combinations of circumstances in life to be disposed of by the line and plummet of abstract ideas only; nor will torpid conservatism, on the other band, answer, be cause that refuses to do anything or be anything at all. Looking over the boiling sea of politics to day, a disposition to unite these two forces in discernible among men of all parties; the events of the time have stirred up the sloggish ones, and made them more or less of radicals, while the heat and frenzy of radicalism have wearled others, and led them to consider all over again the tangential tendency of radicalism if left undisturbed by the operation of other leading forces. These two margins of men, therefore, who thus view the current events of the world, are as sore to come together and finally blend, as the sun is certate to rise to morrow morning. They are the new party which is to be; a party not afraid to cherish and stand up for the achievements and acquisitions of the past, not yet disposed to ignore any new ideas whose light is just streaming over the world.

We require just such an union of spiritual forces in our own country, in order either to save it or to send it on its way forward among the nations of the earth. The events of the time are fast preparing the way for it, too. It may cause all of us the keenest sorrow that such a desired conjunction has to be reached through so much bloodshed and so many wees, but we are to hail and welcome it at any cost, whether of life or treasure; the one condition toward which we are reaching out is just this, and this only-a condition that combines what is desirable in the consideration of all subjects, whether political, social, or religious, and still makes room for the immediate of any new ideas and influences which may properly be introduced.

If we can but reorganize the State and the Church on such a basis, the world will have made a long step forward. We shall then have reached a point where nobody will be alraid to enter upon free inquiry, lest it may land him outside the narrow limits of his creed or party-and where there will be no danger of being taken suddenly off our feet by the new winds of faith and doctrine, in consequence of our holding fast by what is known to have been tried and approved. What a desirable condition of things that will be, when we for the first time are allowed to lead natural and healthy lives, undismayed by the flerce denunciations now heard on the one side, and the taunts and jeers as commonly heard on the other. It will herald the real millennium, when the human spirit is to have its shackles knocked off, and stand erect in its native power and dignity. By the time we get through with this war, the country will be ready to accept the new and better state which we have already suggested.

Total Depravity.

A great many ministers-and some of them are surely old enough to know better-are always preaching up total depravity, earnestly striving to convince lody that they are among that unfortunate class. John Quincy Adams once said to a popular Orthodox divine; with whom he happened to be in convenation, and who had introduced the notion of total deprayity: *Ten orthodox clergy think most namercifully of samma nature. I have sometimes beard servious haman nature. I have sometimes beard serious abject our winkedness that really made me mile. I seem that really made me mile. I seem that a presence, after such a discourse, should deseard from the pulpit, and take one of us by the hands but perhaps he scarce believes it himself, and was rely performing a technical reality has had no reasonable with practical widom or common scarce. I think petter of human nature.

More Admissions.

It has long ago been noted and commented on as a Tam Boyt. py Things; on Payonomyrato Rajact, that the principles of Spiritualism are oftentimes and Discoveries. By William and Elizabeth (M. F. Denton. 1 vol. 19 mo. pp. 870. fact. that the principles of Spiritualism are oftentimes stated, if not advocated; by what is called the secular press, even when its conductors do not know what, they do. We find this press, as a whole, continually tending to liberality and larger ideas. The recently announced death of Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, gave some of the papers another opportunity to express themselves on the topic which, in one form or another, is engressing all the people. The Providence Journal, in remarking on his career, furnishes its readers with the following incident, which all our readers will at that beyond, which no our shall pass, and still retain once see is characteristically spiritual. He entered the Bensie, says the Journal, with James Burrill, of this State. They were intimate friends. Burrill, with a presentiment of his early death, once said to him, "I shall die young; you will live to be an old man, and will remain in the public service. I can see you now, in imagination, walking through these corridors, gray-baired and tottering." The prediction was fulfilled. The short and brilliant carreer of Burrill closed, more than a generation ago; the long and illustrious career of Crittenden continued till Jackson, and Calhoun, and Clay, and Webster, and Benton, and scores of lesser, yet distinguished, states. men had passed away." Bo says the Journal. It fornishes simply a case of clear prophesy, of unqualided clairvoyance. These instances are by no means so rare as might be supposed, and would be of general on the part of luquirers. interest if only brought oftener to the light of day. They are no wonders to us-they are not even wonderful in themselves; but are as common as the airs that large increase—and its appearance is to be halled as blow, or the waters that run. The world is opening evidence of boldness as well as ability in the right its eyes, too, to fine it out.

Tired of Marriage.

read over the list of divorces which too frequently ac- resolution that greatly limits the extent of their faith. company the records of our Court proceedings! In and who feel it to be a solemn duty to decry everything that little roll is bound up a world of aufferings and that has the appearance of being new. Some of these woes, which the common eye does not see. There is persons have the will to burn any man who has the the history of the early and romantic couriship, the spirit to push his inquiries far and wide, but, forta exchange of vows, the happy marriage, when all was nately, their power is as feeble as their minds, and fair and full of promise, and the pleasant entrance they have to content themselves with whatever of upon heay and responsible life-all mapped out under strength there is in hard words. One of the victories the eye that alone knows how to read it; and then of the mind, and the chief one, is, that freedom of mistakes have come after-and gusts of passion, which mind has been so far established, that research is now are but the result of a lack of proper control-and possible in every direction; and from this must come bard words-and separation. Such is the brief and the final triumph of truth over error. famentable record of too many such cases of divorce. which might have been made to read in just an oppo- publication of such a work as this would have been a

difficulty none too often touched upon; but when will coed from powerless abuse, as it would be to publish a so great an evil as this be cured? when will parents treatise on the law of evidence. The authors invite teach children the bidden, yet simple, laws of their criticism, and are confident that the effect thereof will own being, and the mysterious ways of their spiritual be good on the cause, to promote which they write. natures? Why are young people so carefully kept ". This work is, I feel," says Mr. Denton, "the from all knowledge, both of themselves and one anoth- merest introduction to one of the widest and most imer? Just so long as this system of ignorance is pract portant fields in which the soul of man ever labored; ticed, will there continue to be unhappy marriages and and I trust it will have the effect of inducing men of frequent divorces; there will be a positive loss of earth- intellect and means to investigate and teach, though ly happiness, where it might have been all sunshine they should pull down all the theoretical scaffolding and heaven; there will be cross purposes and misunder- that we have erected." A man who can thus write, standings, wrong actions and misery. It is a fearful whose object is the windication of truth, is not likely thing for two persons to feel obliged to live together to be deterred from his course by the suggestion that beneath the same roof all their lives, and yet wish what he states is too strange to be believed, but dethey had never seen one another. And yet the evil sires what he puts forth should be investigated; and goes on, and increases continually in magnitude. It this is what Mr. Denton tells us is the case with him. seems, at times, as if it were making frightful inroads | He seeks the establishment of truth, not the mere esinto our social system, from which it cannot recover. tablishment of a theory. An early inquirer in a pecu-Undoubtedly, however, all this suffering is exactly liar province, he gives a great number of facts in supwhat will conduct society to a timely and proper reme- port of his views, which are of the rarest interest, dy. We sincerely hope that a most effectual remedy is and which are calculated to astonish most readers.

The Case of the Freedmen.

The Report of the Commission appointed by the President, to inquire into the condition and prospects of the freed slaves, has just been published. It was their value. The work indicates a large range of acdoubtless written, as stated by several journals, by Robert Dale Owen, who is at the head of the Commission. It takes up the condition of those slaves in the District of Columbia, Eastern Virginia, North and in it something to move their minds to inquiry into South Carolina, and Florida, who have been set free higher subjects than those to which they have generby the legitimate operations of the war, and describes ally devoted their powers, and thus it will promote prospects; hints at several modes by which their condition may hereafter be ameliorated; and enters on a disquisition of great interest to the general reader of to elevate and instruct all who shall peruse its pages, the various elements of characteristics of the negro and as one of the evidences of the high form which race in America. The Commission report a recom- inquiry is taking in our age. mendation to divide the Southern field of operations into several departments, to be organized under one be promptly attended to. Price, \$1.25; postage, 20 general Superintendent, and that the heads of the several departments be permitted to enjoy a certain kind of authority within their own limits, and to be duly assisted by others whenever their labors shall increase so much as to require it. The Report is of great interest, and it is to be followed by another more in detail of what is doing and is to be done.

Fearless Criticism. .

It is of no use for us to fight for liberty, if by liberty only something in general is meant, and nothing it particular. The state of things which demands a cer tain uniformity of thinking, is certain to produce a very alender generation of intellects, since all men will be required to shrink and conform to a low partisan standard. This most important fact cannot be too seriously considered. When Napoleon the Third undertook to exile all literary men from France who would not write to suit the wants of his personal ambition, he openly proclaimed, of course, that a class of first class men and royal thinkers was not needed in his Empire. As a consequence, he has managed to drive the ablest men from his imperial realms, and to collect about him a circle of intellectual characters, of which even a less powerful court than his could but poorly make a boast. He will never signalize his reign by great writers and thinkers, let him make a name by whatever other methods he may.

Caution.

We have received a letter from Ohio, in which the writer says she saw the notice of "B. Madison, Alfred, Me.," who advertises "cheap sowing machines." Our correspondent says she sent a draft for twelve dollars for a sample machine, and after waiting some weeks, received a letter raying the draft had been stormy scenes. Hugo was educated within the walls of received, but that the advertiser was behindband with a convent by an old General, whom his family were his orders, and it would be a couple of weeks before he concealing from the Imperial police. From early man. could send a machine. The writer contoludes her letter; hood he has played an important part in the political in this wise:- "I have now waited months-have history of France, and his connection with the first written, and received no reply. I also employed dur meh of Europe must form a theme of many interesting postmester to write to the postmester of Aifred, Me., but have received no reply from him."

We do not wish to be understood as saying that this partipular case to a swindle, for we do not presume to judge; but the party advertising should certainly forward the machine, according to agreement, or refund the money.

New Music.

Oliver Ditson, 277 Washington street, have just pub-Wilder; also a plantation song, entitled, .. We'll light for Uncle Abe." which is being nightly sung by he Buckley Seronaders with ancome.

Interesting Essays by the Invisibles. On our sixth page will be found two essays by the avisibles, given at our free diraies; on & The Philosophy of Mediumship," and " Hedge and Madean Spir. The Colorado gold mines and children better that studies." They promise to denie the world.

In the They Publications. she

Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. This volume is a valuable addition to the literature of the day, dealing as it does with some of the highsat subjects that present themselves to known bound. eration, and doing so in a catholic spirit. Its tillo expialas its purpose, as it relates to the Seni of Taloge, and the authors penetrate beyond the surface, as the result of their philosophic and well-directed impuiries and labors. They do not accept the common circle as the world's respect. They push their researches far beyond the hounds of that circle, in a spirit of enlightened independence, and in accordance with the teachings of that philosophy which holds that nothing is discovered while there remains anything to discov-

ar. Nuthing has been more fatal to the cause of truth than the submission which even great ,men have paid to certain conventionalities, by which their powers have been lessoned, and the progress of the race retarded. The world might have been to-day where it will be a century hence, had not prejudices stood in the way of inquiry and demonstration. Thoughtful persons are beginning to see this, and therefore it is that we occasionally have a book published that betrays the existence of a deeper spirit of inquiry than formerly prevailed, and greater courage

This volume is of the class of books to which we refer -a small class as yet, we admit, but destined to have a quarter. Mr. Denton is not deunted by the prospect of having his well-established statements called in question by those narrow-minded "respectabilities" How sadly it makes a contemplative person feel to who are resolved to believe only what they know, a

There was a time, and that not long ago, when the source of danger to all concerned in it; but now it is Incompatibility of tempers and temperaments is a as safe to put it forth, beyond what lojury may pro-Even as a more work of entertainment. " The Soul of Things" is a book fitted to make a very lively impression on the general mind. The wonderful facts which the authors narrate make attractive reading. and the genial style in which they are told doubles quirement, and also the ability to turn knowledge to account, things that are not always found together. It will be read by many from curiosity, who will find inquiry in the right direction, which is one of the pur poses of books of this kind. We commend the work to all our readers, as one that is singularly calculated

All orders for the above work sent to this office will

NTELLECTUAL FREEDOM; OB, EMANCIPATION PROM MENTAL AND PRISIDAL BONDAGE. By Charles B. Woodroff, M. D. New York: Sincialr Tonsey, 121 Nassau street.

The above is the title of a handsomely printed book of 118 pages, by the author of that excellent work, "Legalized Prostitution." We shall have more to say of this work, after we have examined its contents.

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE for September is ready thus early for its patrons. It is said to be the cheapest magazine in the world. Price ten cente a number, and each number complete. Published by Elliot, Thomes & Talbot, 118 Washington street, Bos-

We have received through the mail, a pamphlet of twenty-two pages, entitled, .. Record of Action of the Convention held at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 15th and 16th, 1863, for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of colored troops into the service of the United States."

CABLETON, of New York, is about publishing from advance sheets. a translation of "Victor Hugo reconté per un temoin de sa vie." The witness of his life referred to, says a writer in the Boston Transcript, is understood to be the wife of the celebrated man, but it is very probable that the work is in a great degree an autobiography. Hugo is upwards of sixty years of age, and the story of his early life, if truly written, will be of deep interest, as his parents were attached to the person of Napoleon the birst, and followed his fortunes from the beginning of this century till his return from Elbs. He accompanied his parents throughout these chapters in the new work. The Life of the author of Les Miserables!" will be looked for with a great deal of interest.

"What's the Use?"

