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For the Banner of Light, EXPERIENCES IN THE SPIRIT-WORLD OF HENRY WHITTEMORE.

Written by Illimself, through the Medium ship of his Sister.

[CONTINUED PROM OUR LAST.]

October 6th, 1860 .- It is a long time since I have written or particularly manifested myself to you, my dear sister, and I am desirous of coming again and adding yet further some of my rich experiences for the benefit of others; for what a world of resources have opened upon us from our entrance to that higher and better life, the birth of the spirit-man. . I now come to you, after the lapse of two years. (the time of residence here.) hoping to unfold some new reminiacences brought from actual experience. Hitherto we have come more for the purpose of awakening within you a realizing sense that spirits do come back and impart faithful missives of love and affection to dearly loved ones in the flesh; but now we come not only to keep alive within you a remembrance of these facts. but to more explicitly reveal those hidden and inborn emotions of soul which constitute that higher and brighter life. We come to-day not so much to impart as to wake up anew your dormant powers, that we can come again and speak more forcibly to your understanding. I wish to establish upon an easy footing a sort of correspondential interviews with you, so that when I come you may know it to be me, and by frequent interviews become more receptive.

The spiritual senses become inactive by disuso, and impressions flow not freely, so that when I came before, it became highly necessary that you gave many sittings, to facilitate the power of induction or reciprocity of thought. The advantage gained heretofore will make our task a comparatively easy one.

Our entrance here has been doubly blessed, coming, as we did, after imature thought, earnest deliberation, faithful, persevering effort at a knowledge of spirit intercourse; and coming to me, as it did. suddenly. it was a grand, a solemn thing. I feel it more and more each succeeding day; and as time rolls on, there comes a fuller, more complete realization of happiness yet in store for me.

I visit you now, my sister, with devout thanks giving that I, too, have been permitted to come and add my mite to the general good, through the writing of that first message. I have followed its course through many channels, and invariably find it doing good; and h has strengthened within me a determination to come again. A'full resolve has brought me here to day, and you have listened, and I am happy. I return again, my sister, hoping, trusting, praying that the good seed which I have planted in many hearts is beginning already to spring up. I see it in the desire to know more, the awakening of some to that

be given, or it could not be spirits, etc.) but the pertl- (fit of family and friends, our experiences are best. You nacity under which I labored was resolved into a more first interested me deeply in the subject, and fearing thorough investigation ere I left the body, and it was you might be injured by the investigation of that (the belief, I mean) a real comfort to me. It now becomes us to gratify all such curiosity as determined to know how far there was truth in it, and mine; but as you once told me, it can only be done to what it tended. The result was, I became a Spirit through peculiarly developed mediums. We work un ualist. The natural result you would say. Yes, nat-

the subversion of which frustrates the whole thing. and renders us inactive, as well as you. Clairvoyance only now and then finds a fit subject for her work-a perfect one never. All are subject to the same laws. and unless all work in unison, the subject sees not clearly, etc. It is with an impressional, clairvoyant sense that the medium understands our proximity. and by none other sense whatever. We do not usurp the tenement brain, and drive from it the original possessor and implant our thoughts there, but draw, as it were, all the attractive elements of mind unto our own, and give tone to the presiding genius enabling them to give utterance to that which is within them. . They do the writing, speaking, personating, etc., but under our direction, as when the clairvoyant utters thoughts not their own, you would say, because unknown to them before. They do see what they describe, because presented to their enlarged vision; you do know of what you write, speak, etc., because we have informed you.

There is such a thing as a clairvoyant perception of a thing without full clairvoyant power, and every me dium possesses this power, in a greater or less degree; therefore some are fitted for one thing, some for another, because one set of faculties become illuminated in one individual, others in another, and the more complete the translucency, the more perfect the clair yoyant power, of course. Therefore, when we come we seek first to quiet all wandering thoughts and draw he mind within itself; concentrate, as it were, the thoughts, that we may communicate with you; and in order successfully to do this, you must feel that the thoughts given are yours before impartation, else you have but in part received them; as the student, when lesson solved becomes their own, so these thoughts are yours because you have interiorly adopted them. This is what we call intuition. An intuitive faculty

s one perceived, engrafted, comprehended from the mind of another-a bud of lovely growth, one easily inwrought into the fabric mind, improved by cultiva tion, and one possessed by all, but not perceived by all. You are all intuitive beings, governed by lm-

pressions, yet you call it all folly, and believe it not. Stop a moment. That man is about to attend to his daily duties. He stops and considers, had he better do thus and so, reflects a moment, and then follows the decision made. What has he been consulting? ing that he has dropped some thought, produced some His intuitive perceptions. He perceives his duty from his inward consultation, and no longer hesitates. Man is governed and governs by his reasoning facul ties, the great master-agent in all that he does. And this it is which ennobles him above the brute.

The brain is a masterpiece of mechanism, more beau tiful, as we now behold it, than anything you ever

which I then had no faith in, I, too, took hold of it, der certain laws-mental, physical, spiritual laws- ural, because the truth was brought out, and all man wants to know, wherever he may be, is the truth. This has been the experience of thousands, prompted to look at the subject from curiosity, perhaps; then wonderment, amazement, conviction as, naturally follow, and the result proves that there is something calling for investigation.

The argument is no longer heard, to the extent it once was, that all is the work of miserable humbugs; but minds of the deepest research, greatest scientific acquirements, purest and loftlest intellects have given it their attention and decided approval; and the time has come when such opinions as these will be respected, and shallowness no longer ascribed to them; al though, for a time, they, too, were a poor deluded set, over oredulous victims of the devil. etc.

The cry of humbug, Icmonology, are fast passing away, and the honest mind may investigate without these bugbears of opinion to take away caste and make men afraid to openly avow opinion. Circles once held in private, may now circulate thoughts freely, and lose not caste by doing so.

The investigation of a truth is always beneficial. And can there be any among you who do not care to know the truth as regards this very thing ?- the actual coming back to your homes and heart, of myself? One thing is certain, you believe me no longer of earth, because I always informed you of my whereabouts; and why should I not endeavor still to do the same, unless my whole nature be changed, and I no longer love my relatives? It would be the most natural desire of the heart for one, especially leaving as I did, suddenly, away from all family ties, and fresh in my mind the interesting inquiry. Can and do spirits come back to earth? I come, and some of you fully believe it to be me; others want to have faith, but find it hard to acknowledge, even to themselves; while others are scarce conscious of the existence of any faith in the matter at all. But there is a lurking approval of the thing in you all, and I have faith that my coming here in the very manner I do, has, in a measure, strengthened faith with you all. You were interested, and that is the first step toward belief, the most necessary step of

Uncle Henry has a work to do in many families, and e comes to you more frequently than ever before, and he never visits you without the satisfaction of knowmpression upon your minds.

This is exceedingly gratifying to me, and each coming, I hope, may be more convincing to you. It rests wholly with yourselves whether this be so or not. Should my presence be desired among you, then I am there; if at all unsatisfactory from fear, prejudice, or other motive, then I absent myself altogether.

taking an interest in him here, strengthen within him [out the frigid exterior and internally promote within him a lasting desire for real virtue. Now the good seed is at work, and he is a better man. This is the true secret of all virtue, not the cold conventionalities of custom, time, long-established usages, but an inorn desire to do right.

We have studied man as he now is, and what he is o be. This is a branch of study more interesting, perhaps, than all others, and as I am now writing for the benefit of those who would take no pains to read words from another, I feel like enlarging upon these opics and give you the benefit of my thoughts.

There is a halo of light encircling each soul among you, and according to the brightness of that light do we come to you. That light is the sensitiveness of nervous fluid encircling brain, and in some individuals extends much further than with others. This is very delicate and susceptible of impression; and according to its susceptibility, do we come and communicate. And in whatever portion of the brain this nervous fluid is capable of the greatest tension, do we collect our magnetic forces.

Thus, one sees, because casiest impressed into that condition, from nerves of vision being so delicately attuned, others write the intellectual; being capable of receiving in greater quantities the inspirational element, or speech, much the same thing, slightly different, one step in advance, and so on. It is capable of attainment also, for the more intellectual man becomes, the finer the elements of brain; and as gradual change is constantly going on in all parts of the body, the almost obtuse intellect may cultivate itself into the requisite ondition, so that the impressional state is not denied

The greatest intellects of the world were once altogether unlettered: so the finest organization may besome more exalted in its impressions through contact with the spiritual world.

The nervo vital fluid pervades every portion of brain-exists to a greater extent with some individuals than with others, and in an exact ratio with that element do we control the will or mind of another. This is what constitutes impression.

A residence of but two years in my new home has infolded more themes of interest than a whole lifetime in the body. And were it not so hard to impre-s you would call to your attention many interesting sub ects. Must content myself with a simple outline. knowing full well that further attempt would be quite nseless. Perhaps it is as well. Mere Philosophy sways many minds now, and subjects, abstruse in themselves, cannot do the world that good that matter of fact certainties, which all may comprehend, will. The fundamental doctrine of the Spiritualist will bless the world, but vain speculations throw but little light upon the true destiny of man. Embrace only that which appears reasonable, founded upon common sense whether it come from mind in the body or out of it There is much idle speculation in the world, profitless. perhaps. except to the individual concerned; and a cessary element of character with them, because ca pacitated to their natural inclination or bent of mind. The individual requires suitable nutriment to the for mation of mind, and all cannot digest the same articles of food, either bodily or mentally.

We want to come home to the individual heart and all pure purposes, and by kindness and leniency, thaw breathe out our happiness there, and mentully fit you, one and all, for our reception. But we find thick clouds enveloping many minds, some of denser material than others. Une is blinded by superstition, and dreads our approach, lest we frighten them by too close a resemblance to our former self ; while others clothe

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us with the morbid, visionary speculations of child. hood's ghostly tales, and caunot recall as as actually returning in other garbs than those. Some among you do n't want us to come, because they do n't want to disturb us This is the most laughable of all-the idea of our being in that perfect state of rest that the love of kindred should disturb our peaceful reflections! Oh !

the vagaries of the human mind that should forever wish to shut us out from all recollection of scenes which once animated us to action, that all former motive, desire, love, should be hushed within us, and we no longer be permitted to come and acquaint you with our present home and present means of enjoyment i It is a ridiculous farce, not worthy a moment's credence. Another class do n't believe we are alive at all; that is, we are in a sort of torpid, unconscious state, from which we cannot be roused until the judgment day. This would be the most sensible belief, to consign us to that perfectly oblivious state of popular orthodoxy, if not allowed the pleasure of mingling among loved scenes and former affections until all were to become residents of the new resurrection body. To all such the only argument we can bring is, to consult your reasoning powers; seek to know what foundation Spiritualists have for their difference of opinion.

I would like to inform you more perfectly what the spirit-man is, and why we use the term ' spirit" when speaking of ourselves. We are the embryo of our former self, the interior self emerged into being. Thought, mind, soul, or whatever you may choose to call it, withdrawn from one habitation-body to be infolded within a more delicate, finer and far more beautiful organization, one already forming within the natural body, and which is there called the spiritual nature. This nature or body-for it is a body-has been constantly forming from our earliest infancy, and is strengthened by every motive, thought. desire. within us, even as the exterior is supported and nourished by every element surrounding us.

It is as necessary that the one receive support as the other, for the expansion of the one depends much upon the other. An undue growth of the one withdraws from the other; and, in order that both proceed upon the journey of life together, an equilibrium must be preserved between the two, else there will be constant conflicts, one gaining the mastery one moment, the other the next. This causes all contrariety of disposition. The individual becomes fitful, capricious, irritable sometimes to the last degree, and, should the union remain unbroken, the patient lives a miserable life. Harmony between the two produces the opposite result, &c.

Health of mind affects health of body, you readily see; and the truly healthy state produces happiness. The spirit-man becomes slowly unfolded, and in due

careful investigation so necessary to that solid understanding of the whole thing, in others a ceasing altogether of upbraidings and the continual cry of humbug.

Incredulous minds are more easily convinced that there is something in it, and are willing to hear more; and all classes of minds who come within the pale of friends, and others also, are doubtful about your being the sole agent in that message of mine, because a resemblance is seen to accord with the peculiarities of that odd genius. Henry Whittemore. But of this you are aware, by repeated avowals from many of our friends. Would that this resemblance might be carried further, so as to become the fixed, living faith of all. Perhaps we are too anxious; but I do believe all would be happier could they but know this to be a truthful certainty. Could they be made to feel that we can visit the home circle as was our wont to come, gather about the little table and converse with you in mirthful feeling, etc. ; that we could come now as before, and be understood and welcomed, would it not be a pleasure, think you? And it could be done, but only under certain conditions. The gathering together of a few choice spirits is highly conducive to that spiritual harmony which enables us to come to you; but perturbation of mind, proceeding from whatever source it may, always repels the spirit from acting its part. The effort may be made, but without accomplishment, because all of the vital forces of mind should be called into action for the performance of its duties. This is what we term passivity-a calm, unruffled, peaceful mind; not one full of intruding thoughts, but quiet, clear, like the moment when sinking to rest; then the spirit voice can be more distinctly heard, because more passive.

There is a wellspring of joy comes bubbling up whenever I see you desirous of spirit-communion-a holy, inward, heavenly joy; because, the more you realize our presence, the more you commune with heaven-born intelligences, the more sure are we of gaining an access to your hearts, and thereby enabling us to produce deeper, more lasting impression. And you, my own dear sister, are the special object of my hopes, because through you we must breathe all our hopes, aspirations, desires, to friends dwelling still in the flesh. We come to you, and would find your mind peaceful, joyous and happy, not only for our sakes, but most essentially for your own.

Ask not, then, for spiritual guidance, for spiritual communion. unless you can calm all ruffled thoughts, and concentrate your mind to that needed harmony always so necessary to the impressional state. There is a desire on the part of many here-friends to us both-to come as frequently as possible the coming winter, and through you give expression to their thoughts, and have obtained my permission. with your consent. There is a strong desire to effect a more perfect communion between us and you, but many lack the will-power. In some small degree I believe I possess it, but not to such an extent as to enable me to exercise it, only under the most favorable circum stances, and very many times when I come, I may not be able to accomplish anything. But persevere, my dear sister; we will both be patient, and overcome most of the difficulties in our way.

It makes me laugh when I think of my former obstinacy to a full belief in spirit-communion. (the writing of letters sent to you desiring tests, which must | We all have experiences of our own, and for the bene-

conceived possible, capable of the utmost expansion, or possible of dwindling away into the smallest compass by constant disuse or diseased malformation, (the intellectual department of brain we are speaking of.) capable of the most brilliant illumination, or of ssuing the feeblest sparks of flame; ever radiating beautiful scintillations of genius, or debasing itself by low, sensual fires of self. Oh, that you could see yourself as you are-bright, beautiful, beaming over with happiness one moment, and the next showering forth furious sparks of ill will, malice, and all imaginary wrongs to yourself and others. We are in a deep study sometimes to know why we could not perceive the effect every evil passion had upon our manhood once, as we now see it-why we could not then have known it. But here it is that the spiritual life is

in advance of the natural, or earth-born. We now ee and profit by it. Man is a deep study, and we are continually glean ing lessons of wisdom from the study. We do profit by past experience, and would not come back to earth,

ven to lead purer lives there, for in past ignorance re could do no better; but now desire to press onward. nd throw all the light we can for you to follow. The world might, must be better from the reflection

of that light, and could you live in daily communion with us, and learn by intuition what little we could impart, you would be wiser, perhaps, by the relation this must be so. The relations of life call for such

retain a hold still upon those very affections, you would be charmed with even these faulty attempts. Could you see the loved friends, deceased to you, behind the scene adopting various means to become visiole to your convictions, you would eagerly lend them every assistance in proving their identity, instead of epelling them by your indifference or callous unbea lef. Many spirits are chilled in their first attempt to manifest themselves by the determined resistance of their very best friends, and although not easily repelled—so strong has the desire become on their part deterred from coming, believing it impossible to convince skenticism, especially when remembering, per-

haps, their own determined opposition. Thus it is with us here as with you. The more lib-

eral-minded usually are the most persevering; those the possibility of spirit recognition, are the most persevering here in bringing about intercommunion. Thus the bitterly opposed of earth, full of bigotry when there, cry out against the uselessness of the manifest themselves as any, but believe the thing impracticable.

Wednesday, 17th .- We would come to you this mornthe light, as revealed by spirit-minds, will do the world good. I his is a theme much written upon, perhaps; but still, one upon which all have their own insome respects, differ from those entertained by another.

There are reasons why I cannot manifest with clearness to you all, as I would desire. Some of you know not the simplest rules of spirit-intercourse, and, do what I might, I should not be understood; but, nevertheless, I can come and speak to your imaginations without producing any visible manifestation.

The light which has entered the world-the coming back of friends-bas its advantages over all other revealments ever made to man. It has opened a new channel whereby thought may enter in and enlarge understanding.

True, spirits have always come back, and occasionally manifested themselves, but not with the facility of present intercourse; because the world has never before been prepared to receive them. Mind has un dergone a change-a remarkable change-and is more ready to make innovation on religious creeds and prirate opinions now than in times past.

It is an age of toleration, and inducements are held out by this change in man, never before seen. A freedom of expression, of action, is everywhere visible; and this will do more toward encouraging our coming than any other thing-the chief resistance having always been on the part of humanity.

There is a struggle going on in some hearts-an unconscious one almost-for that intellectual freedom of thought and action befitting the true child of reason; an arbitrary standard of prejudice slowly giving way of our experience, even though faintly given. There to more simple rules of nature and of light. The is a desire in every heart for communion, although standard by which you work is education; and as you many are loth to believe it; but so long as love exists, have been reared, or interiorly educated yourselves, so are you the standard of your reason attained by yourdemonstration of affection, and could the stricken selves. We do form our own characters by surround. heart, bereft of friends, see their multiplied attempts to ing circumstances faily, but according to the bent of our own minds. Forinstance, we, in a measure, control these circumstances; for one among us, according to our own desires, settles down quietly in the homestead, always at home attending to home duties, and receives the bent of his mind from his occupation, place of residence, etc., because he chooses such manner of life. Another, partly from necessity, perhaps, but more from natural inclination, becomes an exile from the land of his birth, and claims no home, but all places are home to him, and his natural disposition becomes estranged from what it once loved, and he formy to prove their own happy state-still they are often anew, as it were, his character; yet he was developed by surrounding circumstances. This is what is termed his surroundings, and an argument brought up by many that man cannot control circumstances.

In the end we cannot-that is, we cannot prevent the natural course of things; but I do believe that I who took the deepest interest on earth in ascertaining might have led a very different life, have sought other occupation, given an entirely different impetus to life, thus molding my character into quite a different man. I am no advocate for the doctrine that what is must be, because I do not see the soundness of such doctrine; thing here, although they, too, would be as glad to but I do believe a mother's love will do more for the child than any established faith whatever. There is a confidence in man, in himself, and this very confi-

dence should be strengthened, and it will assist in establishing his moral character. He is a creature of ing, wishing to show forth some of the reasons why habit, and draws upon all these surrounding circumstances for nutriment to build up and sustain character. Thus it is with us as well as you. We draw our vitality from elements about us, convert and recondividual notions; and an expression of mine may, in vert our moral and intellectual natures by association.

the for

Thus, when we find a man morally degraded, those

We come and impress; you almost feel convinced there is something in it; and then, when we are called away to attend to other duties, skepticism again creeps

This is the experience of the multitude, and I do not True, I cannot always give the same expression of ideas minds, and I feel that I have done my mite in the derstand why and how these things were done, and enjoyment.

had my skepticism only removed by coming in contact candid inquiry.

erior desire to understand truths.

I came to my new life without pain of body, but not awaken again into being. The suddenness of the near prospect of death staring me in the face with an alreflection, yet it came with reloubled dread upon me; munion, it seems as though my distress of mind would beautiful insect soared away to its native element. have been greater than I could have borne; that the mind must have vielded to desnair, for it was a featful silenced doubts and misgivings, and encouraged hope, through my soul, and I was sustained through the mortal agony-fear.

I leaned upon the arm of spiritual faith and was aved, and this may be the consoling support of all, My love of life was strong, and fear of death naturally them upon fresher scenes in Paradise.

time wears out the exterior and becomes slowly emerged from its earthly dwelling-place in natural leave-taking. and produces not a struggle when it departs on its new mission -- life in another sphere, among new surroundings, &c. The spirit man, when thus unfolded, is a beautiful sight to behold: the halo encircling every part of his new body in its perfected condition being dazzlingly bright.