Garrison and his "nondescript" writer can never injure the BANKES OF LIGHT by their libels against it. It is too firmly established in the affections of the great Spiritual Phalanx of America for that. Men who will resort to such methods to "feather their own ished "Wanted-A Substitute," words by Frank neets." and at the same time make the people believe they are the friends of, progress, deserve the soverest reprehension. We hope Spiritualist Bobieties will not in future engage Garrison to legiore before them, until he sees at to repudiete the billingsgate put forth in his columns against : Spiritualists and Spirit. wallsm. by one of the measure specimens of homebile

Jefferson Davis, dell' all This distinguished gentleman is certainly in a bad way. The proclamation he has recently issued to his troops is a clear confession that the Confederacy is on lly sesset by its friends in the Southern States. In case the deserters and absenters from the rebel army do not at once return to camp-and if they do they will receive free pardon for all past offences-there is no hope left for Davis and his conspirators whatever. The appeal he makes to them, men and women, is truly topohing for its earnestness. He conjures them to come forward and unite in resisting the aggression of the North-the Bres of incendiarism, the disposition to rob and plunder, the unbridled passions of our soldlery, and all that; when he only means by his appeal that the men of the South shall come up to the which impends. He knows that his kingdom of neurpation is coming to an end, as his proclamation for Fast confesses. If the patriots of the land do but percevere, the days of the Rebal Confederacy are all

The Crops.

The reports from the grain growing portions of the country indicate that the crops for the present year. though perhaps not equal to those of last year and the year previous, are nevertheless fully up, to what they with a population half mercantile, half military, living were for the two or three years preceding 1861. The extremely wet weather has had its effect upon grasses, of course; the grain has not been so widely reached by their influence. On account of the Polish troubles, it is probable that England will have to do without her usual import stock from the Baltic countries; Russia having ordered a suspension of all grain exports, and France being resolved without doubt to do the same, especially in case of threats of troubles on the continent. In that case, Great Britain will be obliged to rely upon the United States for a large share of ber supplies of grain for her crowded population, even in case she obtains an average crop from her own acres. Without doubt, therefore, we shall be able to sell the whole margin of our products, after the home supply is covered, and at most remunerative prices. Labor is scarce and high, and will add greatly to the cost of ping from the old into the new, and always leaving beerain, as well as of all other productions.

Bumors of an Amuesty. small hopes of its healing. It now appears that no up for evidence some day. such division ever existed, for the reason that no such proposal was ever made, by Mr. Seward or anybody else. There was a purpose in setting such a story on ! foot, being to excite certain hopes in Europe, favorable to the Confederacy of the South. The story did have its effect, it seems, doing all the temporary mischief it was capable of, and not being corrected there even until now. That is a reckless and wicked style of journalism, which panders to the passions and prejulike patriotiem. It is needless to add that the paper that set such a story on foot is the New York Herald.

Trouble with Foreign Powers.

Should such an exigency arize, it is as well to see what might be the first result. If we possess ourselves of the yet aucaptured Southern ports, it would put a very different face upon the matter. By that time, it might occur to Napoleon that it was not exactly for his interest to form an alliance with the South. : Re could not very well open those ports, if he tried, after we once became masters of them. England being jealous of him, too, how is it possible for them to agree in their terms of making war on us together? Should France obtain an advantage by her present meddling in Mexico, England will never go into any arrangement with him against us, in the world. This most natural split between them will hardly be apt to result in our own detriment. These forces of nations, like applied to her, and with all her fauits, there is not her those of Nature, are distributed in such a way that equal on the globe in all that constitutes greatness and they always help rather than binder the great purposes of God's providence. The envy of these two nations may be the best assurance of our safety.

A New Map for the People.

Benj. B. Russell, publisher, 515 Washington street, Boston, bas placed upon our table, H. H. Lloyd & Co.'s Great County Map of the United States. First published August 1, 1863. Its publication marks an including the Territories, ever fasued. It covers our try. entire country, from the Gulf of Mexico to the North. ern boundaries of our Great Lakes, and from the waving pines of Maine to the golden shores of Cali. formis. It has the advantage over all other maps, because it has just been engraved, and contains all the towas, rivers, mountains, &c., made famous by the wer, and not down on other maps. Its topography is accurate, and while it has an immense number of names. it does not confuse the eye with a great mass of unimportant matter. Size 40 x 54. Price, in sheets beautifully colored in counties, 60 cents; mounted, \$1.25.

Another Picnic.

The Spiritualists and others who attended the late Picule at Abington Grove, had such a capital time there, that they are desirous of another opportunity to visit the grove the present season. We cannot say positively, but we are of the opinion that arrange. .. We have toot, toot to you; what's the matter you ments will be made about the first of September for another similar excursion.

Our Free Circles

Have been suspended during the hot weather, till the first Monday in September, when they will be resumed again as usual.

FEDERAL VICTORIES .- The results of the recent enragements with the rebels can be summed up thus: wenty-eight successful contests, with a loss to the Sait Lake. nemy of more than three hundred game and eighty housand prisoners. Lee driven back into Virginia, the Mississippi open from its source to the Gulf, the rebels expelled from nearly all Tennessee and Mississippl, the territory subject to their military control reneed to the States of Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and a part of Virginia. .

EXEMPTION OF AN ONLY SON OF A WIDOW-The clause concerning the only son liable to do military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support, is thus construed by the Provost Marshal General: " A widow may have several other sons, but if they

are not liable to do military duty, then the particular son on whom she is dependent for support will be exempt; but if her other sons fre liable to do military duty, the fact that she is dependent on the labor of a particular son for support will not exempt him from

We see it stated in a Michigan paper that silbe Spiritualists of Coldwater have now nearly completed a new church, which will be the flows, largest and most commodices edifice in that place. They maintain

We shall hottoe the New York Comments of Single Sa Mr. and Mrs. Denton's hook. The same of Tomas to our heat. The writer was evidence of the discussion what he permed the serious.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Twenty elz national bents have been authorized by the government, with a capital of \$5,915,000 at the its last legs, and must certainly go under, unless speed. highest is for \$600,000, in Cheveland, and the lefter 64 \$50,000.

: Liberia chooses her President once in the pare Accounts i from Liberia state the blemplat classics resulted in the choice of Hon. Daniel Bashiel Warner, as President, and Rev. James M. Priest as Nice Pract. dent, the term of office to commence in January and Mr. Warner is of numixed African blood, born in Fel. timore. April 19, 1815, reached Liberia, May 24, 1623. and has not since been out of the country. Ill work

The longest stage route in the world is the one be tween Atchinson in Kansss and Placerville in Califor. work of saving him and his from the destruction mis-one thousand nine hundred and fifteen mit-The fare is \$200; 10 1-2 cents a mile.

A glass factory has been established in or near San Francisco, where, on the 20th of Jone, the first practical glass blowing in the State took place. The sanumbered. This present year may show us the end of terprise has been a encouse, and the "Pacific blandworks," are in full operation; and, as represented, with the exception of sods ash, all the materials used are procured within the State.

LORDON GETTING BIG. - London has progressed from a walled town, covering about seven bundred seres, in a labyrinth of courte and alleys, the majority being as it appears from an old proclamation, " heaped ap together, and in a sort half smothered," to the maje. tic city of the present day, spreading over more than one hundred and twenty square miles, and containing two thousand six hundred miles of streets, flanked by three hundred and sixty thousand houses, with a popelation of three million, and an assessed annual rental of thirteen million pounds sterling.

An Irishman says he sees no earthly reason why wo. men should not be allowed to become medical men;

A clergyman was once asked whether the members of his church were united. He replied that they were perfectly united-frozen together.

Years do not go from us, but we from them, sep. hind us some baggage no longer serviceable on the march. Look back along the way we have trodden, There they stand, every one in his place, holding fast Some few weeks since there were started rumors of all that was left in trust with him. Some keep our calles serious difficulty in the Cabinet on account of the bood, some our youth, and all have something of our proposal, by Mr. Seward, of the offer of an Amuesty which they will give up for neither bribe nor prayer; by the President to the body of the people of the retthe opinions cast away, the hopes that went with us bellious Biates. It was reported that the division no forther, the cares that have had successors, the of the Cabinet was a wide and violent one, with follies outgrown, to be revived by memory, and called

It has become quite fashionable in Paris for ladies to be in excellent physical condition-in other words embonpoint is quite the style, and stovepipe walso are considered perfectly frightful. This is all because the empress, as she advances in age, is showing a tendency to fulfaces.

How to Water Plants .- This is usually badly done. Water is poured upon the surface, enough, perdices of foreign powers at the expense of every feeling hape, to wet down an inch or two. The water washes the fine earth into the chluke and interstices, and there the plant stands with dry or only moist soil below, but with a baked mass on the surface which shute out warmth, sir, and the moisture that would be derived from its free circulation. One of two methods should be adopted: Remove the surface earth and pour on water enough to reach the wet subsoll, and when the water has soaked in, replace the dry surface soil, to be molstened from below; or, make a hole as near the plant as you can without disturbing the roots, and ful this with water two or three times, and afterwards 511 it with the dry earth thus removed. At all events. when you water at all, water freely, and with the foot of a hoe throw a little dry earth over the surface as the water settles away.

The miser isn't vain; he thinks a penny better worth saving than his soul.

New England will bear all the tests which can be goodness of character.

A LARGE CEMETERY .- Pennsylvania and eight other States have made arrangements to purchase a part of the Gettysburg battlefield for a cometery, where may be gathered the remains of these who fell in that battle.

A chap down in Connecticut, after the passage of the conscription act, got married to evade the draft." ers in the history of Maps. It is the largest, latest! He now says, if he can get a divorce he will enlist. plainest and cheapest map of the whole United States, as if he must fight, he would rather do so for his coun-

> "I would have you know that I am a man of quality." said a marquis to a financier. "And I," replied the financier, " am a man of quantity."

> "A little more enimation." whispered Lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the provident nymph: "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man," "Of course not, my love; but I was not aware who your partner was."

> He who spends his whole time in sports and calls it ecreation, might appropriately wear garments all made of fringes, and eat dinners of nothing but sauces.

> A Chinese boy, who was learning English, came across the passage in his Testament, .. We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced," rendered it thus: ייף משכן סמ

A Confederate dollar bill is now worth in Dirie just nine and three-quarter cents. Unt of the Confederacy it is perfectly worthless.

The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Pekin. It is printed on a large abeet of silk, and has made a weekly appearance for over one thousand years.

Two ship loads of Mormons, 1,624 persons, arrived at New York a week sluce from England en route for

> COURTSOIP. ST-TEN - A "How-without magic art - - -How win a woman's heart to we necessary Tell me, ! said he. a man die alse rin off. Love her Ill, said she intellement the

He that accuses all manking of corruption, or the emember that he is mure to convict only one."

Tan Cour Men, who spend fire cents & day for chawing tobacco, ten cents for eigers, and fifteen for liquors, have no right to complain that they are poor." A terrible sarthquake occurred at Manifes on the 84

of June. Two thousand lives were lost; his the effy was fulned, and every building in it dimen Gen, logan says that + there were hundreds of reb-

els who had never seen an American, flag, pull they saw it carried rictoriously in Vicksburg. The titue to raid? our so frequently moter to ad at

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Corps, Do southwest sacay on the town. was billed upon Gen during th the Eleve the United Baltiquere and a ba farced by and durt furming a Gettyehr forces at the street side of G reader: 1 attempte. turned in through dame ties came out

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a low swilliam for the Benner of Light, que describ A WEEK IN A CAMP HOSPITAL AP-TER A BATTLE

> BT HENSY TO OBILD, M. D. 1. 1. 844 Bace street, Philidelphia, Pa.

sylvania. The advance corps had reached the vicinity the poor fellows who were laying upon the door; of Harrisburg, the Capitol of the State, and it seemed . We arrived in Baltimore at dawn, and the ladies about to fall into the hands of the inveders, as had were sell forward to the Northern Central Railroad

raw redruite.

and Washington. On the 28th day of June, the coun. particularly unpleasant about the red tape. try was astuunded by the announcement that General Planting we had five hours before the train would Hooker had been relieved of his command, and Gen. leave for Hanover Janetion, we strolled around the George Meade appointed in his place.

trograde march. General Couch, who had command wearth, and arranged in rows, sometimes entirely across of the Bisto forces, had received a large number of a street, and at others a narrow passage was left, wide

Harrisburg. sand men were encamped near Gettysburg, on the last day of June.

On the lat of July, the advance division of the Army of the Potomac, consisting of the First and Eleventh Corps, under General Reynolds, came up from the southwest through Gettysburg, and encountered the enemy on Seminary Hill, about a mile to the east of the town. A severe contest ensued. Gen. Beynolds was killed early in the day, and the command devotved upon Gen. Doubleday. Our forces held their ground in despair." during the day, though not without some confusion in the Eleventh Corps. At night the firing ceased, and the Union forces retired through Gettysburg down the Baltimore turapiae to Cemetery Hill, about a mile and a half south of the town; here they were reinforced by other divisions of the Army of the Potomac. and during the night they threw up earth-works, forming a section of a circle for nearly half a mile.

On the 2d of July, Lee's army came through Gettysburg, skirmishing until they met the Union forces at the bill. A lad named Barr was going down the atreet, near one of the first houses on the south side of Gettysburg; three rebels called to him to sur render; he raised his rifle and fired at them, and then attempted to run into the house. Just as he had turned into the alley of the house a minte ball passed. through the back part of the left leg, outling both tendone near the knee. He felt, and the lady of the house came out and carried him in. The rebels followed. and took his name, claiming him as their prisoner. They also searched the house and took away everything of value, even to the sheets off her, bed; they had forgotten to come for him."

men great advantages. The enemy at three different first to all the houses, but could not ob quietly in the arms of death.

It enabled the entire army to be brought into action, cipated them.

Union forces fell back to these intrenchments, and on and some slept on the truck, the 3d of July, the most severe battle of this cam. paign, and probably that was ever fought on this continent ensued. Gendies pursued the same plan that be had tried the day before, concentrating his forces and endeavoring to break the Union lines, first on the right, then in the centre, and finally at the left, but filed in each attempt—the men came to fall by thousands. This course which has often been resorted to by the rebel army, and which gave Stonewall Jackson his reputation, is a sad commentary on the recklessness and indifference to human life which has marked the career of this army. If the thousands who fall do not entirely block up the way and the opposing forces faiter or lose their position then defeat is almost certain. In all these cases, however, the result-was: fearful slaughter of the invaders; and no gain to their cause. At night each army rested, and it is reported that tien, the sent in a flag of truce, asking for time to bury his dead, take care of his wounded, and arrange for the exchange of prisoners; to which Gen. Meade. It is said, made this isconic reply, evidently having in remembrance the trick at Antistam, by which! the rebel army escaped from Gen. McClellan: "That he would bury the dead and retake his prisoners,?! hit

At the dawn of day, on the 4th of July, the Union forces could discern the rear of Gen. Lee's great striny heatily retreating to the left, over the Bound Top mountain. They were soon in pursuit, and thousands of prisoners were taken on that day. The course of the army was marked by the dead and wounded men! and the stragglers who linguous along the route, and for two weeks after the retreat, there were many bedies lying in various states of decomposition on these mount The only thing that could now be done with these was to pile upon them dry wood and set fire to them. By this means, also, the bodies of the horses that were lying on the battlefields, in great numbers. ware restored. To make the sensy turns

Capt spane to so the saverarists.
On Bunday specing, July 5th, Mrs. M. W. Parnham,
with three other ladies, lart, Parladelphia for Gettys-

day evening; the Sth. There twas no dimonity in get. ting the requisite number of able and efficient women volunteers. " We were also favored with a large amount of stores nearly half a ton-these we packed in old trunks in order to have them cheeked to go with us. Having obtained the measurery papers to take us to Baltimore; we left Philadelphia at 15 o'clock. - Our company consisted of mineteen ladies and three gentle-The last days of June and the first of July, 1868; men. When we arrived at Pelrysville, there were will long be remembered by the people of Pennsyli thirteen cars, and the boat could only take twelve wall and the adjoining States with deep and thrilling over, so the conductor was obliged to take us down interest. The rebel army under General Lee, which through the long and tortoons gangway, which leads to had wintered near Fredericksburg, in Virginia, had the boat, and which is at present scoupled by the Govanddenly moved 'into Maryland; and by a series of erament as a hospital for the wounded men. We groped manuseres and concealed marches had invailed Pennillour way in darkness through beds and bunks, and over

already a large section of the country south of it, with Depot with our atores, while I went to try outling or the towns of York, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Car-"nawinding red tape, First to the Eutaw House, Gen. lisie, &c. all of which had been held and more of less Schehok's headquarters. There a good natured orderly despoiled by the rebel army, who plundered every sec. took my papers up to one of the captains, and soon tion of the country through which they passed, and returned with an answer, that they were all right, but carried off all the available stores that they could I must wait till nine o'clock, to see certain officers. and that I might go to the Provest Marshal's and get.

The people were everywhere panic stricken. The a pass for myself and company to leave the city: This President of the United States, issued a call for fifty, I obtained without difficulty; then back to the Headthousand men for Bute defence, for six months, and | quarters for a paper which must be taken to the Quarsoon afterwards the Governor of the State called for termaster's office for approval. I bastened to the sixty thousand men for three months, or the emer, depot, and found the ladies waiting with all patience gency. The men responded promptly to these calls, for my arrival, I then went to the Quartermaster's but the invedors manifested but little fear of these and, waited about half an hour, when he came in and signed my papers. I must say, that all these men be-In the mean time, the Army of the Potomac, under haved with kindness and courtesy to me, and, except-General Hooker, had been cautiously moving toward ing the delay of half a day, and the fatigue of ranning the line of invasion, keeping guard upon Baltimore three or four miles over the city, there was nothing

oity. I took some of the ladies up to see the Barri-How much this fact infinenced General Lee is not cades, or, as an Iriahman called them, the Barrelknown, but shmost immediately after, he began a re- cates." They consisted of large hogsheads filled with troops, and had erected extensive fortifications at enough for a carriage to pass through. It did not appear to me that they would present much obstruction The rebels evacuated Carliale without much resist to the passage of infantry, who would leap over these tance, on the approach of General Smith with a por- without much difficulty. But judging from the chartion of the State Militia. York was abandoned, and acter of the rebels I had seen in our city, and afterthe invading army of more than one hundred thou- wards at Gettysburg, I should think these would be considerable obstacles to their march; but, as was facetiously remarked to me by an intelligent rebel officer. "The men you see here are not the ones that are with Gen. Lee. In an army of over one hundred thousand men who have been subjected to the hardships that we have, there will be many who will become very much demoralized, and the men that Gen. Lee has left behind are not a fair index of our army. If they were, I should have gone home and given up

> At three o'clock r. M., we entered the cars amid a great crowd, many persons of both sexes being compelled to stand. We passed along slowly; met several trains of wounded men on their way to Baltimore. At 5 1-2 r.w. we arrived at Hanover Junetlon-

found that there were no cars going to Gettyaburg were told that it was uncertain when there would be a train; and the hotel-keeper told us we could not stay in the house. We sat down on our trunks and discussed matters had many very enlightened opinions offered by sundry individuals as to what could be done and what ought to. At 71-2 r.w. a train came in sight moving in the right direction-it was a large locomotive with only three cars; the two first were packed with contrabands on their way from Washington to the battle-field, to assist in burning up the remaining bodies on the ground and lu the mountains around. The third car was about half filed with these men, and the other half with white men. The conductor kindly consented to attach five or six open flat trucks, such as are used for carrying from and lumber. We were rejoiced at this, and soon had our trunks placed for seats and told the lad they would come back and get him. He wall aboard," when we learned that the train would langhed about it a week afterward, when I saw him be obliged to wait until a large train containing and dressed his wound, and said, " He guessed they wounded soldiers had passed down. We learned that the contrabands had been brought from the camp at A very severe battle raged at Cometery Hill all day; Washington, thirty six hours before, with one day's rathe earth-works and the position on the hill gave our tions ... that they had caten nothing all day. We went times concentrated his forces and endeavored to break We then searched our carpet bags, and found a few our lines at first on the right, then in the centre and supplies, which were freely given, and there was plenty at the left, but was unsuccessful. The Union men of good water. We waited here seven hours before stood firm, and mowed down the rebels in heaps. The the train came down. Our company song the "Star carnage was fearful, and the loss very heavy on both Bpangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "John Brown's sides. The immense numbers of Gen. Lee's army kept body lies a mouldering in the grave," and various pouring in until night closed the fearful scene, and other songe, and our colored friends favored us with many a brave man by weltering in blood, or slept some beautiful hymne; and, just before we started, a young minister essayed to preach to us. At eleven In the meantime, General Meade had been throwing o'clock an immense train came slowly down, and in up intreachments on a range of hills, about two miles half an hour we were on our way. The night was doll southwest of Cemetery Hill-now known as the "Bat- and hazy, and I was apprehensive for our comp my, as tlefield"-the advantages of this position were, that we had not been accustomed to such exposure. At 2 o'clock we came to s stand still at Hanover, only and there were very excellent natural defences among half way from the Junction to Gettyaburg, and were the rocks. It is said that Gen. Lee intended occupy- informed that the train could not go on till six o'clock. ing this spot—and that he was disappointed in the ap. A portion of our company went to the hotel, and as a proach of tien. Meade's army, two days before he anti- great favor, were permitted to lie on the dining-room and kitchen floors. 'Ten of us found bed and board On the night of the 2d and morning of the 8d, the here for three hours; some of the others sat under trees,

At daylight we assembled in the same car, and some of our number brought something for pa to eat. Before aly o'clock we heard the music of the steam whistle. and in a few minutes after we were on our way. The son shone out beautifully, and we were all in good spir-Its, and rejoiced that we bad "camped out" so safely. at least one night. We arrived at the outer depot at Gettysburg at 8 o'clock. There were numerous evidennes of the rebels' labors on the road in burnt cars, fallen telegraph poles, do. A small bridge about a mile out of Gettysbury had been burned by these men. and we had the satisfaction of seeing rebel prisoners rebuilding it-quite a number of them were at work on it as we passed.

We soon found our friends in Gettysburg, and field of labor. The town and the entire country for miles around was one vast hospital. Almost every house and every barn for miles around had more or less of the wounded men in them. The churches, college and court house were all used for this purpose; The rebels had taken possession of the college, and it attil remained foll of their wounded men.

Twent out with Mrs. Farnham to the 2nd Corps Fleid Hospital, about 4 1-2 miles southwest of Gettysburg, and was introduced to the able and efficient Burgeon in Chief, Dr. Dwinell. He informed me that he had at present about one thousand eight hundred pathents in the hospital, which is pleasantly situated in grove on the top of a hill. One week previous, when biagini was established, there were over four thousand patients in and around it; more than two thousand of these had been removed.

Tente hait been erected to accommodate rather more than half of the wounded men now here. The romainder were laying on the ground without any proidenty all these. The horse of surgeons were labor-ing day and biggs to sid the wounded. I had come to bring up the beautiful the will the common feet-ings of humanity notice the thing a scene, and not go with three either ladies, part. Pathodelphia, for Gettys-burg vis Battimore, have the latter place, Mrs. Party burg vis Battimore, have the latter place, Mrs. Party burg vis Battimore, have the latter place, Mrs. Party burge tants. By pathone that a note to the property of a request that twenty more familit at the middle point. Correct of the battle, its subject visiting almost the distribution of the property of the property

very exhausting to the life forces of those who are en. Wo. 11 - theory Thoday Co. B. 19th Maine

tirely exposed to them. I looked hastily through these tents to see who were in the greatest need of fulmediate belp. There were thirty four of these men, all more or less much. lated, most of them looking and and desponding, yet very patient,

In tent No. 8. I found Lieut. C. H. M Co. D. lat Minn. " He had amputation of the fore finger and thumb or the left band, and a severe and painful attack of loftemmatory theumatien of the right knee. He was lying on the damp ground. and as I thought, had rather an pojudicious application of the world water treatment's for his disease.

Next to him in the corner of the tent, lay Col. Wm. O ____ of the lat. Minn. Regt., a noble looking man, with a very large and atrong physical frame, and a men of more than ordinary intelligence. He had had bone. His wound improved, however, and he will minis ball enter at the right shoulder, and pass aurose the back, and it had been removed by an inclsion over the left shoulder blade. He had another minis ball in his right foot; this was very painful and two years and three months. He is wounded through considerably swollen-both wounds looked badly, and had symptoms of errelpcias around them. I remarked ternal jugular veins, and out at the back-a very narto the Colonel, that he was to be my patient, and the first thing I should do would be to get him and the Lieutenant up on bunks." "My God," said he, "there is nobody here to do anything it. I could see that this care. He with the twins and six others, came to Philwas not made as a complaint, but a strong, carnost adelphia with me. expression of what he felt to be a realty. I said pleasantly, "we will see."! So calling his servants, of whom he had three, I directed them to get eight forked sticks, to drive into the ground, and four fence rails, to lay upon these; in the meantime, the Christian Commission furnished us with some boxes, and the ladles gave us sheets, and with a little dry straw that we found under a tent-in two hours we had two beds, quite as good as the Continental Hotel could furnish, under the cir. him and put him in this tent. He was in a very bad comstances. The effect was magical, not only on condition, but after dressing his wounds, and giving these patients; but the nurses in the other tents some warm stimulants, he revived and talked of going took the bint. Example is always contaglous and soon the worst cases in some of the other tents were treated to the same luxury. Before leaving Col. C let me say, that on the 15th of July we removed the day the fever increased, and on the evening of the 14th ball from his foot, having administered chloroformand I ought to say here that no one can estimate the during the week I was there; and I have no doubt it value of this angesthetic agent to the poor wounded soldiers, who are thus enabled to pass through the sait bere! most serious and otherwise painful operations, entirely unconscious of suffering. I dressed the wounds of all these men and returned in the evening to Gettysburg. jaw. Doing well.

We passed through a portion of the battle ground faithful animals should be made the victims of the would probably recover.

In town I found our lady nurses had all settled down to work, either in some of the public buildings, or among the men in tents, and their labors were very acceptable. Among the women who accompanied me, there was the true herolam that prompted them to go to work for the suffering men, and with a little instruction, they were soon able to dress the wounds, and thus give great relief to the poor men who could not find surgeous to do this. Such women are invaluable on the field of battle-others ought not to go.

I lodged that night in a private house at the south side of Gettysburg, on the Baltimore turnpike. In the room where I slept was a wounded soldier, named Barr, whose case I have noticed. In the morning we bad a breakfast of bread and butter, fish and coffee, These people were exceedingly kind, and were doing everything in their power to make the best of the terrible ordeal through which they had been, and were passing. I know that complaints have been made of the people of Gettysburg, but my observation led me to think that they were like all other communities. The majority were very kindly disposed; but many of them had nothing for themselves and their children to est. Those who had lived in very comfortable circametances were stripped of simost everything, and those who had means could buy nothing. The only railroad communication was to Hanover Junction, and that was in the hands of the Government. The stores had put up signs, "Nothing to sell here."

though they gave but little, it was often given in such well. He was a very bright, pleasant young ladmanner as to insure to the giver a similar blessing to that which was pronounced upon the widow, who gave her "mite."

the 11th July, and found my patients all in good spir-

In the hed No. I. lat tent, was Charles M - Co. E. 11th Va. Hegt., had amputation of the right leg- except one, they declared that they still had feeling in a very patient, quiet lad of about eighteen years; was very grateful for all that was done for him, and endeavored to make as little trouble as possible.