The spirit-man now starts upon its new life, and finds expect it to be otherwise with yon. Yet I would have itself the same individual precisely that it was before. you convinced, as it would be a double gratification to only in its adaptedness for a finer element, more susme in coming, to have my friends receive me as I am. ceptible to all sensation. all of its capacities for enjoy-There is no difference in the manner of my coming as ment greatly heightened, an increased perception given regards my own feelings now, than when I wrote to entitling him to a better insight into all hidden mysyou respectively from my home in Bermuda, save the tery, which now become matter-of-fact certainties. different means employed to produce the writing, natural laws. &c., and a facility of thought and expression, as well as of locomotion, not before his. We in writing through another, as though no other agency receive, as it were, a more healthy mind and body, one was at work than my own self; but enough can be giv | which comprehends more-all of the obstacles to its fiee en, and already has, to produce conviction in some expansion removed. We do not realize all of this at first, but gradually. Great changes seldom move spiritual welfare of many. I have shared with you rapidly, but slowly, steadily, and we do not behold all many doubts and fruitless endeavors for a time, to un- of our advantages, but each day yields us some new

We speak of the new birth as the birth of spirit; and with certain minds in whom I had confidence, and saw so it is, for in its formation-body it is not an individno design on their part to humbug or play the part of unlized essence, but, performing all its duties dependimpostor, and I became convinced; and I believe all ent upon body, cannot act irrespective of that, the may do the same, provided they enter the field with chief agent in its minority, early education, &c. But when the engagement has terminated, dissolution

Friends, brothers, sisters, there is a motive in com. | taken place, the same laws are no longer binding; the ng to you at this time I never feit before. The conditions have changed. The spirit-man becomes the earth life has produced no such incentive. The writ | sole proprietor, and disclaims all assistance from his ing of letters was always pleasant work for me; but former master, which withers and dies, being no longer now, notwithstanding all difficulties, all imperfections, supported. Thus you see it is the spirit within which it has a sacredness in my eyes which will not permit gives vitality, not the body that supports the spirit. of foolishness. I teel as though I wanted to talk of The tenant then becomes lord and master, disposes of serious things - matters which will help enlighten its worn out clay, and manufactures for itself a better your minds, give place to earnest thoughts, and an in. and more abiding home of and within itself. This is most beautifully typified in the illustration so often

commented upon-the cater pillar and butterfly. It needs without anxious, solicitous thoughts, as to whether I not repetition here, but you can recall it to memory should be safely carried through the vale of death and and see the resemblance. Nothing better illustrates it, because all that is now butterfly was once caterpillar; and all that is now spirit was once man. The analogy most absolute certainty, gave me but little time for is perfect; but all that was man is not now apirit. because the grosser particles lie buried out of sight, asand had it not been for previous faith in spirit.com the old carcase caterpillar was laid aside when the

The word spirit is suggestive, with some minds, with numberless horrors, ghostly countenances, Lo., and night. But thanks to God. I felt an inward trust which leaves a very unpleasant memory with most people; consequently the thought of seeing a spirit is enough and enabled blessed spirit influences to come creeping to scare one out of their senses almost. This is all wrong, pitlessly wrong. It has deterred spirits from returning, in all generations, and will doubtless deter

many now, so strong a hold has imagination upon you. In fact, it obstructs our coming, for it is really almost impossible for one to behold us as we are, while tronger, than with many individuals, but my confi- in the terrified state; hence the sudden disappearance, dence in the world of spirits also stronger, when so often told about, when one has chanced to see a spirit. once a convert; and I would see each one of you seek. It is only in the most perfect state of passivity that we ng to place your faith upon the same foundation, that can come and picture ourselves to the imagination; when we gather about you, to receive your new-born then not to all individuals. We would leave out the spirit, we can encircle you with the arms of love, sus- word spirit altogether in our writings, conveying, as tain your drooping head upon our bosom, and it does, such imaginary terrors, were there any other tain your drooping head upon our poson, and word which would convey the same meaning: but asso sweetly close your eyes npon earthly friends, to open word which would convey the same meaning: but asso them upon fresher scenes in Paradise.

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convey a different meaning. Spirit seems to be the only embodied word now extant which, to the public. seems to be so readily understood, so we speak of ourselves as your spirit-brother, being no longer of the bodv.

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How common the expression, He is a spirit now. Truthful in itself, yet it does not always convey the right meaning to your comprehension. True, we are spirits now, but so are you; you all possess the same spirit now that you will hereafter, but not in so glorified a manner. Thought is spirit: you think now, but not with that perfect understanding that will be yours. You see now with the same spirit, but not with that clearness of perception you may; hear, but not with our ears; feel, but not with uncloaked senses such as ours. Here is the difference. You have all the attributes of spirit, but not fully unfolded to that perfect fruition of the spirit-man. Spirit, thought, sensation, life, man, are all one and the same thing. We are spirit-you are spirit. Why then shrink from us more than you would from one another?

We trust the time will come when the atmosphere of educational prejudice will die away, and the world no longer shrink from an occasional intercourse with friends who have vacated the earthly tenement, that when the opportunity offers we may present ourselves just as we are, and be gladly received by the returning smile. It is hardly possible for me to believe that we can ever come only under the most favorable circumstances and make ourselves distinctly visible to any, and only now and then. To most persons we certainly could not, because all must be somewhat clair. voyant with enlargement of spiritual vision. We act upon interior spirit vision when we are seen, not upon the natural eye, and so of all the senses. The perceptive faculties are slightly entranced in order that im" pressions may flow, and this it is which prevents a flow of ideas when you cannot write; we cannot clear away all obstructions and illuminate sufficiently. At such times there is apt to be a mixture of your activity of mind mingled with our own, and not perfect impression. This is too often the case. Healthful activity of mind we can more easily displace than a morbid desire lingering about, constantly intruding itself.

You understand how this is, my sister: and when we speak of difficulties to be overcome, this is one of the most important. It is only now and then that we find you in that perfect state which enables us to come with power of expression. Deep thought can only be clearly given when the mind plays freely, the brain unclogged. working with energy, ready to digest thought even as the stomach is ever more ready for active service after a meal has been well digested. Mind becomes more and more expansive by activo use, and can do a greater amount of work when in daily performance of duty. This is a natural law; and as we are all governed by law in every department of life, we come to you at stated intervals, and succeed better in writing when doing so. Thus it is. An occasional thought of spirit-land and its inhabitants fits not the mind for an habitual intercourse with them, but the renewed desire of the heart for spiritual things prepares the soul for the investigation of those things.

I would like to give you a clearer insight into my daily life if I could. But how could I begin? I must first entrance and take my sister with me to my new home, and that I cannot do; and were I to take her there I could not explain to her what she saw. I can only give faint outlines, as I am able now to impress them. There are limits to one's capacity, beyond which they can go no further. It would not be well if I could; it would serve greatly to draw the spirit unto us. and thus add to our happiness, but withhold that support from the earthly frame so necessary to its well being, and ultimately deprive you of her society.

Dolly Ann, your little one is here with me now, and asks Uncle Henry to describe her to her mother. She favors you more than the father, yet is like you both. She stands by your side now, and watches with engerness to see the impression of these lines given. Says, " Tell her how I look, Uncle Henry." She is fragile, but perfectly healthy looking; not tall, but slender and delicate; mlid blue eyes, light curly bair. very pretty, with happiness depicted in every feature, at this moment especially, while listening to Uncle Henry's description. Has a warm, affectionate disposition, and loves father and mother, as an only child should.

She has been reared by the hand of love, and taught to know and love you both as her parents, although truly a child of heaven.

of the thing, even when they behold it with their own eyes, as almost any other class of people, so long door it take to clear away all projudice-are not willing to take the necessary steps to produce like impression; have no faith in their own powers. Thus with Uncle Joseph; he could scarce be made to believe that he could produce the same impression upon the mind of one of his family, that he has seen me produce upon your mind. Perhaps he could not until after repeated fullures, and these very failures would weaken his perseverance. Therefore all anirit born do not come and make the attempt of themselves.

Uncle Joseph might be tempted to try his power of will with you, by my assistance, but not as readily with one of his own family.

A mild and gentle influence comes hovering around you just now, all is so peaceful and barmonizing. I presence of our dear mother. She has come, and says: Henry, let me suggest a few thoughts this morning. would say to my dear daughter that the world is full of happiness to those who know how to appreciate and understand it. It rests with the individual, whether or not we cull the beauties as they pass, or only wound our fingers with the thorns encircling them. Life is made np of flowers, beautiful, never-dying flowers, but bear upon the same shrub annoying thorns, which may wound, without a knowledge of the way in which we gather and make them ours.

There are bright and blissful moments in the life of every one; also deep and trying sorrows; but of both behind him, or before going the way he was, and of life consists, and we must prepare ourselves for both. The trials of life not only purify but strengthen, and are a necessary attendant; noue can forego them. , 1 have come this morning to say but a few words, and and had a broken rivet; his gutta-percha one had lost these few are applicable to all my dear children. Forget not your mother who has never forgotten you. And here comes Ann, my grand-daughter, who has a word to utter in her own name, and I will leave."

"Strangely beautiful seems to me this manner of conversing with our dear friends, and I never yet have come without wondering why you do not all treasure it s the highest boon yet given to man." "Oh! that you could all believe! How beautiful

would life seem to you, and how satisfied with the derees of our Heavenly Father you would all be. Pa, George, Charles, have faith, implicit faith in the com ing back of us your children and our darling ma to your hearts, for we do come, and have never ceased to come, and never will.

.. The boly communing of our hearts with yours is the work of Infinite Love, and only needs your hearty all the harder on the machine, but now I have it with. welcome to draw us often there, and, pa, we rejoice to

know that we can rouse up within you the tenderest emotions, whenever we come and encircle our arms of love about you, as no one else among you has ever re- | sad about it as you do merry !" ceived us. Caroline responds to what I say, and ma, our beloved ma, says, . Love one another, as we love

von all.'" Father is here and says, ... Shall I say a word, Henry? Children, wife, 1 too am here, and desire with the rest, to add something to the general interest of the communication, gotten up by Henry, who works indefatigably in the good cause. Were 1 of earth, I would say to you all, believe nothing without evidence. Uredit not all you hear because you have people's hearsay for it. It makes man no better to believe a thing.

unless his reason pronounces it to be the truth; and until you be convinced that we do come and individually preach these things to your understanding, believo not a word of it. This is my advice, follow it.

"CLARK WHITTEMORE." And now my dear friends, we have written a very lengthy communication, and it is not probable that we shall write again for a long time.

Try to have faith, because it will purify every emotion of your souls if you can but become earnest, heart- it restored to its owner. He knew that he ought to felt, truthful believers. And now that I must cease writing, I would say that you may expect me in each one of your home circles; and permit me to retain a warm hold upon your memory.

Love to all and kind wishes. Your affectionate brother. H. WHITTEMORE.

> Written for the Banner of Light. LIFE'S COMPENSATIONS.

BY CORA WILBURN.

For me no mother smiles: no father's hand Caresses the oft weary, throbbing brow. Wey are bright dwellers of the spirit land,

Children's Department.

EDITED BY MRS. LOVE M. WILLIS. ADDRESS 140 WEST 21st STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"We think not that we daily see About our hearths, angule that are to be, (ir may be if they will, and we prepare Their souls and ours to meet in happy sir." [LEIGH HURT.

WILLIE'S TEMPTATION.

Willie Eames had often repeated after his mother's gentlo voice the words, .. Lead us not into temptation," but he did not fully understand what it meant will help you give expression to it. It is the gentle to be tempted or delivered from evil, for he had been gently and tenderly cared for by a loving mother all his days, and now that he had become a lad, he felt quite secure in his power of doing right at all times. He had listened to the counsels of his mother, and at school he had a teacher that he loved and respected very much, and who ever sought to make him desire to act nobly and honorably at all times.