No. 2 .- W. P. J, 2nd Ga Batt'n. This was a small, sandy-haired boy of only sixteen summers, of an irritable temper-was complaining of everything and everybody. He had an amputation of the right thigh at the upper third-his wound was not doing well-it had sloughed considerably. He grouned and disturbed the other patients very much. He wanted his mother. I and compared it with the others, and told him that I to know how this could be explained. I told them it billty. We were trying to do all we could for "he would," and there was a very marked change; and the result was manifest in the condition of the limb. He said to me a few days afterwards, "I have felt better ever since you talked to me. I do n't have separate existence of the soul. near as much pain as I had before."

No. 3. John T. H, Co. K, 18th Va ... amputation of the left thigh. This was, in a bad condition. and he had fever. He was very quiet and patient under it, and soon improved. He was always pleasant and grateful.

No.4 .- Thomas L .-.. , Co. I, 10th Maine. Amoutation of the right thigh. His system was considerably shocked. He was an intelligent man, and bore his sufferings patiently. He had a very dangerous secondary hemorrhage on the 13th inst.; requiring a ligature on the artery. He seemed to get along pretty wife and tell her he " hoped to meet her in Meaven." well afterwards. These secondary hemorrhages were quite common, and often fatal in a very short time. I saw a man die in two minutes with a loss of less than two conces of blood. Although I was near, and caught the artery at once, he gasped and died before any relief could be given.

No. 5 .- David J -- Co. K. 726 P. V. Amputation of the right arm. Doing well.

No. 6. -Thomas P , Rickett's Battery, U. S. Artillery, amountation of the left thigh. The Regulars bodies; and his clok were left in Chambersburg with seemed like a different race of men. They were all significant or other supplies, and that, too, after he lent and reserved, sometimes gloomy, and seldom main had robbed our druggists of all medicines, and delent and reserved, sometimes gloomy, and seldom mainliested much intelligence-seemed like mere machines. No. 7 .- John L. Co. A; 60th N. Y; V. This was an Irishman; who grumbled hard at first, but got into a good hamor after we got acquainted. "He had

condition." No. 8:-James J. R Co. C. 53d P. V. Amputation of the left shoulder. The wound; had sloughed considerably. I took a minis ball out of the back, about

eight inches below the shoulder. And herdalt ald No. 9 .- William Di...., corporal, Corto: 534 P. V. Amprilation of the left aboulder. The Best stump in the test of The two last were very lively and cheerful

27 Tent No. 2, bed No. 10 .- G: W. Willia, Gold, 100th The Wagon't No. 2, bed No. 10....G: W. William, Gold, 100th man. The wagon't filled with wounded were delven in the Chinakob wounded work delven was bid lawner to make room t laway to make room for wone tente. 2 of to at these

Sunshot wound scross the breast slight.

No. 12:- R. A. C. Do. H. 19th Malue. Gunebet

through both thighs, with fracture of the left this. I took a minie ball from this man." No. 13 -R. J. A Co. f. 1456 P. V. Gunbet

wound, and compound fracture of thich. Must die. Very patient. No. 14.—A. K. ..., Co. K. lat Cal. Rogt.—a jolly

Irishman. Had had sun stroke. Was an assistant nurse.

No. 15 -Matthew G Co. H. let Cal. Regt. Gunshot wound, and compound fracture of the thigh. Probably fatal. No. 16 .- Charles F. H .-- , Co. F. 1st Cal. Regt,

a lad sged twenty, who had compound comminuted fracture of the lower jaw, with considerable loss of the probably recover without very great deformity. No. 17 .- John H. H .-- , Co. F, 1st Cal. Regt. A twin brother of the former. They had been in the service

the neck, the ball passing between the internal and exrow escape. His left arm was partially paralyzed. No. 18 .- Wm. N .- Co. D. let Cal. Regt. Slight wound across the back. This man required but little

Tant No. 3 bed No. 19 .- Lieut, M .-. , Co. D, lat

Minn. No. 20.-Col. W. H. C Ist Minn., already de-

sorlbed.

No. 21. -- Harry S. B .-- , Co. H. 12nd P. V. This man had an extensive shell wound on the front of the left thigh, nine or ten inches long. He had been out in the rain from the 8d fast, to the 13th, when I found home to his family in Philadelphia. Ho was a very quiet, patient men. The next day he had fever, and was quite delirions. I wrote to his mother. The pext he died." This was the only man in my tents who died was the long continued exposure that caused a fatal re-

No. 22.-Jno. T. D., sergeant, Co. B. let Minn. Amputation of left thumb, and fracture of the lower

No. 28 .- Wm. A .--. Oo. B. lat Minn. Gunshot that was occupied on the second day of July. There wound. Bail passed in at the right side, just above were marks of the conflict, and numerous dead horses the hip, and out over the left hip bone, perforating the lying in all directions. It seemed hard that these intestines. This man continued to improve, and

These men were very much pleased to be in the same tent with their Colonel.

No. 24.-Charles B , 4th U. S. Artillery, from Marion, Obio. Had amputation of the shoulder. Was doing well. Tent No. 4, bed 25 .- Peter L .- , Co. H, 15th Mass.

A German, who had five gunshot wounds, and in every case the ball had passed out within an inch of the place at which it entered. No. 26 - J. R. J Co. H. 47th N. C. This was

one of the meanest rebels I had under my care. He was as yellow as saffron, and grombled at everything and everybody. He had his left leg amputated, and the stump was in a bad condition.

No 27 .- Wm. G. C .- . Co. H. 524 Va. Slight wounds.

No. 28 .- Lieut. Col. R. W. M , 59d Va. Frac. ture of the right thigh, gunshot wounds through both thighs. A had case. He was quiet and patient. Bat in a fracture chair.

No. 29 .- Stephen W-, Co. I, 126th N. Y. V. Amputation of the left leg. A very pleasant and in. telligent man. He improved nicely. Had a visit from some friends at home, which was very cheering to bim.

No. 30 .- John R --- , Co. B, 57th Va. Amputation of right thigh-a bad case, and an irritable man.

No. 31.-John T. D Co. H. 53d Va. Amputa. tion of left knee. Doing well-very quiet and patient. No. 82 .- Lieut. W. S. B .-., Co. D. 37th N. C. Gunshot wound through left arm. He had had resec-My impression in regard to many of them was, that tion of about five inches of the bone. It was doing

shot wounds in the arm and left shoulder. No. 34.-George O. R. Co. C. 15th Mass. Large I returned to the hospital early on the morning of shell wound over left hip. Had had serious secondary hemorrhage, but was doing well.

-, Co. O. 15th Mass. Two

I conversed with more than one handred men in the hospital who had amputations, and in every instance the limb which had been removed. This varied to different persons, but in most cases they experienced a numbress and unpleasant feeling in the limb. I was able in some cases to relieve this, having seen my friend Dr. J. R. Newton treat these cases. The plan is to have them close their eyes, and, placing my hand upon the forehead, request them to make simultane. one movements with both limbs. Bome cases were thus relieved at once; others would require this to be done after the stump had healed. There was much curlosity had a pleasant talk with him, showed him his wound, among the men, especially the more intelligent ones, thought much of the trouble resulted from his trrita- was clear to me, for as the Apostie Paul declared "There is a natural body and there is a spiritual bim, and he ought to try to be more patient. He said body." and though the surgeon might cut away portions of the " natural " body, as long as the spirit remained connected with the body, these sensations would be experienced, and it was an evidence of the

The men in these tents were placed under my special care, while all around me were hundreds of cases needing care. On the western slope of the bill lay about three hundred and fifty rebels, in the most destitate and forlorn condition. I sought out some of the worst cases, and spent some time every day dressing their wounds. They were carrying out the dead from here almost all the time.

I found a man named W. H. McMellon, of Frankin Co., Va., who had lockjaw. He was aware of bis approaching dissolution, and requested me to write to him

These poor fellows were fed regularly, and as soon as room could be made for thent in tents they were removed. The following article from one of our papers expresses the terrible truth in reference to this aubject:

RESEL INEUMANITY .- The brief, disastrous career of General Lee on Northern soil was marked by the most reckies inbubanity to his own unfortunate warriors.

Even who the timber with high hopes of success, those
who died from disease or skirmishes were buried, if at all, in rude holes scarcely large enough to hide the stroyed our hospital goods. After his repulse at Get-tysburg, he commenced his retreat without even trying to bury his dead or minister to his thousands of wounded who could not be removed.

To his foe he left: the lifeless forms of five thousand of his troops for sepulture, and full ten thousand of those most setiously wounded were sllowed to lie on the gory field to writte in agenies or die, unless the humanity of atrangers, whose homes they sought to an amputation of the right leg, and it was in a bad desciate, should in mercy care for them. The lines of their retreat were strewed with exhausted men, some dying from wonds, some prostrated wen, some dying from wonds, some prostrated by over-exertion and disease, and they were left unpitled and unburied. Those who were but sitghtly wounded at distributed were compelled to march with the wagons in which were placed such as were unable to walk. Myt less than from eight to ten thousand were thus stranging in unlies; almost descairing efforts to reach the rote.

chartened limits were, this was one cide, to side by the started roads. These was foods relief in death were often thrown remorators; into a field or fence-corner, and left to the humanity of another. From Hagerstown to within apport the many tracelling access were witnessed after Lee's fine; retired access the Potensed Nearly coury hades on his scale, including many in Williamspore. Was left filled with nis wounded, without nedical stores or food, and those who still survive are Area charge upon the kind and the lovel nedical stores. are a charge upon the kindness of the loyal people to whom, assurance to the Richmond Ecquiter, Lee was to minimister with " fire and award." — Chambershap

On Saturday I was furnished with a tent, and after that remained in the hospital working day and night. tuere being calls almost every hour for medicing or surgical relief, and as I had entered the service for one week only; the rule that short enlistments must do the bardest work, must apply to me. I make no complaint. Where all were working to their atmost it would be unjust to complain.

Bonday, July 12th, I was up early, and bad the wounded in the tents dressed before breakfast. We put up a larger tent to-day, to accommodate my smistant. & Mr. Nicholson, of Baltimore, a very faithful and officient man, who was almost constantly with me. There are two nurses assigned to each tent; one of whom taken the early watch, and the other the late one, so that one is always on hand. These men were very faithful at their posts. I had much more time for outside labor to-day, and found many fateresting cases. It rained hard, but I had a gum elastic blanket, and though I had never camped out before this trip, I soffered no juconvenience whatever-had an excellent'appetite, and slept whenever any opportunity offered.

A MIGHT IN CAMP HOSPITAL.

When the shades of evening drew around us, a new icene opened. A single candle is furnished to each tent by our careful ward-master, and where the patients are very sick, an additional one is allowed. These candles are gonerally placed in a bayonet, which is stuck in the ground, thus giving a pleasing appearance to the long lines of tents. But night is mostly dreaded by the very sick; the want of the stimulus of light makes the weary hours draw beavily along. 'In camp, too, we had a continued succession of greans; some low and wailing, and others shrill and fearful, The habit of giving anodynes increased this. Men ia a half conscious condition made the sir resound with helr bideous groans.

I visited my patients at ten o'clock, and then laid down to sleep; but seldom was it more than an boor till some preent call required attention. At three clock I was awakened by terrific groans. I rose, and following the sounds, which were rapidly repeated, found a Captain Blinn, of Terre Haute, Indians, a fine young man, who was mortally wounded. His mother, a faithful and true woman, and a Spiritualist, was standing by his side, where, I was informed, she had been constantly watching for three days and nights. and being overcome by exhaustion, she had fallen late a chair, and for a moment lost herself to sleep. Her son was under the influence of a parcetle, and, was delirlone: after a few minutes he fell seleep. The next day I prevalled upon this lady to teave her son with Mrs. Farnham, and come to my tent and sleep two

Poor man, bow he suffered, until Tuesday, the lith. when his spirit winged by way from these awful scenes. The consolations of Spiritualism sestained that widowed mother, and she said to me, as she left the hospital in an ambalance with the body of her son, There is nothing has sustained me so much, through all these long, weary hours of watching, as the fall segrance that I feel that his father has been with me all the time. And while I take this poor casket home to his sisters, his father and he will go with me, and I know I shall meet them all in the Better Land." The blessing of God rest on that poor widowed mother. It was enough to bring tears to the eye of the atoutest heart. His body was embaimed, preparatory to its removal to the West.

Toward morning the lights grew dim, and all of us hailed the twilight in the east, and hoped to see sun. light. The mists on the bills and mountains caused the drops of water to fall from the leaves, so that it seemed to be raining when it was not. But at length the shadows of night ded away, and bright smiles greeted the returning marn,

THE POOD OF THE BOSPITAL.

As soon as the hospital was organized, and the num ber of men, the wounded, the norses, assistants, surgeons, &c., was ascertained, the Cummissary Depart. ment made the neccesary arrangements to furnish rations to each man. These consist of broad, hard or soft, and coffee for breakfast: bread and beef, or pork. for dinner; and bread and ton for supper. , These meals were regularly served by men connected with the Commissary Department. Many of the men, especially among the rebels, found this fare quite good. The badly wounded, who could not feed themselves, were got together as soon as possible, and nurses appointed. The Sanitary Commission had a very large amount of stores in Gettyeburg, which were accessible to the surgeons, and thus the men received fresh soft bread, but. tor, and green vegetables in considerable variety.

The Christian Commission had a tent in our heapt. tal, to which they brought a very large amount of most useful stores, and many of the men, doubtless, owed their lives to the carnest and devoted labors of these men. They were most liberal to me la furnishing every article that they had, and some of them were very curious to know to what religious sect the ladies who came with me and I belonged. Some of them had said to our women, "There is nothing for you to do here; you had better go home." But we differed, and those who saw us in the hospital also came to a different conclusion.

The most important articles furnished by these commissions were clothing, bandages, &c., for the man; bread, butter - which was a great luxuey; Ica -of which, through their labor and kindness, we had pleuty for the very sick; wines and liquors, which were mostly distributed under the direction of the surgeone; faring, corn starch, a great variety of preserves, among which was a very useful and favorite article known se apple-butter, which was sent in in large quantities by the farmers around. This is made by boiling appleain older for twelve or fifteen hours, and the process requires that they should be stirred continually. There were very many other delicacies furnished by this Commission. I must not omit to mention the very important article, " Condensed Milk," which was sent in scaled caus. This, which was of a creamy yellow color, and shout the consistency of thick syrup, was a very great delicacy. We had also canned fruits and canned meats; and when, the hospital was in proper working order, there were . delicacles for a king " to be had. To cook and distribute all these, was the work of our lady nurses, and nobly and faithfully did they apply themselves to these and other duties.

THE RIND OF WOMEN THAT OUGHT TO GO ON THE

BATTLE-FIELD. Our good Christian Commission brethren donbties olt that they were expressing a truth, when they told the Spiritualists there was nothing for the to do there; but they had not measured our women by the true standard, and did not know what they could do. They knew that most women would shrink from the presence of mangled and mutilated men, many of them with little or no clothing upon them, and they, never thought that a woman could go to such, and with water and spouge and bandages, open those horrible wounds, and wash away the foul and, offensive, discharges, and then bind them up again, and thus minlater to the comfort of these poor men; but our women could and did do this, day after day, and the . God [congressed on steams sweet]

Message Department.

Rich Massage in this Department of the BARNER we blain was spoken by the Spirit whose dame it bears, through the listrementality of Men J. M. Donnut.

while its an abnormal condition called the trants.
The Moneges with no names attached, were given,
as per dates, by the Spirit-guides of the chole—all re-

the characteristics of their earth-life to that beyond-whether for good or evil. But those who leave the earth aphere in an underwloped state, oventually pro-

green into a higher condition. We sak the reader to receive no dootrine put forth by Spirite in these columns that does not comport ith his or her reason. All express as much of tiuth as they perceive—no more.

THESE CINCLES ARE PRES TO THE PUBLIC. The DANNER Establishment is subjected to considerable anten expense in consequence. Therefore those who may feel disposed to do so, are solicited to aid us, by donations, to dispense the bread of life that freely to the bingering multitude.

The Beances are held at the BANKER OF LIGHT OF FIGE, No. 168 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 8, (up Shaire,) on Hompay, Justial and Thursday Afterpoors. The doors are closed at precisely three polock, and no person admitted after that time.

MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

Menday, July 8.—Invection; The Non-Immortality of all Things; Questions and Anascers; Caleb Wikins, to ris wis, in Wakins, Mich.; Abigsi: Riton, of Jackson, Miss.; Wm. 8. Downes, to his mother, Olivis Downes, Therefore, July 7.—Invocation; What is Spirit when Detashed from Matter? Questions and Anasons: Amanda Jans Caidwell, to her husband, in Utah; Col. Thomas Wed, of Virginis; Thomas L. Fedwick, to his mother, in New York.

Menday, July 13.—Invocation: What is the Meaning of

fonday, July 13.-Invocation; What is the Meaning of the Impareable Gulf which oxists besween Reaven and Hell T Questions and Answers: General Alired Gurnor, of Yirstoin, killed as Getrysburg; Bitty Goward, to bla mother, is Golambus, O.; Theo. Currin, to his father, in Oborlin, O.;

Adeline Gile. to her mother, in Albany, N. V. Afeline Gile, to her mother, in Albay, N. Y.

Thunday, July 14 — Invocation; Is not all Religion the result of Education? Questions and Answerz: Irane Morgan, of Scibel; Geo. F. Lethrop, to his friend, George McClellan, and other friends; John T. Archiey, to his mother, in, La

Crossa, Wis. Sury 18. - Invocation; Is not all Prophesy contrary to Natural Law I-ward are not all Property contrary to Natural Law I-ward are not all Property in the Swarz; Mary Louise Thayer, to Dr. Androws, of Albany, K. St. Pacific Weish, of Albany, N. Y.; Ortilla to Norman Knex, of Prateritie, Ala; Lientenant Gitbert Thompson, to bis father, in Monty mery, Ala.

Invocation.

Oh God, we thank thee for the beauty of life, for the manifestations of thy power that are everywhere around us. We can but praise thee, ah Spirit of the Universe, for then hast implanted grace within our being and prayer; and forever we find ourselves worshiping thee. Oh, our Father, may this hour be dedicaled to thy praise, for we feel that then art berehere ministering through thy ministering spirits to the demands of our being. Oh, may we be able to give them a view of the apirit-world, even while sojourning here below. Uh, our Father, we sek that the kingdom of heaven may become a conscious reality to thy chil. dren on the earth. Oh, may they know, too, that condition of happiness which thy children in the celestial spheres onjoy. Oh, our Father, need we sak thee to bless these thy children? May, we need not; for Well we know thou art continually giving them of thy mercy, thy affection. Oh, Spirit of Love, may we love thee as then hast loved us, and may we be able to give to thy children in mortal that consciousness of thy power, thy mercy, that inanimate Nature feels, if no more. Oh, our God, then shall true happiness be ours, and may we feel reliance upon thee then; still may we feel that we have an auchor within the soul and a hope in the heaven that will never fall us. June 30.

The Philosophy of Mediumship.

By request, we shall speak this afternoon concernng the philosophy of mediumship, not that medium. ship which belongs to the masses, but that which stands out marked and prominent. As one human being is connected with and influenced by every other human being, whether in or out of the body, so all are more or less mediumistic. But we shall confine our remarks this afternoon to that class of persons styled in the past as orsoles and prophets, and which in the

The question is often asked, Do these persons differ from other persons? Is there any essential difference between the well-developed medium and the individual who seems to possess no medium powers? We answer. Penen; jully there is no difference, for in essence all human beings are the same; yet constitutionally and organically there is a very great difference. We propose to show you in what that difference consists.

The human body may be called a machine, in which animal magnetism and spiritual vitality are generated, All haman bodies are constantly generating this animai magnetism and spiritual vitality. The animal magnetiem is used for animal purposes, for the promion and protection of animal life, while spiritual vitality is used for the progression of spiritual life, and the protection of the same. . Under ordinary cirsumstances, the human body retains within its own nalibre a large majority of these two imponderable forces. But it is sometimes the case that bodies posness twenty times the amount of animal magnetism and apiritual vitality, yet are so constituted that they are unable to retain within the calibre of the body but a small majority of these. Nature, in their case, expels nearly all of these imponderables from the body. reserving only enough, and barely enough in some hims, to applain the relation between spirit and body. The meditimistic body, in consequence of this, is any, rounded by a circle formed of these imponderables: for in Nature, the same law that expels these imponderables also retains them within the immediate unhere of the medium. They cannot pass off into space, but are beld within a certain sphere of the medium.

The density and peculiar condition of these imponderables depend upon the condition of the medium, and varies according to the variability of the medium. Now, then, the body of the medium, or the medium istic body, expels a large abare of these imponderabeen, while ordinary bodies retain them within the delibre of their own being. New if Nature, or God. " man so constituted cartain persons, we are to suppose that they are constituted for good and use, for Nature, "of God, makes 'no mistakes, and all things fashioned Daily are for use and good. So, then, we are to suppless that this peculiar condition or characteristic of certain persons is for use. Let us see how they may Title circle of imponderables that is generated in the

bodies of your medians and expelled by them, is the areat used by disembodied spirits for their bodies, for the purpose of spiritual manifestations or spirit demonstration to merial senses. This animal magnetism and William! Whalky becomes the element or agent by and through which spirit madifestations are produced. Tour medininh sometimes complain of a feeling of exthe windress after up of the occurs when the Lave been schiltelled by spirit, who have expendpoirting willing that leaving the medium, or body. t Wiffill a which for whereth, as this becomes a stall to Parallery personal in the lathenal, is becames an insteathing of rain to the moston to the external, and weak. Their and profit is for engine. But, od the contrary, and of this God from gift, but simply (1) and (4) possis deministrations, then arrength to o to the great a prem of these importantle and the wellten, beforesion that weakness in

of the weightiness of induspos. Thus it is well that a portion of these imposituables be used up.

not believe that spirit manifestations have a tendency to impair your health, and lay the foundation for disend, or death? We will answer, No. Your most to external infloances, and are unable themselves to press of these forces to their external surroundings, ill-health susues, and often death. Therefore it is well that the disembodied return to use up this surplus of power, else your mediums, in nine cases out of tun, gun when he may a rebel, and say, God have morey on would die from the press, the terrible press of external | his appl, and pop him right over. Now look here, you power. Bo, then, with a moderate use of this spiritual may be kind to the rebels, and at the same time you gilt, your mediums are made better; and with an im- tell us to go to war sgainst them. [You must do your moderate use of it, they are made worse.

So it is with all conditions of life. Law is good when kept, but very bad when perverted. There is no class of individuals in earth-life who are more exposed so.] I beg your pardon, I took you to be just such a mediums. We may say they are martyrs to ignorance to the rebala, [But you are in a different atmosphere on their own part, or the part of the masses. To-day now from what you were when on the earth.] No I constant change going on in their surroundings, which atmosphere that I was always in. [You have lost your makes them appear strange and unnatural in their body, and you live under different conditions.] That habits; thus they are misunderstood, misjudged and is so; you seed n't inform me of that, stranger. I was laid open to consure when none is due. Thus they are speaking about atmosphere, did n't say anything mede the targets for censure; but if hemanity did but about my body or the change in my life. You means understand the laws governing mind, they would us. that spiritual condition they were talking about this demand there persons, and if they understood these afternoon. [Yes.] I'm not where I could shoot anypersons, they would understand how to live and be body, or get abot. [You must learn better in the bappy. In a word, beaven, if we may so speak, would spirit world, learn that we are brothers.] be nearer you; the spirit-world would not seem so far off; for were your spirit mediums understood, spirits ceive of this holding the cup of mercy in one hand, would be able to communicate more perfectly through and vengesome in the other. [We do n't ask you to do them, and then you might receive wisdom and power that I Most of 'em do. Oh, well, stranger, I underfrom the invisible world which at present you have no stand you. I'm willing to do as you say, if you'll

earth-life by individuals whom we call batteries, or of the kind to be unhappy very long. Good by. aids, and whom Jesus called disciples. For when it sometimes happens, as it does often, that too large an amount of this external magnetism has been expendod, it is necessary to have some external or nutside sid at hand. If it is within our immediate reach, we are tion with my husband and children. My dear anole, enabled to save the subject from utter prostrution and death, for death sometimes ensues in consequence of to prepare the way for my coming. Thanks be to God, the using up of too large a portion of this external mag. I am here to day; here to sak the privilege of speaking netism. It is absolutely necessary that these individue with my children. als who act as batteries for the mediums of earth, should live as far forth as able to, unspotted from the my place. If she has acquitted hereelf before God and world. They should guther to themselves apiritually all things holy and high, to promote progression. If they simply, etc. for the privilege of speaking with my poor subjects you call mediums, but to the whole world, name, Harriet Coggen, of Andover; Mamachnetts. both visible and invisible. June 80.

Questions and Answers.

Ques .- If prayer is so essential to the cure of disease, do spirits wait for that prayer to be uttered before they bring their magnetic power to help the sick one?

ANS .- The utterance is by no means necessary, nor is it waited for by spirits, although true prayer is equivalent to the condition of power that is within the individual. There is no need of human utterance, We do not wait for it, but simply for those conditions to become perfect, by and through which we must aid humanity, if at all. Do you understand?

Q .- But in case that is neglected in cases of disease could we restore the individuals to health?

A .- Not without means. God and Natura works through means; and without those means are employed, that mankind are familiar with, the sick one must

Q .- What is to be done in the case of ignorance upon that point. Must the little one die?

A .- By no means. If your invisible attendants perceive that you are ignorant of the necessary means, if it is in their power to use them for good, they will not besitate to do so.

Q .- Will not vocal prayer attract spirits more read ily then that which exists only in thought?

A .- It has the effect sometimes, yes, oftlimes, to attract spirits to the party requiring spiritual aid, at. fact. We know there is a cause for this, as there is though we do not think that the effect is greater than for every other effect; for no effect can appear without in the case of slient prayer.

? meinagro

A .- We have just informed you that they do so by means of the magnetic sura, or animal magnetism. Q. -Do spirits concentrate their power upon the brain and nerves?

A .- Sometimes on the nervous system. In cases of mechanical writing, power is concentrated upon the closy, they would straightway fall down and worship ganglion of the arm, and is not at all connected with the brain. In cases of impression the power is thrown

Q .- Was there over a case where a person was cured by spirit influence, when all else had failed?

A .- You have a record of some to your Dible, the New Testament, as performed through the mediamship of Jesus. There are numerous instances of the kind taking place daily. June 30.

Jeremiah Holden.

mind; speak as freely as if you were with your own great is their power that they are oftentimes well nigh friends. I was Joremlah Rolden. I was a member of the 11th Wisconsin, and lost my life, not on the that this class of spirits are the only ones who are able battle field, but in the hospitel, and am scarcely wide to return and commune with mortality; the only ones awake enough to know what I do want, Mr. President, that are permitted to return from the land of the here. but I can come pretty near it. I take it.

I haint got any book knowledge to back me up here at all. I knew enough to sleep, if I could get a bed to sleep on; sometimes I could n't got even that, but power of our God as divided, or that he is more diswhen I could. I knew enough to eat. drink and sleep. That 's about all I did know, so I sint come back here to astonish the folks with any great knowledge. I've spirits, from the highest to the lowest, who have ever simply come in the first place to let 'em know I can come; in the second place, to try my strength in this to return and commune with those loved ones, and if way, and, in the third place, to wake 'em up. Do n't the Infinite permits only the evil to return, blomes you think there 's need enough of if?