One morning, as Willie was on his way to school, whistling merrily the tune Dixie, he saw just before him on the sidewalk a gold pencil case. He picked it up and looked around to see if there was an owner near. There was no one to be seen for some distance course it did not belong to those he was to meet. A gold pencil-case was just the thing he wanted more than anything else; his silver one had become worn, its fresh look, and he had for some weeks been thinking how very pleasant it would be to have a fine gold one, as so many of his companions had.

He had thought that perhaps at Christmas, or New Year, he should receive one as a gift, but as he was not sure, the finding of this one seemed a great blessing. As he had started early for school, he had time to run back and announce his great, good luck to his mother.

"See here, mother, see what I gained by starting early for school, this beautiful pencil case; it is of the finest gold, and see how smoothly it works; you know that I wanted one more than all else, and does it not seem as if a good angel had supplied me? You see, if you had bought one perhaps you 'd have had to sacrifice something yo I really needed, or else have worked out labor or cost."

"It is really a beautiful case, Willie; but did you think that perhaps the one that misses it feels quite as

> ... Oh, most likely it belongs to some rich man up town, who will go directly and buy another; and then you know if it must be lost, it was best for one to find it who really needed it."

"But, Willie, suppose it was the gift to the owner of some dear friend, who may be far away, or perhaps dead, and nothing of its kind could be so precious. You of course will advertise it ?"

"Why, yes," said Willie, slowly, "I suppose I shall; but I have n't time to write a notice now."

"Where did you find it ?" "Oh, just on the corner of the Avenue and Tenth street '

"Well, Willie, write a plain notice, and put it up on the corner as you come home from school." This conversation made Willie a little late at school but he took his place quietly and began his lessons; but he found he could not study well; there began in his mind a great struggle between the fear lest some one should claim his treasure, and the desire to have take every means in his power to find the one who lost the case, and yet he kept indulging in the thought that perhaps he should not be able to ascertain correctly to whom it belonged, and possibly there might be some mistake made about it, some one claiming it to whom it did not belong.

He got on very poorly with his lessons, and missed some very simple questions in his recitations, so that his teacher looked at him with surprise and trouble; but in the course of the morning he found opportunity to write his notice. On his way home he avoided the other boys, and he had left the school room without the cheerful word of his teacher.

When he came to the corner where he was to place is notice, he hesitated what to do: I enough if he placed it on the Avenue it would be seen by many more than on Tenth street, and he had good reason to believe that the owner was passing on the Avenue, but he tried to make himself believe that he was doing right by placing it round the corner.

It is true that a good desire is a prayer, and such prayers are almost always answered. Willie felt happler the moment he wished to do right, and it seemed to him as if something spoke to his heart saying. ... We will deliver thee from evil."

Just then a gleam of sunshine lighted up the room. It seemed to him an omen of good, "I am resolved not to keep the pencil, he thought; who ever it be longs to it is not mine, and I will not have it."

When school was closed, Mr. Blake, the teacher asked the boys to remain a few moments. He said it was the last day of school before the holiday vacation, and that he had been greatly gratified at finding on the desk that morning a beautiful gift from the members of his school. It was a handsome gold pencilcase, that was to take the place of the one he lost a week ago, and that had not been found. He added, · the names of most of the scholars are on this list of contributors, and I know very well that those who did not contribute had some good reason for it, therefore take it as a unanimous expression of the love of my cloved scholars."

Oh, how the blood mantled into Willie's cheek l Could it be Mr. Blake's pencil that he had found? And had he avoided the boys so that they thought him too mean to give something toward a Christmas gift to the teacher? And what could he do? If he arose and spoke now, telling what he had done, all the boys would know of his shame. He had reason to believe that Mr. Blake had mentioned his loss that very morning that he found the pencil, and as he was late he had not heard him. If he had told the boys at the time all would have been right; but could he publish his shame now? They would all think him a cow ard and a thief. There was no time to be lost, Mr. Blake was about dismissing the school. "I will do right let what will come !" said Willie.

He rose in his seat, and the school was so quiet that pin's fall could have been heard.

" My name is not on that list." said Willie. "I missed it." said Mr. Blake: " but I felt so sure of your love that I framed some good reason for missing

it." Another boy arose.

"Willie would give us no chance to ask him," said he.

" But Willie had a good reason for not signing his name, I am sure," said Mr. Blake, "and since it has been spoken of perhaps he will feel better to mention

"I have a reason," said Willie, "but I did not know of the paper or the gift; but I found, a week ago, a pencil, perhaps it is yours; it was just such a one as I wanted and could not have. I put up a no. tice of it, but put it where the owner would not be likely to see it. I am afraid, and I did not tell the boys of it because I wished it to appear to be a Christmas present; but I am ashamed of what I have done, and say so before you all, and if you believe I am an honest boy now. I want you never to mention the finding of that pencil to me."

There was slience for a moment, and then the boys raised a cheer for Willie. He's done right; hurrah for Willie! Let him be called Honest Willie! Hurrah for pluck | hurrah for the boy that was n't afraid to tell | hurrah for gold pencils | hurrah for Willie Eames !"

At a motion from the teacher all were silent. ... This is a lesson for us all. He who overcomes a temptation is better than the conqueror of a kingdom. We must all be tempted at times to do wrong, but, if we overcome, the reward comes into our own spirits. and we are heroes forever after. School is dismissed Willie went up to Mr. Blake, and bravely took out the pencil; it proved to be the one he had lost.

" I am glad, sir. it is yours, and, when you see it, I

hope you 'll think I mean to be an honest boy." Oh, what a load was off Willie's heart1 He was like another boy. His schoolmates flocked around him to tell him of their plans for the holidays, and he was admitted into all the arrangements most readily. "We are to go to the Park one day," said one. "And we want you over on the Jersey side one day," said an other. "And I am to have a party," said another. It was as if he had returned from a journey.

right, and thankful that he had at last triumphed over temptation.

(FEB. 27, 1864.

For the Banner of Light. TO MY BELOVED MOTHER.

[The following poem was written by the hand of a emi-trance medium, a short time since, for Mrs. Danfol Farrar, of this city, from " her long unscen but not absent son, George." who passed to the spirit-world several years ago:]

In other worlds afar Shines many a brilliant star Unseen by mortal eye; And in that world supremo I'll weave a golden dream Around thy destiny.

Mother, thy darling boy, Who gave thee grief and joy, Now lives above, Where from the world's unrest, He was a welcome guest, In courts of love.

Let thy blest faith impart A gladness to thy heart, And mourn no more; For thou shalt see me stand Amid a glorious band. On the immortal shore.

And thou shalt see my home, Where angels often come. A palace fair, A bower of sweet repose-

And when thine eyelids close I'll lead thee there.

And then thy head shall rest Upon my faithful breast, My mother dear. And little ones shall come— Thou 'it know them in thy home-Thy children fair.

. .

Then down the golden street Of Paradise thou 'lt meet Many a long lost friend, And to their mansions bright They 'll lead thee with delight That knows no end;

Welcomed with songs of love, That thou art placed above All earthly care, Above all doubts and fears, Above all griefs and tears, Above despair.

The brave, the true, the free, Thy spirit eyes shall see in gardens fair, And see, without disguise, Thy goardian in the skies, His power and care.

His power and truth and love His power and truth and lov Have raised thy soul above All eachbly dream; And by thy side be waits, To ope the golden gates Of joys supreme.

Mother, in heavenly home, Beneath God's mighty dome, I bend my knee. Bow down my spirit's head. Ask Christ for heavenly bread. To bring to thee.

Fear not-'t is always given. Sent down from bighest heaven To God's most holy Son. The true and faithful One. Who guides our way.

Farewell ! let praise be given To him who rules the heaven With perfect love; Fareweil 1 but not forever-Beyond the silent river We'll meet above.

From the London Spiritual Magazine for February. Persecution and Expulsion from his Patrimonial House of M. Joller, late Member of the Swiss National Council, by Disorderly Spirits.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

In the Third Volume of this Magazine, p. 499, the reader will find an article headed ... Manifestations at Lucerne." This article consists of extracts from difwas as if he had returned from a journey. When he reached home and told his mother of all that had passed, her heart was proud and thankful. She was proud that her boy was strong enough to do the antumn of 1860 to the antumn of 1862, in the home of M. Joller, at Stans, a village on the borders of the Lake of Lucerne. Some of these newspapers, in the

temptation. The evening before Christmas had come. Willie was preparing him-elf for a sleigh-ride that Mr. Blake had arranged for his scholars, when his mother called him contributors, signing himself B., whose letter will be found a place in the sector of the se found also under the same heading, had taken the trouble to go himself to Stans, and accertain what were the facts on the spot. He tells us that be found M. Joller, a lawyer, a man of middle age, having several • Will Willie Eames take this pencil, that was pur-chased for Mr. Blake, as a testimoly from him and all his scholars that they honor bis courage in speaking the truth and his strength in overcoming temptation." shore, fruitful, well peopled, by no means combre or solitary, and surrounded by magnificent mountains. M. Joller confirmed the supernatural facts which have proved so startling to the public and so grievous to him. The letter of our correspondent B. is dated the 4th of October 1862. On the 22d of the same month, Ath of October 1862. On the 22d of the same month, or only eighteen days later. M Joller was compelled by these unpitying *pulier geister* to abandon his hereditary home, w.th all his family. M. Joller has now published the story of his unmer-ited sufferings and bank-hument from his natal hearth by these troublesome intruders, in a small, well printed brochure of ninety-one pages. This little book now lies before us, and certainly no more extraordinary lies before us, and certainly no more extraordinary case of supernatural persecution has yet been put on record. The case of Mr. Mompesson, haunted by the drummer of Tedworth; that of the curé at the Parson-age of Cidville, as related by the Marquis de Mirville, an eye-witness; that of Councillor Hahn, at the Castle of Slawensik; of Mr. Proctor, at Willington; of Mr. of Slawensik; of Mr. Proctor, at Willington; of Mr. Chapman, at Cheshnut, and many others. were bad enough: but none of them were so aggravated as this of M. Joller Some of the gentlemen affected by the other cases named, were misrepresented by their neighbors, abused by the press, subjected to many an-noyances by the inquisitive public, and some of them were glad enough to get away from the houses infested by the wretched invisibles; but the case of M. Joller exceeds any one of these in the severity and the accumexceeds any one of these in the severity and the acoum-ulation of the inflictions, and he could not abandon the home of so many hallowed family associations, but with a sorrow which is most touchingly expressed in his concluding remarks: "The feelings with which I quitted the house in which I entered on life in the first minute of the New Year, 1818, where I dreamed away the then happy rears of an immorant harbard under the advictoria Year, 1818, where I dreamed away the then happy years of an innocent boyhood, under the affectionate care of my never-to-be-forgotten parents, and where I have since enjoyed twenty years of a bliesful family existence—the feelings with which I closed, one after another, my, till lately, pleasantly familiar rooms, probably never to inhabit them again, have struck so deep into the tenderest regions of my inner being that they have rendered me deal to all ridicule. Arrived is the boundary of my belaved existing 1 feit the truth at the boundary of my beloved estate. I felt the truth of the words of the poet in its fullest sense, 'That on such a home life the half of man's happiness depends.' A sharp pencil has dashed out of the day-book of my life, at one stroke, the most beautiful portion, to nothing of the incalculable damage which it has brought upon me otherwise. But all this I lay down as my piedge of the perfect truth of that which for some time has been forced on my clearest conviction, and which I record in this little volume with the con-sciousness due to science and to its eternal research." Every one familiar with the Lake of Lucerne, must bave a pretty good idea of the situation of Stans, when it is said that from M. Joller's house Mount Pilatus on the one hand, and the Rigi, on the other, are in fall ylew. This house and property. M. Joller informa us, had been in the possession of his family for about a hundred years. The old house had been burnt down by the French during their invasion of Switzerland in 1798, his grandmother, Veronica, or, as she was familiarly called in the dialect of the country, .. Bronnegg." having incurred the Gallic resentment by her patriotic incitement of her countrymen against French principles and aggressions. Bronnegg Joller was one of those strong-hearted and able women, the Mothers in Israel, who rule by their Deborah qualities wherever their lot is cast. She built up the present house from

× 2.