Well, stranger, suppose they 're are in darkness about these things; do n't know the first thing about 'em, aint it time they should? [We should think so.] whisper of their homes to the loved ones on carth; That 's the way I think.

Well, I'm from Perryaville-Perryaville Corner that is where the folks hang out from, I suppose. I'd If we believe that the power of our God is divided. like to talk to my wife, two children, and neighbors

in general. Weil, folks would like to know I died, I suppose. I suffered some—had to you know; but then I was taken and this theory be true, then we are to suppose that as good care of an could be expected among so many, syth is not evil, else the indule spirit of Goodness so they need n't worry about that at all. Now here never would suffer it to exhibit itself. It must be a I am without a body of my own, and I should like to macessity, and therefore a good, else the Induite would have them assist me to borrow one of these kind of blot it out of existence. Now look bere, do n't you go to getting mid at what

the of these matters, will you? The want know tell you that heaven is a city, whose stroots are pared what that means, I do n't suppose. [She can logairs with gold; and whose walls are saided with precious of those who do know.] Well, tall her to get me one, stone. Oh, my Sries de, da this pictors of beaven a and let me talk, and I'll tall her jum how to get that reallty, or is it a figure of spouch? If it is, then it

have to get rid of it in my own way!

the result, and the body becomes prostisted on account thing she haint got-pension-and do at has now how to go to work to get it. Bhe do n's know engthing rosion of these known details be used up.

The question is often asked your mediums. Do you many, if she 'if is me come and talk to here. I take it there were n't any knowledge of that part but what Jeremiah Holden could always pick up when here.

Now, stranger, what's the damage ? What do you ensceptible mediums are exceedingly frail and sensitive cak? [Only that you be kind to others.] That 's what I always am, except in the case of rebels. It expel the forces from the body. If there is too great seeing in me I abould feel a little ticklish when they 're round. . [You must try to be kind to them also.]

Look here, stranger, you put me in mind of a fellow that belonged to our regiment. He'd take up ble duly.] Do your duly ! That I suppose means to say, say God have mercy upon your soul, to a rebel, and then shoot him. [We did not my that we would do to suffering, both montal and physical, than are your sort of a fellow as he was. You said I must be kind they are not what they may be to morrow. There is a pint. I small these flowers. I think I'm in the same That 's all very well to talk about, but I can 't con-

call it square. [We will.] If you ever meet anybody It is necessary to surround most of the mediums of happier than I am, just let me know it. I'm not one Jane 80. ...

Harriet Coggen.

I visit you 'sir, because I wish to open communicayour friend. Dr. Kitredge, has for a long time labored

I have no fault to find with the lady who has taken her own conscience. I shall offer no censure. I ask do this, they will be indeed valuable, not only to these obliders and with my husband, Jacob Coggon. My Farewell, air. June 80.

Invocation.

Spirit of Truth, let thy manile reat upon us. May all our utterances be of thee, and though we are despised, misunderstood and lli-treated, may we remember that a Jesus of Nazareth was also Ill-treated and despised of man. Eighteen hundred years ago the truth was then misunderstood. 'The misunderstood to day, and even as there were noble minds in the past who were willing to bear the cross up Calvary, so. oh Truth, may we for thee in the present day be ready and willing to take the cross and bear it up Calvary; for shall we be found wanting in duty? Shall we, oh Spirit of infinite Truth, fall to perform thy beheats this hour? Nay, ob Father, for thou art continually calling upon us for good. Oh grant that, as we are permitted to recurn to earth, we may bear the cross, that in the Eternal Fotors we may wear the crown. July 2.

Hades and Hadean Spiritualism. By request, we shall call your attention this after-

termoon to a few remarks concerning "Hades and Hadean Spiritualism."

A large majority of minds in the present, as in the past, seem to live more in the ideal than in the real: seem to gain their strength more from fancy than from a cause to produce it. But we do not propose to speak $\mathbf{Q}_{i,-}$ How do we understand that spirits control an of the cause this afternoon, for we have not time, but simply to consider the subject in brief.

Should we present this class of minds a trath, though it be as old as the lufinite, and as substantial as the universe, they would call it a humbug, a delusion, and denounce alike giver and gift. But should we present them with an image of fancy, or false the-

The ancients, those who were the teachers of the people, presented these fancies to the people. The reentirely upon the brain. In cases of entire physical out you know and I know. The teachers of the pres-control, then it pervades the entire physical body. minds who are ready to bow down and worship them, But when truth comes in all simplicity and beauty to them, they cannot accept fe, cannot receive it, for it is no food for their souls, and we will not blame them.

A certain few of this clear in the form tell us of a Hadean world, inhabited by anhappy and depraved spirits. They also tell us that those spirits are capable of returning to earth, of coming in contact with I'm a stranger, here, Mr. Superintendent. [Never earth's oblideen for purposes of deception, and so deceiving the very elect. Furthermore, they tell us after and commune with the children of earth. Now assuming that their theory is correct, which we do not, we shall be compelled to believe that either the posed to answer the had than the good; for as the law of love is cierus -we all know this-all classes of loved friends when on the earth, will naturally desire them in this way glone, surely we are to suppose that the fulfilte spirit of Goodness is more favorable to aril spirite than to good ones. They can return; they can they can realize their hopes; but the good are not permitted to return to realize their fond hones.

we must cease to believe in him as an infinite principle, for infinity embraces all; there is nothing left outside of it, for infulty controls all. If God is infinite

bodies to talk through at home. There's these tort . That there is what may be called an Hadean world, of peculiar persons out in Wisconsin, I suppose, Look we believe; but we do not believe it to be any partichere, do I do all the talking, or do you answer ?. [We niar foculty and especial place, no home for sinners; will do our part.] Well, I inquired for information, for that would be contrary to resson and Nature. But we believe, do we commit www.wrong, and are we consaid, for I always was a loker when I was here, and scloue of that wrong, we are at once inhabitants of believe I got one of my jokes off just before I died, the Hadenu world; for the mamost consciousness of and I feel like Joking over there. I ought to be more ain dewns suppn us, then we are unhappy, and to ait sobor had h't fit [it is better that you appear natu. Intents and purposes inhabitants of the Madoun world; ral.] Why, I ben't act saybody elec. I've got a lot for this Hedean world is but another term for a condiof truck of this, son on my, back, and I suppose I'll ston of untroptness and parent. These persons who awalt in the ideal and food moon fanny have builded Well, my wife's ridge to Marin. Lik her to got no their beaven and bell, out of that some thaty. They

| should be sweet away entirely, sit connect be a reall- fear, bury the priest, leave blue only feed out, and ty; then it must be a fapey. It is pristupor ear all And again they tall us of a personal God and a per-

finite Truth, from Infinite Reality. . Understand no to | moment. declare, that there is no bell outside the bosom of the Well, now I want me will Blien to do just as I sufferer, and there is no paradies outside the bosom of one that is content with himself.

Oh, that we might have power this hour to cast away the mist and mysticism of fancy, and teach bumanity that the living, the real, is right in their midst. Oh, that we had power to rend the well saide, and to. let all manking behold the spirit-world as it is in all its simplicity, beinty and divinity. Then you might trust a while. [We 'll do so. Where does you to be able to judge of its reality; then you might go on live?] She's in New York City. [That's to be able to judge of its reality; then you might go on live?] She's in New York City. [That's to be able to judge of its reality; then you might go on live?] She's in New York City. filthy waters of fanoy. As it is, we can but pity you, and yet we know that in the hereafter the Hadean world will be to you what it is to us, and the land of July 3. infinite bliss the same.

Alexander McGuire.

I visit your place to-day for the purpose of opening some sort of a telegram between myself and my son. I am not acquainted with this method of return; this is the first time I ever undertook to open communication in this way. Aithough I saw near eighty years of earthly life, and have been in this spirit-world something like near nine years, yet I am a child in these things, and feel my weakness here to-day. My son is a surgeon in the rebel army, and I should

may here that I am indebted for ald to one of our own Southern officers, General Jackson. When be learned how anxious I was to return and speak bers, he immodistely showed me how to commune in this way. At first I was puzzled to know how he could be so well informed concerning this method of return, when I had been for years a resident of the spirit-world, and be only a few weeks or days. But I suppose that the law of progress doesn't depend upon the thinge of time or eternity. It 's the degree of spiritual light that one possesses prior to death that determines the progress of the spirit.

Now my son. I know, may not-indeed he does not -bave much faith in these things pertaining to the spirit's return, yet he is open to receive truth, and if he is. I hope it may be God's will to let me be the first one to present it to bim.

My name is Alexander McGaire. My son's name, William McGuire. Now I suppose there is some diffionly attached to your sending letters South at the present time. The good friend Jackson in the spiritworld tells me sometimes there are ways foreseen by spirits for transmitting our letters to the South that are not perceptible to mortal senses, and that I'd bettor trust my thoughts to our friends on the other side. However, if you can find any way to send my poor elmple message to my son, I shall be deeply grateful to

My son is surgeon in what is called the Stonewall Brigade. Now you can make no mistake, I think. I suppose you understand it is very difficult to commune with my son in this way. I have much to say to him. I would talk to my son of the present, of the life which now is, and of the future; and give him some knowl-

edge of this beautiful spirit-world. Oh, tell him that at first I was disappointed and very much astonished to find myself in no such a heaven as I had believed in when here. I soon learned

that the condition only existed in the imagination of the inhabitants of the stern world of fancy. At once I became convinced that God was greater than man; that he knew what was best, and that if I had realized my belief I should have been very unhappy, for I was fitted to receive that which was waiting for me. and nothing else; and had I been ushered intolsuch a world as I had been told of, I should have been very miserable. Thanks be to God for his wiedom and mercy, I was not called upon to enter any such a

can talk, write or demonstrate fully through. My place for his oblidren to worship in. good friend Jackson says, "Specify the talking for The meeting was conducted by Leo Miller, Eq., you can do better at that." So I will ask for that. I now a resident of Worcester, Mass., but formerly of can talk this way, and I feel quite sure that I can iden. tify myself to my son, so that he will have no doubt of my presence. I thank you, sir, for what you are disposed to do for me. Good day. Jaly 2.

Margaret Halsted.

I have a father, an old man, living in Wellfleet, Engand. He is all alone, and he is an Infidel; has no real belief in any world like ours. But he has heard some persons say spirits do live and do return; and he has asked, if this be true, that I might come; that might tell him what he has in his possession that res once mine. Would I do this, he should believe,

My name was Margaret Halated. I was fourteen years old, and was passenger on board the President, that was wrecked, and lost my life at that time. My father has in his possession a chain that belonged first to my grandmether, then to my mother, and lastly to myself. Upon one of the links of this chain may be ound this inscription: " Eloi, Eloi, lama sabathani," Which means, " My God, my God, why hast then forsaken me?" This inscription was placed there by the one who gave this chain tomy grandparent. I am not now able to tell why this inscription was placed there. Should I come again, I will do so; but I cannot with accuracy now. When I come again I will do so. I ask that my father receive and believe. [His name?] William Halsted, of Wellflest, England.

Dennis O'Brien.

ret what I likes. Well, I would like something of an putfit to take meself home again. [You can only reach little town of some two thousand inhabitants, distant our friends through the paper we publish.] All right, north twelve miles. We have nearly fifty miles since rest the same all others who come here? [Yes.] ...

the 52d New York, and was thirty-one years old, I've easy of access for those at a distance. . It is and wife and two children in New York City, and a host of stood that the Spiritualists will hereafter hold theirs riends and acquaintences in other places I'd be gied | nual meetings in this grove, and in accordance with to spake with, and maybe they wont be any the better this understanding, at the close of the meeting active off if I come. I took oblils and fever, then I had some | was given that on the last Sunday in July, 1864. sort of a disease in the bowels. Well, I was sick for would be snother Annual Meeting held in that greek some months, take it all in all; then I was called upon | We tender our thanks to the proprietors of the to go into another country. I died, sir; that 's what I grove, Eno and Dievendorff, for their kindness in per-

Now this religious beliaf that we have when here is just the thing that looks the door and turns the key July; 1864, we meet again on that beautiful spet where upon ne when we want to come back. Well, you 're all angels are wont to congregate. Thine in the heads of split up in your Protestant religion. I can call them love will an the rel of a dealer Once Banes. Methodists, Orthodor, and something like this, and Glay, Onondogo Co., N. Y., July 29, 1863. the Universalists. Faith, you have so many you're and hardened worse off than the Catholics are. Faith, it 's easier to fight the Catholic religion than to fight a whole regiment as you have got. I'd, rather fight the Catholic religion than your Protestant religion, I think; This religion of earth—it 's what looks the doors upon you when you try to pome back. Now, I want to got a ker to unlook the religion. If you can't get that, you might as well give up all hopes of reaching your friends. And if I get late the appearant, I'll have, a mod time that the sealer to unlook the religion. I'll have, a mod time thinks well give up all hopes of reaching your friends. And if I get late the appearant, I'll have, a mod time the sealer to the strain which we can are the district that well are presented by the constant of the strain which we can always the sealer than the district his seally constant the first the sealer than the district his seal worse off than the Catholice are. Faith, it 's essiet to . Bhotor Awatin on Hiding Antifide.

come and falls with me. Folds, I would at he when and again topy that me or a personne when you breathe with. [Yes see merelfel.] "It is a many to felse theology, born, it is irue, of this legitimate are taught on the other side; not the mercy the helder cause, and therefore true to the occase yet causes last. is taught to have on the battle-field. That a the angular to have on the battle-field. That a the many legly be of value to the soul that has spring from in. what would take your life and play you at the many

ber, and I don't think she'll be sorry for it. there then old way again, and if she don's the my way then she can travel right back again, and is an do her the fayer of not troubling ber seale.