And perhaps it would be well here to state that little children born thus unto the spiritual kingdom, are eagerly sought after by the parental heart, and no solicitation is necessary here, for many there are who earnestly desire the care of all such, and deem it one of their greatest pleasures; and to such they are given.

The mother of your little one you have never known during her earth life, but to you she will be known as a very dear friend when you meet her here.

She loves you as the parent of her child, and the little, golden haired one loves you both. She clings to you both now, one hand in yours, the other in that of her apirit mother.

The beautiful babe, when she first received it, so sho tells me, was her all. She too had a little one, but it still lingered on earth, while she departed that life, and the constant longing for that child was soothed by the care of your little one, and she was strengthened and sustained, by doing for yours what she desired to do for her own.

Nettie tells me the name given by you has been retained by her mother here, as the one you would love to know her by, though I am privileged to call her by the one her mother ought to have given her, her own.

" Uncle Henry is willful," she says, " and likes to have his own way, but she don't care, so long as it pleases him."

Bhe is a merry, happy, laughing creature, and is one of my pets. Will this description do? She says. " Tell her one thing more: that I do come to see her very often, and nothing makes me so happy as to know that she understands it and loves to have me come, for so many little children are never thought of by their parents as growing up and becoming men and women in the spirit-world, because they die so young."

And now, hand in hand, they go away, mother and child. Dolly Ann, she is a precious child, and you may cling to the thought that she is yours, for it is a precious, beautiful thought, and would make the world better to know that their loved ones could come to them and kiss the tears of sorrow away, cheer up the drooping heart, and make the loved one look up with the welcome smile of recognition. Your little one, now almost grown to woman's estate, is still the bright personification of childhood, and by her winning ways would weave a chord of love about your souls which would ultimately lead you on to joy and peace. Speak of her then, as your child; it will do you good to think of her thus; and she does and will some to you oftener now than ever before, for she be. gins to think you are better acquainted with each other, and you not only add to your happiness, but hers also. She has gained an impress to your heart, and can impress you very readily now.

A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT OF

Uncle Joseph is here, and says, "You are really talking to Dolly Ann; and can you make her understand anything? It scemed like all idle talk to me once, but it is a glorious thing, if you can only make people believe it." The incredulous will be incredulous still.

Persons coming here with a belief that there should be no converse between the natural and spiritual worlds, are not so easily convinced of the practicability

I. 'mid a world of anarchy and woe. A restless pilgrim wander: mine the gloom, The toil worn watcher's solitary doom!

Mine are no gifts of fortune or of fame; No dear home chelter by the hymning sea; No loved, familiar voices breathe my name, No kindred spirit longs and waits for me. Over my lonely path, dark phantoms glide. With me the haunting forms of Care abide.

Such were my plaint of life. did not my soul Strong in its fervent faith and deathless love, Know that beneath His wisdom's sage control All sorrow is commissioned from above:

That Discipline, strange, wayward guest that seems, Brings the fulfillment of life's choicest dreams.

For me there beams Friendship's divinest smiles; Fraternal hand clasps greet ine by the way; Rare, transient glimpses of the Upper Isles; And shrines refulgent of immortal day

Enwrap my soul, expectant of release, With the bright promise of Eternal Peace.

Along my path the summer roses blow.

The music winds bear messages divine; Angelic visitants go to and fro, In the fair Soul-land that is wholly mine.

Where, home and love and plenty are mi wield a sceptre, and I share a throne! nine own.

My mother smiles, and holds me to her breast. As in the long past happy days of yore; find my solitary, life-long quest Attained upon Realization's shore.

My father, clad in Wisdom's kingly guise. Instructs me to be pure, and strong, and wise.

And Earth has daily lessons; duties sweet As Spring-time blossoms to the loving heart; Work for the willing hands and eager feet.

ork for the willing hands and eager feet. That seek amid the thronging worldly mart To do the Will of the Great Soul abov The Father-Care and Mother-Heart of Love 1

There is no time for weak, repining tears

Of selfish sorrow, while the millions cry Aloud in depths of agonizing fears Unto the dread and unknown God on high i

While woman, fallen from her high estate. Wanders unbeeded past the saving gate.

While little children, urged by pain and cold,

By potent hunger's gnawing pang within, earn of the magic, heartless sway of gold, And tread the alluring paths of beckoning sin-There is no time for thought of Self. or care. While human brothers grovel in despair 1

Frand are thy compensations. life and toll ! Grand are thy compensations, hie and toil Mighty the watchword of the brave and free I For Time shall bear aloft no record spoil, Naught save the gains of immortality. The treasure stores of beart and mind shall prove Worthy the crowning of Eternal Love.

And every burden that the soul must bear.

Is lightened by submission's pure intent; Ever our trial pange the signet wear Of calm acceptance to the glory sent; Enshrouded to our mortal sight awhile, bot notion with the sentence.

het radiant with our Father's holy smile I

Thus from my soul's depths I rejoice and sing;

Secure of full fruition when the vell Of earthly imperfection I shall fling Aside forever; when the mourning wall Shall change to triumph songs for all the world. The starry Flag of Peace be o'er the earth unforled.

The art of preparing liquors is the greatest curse ever inflicted on humanity.-Dr. Paris.

"It is just as likely," said he to himself, " that the one who lost it was passing this way."

Now he very well knew that it was not, but a great temptation was springing up in his mind. He was tempted to conceal the finding of the pencil lest the owner should claim it.

When he reached home his mother's first question was about his notice.

"And are you sure. Willie, that you wrote it in large, plain letters ?" she said, " for you know that it is just the same as stealing to keep what is not your own, if you can find the owner."

... Of course, mother, I shall do all I can to find to whom the pencil belongs."

But Willie did not say this pleasantly, but half petalently, so soon does a wrong thought polson the whole mind

Several days passed and no one called for the pencilcase who could identify it, and Willie began to be quite sure it was his; but as yet he had not shown it to any of his school-mates. Perhaps he thought that they would be likely to find an owner, or that they would not think quite as well of him for using one that had belonged to another, as if it had been given him; so he resolved to keep it concealed until after Christmas, and then, though he would not tell a lie about It, every one would think that it was a Christman gift.

But this concealment took away all his happiness. He felt that there was something wrong in his feeling. and the moment he touched it in his pocket his heart became sad. He gave up all the plays with the hoys; he hurried away from his teacher, and even his mother's voice seemed harsh to him. If he went down town, he noticed every slip of paper on door and window, thinking of the notice he had put up; if he saw a gentleman with an earnest face, he imagined he suspected him of having the pencil; In fact, everything reminded him of the wrong he was trying to do.

Finally a week had past, a week of real unhappiness, for he had lost his high standing at school, because his mind was on the pencil more than on his books; he had lost many a fine play with the boys. and many a social chat with his teacher, and he had failed to be the joy of his mother's heart.

He entered school this day very different from the gay boy of a week before. He sat at his deak moody and indifferent: his books lay before him but he did not care to open them. It was a dark and dismal day. and Willie sat looking at the clouds as they trooped past the window.

"Why am I so unhappy?" said he to himself. · Have I done wrong? Have I injured any one? No: and yet have I done right? Am I not acting a lie? and am I not really a thief? Oh. if some dear friend would tell me how to do right! I do n't care for the pencil, but now I am ashamed to let any one know I have it, I have kept it so long. I wish I had never found it. I hate to know that I have it. Oh, if I did know what to do I would do it."

to announce that a package had been left for him. He opened it and found a beautiful gold pencil case and the following note:

On one side was engraven "Honesty;" on the other, Doliver us from evil."

It is not necessary to add that the lesson was one for life, and that Willie Eames, the honest boy, became Mr. Eames, the honest merchant.

"I WILL NOT FEAR." MABEL'S GOOD-NIGHT SONG.

> I will not fear; for round my life The life of heaven doth flow:

> I will not fear; some gentle care Protects, where'er I go.

When night's dark shades are over me I will not shrink or cry, For well I know that in the dark Bright angels watch on high.

I will not fear when I am ill,

For if I die I know That to a blessed home above My spirit glad will go.

I will not fear that I shall want

For home, or clothes. or bread. For there 's a care that watches me. And knows the way I tread.

I will not fear for cold or heat, For storm, or cloud, or sun. For God keeps all things in their place,

And nothing wrong is done. I will not fear, for if i trust

That tender care above. It will bless all things, good and ill-That tender heavenly love.

Thus little Mabel softly sang.

Wrapt in her snowy gown, As, waiting for the good night kiss,

To sleep she laid her down. And tender angel care did keep

The trusting, loving child, At noon and night, at sunset's hour, And when the morning smiled.

ANSWER TO ENIGNA IN OUR LAST :- " Try, try again."