Well, sir, Dennie O'Brien has got nothing to be

you with, toutound it I I'm obliged to horse the rig I min, and all I have, so I think you'll have to trust a while. [We 'll do so. Where does you be able to judge of its reality; then you might go un with your appendiations, and drink sometimes of the place, you know?] Faith, it's not a small with your appendiations, and drink sometimes of the place, you know?] Well, sir, when I was there the just time, she wall ing in Alba Court. [Near what street was it 7] h pretty sigh the Bowery; in that region of the city Falth, I could go there just as alick as anything only got the chance. Ab, take me and set me down to New York City, and see how quick I'll find the Well, sir, until we meet again, good-by. July 2

Written for the Bauner of Liebt:

FROM THE MOUNING LAND.

New life, new light, new joy, new hope. Fill all my breast with thankful praise; No longer now in pain I grope. By life's dim. leeble, sickly rays;

No longer now my conscious breast Feels torturing pain, or doubt, or fear; " No feverish nights of elsepiess rest. No deep, dark rolling Jordan mear;

No groveling, momentary dread Of Isouching on its teary wave: No plotering a narrow bed Within the cold and silent grave.

No more, thank beaven I these, these no more Upon my wond'ring vision throng. But angel Joys, unknown before, Awake my new found harp to song.

Now let this glorious heaven born truth Through earth's dark peopled valleys ring. That angels, crowned with fadeless youth. Bleat messages to mortale bring-

Blest messages of love from those Ye clasped with preyerful, trembling hand As passed they from earth's pains and woes, To join the waiting white robed band. Yes, let this truth by Good ordsined,

To shed o'er earth its obsering light, In love be fearlessly explained To those who sit in Sorrow's night; And if they choose not to believe The precious words in kindness given,

As I, they 'll by-and-by receive

Them from dear, loving lips in heaven. The above lines were given May 9th, by the spirit of Art. Guer, who passed on to higher spherics a few meshage-vious from his home near hera. He said be was sake go-vious from his home near hera. He said be was saided to give his thoughts in verse by my guardian. Behold the change! Departury in an Orthodox faith, but now a joyon, arisen spirit, be comes bearing testimony to the great arish of angel communion, which he held betwee his departure, as he now says, to be the work of orth influences, tending the he now says, to be the work of evil influences, tending a subvert religion, if not morality; making here and there an hunest mind its violim.

Banan on bunest mad its rictim.

Springfield, Eric Co., Fig. 1863.

Grove Meeting at Three River Point.

On Sunday, July 26th, was held the Third Annua Grove Meeting of the Spiritualists of this section, is the Hickory Grove, at Three River Point, near the confluence of the Unelds and Seneca with the Cause River. A more beautiful grove, and a better location It may be I shall be received through curiosity. I for public gatherings, cannot be found in this State. care not. All I ask my son for is a medium, such as It would seem the Father of Spirits had prepared this

Polineyville. N. Y. In the morning, the sky was clothed to a sombre mantle, which prevented many from coming; notwithstanding, there were over tee thousand people present, who appeared to listen with profound interest to the eloquent and soul stirring discourse upon the subject of "Immertality and the Second Coming of Christ." True, the rain fell gently at intervals in the forenoon, but not enough to brest up the meeting. In the afternoon the elements west more propitious. We were favored with a clear dy and a salubrious atmosphere.

Afternoon discourse, "Anglent and Modern Spirite altem compared." Brother Miller handled the subject with great ability. Indeed, he is one of the first we have in the lecture-field. Brother Warren Woolms. of Texas, Cawego Co., M. Y., a trance speaker, occpled the stand with Bro. Miller, and at the cloud each discourse, the spirit said many good things through him. Brother Woolson is a good medica. and wherever he speaks, the spirits call for a subject, and if none is presented, they choose one for them gives. Questidus are answered and subjects discussed that astound the wiseacres of the land. He is called upon to itherate in this section, and is doing a noble work. He is poor in this world's goods, but sich is Spiritualism. He is often called upon to officiate at weddings and fonerals. The spirits appear to him perfect control of his organism, and give universit satisfaction wherever he goes. The steamer " City of Buttalo" brought a load from the city of Hyracute, dis-Faith, I should like something of an outfit if I can tance coutb fourteen miles. The steamer "John University of the steamer " way." also brought a load from Fulton, a flourishing suppose it's not me place to find fault at all. You | navigation east of Three River Point, embracing the Onelda Lake and River, hence the netural advantages Well, Dennis O'Brien was me name. I was private in of water communication, which makes the grove meter

mitting us to occupy it without any charge. We hope our friends will not forget that on the last Educay in

From Clarem andrew J. Pith Long had the calest, and time feeling that so get, and other weight had upon the bright at and by his bri went, but still the meeting manage from 1 ber well throng Thus has she Thus has not mother. a faith fightenilate ye will lives.
Lored was 'Sad are our Yet off, we wended to

AUG. 2

stinging be From the real of dipheria, (aged 19 years, Then has the more of that is more of that is that have been or now in the as hower and tros might aid in both ternained. heith. An has jaimed the

return to bless Father Wee For he And sell, in the pit Obje. He col

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The Print Park Months and Park

Passed to Spirit Life;

From Claremont, N. H., July 4th. Early, wife of the say. Pitts, and it year. Long bat for beavy band of disease rested on her Long bat for beavy band of disease rested on her leading that soon profess home would lose a bright felling that soon profess home would lose a bright self upon them. At last the messenger came, which laid upon them. At last the messenger came, the bright sun had not disappeared in the distant work, but still threw his golden beams upon the earth, and by his bright influence giving strength to the

the morphing before her departure, she received a message from the "Surmer Land," to obser her on message from the "Surmer Land," to obser her on message from the "Summer Land," to cheer her on her walk through the Valley of Beath.

Thus has she loft us—a true wife, an affectionate mather, a faithful daughter, a kind friend, and true spiritualist; yet we mourn not with out hope, for she little was the friend for whom we mourn, Bad are our bearts now she has gone;

Yet oft, we know, she ill to us come.

Yet oft, we know, she'll to us come. Bringing bright blessings from the spirit home. From the residence of his brother, in Lowell, Mass., of dipiberls, Charles E. Lane, of Lebanon, N. H.,

aged by years.
Thus has the angel of death again called for more of that family, making there since april lat, that have been taken bome—two, children of a broththat have been taken bome—iwo, children of a brother now in the army. When the call went forth for the
brave and true a cvery class to raily around the stand;
and of Liberty. Charles, with the brother above
pamed, bid farewell to friends and home that they
might aid in the crushing of this rebellion. There
both remained, till Charles was obliged to return by
ill health. And now the form rests in the pravelant
of Lebanon, beside those forms he loved, but his spirit;
has joined the bright ones gone before. May he oft
return to bless those left behind.

Parker, mather, the standard of the property of

Pather, mother, stater, brother, Weep not for that one so dear, For he'll often near thee hover-And will seek thy souls to cheer.

From the battlefield, at Gattysburg, Bolon L. Corodi. In the mineteenth year of his age, formerly from Obic. He enlisted in Michigan, in June, 1862; in U. S. 17th Volunteer Injantry.

BANNER OF LIGHT:

of the Nineteenth Century.

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CONTENTS:

PART I.

Freface; introduction; The Old Testement; The Bible and other Sacred Bucks; The New Testament; History and the Bible; Biblical Contradiction; On the Prophets (Fegal Mythology; Creation of the World; Jesus Obrist; Miracies 4; Popery; The Prinsthood; Dr. Power's Bermon Criticised; The Obristian and the Heathen; Effects of Belleving the Bible; Bolomen's Bongs. Olblet Bolomen's Bonga

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INE TIPE PAGE. blew you." and the " Thank you ma am." and spark ling of the eye, often moletened with the tear of gratitude, will never be forgotten by these women, who do not claim that they did anything more than common humanity demanded. I did not feel that I had too many women there; but I saw that there was need, immediately after a battle, of much good mechanical akill. If I had had ten good mechanics there, with hatchets, saws and nalls, I should have had all my patlents on bunks to twenty-four hours. .

I was walking through a cornfield near the hospital. and saw a boe lying on the ground. I carried this into the hospital, and it was in almost daily requisition for digging small drains around the tents, and opening gutters to drain the water off.

During the early days, the condition of the bospits! was very unsatisfactory. There were cords of limbs that had been amputated, that lay scattered about in various states of decomposition. As soon as arrangements could be made, the wagons of the army came and removed all these; and then all the accumulations of "filthy rags," which were abundant, were daily removed.

There were various odors, which were by no means agreeable, in and around Gettysburg. The whole atmosphere was tainted. The bodies of the horses, enormously swollen, with their upturned limbs, were not only bideous but extremely offensive. On the battlefield the interments were so hear the surface, that constant emanations were arising there. In the hospitals the decaying limbs and offensive discharges, each tended to pollute the air; but of all the odors, there was one that was preëminently disgusting-entitled to be called " the bell of all smells." It was that which came from the limbs which had not been dressed for three or four days. On opening these, the stanch was intolerable; yet this must be done. There were many millions of the larve of several species of files, which were feasting upon these putrid remains. It has been said that four large files, with their progeny, will dewour a baffalo sooner than it could be eaten by a lion. Portunately these scavengers were abundant and industrious, and doubtless the health of the neighborhood is owing to their labors; and although it was exceedingly unpleasant to find these larve in the wounds of the men, as we frequently did, it was through this beautiful law of compensation that all things are to be restored to the equilibrium which belongs to Nature.

I think the Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. Dwinell, is a very efficient man, and he had an able corps of assistants, who labored faithfully; but there was work enough for five times the number of surgeons in the first week. and three times the number in the second week, when I was with them. I have already suggested that it was the duty of the Government to have a medical reserve corps, who should be called into service at once, and I see by a despatch from Washington, received as I write this, that there is a move in that direction.

A MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

"The Surgeon-General has written a letter to the Governors of the several States, advising the organiza-tion by the Governor of each State of a medical reserve corps. This corps is to be composed of thirty surgeons, elected by the Governor, who will hold themselves in readings, when a battle occurs, to pro-ceed at once to the field of action. Each surgeon is to be sworn in for a period of fifteen days, and to receive \$100 per month, and transportation. They will fur-pish their own subsistence."

With such a corps, the Government would be justified in putting a strict restraint upon all . curiosity seekers," who are ever crowding to scenes tike this. and who not only interfere with the proper sotion of the regular officers, but add materially to the difficulty of obtaining the proper stores, and removing the wounded men.

While speaking of the surgeons. I ought to say that no one can fully realize the value of chioroform. This was administered with great andress to all the corrows operations, and in almost every instance the men were satisfier was and out of the operation. I could even excuse some rebel surgeons, when I saw them operating in one of their camps, amputating a thigh with a common carving knife, and, I should think, rather a dull one at that, when I saw that the lad, who appeared to be not over fourteen years of age, was entirely unconscious, under the influence of chloroform, and perhaps at the moment dreaming of his mother, far

THE POOR REBELS.

During twenty four years of practice, I have seen · bamanity in all conditions, even in the lowest hannts of vice and infamy, but never before have I seen such woe-begone looking, demoralized and utterly imbruted specimens of humanity as were among the rebel pris oners and their wounded men. Host of these men had very yellow skins, yellow shirts, and pantaloons, when they had any, still yellower. These wounded men died very rapidly. I saw many affecting sights among them-young men of fourteen years of age, who were crying for their mothers, who said they had been consoripled and driven into the army." I saw one prisoner who sat down three times in crossing a railroad, and was then ploked up and thrown into a car by some of his comrades. These men were utterly reckless of life and all its conditions.

There were a few exceptions among the men. Some intelligent and humans-looking men and the officers manifested considerable intelligence, but on most of these men's countenances was to be seen the patience of despair.

THE UNION MEN,

It did not take much shrewdness to detect these, Even where they were seriously wounded and in much pain, their countenances were the marks of the " nationes of hone." And such an army was never before in any field-so much intelligence, so much real physical stamina, such an elasticity of spirits. I had but little practical knowledge of military surgery. I knew what the best European writer has laid down as rules, and when I saw a man with a hall through his chest or through his bowels, as I did in several Instances, Isupposed those men must die; but our surgeons said, No. these men do sometimes recover, and I found them improving from day to-day, and I concluded that we must have a revised edition of Military Surgery when this war is over, for the men of our army are made of different stuff" from that of any other army that ever satered the field. The very recklessness of the South. ern army makes it formidable, but that cannot last forever. I believe, if the truth is known of this battle of Gettysburg, that three rebels fell to one Union man. The estimate was that the Union forces lost, in killed and wounded, about fourteen thousand men; the rebels twenty four thousand, and about sixteen thousand pris-

There were many interesting details that I am compelled to omit, having already extended this beyond my limits.

THE RETURN HOME.

I have already extended this paper to such a length that it will not be proper to give many details. We found ourselves at Gettysburg on the morning of July 16th, at 9 o'clock, in a cattle-car, with strip sides, and straw upon the bottom. The ladies, nine wound. ed soldiers under my care, and six other passengers. Hara we waited, with a patience which is known only to addition and their friends, till 3 r. m. Then getting under way, moved slowly toward Baltimore, a distance of about seventy miles, which place we reached short 8 o'slock the next morning. It rained very hard most of the night. About midnight we waited two or these thours at a station, in the darkuess. Here our condition was terrible: the wounded man became very ancomfortable, but we could see nothing. Portunate. the brakeman was unfortunate enough to break his letters, and I begree him to give It. to me, which he neuth is a reducent and christic netucle. 11 23 colles. 14 and an interest

did, and I suspended it in the car, and proceeded to diess the wonds of the men and place them in more comfortable positions. The ladies, who were sitting around like chickens in the rain, roused up, and not having hung their harps upon the willows, soon favored us with some lively songs. We had a Colonal and a very pleasant Chaplain with us. We were all roused up now. The Chaplain very kindly consented roused up now. The Chaplain very kindly consented to preach a sermon, and it was a very singular and appropriate one. He took for his text. "The spirit saith 'come,' and the bride saith 'come,' and all that will come may come." It was still raining very hard, and our car-roof seemed very much like a cullender, the water pouring through upon us in streams. Said ton street, Boston. he, " This text had its origin in the Eastern countries, In some acotions of which they never have any rain; and when the inhabitants become almost famished for want of water, they go out in companies at a distance from each other just so that they can hear one another. and when any one discovers water, he cries come, and the next one ories . come, and they all cry . come. till all are gathered together and their wants relieved ' He made a very appropriate application of the text to the spiritual wants of humanity, and gave us an excellent sermon. At length we reached Baltimore, and, through the kindness of a medical friend, the wounded men under my care were passed directly on to Phila delphia, where we arrived at 3 P M.