When an uninstructed multitude attempts to see vith its eyes, it is exceedingly apt to be deceived. When, however, it forms its judgment, as it usually does, on the institutions of its great and warm heart, the conclusions thus attained are often so profound and so unerring as to possess the character of truths supernaturally revealed.

its ashes, but she was not destined to live at peace in |+o he summoned his family to the sitting room, deits ables, but she was not destined to it's at peece in 'o' the winnered in taining to the writing found to it's a most remarkable and most clarach he would find it all out the next morning, and, and an out of the state of the

night over the wolfankencesses, where they sought to pass over a narrow foot-bridge, across the impetuous As, to the house of a political friend. She went first, followed by her four daughters The bridge swayed beneath her tread, and, as she leaped to the further bank, fell crashing into the stream, drowning the four

bank. fell crashing into the stream, drowning the four unfortunate girls, loudly crying, but in vain, for help. The eldest of them being nineteen years old." ... Bronnegg' was crushed and stanned for a time by the terrible blow—the had already lost her eldest son in battle against the French—but she rose sgain with renewed energy against the oppressors of her country; she exerted herself to furnish arms to her compatriots, and lent money to the council of war for the same pur-pose. The induced the neighboring centons, through pose. She induced the neighboring cantons, through an influential member of the council, to enter into a closer bond of co-operation, and had the satisfaction to pass her later days in her again enfranchised coun-try, and to see her son occupying the house she had built. In this house M, Joller, in his boyhood, heard the deeds of his grandmother recounted by the winter fire-side, and the songs of Emmetter Dorle, the martial poetess and friend of Bronnegg, which had spirited the neighboring Swiss to the expulsion of the French, as frequently sung. Of ghost stories, and such legends as night engender superstition, little or nothing was heard there. It was in this house that M. Joller, an active and

popular lawyer, and member of the national council, lived from the death of his father, in 1845, to the sum mer of 1862, in peace and happiness. Then, suddenly, in the autumn of 1860, uncanny sounds and sights began to show themselves to the astonichment of all, and for some time to the perservering disbellef of M. Joller. "In my house," he says. "bloomed seven healthy children, four boys and three girls. That I lived by preference in my family circle. I may remark as a testimony of my domestic happiness. In our abode superstition was, as it ever had been, a rejected thing: and I may assert that scarcely any family had been brought up with so little fear of ghosts as mine. I must, therefore call it the irony of Fate, that such unaccountable appearances should present themselves where they were sure to encounter the most positive incredulity." incredulity

The troublesome visitations made their debut by first The troublesome visitations made their *debut* by first rapping on the bedstead of the servant-maid, raps which she said she not only heard but felt, one night in the autumn of 1860. She immediately expressed her belief that this was the token of an approaching dest in the family. The maid slept in a room on the third story, so that it could not well be any mischiev-ous person playing a trick; but M. Joller strictly com-manded her to keep her superstitious notions to herself, and ascribed the raps to the girl's own imagination, which she would, however, on no account admit. The rapping was not again prepated for some week's The rapping was not again repeated for some week -but after that interval M. Joller came home from a tenbut after that interval M. Joiler came home from a ten-porary absence and found his family in great alarm. His wife and second daughter, sleeping in his own room, had been awaked by loud rappings on a table in the room. On demanding if it were any living agent, that it should rap again, it did so promptly. They also now entortained the notion that it was the mes-senger of death and a batter informate them is a form senger of death, and a letter informing them in a few days of the decease of a friend, confirmed that idea. They were soon; however, to be convinced that it was nothing temporary. In June, 1861, one of the boys, nine years of age, being in a wood chamber on the nine years of age, bring in a wood chamber on the third story, was found in a swoon. As he was a stout and fearless lad, great was the wooder, and on coming to bimself, he said as he was in the chamber he heard knocks on the door, of which he took no notice, but immediately afterward a white indistinct figure opened the door and entered, when he lost convoluences. I his M. Joller endeavored to account for by the erudite solvent difficulties, imagination ; according to M. Jol ler's imagination, some person having really entered. But M. Joller was not to be let off so easily. The other boys in their bed room heard noises in the night in the room above, and again in the room below them, and called out to know who was making the noise Joller endeavored to persuade them and himself, by a second resource in such cases. Mr Dickens's resource that they were cats or rats, or a bird in the attics, that made the noises: that the raps on the table were only a natural cracking of the wood, or the giving way of a joint, and yet he now recollected to have heard similar unaccountable sounds on his own writing table, and that frequently, two years ago. In the autumn of 1861, the maid renewed her com-

whence," says M. Jolicr. "this wicked like came out and the children as fast as you can it?" "Whence," says M. Jolicr. "this wicked like came out, and the children as fast as you can it?" "Whence," says M. Jolicr. "this wicked like came out, and the children asked triumphantly, " is this a could never be discovered. She hastily snatched up what she could, and fled through the darkness with her terrified family towards Engelberg. My father, then a boy of fifteen, turned, with a guide whom they had procured, aside to Dallenwyl; but my grand-mother, unwilling to make any halt, continued her flight over the Wolfenachiessea, where they sought to anongst the As, to the house of a political friend. She ward beneath her there i but, above his head, the knocking was now going on blithely. He ascended, followed the sound from place to place; sometimes with his candle, some-times without it, stealing along in the dark to pounce on the rogue. Taking nothing by his motion, however, be ordered all to bed. The noises, nevertheless, be-

no ordered all to bed. The nores, nevertheres, be-came such that the whole family had flown together into one room, and there the knocklog came. The bedstead was seized and banged against the wall till the whole bed shook. M. Joiler examined under the hed and into every corner of the room, but in vain. though he found the doors and windows all fast. As he was thus employed, he heard raps on the chairs, and felt a soft stroking on the forefinger of his left

From this time till that when the family was driven from the house, the haunting was almost incessant; and the knockings, the throwing about of furniture, the visible presentment of spirits was such that has rarely had a parallel in the history of such phenomena. There might have been room to suppose that the maids and children had given way to imaginary lears, but and children had given way to imaginary lears, but from this time forward the disorders became the sub-ject of incessant public observation. The news flew about, spite of all M. Joler's endeavors to keep it at home; and hundreds and thousands of people flocked from all the country round to witness the proceedings —and did witness them in crowds. It is necesary, however for with each of the proceedings that the the however, for us to select only a few prominent features of this most annazing case of ghostly persecution. From this time forward M. Joller kept a diary of all that took place; but we cannot condense a volume into an article.

The next morning he kept his word, and made a thorough examination of the houses; and the spirits gave him the amplest opportunity to try his skill. They knocked and thundered everywhere, till he saw the very wainscot bend beneath their blows. As he was born in the house, and as an inquisitive lad, had watched all repairs going on at different periods, he says there was not a hand-breadth of its wall or roof that was not familiar to him. The knockings were everywhere. Now thamping on a door, he opened it,

and held it fast in his hands, when the knocks were given on each side at once. On one occasion he stood with a chamber door sjar, and suddenly pulling it open as the first knock fell on it, saw a dark figure outside; but before he could spring forward, his wife, and a daughter, who were in the room, simultaneous. ly cried out that they saw a brown, bony arm at the moment withdrawn from the door They did this so completely together that he was convinced that each saw the same thing : and his in millior quotation from the Bible-... Spiritus carnens et ossa non habet "-ro-ceived a shock. He called up his eldest daughter from below to inquire if she had ever seen the like, and she replied never so outrageously. The servant also flew up stairs to say that she had heard something come up stairs to say that she had heard something come down the stairs, and three times successively, groan ingly exclaim, "Take pity on mel" She added that she looked eagerly, but could see nothing; yet, soon after, she saw, as it were, a grey transparent little cloud float in at the kitchen window, and pass with a vibrating motion to the chamber door, where it had knocked loudly. Driven to a late conviction of what he had to deal

with M. Joller now hastened out to beg the Commis sary Niederberger to come and see these things, but the being absent. Father Guardian anno. and watched the phenomena with deep interest. but without being able to suggest a solution of the cause. He thought e out m - a live to sugget a solution of the cause. At thought pened the an investigation by men of authority should take ihis M. place; but M. Joller, dreading the consequences of te solvent publicity, for the present hesitated. The Father be-on M. Jol. showed the usual blessing on the house and withdrew, entered. The bewildered M. Joller then drew out his dust-covered college notes on experimental physics, made at Muniob, while attending the class of Professor Sieber,

Munico, while attending the class of Professor Sieber, but they allorded him no light. Neither the blessing of the Reverend Father, nor the philosophical inquiry suspended the disturbances for an instant. The next day, as the Court of Justice was sitting at Lucerne, he was obliged to attend on busi-ness, but he was sent for before the court rose, the busine is home below in the most following average house at home being in the most frightful uproar. Arriving, he found all his family in the open air, not daring to stay under the roof. Numbers of people were collected on the high road looking at the house. In the autumn of 1801, the maid renewed her com-plaints. Sue said she was afraid to remain alone in the kitchen. As she cleaned the shoes in an evening on the steps near the kitchen door, grey shapes ap-is the the kitchen he found the doors not the glasses, bottles be solved in the cellar below. They cannot up staring in the salo structure standing on the table finging as if her chamber, and she heard them solving in the salon struck with a metallo instrument. The knockings which was on the floor above, or in the fourth story were in so many parts of the house at once, that had including the lower, which was half cellar, half lumber it been men who did it, it would have required four or The next day Mr. President Obermatt brought other gentlemen to witness the disturbances, and one of these suggested whether it might not be some electrical ma-chine on the premises which was grown thus riotous. This was cal machines in the house could account for vigorous examination of the house, and retired advisto come out; and others, who happened to hear that the eldest son of M. Joller had been seen speaking with an actor in the streets of Lucerne. declared that it was the garden saw all the windows open. The disturbances now came thicker and faster. The humming of spinning wheels was heard in the house; occasionally a strange music; furniture began to move fuell about; then the music was accompanied by the audible singing in a melancholy tone of Camilla's prayer in Zampa. "Cleiches Lost" & a a voice said in the Nidwalden patois, "Wean au gar niemer umen ich?" "If I should never come again!" Still bolder and showed themselves more openly; and as M. Joller seized one of the hands of the spirits and found it soft suild and warm as a living hand, felt distinctly the thamb and fingers, which soon, however, drew appointed to prosecute the inquiry; but it was not till after some days that they entered on their office. Up to this moment the disturbances continued in full play. Doors opened and shut apparently of themselves; win-dows and jalousies outside did the same; the knockings were as violent as ever. The directors of police ordered M. Joller to withdraw with his whole family from the house, and take up their quarters elsewhere. They were then left to themselves and profound silence for six days. No knock was heard, no ghost appeared, no door or window opened or shut of itself. The proand of having shown up the whole affair. These worthy souls knew nothing at all about mediums. M. Joller did not even understand this fact in natural science; he was not aware that he had carried the mediums along with him; but he knew the moment that he recrossed his own threshold that the old ghostly power was there in all its force. The tide of popular ridicule was now let loose against examined the passage and scullery closely. In vain: the unfortunate Joller. The press was in a heaven of

witnessed the phenomena, poor Joller and his family rance-and a standing warning to men of education to were treated as little less than idiots and lunatics. The pay some little attention to the psychological facts thing was the talk, not of the little Canton, but of all that are daily rising around them. Switzerland and what wounded M. Joller most deeply It is sail-factory to see that a learned professor of was that all his political services and enorlices to itb. one of the Swiss Colleges has prefaced M Joller's eral opinion were at once forgoiten. His own party, pamphiet by an assertiou of the truth and the real has those with whom he had stood side by side in zealous battle against political corruptions threw their sar-casms at him. As is so often the case, however, some casms at him. As 1, so often the case, however, some of his political opponents, some of those whom he had bit the hardest and spared the least, now stood nobly forward and defended him as an honorable, a meritorious and trustworthy man. In vain did M. Joller protest against the injustice of

not a stove in a chamber, though the room had been locked up and the key in possession of M. Joller. In full sunshine, at noon, the eldest daughter saw in the garden, as she thought, the maid servant climbing the Suttice work on the house side to gather grapes. She saw her dress so distinctly, her hair net, smooth hair, and dark neckerchief which she wore on extraordinary occasions, that she called aloud to her, when, to her astonishment, she saw the maid issue from the kitchen below to see what was wanted ; and the figure, as if crouching under the vine leaves, disappeared.

per, as the whole family sat at coffee at half past two in the day, three students being present. and the maid in the room, a great noise was heard in the salon above. All rushed up and saw the room in singular dis-order. From the wall on the left hand, a large en-graving of the Battle of the Amazons was taken down and laid with the face downwards on the floor. Two like manner from a commode by the book wall; and an oil lamp pushed to the very edge of the commode. A parasol that had stood in a corner was spread out over picion, and a heart full of faith in the good intentions an ortamental hanging lamp. Stools and curtains were thrown confusedly on a heap; and all the chairs were braped one upon another around the table. A photograph of Winkelried's Beparture, and a painting of an Underwider Mission Departure and a painting to an ortamental state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state work assigned me.

photograph of Winkeiried's Departure, and a painting of an Underwalden Kifle-Corp Dance alone were left hanging in their places. Everything being restored to order, and the room carefully locked, the next morning early, the room was found in a still greater state of chaos as well as an adjoining chamber.

M. Joller having to go to Lucerne to pay in some money, beard, on his return. from his family, that they had, in an adjoining chamber heard the distinct counting out of money, piece by piece, and the rolls of it successively pushed aside, so that they were inclined to believe that there must be somebody there so en aged. On looking, however, they found nobody. In mentioning the time he found it agree exactly with On mentioning the time he found it agree exactly with that in which he was then counting his money at the bank. At another time, as he was at some distance on the estate, watching the felling and cutting up of timber. his wife and children at home heard the chop-ping and splitting of wood in the cellar. On the 10th of September they were astonished by the hopping and dancing of an apple, which came flying down status against the house door, and passed by M. Joller in the passage at several bounds into the kitchen. The ser intervent hus wat her cooking a two seized it, and laid it passage at several bounds into the kitchen. The ker vant, busy at her cooking stove, selzed it, and laid it on the kitchen table, when it soon sprung away and hopped into the passage. The girl selzed it again, and flung it through the window, but it soon came flying back through the same window, bounded on the table, thence into the passage, the sitting room, and inally into the adjoining chamber, when it flew into a corner and remained quiet. A pear descended from the ceiling, near M. Joiler, with such force, as to lie the central on the floor. Other, with such force, as to floor smashed on the floor. Other picces of pear were flung at the girls, while at work, and hung in their hair nets. The family was repeatedly assalled with showers of stones, both in the house and in the garden. At twelve o'clock in the day, while at the well, a shower of stones fell round one of the daughters without any striking her and at the some time a time a barn adved wall striking her, and at the same time a sharp edged wal stone fell down the kitchen chimney striking the lid of a pan on the fire, and then falling to the floor with out bringing a trace of soot with it. A knitting needle took to flying about from room to room, and being thrown out into the garden, it flew back again There were continually sounds of humming and spin-ning wheels, and the drawing up of clock chains. On ning wheels, and the drawing up of clock chains.

triumph over the follies of this superstitious man. voist often dismissed such, ht Julier was most unne though thousands had seen the very things that he cessarily driven in distress from his own long-loved asserted to exist though police director Jann, though hearth. M. Joller, with all his worth and secular judges and magistrates, and dignified clergy, had all knowledge, is, in fact, the exile and victim of igno

> these frequent facts, but to throw fresh light on them by honest inquiry.

Letter from Laura DeForce Gordon

Dear Banner and Your Many Readers-My first greet. ing from a military camp 1 send you now, with a his neighbors: in value did be insist on another police examination, conducted in whatever manner the au-thorities pleased, so that the family should be in the in explanation of "Why am I here?" "Procuring nouse; the one already made was held to settle the substitutes" has been such a universal custom of late. time, the 4th of September, to the 22d of October, procured a "substitute," though not to go coldiering, when they finally drove him and his family out. It is but to fill my engagements in Maine to lecture, and still a long story, but we must make short of it. We allow me to accept the "fortunes of war." I have not can only notice a few of the most striking phenomena. Chairs and other jurniture continued to change their months, only fulfilling those made long ago, having places, apparently at their own pleasure. Broken pots and glass, rags, lumps of butter, an old axe, cobs of Indian corn, a sickle, a great iron ring, were repeat-edly brought out of the kitchen and cellar and thrust "guides" said "go." · guides '' said .. go.''

The time, I believe, has arrived, and my new field of abor is pointed out as the "Sunny South;" the work before me not fully revealed; but all I have the ability to do, while sharing the fare and fortunes of my beloved companion, either in camp, field, bivousc or hospital, will be cheerfally performed.

The place I have hitherto occupied in the lecturing field will doubtless soon be filled by some one more croaching under the vine leaves, disappeared. For some days there had been a moving about of fur-niture, a plucking of leafy branches and flinging of them into the chamber windows, or upon the heads of persons passing below, when on the 12th of Septem work of Spiritualism, in obedience to the call of the capable and effective-but more earnest and sincere work of Spiritualism, in obedience to the call of the dear immortals; and all failures and profitless efforts have been the result of an imperfect head, and not an indifferent heart. And now to the dear spirits on whom I have depended so long, do I look for assistance, encouragement and counsel, even more than ever before, if possible; and the universal promulgation down in like manner. A glass sugar basin which and success of our beautiful Gospel of Angel Love is down in like manner. A guess sugar users in the as dear to my heart, and as much the object of my am-stood on a high chiffonnier on the right, lay on the as dear to my heart, and as much the object of my am-floor before it. A fruit basket was thrown down in bition in life, now, as when, with inexperience com-

I have learned ----- enough to say my experiences have sometimes been severe, and trials of strength oft repeated, yet my faith in the innate goodness of humanity still remains, and a belief that united and individual effort will eventuate in the triumphant reign of that goodness, still keeps alive my considerably decreased enthusiasm.

Our good cause in Maine is prospering as never previously, and the sudden increase of interest in the subject is sufficient to satisfy the most sanguine. The Spiritualists at Old Town and Milford, and vicin-

I am trespassing upon your valuable columns, and will conclude for the present. My destination in. a few weeks will be New Orleans, La., to which place I hope my old friends will address frequent letters to me, in care of Capt. C. H. Gordon.

Awaiting the order to march. I am still, dear BAN Thine fraternally, NER and friends.

LAURA DEFORCE GOBDON. " Camp Meade," Jamestown, R. I., Feb. 9th.

Written for the Banner of Light.

WHAT: SHUT TRUTH UP WITHIN THE BREAST?

BY SARAH.

What I shut Truth up within the breast? Let slavish fear obscure its flame, When duty bids it be exprest, Regardless of the scorn or blame?

made up of all denominations, attended her funeral, at which a discourse was delivered through the writter. NELLIS L. WILTSIE,

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Culdwater, Hich., Feb. 2.

LEOTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

[We desire to keep this List perfectly reliable, and in order o do this it is necessary that Speakers notify us promptly of their appointments to locture. Locture 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 hearors to the BANNAR OF LIGHT.]

MORES HULL will speak in Portsmouth, N.H., Feb 28; in Charlestoan March 6: in Lynn March 13; in Providence March 20 and 27. Will answer calls to lecture in New England. Address Banner of Light office.

Mas Lizzis Doram will speak in Providence, R. I., Pob. 28; in Chelses March 6 at d 15; in Portland April 3 and 10; in YOXBOTO April 7 and 24; in Quincy May 1 and 8; in Wilford May 29; in Puladrephila during Cotober. Address, Pavilion, 67 Tromont street, Boston, Mass.

MRS M. S. TOWNEEND will speak in thicopeo during Feb.; 2 Quincy March 6 and 18; in Boston March 20 and 27.

Mas. Sophia L. OHAFFELL, of New York, speaks in Taun-ton Feb. 21 and 28; in Providence March 6 and 13; in Fort, land March 20 and 27. Is divergaged on the first two sundays in February, and is at liberty after March. Address at the Banner of Light office.

Mas. Samat A. Honton will speak in Ludlow, Vt., Sob. 28; in Lowell during March; in Plymouth April S and 10; in Pottland, Me., April 17 and 34. Address Brandon, Vt. J. M. PERELES will speak in Rackford, Ill., the first two Sundays of each month. Address as above.

MISS EMMA HOUSTON will lecture in Banger, Me., till July Si. Address as above, or East Stoughou, Mass.

MRS. MARY M. Wood will speak in Philadelphia during Pebruary ; in Stafford, Cond., during April. Address, Wess Killingly, Conn.

Mits MARTHA L. BECKWITH, trance spoaker, will lec-ture in Stafford, Ct. during Vobruary; in Taunton, Mass, during March; in Ohicolos during April; in Springheid May 1, 8 and 15; in Loweil during June. Address at New-Haven, care of George Beckwith. Reference, H. B. Storer, Dector loston

MRS. H F. M. BROWN will speak in Philadelphia during March. Those wishing her services as a lecturer muy ad-dress her till March ist at Cleveland, O.; after then, care of H. T. Unild, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mas. A. P. BROWN will speak in Plymouth March 6 and 13; in Quincy March 27; in Chelses April 3 and 10. Is un-engaged who 28, March 20, and the three last Sundays in April; in May she returns to her home in Verment, Per-sons wishing her services are requested to apply soon, Ad-dress St Johnsbury Centro, Vt. Mas. LAURA Gross will home to the services and the services are services and the services and the services are services and the services and the services are service

Mas. LAURA CUPPY will lecture in "Harmonial Hall,". Dayton, Ohio every Bunday evening, at 7 1-3 o'clock, tiff forther notice Childron's Pregressive Lybour meets every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Conference at the above hall every Wednesday evening at 7 1-3 o'clock.

AUSTEN E. SIMMONS will speak in East Bethel, Vt., on the second Bunday of every mouth during the coming year. Ad-iress, Woodstock, Vt.

ME. A. B. WHITHE WIII make a tour through the Bastorn States n. xt spring and summer, spoaking at Providence, R. 1. the Sundays of April. These desiring his services should address him at once at Albien, Mich.