Startling Prophesy Pulfilled-The Nation's Jubilee at Hand.

I beg the reader to understand, that I am not writing fictions or fancies, but facts. I state nothing without having witnesses and positive evidences which can be produced with names, dates and places.

From about the first of July, 1862, to February, 1863, I was traveling, lecturing and holding select spiritual assemblies in Northern Pennsylvania. Central and Western New York, Northern Indiana and Michigan. In accordance with my custom, I occasionally held select circles, in which I allowed myself to come under a strong spiritual influence. On several occasions before the 22d of September, 1862, the spirit emphatically declared, that on or about the 1st of January. 1863, would begin an epoch which would prove to be the turning point in the great American conflict. There were no ifs, nor ands, nor buts, nor any sort of equivocations in the prophesy. On the 22d of Septem ber, 1862. President Lincoln issued his Proclamation for Emancipation, to take effect January let, 1869.

July, 1863, battles would be fought, and events take place, which the nations would regard as decisive, and which would render the memorable Fourth more glorious than ever to America, and cause the armies of Court House. Friends coming from a distance will be Heaven to join in a jubilee unparalleled for ages. The provided for free of charge. Speakers engaged for the literar of the Federal Army of the Potoma over Lee occasion: B. Todd, of ill., J. M. Peebles, of Mich. victory of the Federal Army of the Potomac over Lee at Gettysburg, Pa., and the fall of Vicksburg, Immediately followed by the fall of Port Hudson and several other successes of the loyal forces, all reducing the Robel army nearly one hundred thousand, gave a succession of triumphs more decisive in their results than afforded by the history of any modern warfare. All the loyal newspapers and loyal military authorities of our country, as well as the liberal press of England, have been uniform in regarding the viotories in question as most decisive, and shording the fullest as sorance of a speedy end of the war. Hence, President lincoln and his Cabinet called for a day of National Thanksolving, which was held on the 6th of August, Parksolving, which was held on the 6th of August, Parksolving, which was held on the 6th of August, Parksolving, which was held on the 6th of August, Parksolving, which was held on the 6th of August, Parksolving, Willie, N. Y., will be present. ties of our country, as well as the liberal press of England, have been uniform in regarding the viotories in Thanksgiving, which was held on the 6th of August. and the whole land lifted its praise to Almighty

In attestation of the fact that these prophesies were given as I have stated, I have a memoranda of all the details; and I can produce the names of more than fifty men and women of the first intelligence, most of tions to be recorded and published, in order that they might be tested before the public. As I make no pub. lie profession of being a prophetic medium, I did not feel called on to publish the prophesies in question. until time had tested them. I claim nothing now, except what events have demonstrated.

In the same spirit of prophesy, not far in the future, see for loyal America a glorious triumph without parallel in human history. Countless myriads are swooping with golden banners of light and liberty down from the celestial empire, and before another Fourth of July is ushered in the "Olive Crown of "eace" shall adorn our Captol, and the Declaration of continent, and all over the civilized world. . .

U. CLARK.

Personal.

Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., has resigned the Presidency of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Dr. Lord has been President of the college for thirty-five years, and has been popular and efficient throughout this entire period. The infirmities of advancing age and the dissatisfaction of many friends of the college with his extreme pro slavery opinions, are undoubtedly the leading reasons for Dr. Lord's resignation.

The death of William L. Yancy, of South Carolina, the noted rebel leader, is confirmed.

Ely S. Parker, chief of the Seneca Nation, is Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Smith, in Grant's army. Mr. Parker is an accomplished civil engineer.

Rev. A. A. Miner, President of Tutts College, had the degree of D. D. conferred on him at the recent Commencement of Harvard College.

Solicitor Whiting declines to receive any salary from the Government, not even taking his traveling expenses. Very few men in the public service show such modest self-appreciation.

Horace Vernet, whose death is recorded in recent foreign papers, was seventy-four years of age.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin and family have arrived bome from their European tour. The Doctor has improved in health, and will resume his pulpit on the first of September.

Announcements.

J. H. W. Toohey will lecture on Sunday, the 23d and Soth of August, at Milford, Mass. Early in Sep tember he goes westward, to fill engagements and at tend the Convention at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Coun ty. N. Y.

Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook will feeture in Somers Conn., next Sunday, and the following Sabbath.

Mr. George A. Pelroe, trance-speaker, formerly of Dover, Me., has removed to Auburn, Me. . Those wishing his services will address him accordingly.

Mrs. Jennie B. Radd, trance-speaker, will lecture in South Scituate, Mass., and vicinity, August 19th, 28th and September 6th. Friends in that locality desiring her services, will please address her immediately at South Beltoste, Will lecture in Norton, Mass., Sep. tember 18th and 27th and Uctober 11th and 25th, morning and afternoon,

To Correspondents.

[We cannot engage to return rejected manuscripts,]

Answering Scaled Letters.

sometimes upirits addressed hold imperfect control of the medium, and do se well as they can under the cir-cumstances. To prevent misapprehension-is some suppose life. Coment to be the medium for answering the scaled letters sent to us for that purpose—it is proper to state that another lady medium answers them. Address "BANNER OF LIGHT," 158 Washing-

Notice.

The Spiritualists of Potedam, St. Lawrence County. N. Y., and vicinity, will hold a Convention at the Town Hall, in said town, on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of Heptember next. Eminent speakers have been engaged for the occasion, among whom are J. H. W. Toohey, Mrs. S. L. Chappell, Lyman C. Howe, and Hrs. F. O. Hysar. James G. Clark, Eaq., the renowned vocalist, is also expected, and when he reads this no-tice, he will "please take due notice, and govern him-self accordingly." A general invitation is extended to all friends of truth to come with us and let us have a profitable meeting. Mediums from abroad will be provided for, Per Order of Committee of Arrangements,

8. C. Chang, Chairman, Potedam, N. Y., August 7, 1863.

" Grove Meeting.

The Friends of Progression and Reform will hold a grove meeting in I. N. Howard's grove, near the village of Breedsville. Nich, on the 22d and 23d of August. The following named speakers are engaged: A. B. Whiting, H. P. Fairfield, Mrs. C. M. Stowe, W. F. Jamieson, Mr. E. Whipple. Mr. Ronse and Mr. Fish. We cordially invite all others through the Banner who are willing to attend. One of these objects of the meeting it to raise means to build. the Banner who are willing to attend. One of thee objects of the meeting is to rsize means to build a church in this place, and a collection will be made for this object. Come one, come all. We hope to see all the liberal people and friends of progregation from the counties of Van Buren, Allegan, Kallamazoo, Cass, Barrien, &c., present. Ample provision will be made to accommodate all. Miss Ada Hoyt and the Davenner known are severally suited to accommodate all. port Boys are cordially invited to attend. We also invite all speakers from other Orders. The platform will be free to all lovers of truth. Per order.

Grove Meeting.

The Spiritualists of Ogle County, Ill., and vicinity, will hold a three days' meeting in the grove on the Fair Grounds, half a mile north of Oregon, commencfor Emancipation, to take effect January let, 1869.

In connection with this prediction, it was asserted with equal positiveness, that on or about the 4th of long on Sept. 4th 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continuing over Saturday and Sunday. A free platform and free discussion on all subjects relating to religion or reform will be maintained, subject only to the rules of decorum, the apeakers alone being held responsible for what is uttered. If the weather should be unfavorable for out door exercises, the meeting will be held in the Mrs. C. M. Stowe, of Wis., Mrs. H. F. M. Brown, of Ohio, Mrs. E. E. Hobert, of Wis., Mrs J. H. Morrell, of Ill., and others are expected.

The Davenport and the Fay Boys are expected to be

present and give seances of their extraordinary mani-WILLIAM MOORE. | Committee.

Quarterly Meeting at Middle Gran-ville, N. Y.

C. H. BULL. Committee.

The Spiritualists of Vermont Will hold their next annual Convention at Rocking-bam, the last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of Augo

All true friends of Progress and Reform are invited The Per order of the committee. cents per day.

Grove Meeting.

The Friends of Progress and Reform will hold a two days meeting on the farm of Mark Herriman, in Par-ishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Sept. 5th and 6th. Mrs. B. L. Chappell and other speakers are expected. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all from a distance. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

a distance. A corolar intra-The platform will be free to all.

Dan order.

JAMES K. DEABTH.

Grove Meeting.

There will be a Grove Meeting of Spiritualists in Evansville, Wis.-the present terminus of the Beloit and Madison Rellroad-August 28th, 29th and 30th. Independence shall have a divine significance on our Speakers and friends from abroad are invited to at-Evansoille, Wis., August 2, 1863.

Grove Meeting.

LEO MILLER Will speak in a grove on the west side of the pond, near George Hill, in Grafton, Mass., on Sunday alternoon, Aug. 23d, at 1 and 4 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS,

Lowath.-Spiritualists hold meetings in Wells Hall. The howking—spiritualists noid meetings in verse insit. An obliowing lecturers are engaged to speak foremon and afternoon:—Mrs. Facury Davis Builth, September 6 and 13; N. S. Greenleaf, Sept. 20 and 27; B. J. Funey, during October; Mrs. A. M. Middiebrock, Nov. I, S. 15 and 32; Miss Marcha L. Backwith, during Dea; Miss Nellie J. Temple during Inc.

CHICOTER, MASS.—Husto Hall has been hired by the Spiritualists. Meetings will be held Sundays, afternoon and evening. Speakers or aged:—Mrs. Laura Delforce Good, Sept. 6, 15, 20 and 27; Mrs. A. M. Middlebrook, Oct. 4, II, is and 93; Miss Nellio J. Tomple, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 23 and 29. QUINCY. - Meetings every Sunday, at Johnson's Hall, services in the foreneon at 1012, and in the afternoon at 21-3 o'clock. Speakers engaged:—Chas. A. Hayden, Ang. 23 and 30; Mrs. A. M. Bnence, Scot. 6 and 13; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Sept. 20 and 27.

PORTLAND, MR.—The Spiritualists of this city hold require meetings every Sunday in Mechanics Hall, corner of Congress and Casco streets. Bunday school and free Conference in the foremoon. Lectures afternoon and evening, at 3 and 71.2 c'clook. Speakers engaged:—T. D. Weld, Aug, 33; Rev. D. A. Wasson, Aug, 30; Lizzie Doten, Sept. 6 and 13; William Lloyd Gairlson, Sept. 27; Emma Houston, month of October; S. J. Finney, month of Nov.; Mrs. A. M. Sponce, Doc. 5 and 13; Isaac P. Greenleaf Doc. 30 and 31.

Bander, Mr.—The Spiritualists hold requiar meetings every Sunday afternoon and evening, and a Conference every Thursday evening, in Pioneer Chapel, a house owned exclusively by them, and capable of seating six hundred persons. Speakers engaged:—Mrs. Laura DeForce torroon, August 28 and 80, Mrs. A. M. Middlebrook, September 6, 18, 20 and 27, and Oct. 4, 11, 18 and 25; Charles A. Hayden, Nov. 1, 6, 16 and 22.

DAYTOR, OHIG.—Mrs. Laura Cuppy lectures in "Harmonial Hall" every Sunday evening, at 5 o'clock.

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Aug. 22.

Ilke—only be careful to write more legibly than you have. Good sensible matter is often rejected by print. on of hands, as spirit physiciani control her. The sick can be burst. Mirades are being wrought through her daily.

W. A. N. Tarranyima, Dio. The will look into the matter you, have referred to, and report in doing to the matter you, have referred to, and report in doing to the matter you, have referred to, and report in doing to the matter you, have referred to, and report in doing to the matter you, have referred to, and report in doing to the matter you have referred to and report in doing to the matter you have referred to and report in doing to the matter you have referred to and report in doing to the matter you have referred to and report in doing the matter you have referred to and report in doing the matter you have referred to and report in doing the matter you have referred to an arrangement of the matter your trouble. All mediates formulated by her. If the matter you have referred to your trouble. All mediates formulated by her. If the matter you have referred to your trouble. All mediates formulated by her. If the matter you have referred to your trouble. All mediates formulated by her. If the matter you have referred to your trouble. All mediates formulated by her.

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URAPTER 4.—Experiments. Experiments with Geological, Metooric, Miscellaneous, Geographical, Archeological, and Metal's Specimens. Orapter 5.—Remarkable Phenomena Explained. Spectral

CHAPTER 5.—Remarkable Phenomens Explained. Spectral Illusions; Appartitions; Visions.
CHAPTER 6.—Utility of Pheychometry. Utility of Psychometry to the Geologist, the Paleontologist, the Miner, the Astronomer, the Physiologist, and the Anatomiet; Isa amployment in the cure of Diseaser; Its benefit to the Artist and the Historian; Radiant Forces passing from Human Boings and Inducencing Others; Inducence of Feorle on the Country in which they live; Inducence of Country on the People; Woman more susceptible to Psychometric Induced than Man; Psychometry as a Discover of Orime. CRAPTER 7.—Mysteries Revealed, Fortune-Telling; Drosma. Rolles and Amuleus; Hallucinations.

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