MES. HEATH, of Lockport, N. Y., will speak in Lowell, Mich., the first Bunday in cuch moath; in Otisco, the second do.; in Laphamville, third do.; in Alpine, fourth do.

MRS. ANNA M. MIDDLEAROOK, BOX 439, Bridgeport, Con., will lecture in Bridgeport, Conn., during Sebruary, Intends visiting Vermont in March, and will receive pro-posals to lecture in that State during the month.

MISS NELLIE J. TEMPLE will speak in Portland, Me. during February.

Miss SUBIR M. JOHNSON WILLSPORK IN Cholsen, Mass., Feb. 31 and 28; in Forthani, Me., March 6 and 18; in Quiney, Mass., April 10 and 17, and desires to make engagements for the spring and summer. Address, Chicopee, Mass.

H. B. STORER will spoak in Foxboro', Mass.., March 6 and 20 and April 8.

WAREEN CHASE will lecture in Kingsbury Hall, Chica-o, Iil. during February. He will recuive subscriptions for he Banuer of Light.

W. K. Ristaw will speak in Stockport, N. Y., during Feb-ruary; in Somers Conn., April 17 aud 24; in Willimantic May 15, 22 and 29; in Little River Village, Me., June 5 and July 10. Address as abovo, or Snow's Falls, Me.

Mas OLARA A. FIELDS, (rence modium, will speak in Pal-myra, Mc., the two first Sundays in Vebruary. Would like to make - ngagements in the vicinity the rost of the present winter. Address, Newport, Mc.

MRS. LAUBA M. HOLLIS will speak in Stockton, Mo., the 1-st Sunday in each month.

Mus. August in Gaon mun'n. Mus. Augusta A. Ournix will speak ip Dodworth's Hall, Now York during February: in Battmore, Md., dur-ing March. Will receive proposals to speak in the East during the summer months. Address as above, or box 815, Lowell. Mass.

MRS. B. A. BLISS, of SpringSeld, MASS., will speak in Bpringfield Feb. 21 and 28; in Troy, N. Y. during March; in Charlestown, Mass., April 3 and 10; in Onelses April 17 ant 24 and May 16; in Plymouth May 1 and 8; in Quincy May 92 and 90 May 22 and 29.

J G. Fish speaks one hal' the Sundays at Battle Greek ; one-fourth at Kalamiz u; one-fourth 't Plainwell, Allegan On. Address Battle Creek, Mich. Will spend the three summer months in New York and New England.

MISS BARAN A. NUTT will speak in Old Town, Me , during Pobruary Address as above, or Claremont, N. H.
 MES. K. M. WOLGOTT will speak in East Middlebury, Feb
 28. Address till Feb. 17th, Bouth Hardwick, Vt., care of

Samuel Tuttle

IBAAO P. GREENLEAF will speak in Exoter Fob. 28; in New England where his services may be required. Ad-tress, Exctor Mills, Me. PROF JAMES M. and MRS. C. PANNIE ALLEN will speak in Middleboro' Feb. 28. Addross East Bildgewater, Mass CHARLES A. HAYDES will speak in Charlestown, Feb. 21 and 24; in Worcester, March 6 and 13; in Randolph March 20; in Milford March 27; in Lowell during April; in Dover Joring June; in Old Town and Lincoln, Me, during July; will make no engagements for August; in Providence during September. MRI. BARAH A. BrENES will speak in Milford Fob. 28. DB. JAMES COOPER. of Bellefontaine, O., will leave for , Kansas, to fill an engagement to lecture, on the 14th of March, by way of St. Louis, Hanibal, St. Juseph, Leav-enworth and Lawrence. Letters addressed to him at Belle-fontaine, O., unt i March 10th, or (arnet, Anderson County, Kansas, until April 13th, will be attended to. Subscripte in taken for the Banner of Light.

room. Mrs. Joher scolded her for her fancies. But then the same things appeared to the children, and the youngest daughter, about eleven years old, at her studies in her chamber in the day, saw a child enter. walk up to her and vanish. The muid servant was dis missed in October of 1861, and a girlof only thirteen taken in her place to do the more common work of the gentlemen witnessed with astonishment the phonomefashion, undertaking the rest. From that time to the summer of 1802 all was quiet, the medium seemed to have gone in the mid ; but this was not the case, for two of the boys, who slept in a chamber leading by a terrace into the garden, declared that they still heard as much puzzled as many other learned lawyers and at nights knockings on the walls; others said that they scientific mark as many when related is heard in the rooms above a going to and fro as of a The next day Mr. President Obermatt brough heavy dog, and knockings on the walls and the floors. Still M. Joller endeavored to persuade his family that there sounds proceeded from merely natural causes.

On the 15th of August. M. Joller had occasion to when the eldest son of M Joller, who had been cauvisit increme, with his wife and eldest son, and on his return the rost of the children had relations of cedingly observed that it might be so. This was fresh apparitions to make. This time he threatened cough. It does not appear that there was any electri-them sternly with the roi if he heard any more "such cal machine on the premises, but the froiles of the nonsense;" and the child en complained sorrowfully spirits went on with a violence that no twenty electrivery same torenoun the cuildren were frightened out of Doors were flercely flung open, bolts and bars the house by knockings, and as they sat down on the vehemently back. Figures were seen by different door steps leading to the gardens, a pebble the size of people, and the second son fainted and fell at the sight a man's flat was thrown from somewhere above or from of one. The house was now rarely unoccupied by crowds the house and fell betwixt two of them Returning to of people, before whom the manifestations went on in the house they found all the doors of the rooms, and full force and variety. Before the Land-Captain drawers and cupboards, standing open. These they Zelger, the Director of Police Jann. Dr. Christen, They then locked the door of the chamber adjoining the presents of condition. The Episcopal Commis-the sitting room, and bolted it with the night bolt. ass the windows and doors standing open were as sud-denly closed. Hearing also a heavy step on the stairs, though nobody was visible, they ilew again into the garden. Returning at noon to dinner, they saw a strange spectre on the stair case, and burged as a sub-burged by the stair case, and burged as a sub-strange spectre on the stair case, and burged as a sub-strange spectre on the stair case, and burged as a sub-strange spectre on the stair case, and burged as a sub-strange spectre on the stair case, and burged as a sub-strange spectre on the stair case. more lato the garden with the dinner apparatus, and streaming crowdel from moraing to night with ever fresh took refuge under a very large walnut tree. As the for the electrical machine; others challenged the devil girl carried the plates out from the kitchen, she saw to come out; and others, who become a very large walnut tree. doors still opening and shutting, and the children from the garden saw all the windows open.

more extraordinary, not only they, but the woman of the adjoining house, saw on the house floor, drawn with the accuracy of an engraving, a snow-white figure with a death's head, which they watched for some themselves away; he went and demanded a formal ex-time till it faded quite out. The same evening, on a amination of the honse by the police authorities. This fire being kindled in the ground story, called the hut, was accorded, and three of the heads of the police were a conical figure. surrounded by flames, came down the obligger and, dissolving into water, drowned the fire out, and raised a wild cry from the main and children. which brought down the mother, who found the group sitting in the abutting house of the tenant weeping in

M. Juller now received information of like things going on in other places, from persons of education and intelligence, but he still persisted in ascribing these things to natural causes. But the time was now these things to natural causes. But the time was now for six days. No knock was heard, no ghost appeared, come for him to meet the enemy face to face. On the 19th of August, as he arrived home in the evening, his wife called him into the house passage to hear the knocking going on. Then he soon had ample evidence knocking going on. Then he soon had ample evidence that the fears and stories of the maids and children had foundation enough. The knocking went on briskly on the wall before him ; then in the scullery. He followed, putting his car close to the place, and. pretending that it must be a rat, struck some heavy blows on the wall to frighten the rat sway. To his whment, the blows were returned with equal vigor and in equal number. He then called for a candle and

16th of September, a voice deep and groaping said distinctly, as out of the wall: "Jetzt komme ich immer "--- Now I come no more!" but it did not keep its word, or other actors staved behind, for more variety of annoyances were played off than can be here numerated.

During all this time the unceremonious intrusion of people continued, so that there could be no domestic privacy, neither could the family affairs, or the legal business of M. Joller go on. He was, therefore, com pelled to seek another home, and abandon this his na-tal one, on the 22nd of October, 1862.

such is a brief notice of M. Joiler's case, undoubted-ly, taken altogether, the most extraordinary which has occurred of late years. In closing it, he says, the a great many similar ones, but none so outrageous have been brought to his knowledge by persons of the most unquestionable character. That he could cite a long catalogue of winesses of his unhappy spirit.peras occurred of late years. In closing it, he save, that boune, he says, stood empty till the following spring, when he succeeded in letting it, and that up to the time of his writing this account, nothing particular had disturbed the new tenant, nor had the troublers followed him. It may be conceived what a serious af fair it had proved to him in interruption of business and family life, in loss of peace of mind, and in inflic-tion of censorious remarks. The nuisance of the invading crowd must, of itself, have been intolerable; or when compelled to lock his doors against them, they procured ladders and broke in at his chambe

To the reader familiar with manifestations of this nature, varions reflections will have suggested them-selves. Showers of stone and other articles are no un-common phenomena. Not to mention the pieces of common phenomena. Not to mention the pieces of lime, the knives and folks thrown about at Slawensik castle; or the missiles at Cidville Picabytery; the read-er, will find in M. Plerart's Revue Spiritualiste, a nomher of such cases, with all the references to places and persons. To these we propose to devote a more par-ticular attention shortly, with all their distinct evidences, reversal of them occurring in well known lo-calities in Paris, others in the country. and one very remarkable one at the Presbytery, and in the church at Prunoy sous-Ablis; all within the three or four last ears.

The most striking feature of M. Joller's case is the entire ignorance of the nature of haunting spirits both Joller, the police, and the clergy of the neighorbood of Lucerne. Father Guardian blessed the to expel the troublesome spirits by prayer and exor cism. If the clergy was ignorant on this subject, still cism. If the ciergy was ignorant on this subject, will less knowledge was to be expected from the police. As for M. Joller, evidently a Catholio by faith, he seems to have had no idea whatever of getting id of his persecutors by prayers and earnest appeal to the God of all spirits. A worthy man, he goes on suffering both from the spirits of the house, the spirits of the Press, and the spirits of the public, and is actually driven from his home and natal property, without an idea that these troublesome guests might have been sent away instead. It is a fine example of the mischiefs of neglecting to study the mysteries of spirit-life, as revealed by such a host of modern instances. These were evidently unhappy spirits, seeking aid from the first mediums they could meet with They found these in M Joller's house; but they were mediums vithout that knowledge which mediums instructed by spiritualism possess. These unhappy souls were re-" Erbarneteich meiner !" ... Have pity on mel". They wanted the prayers and good offices of M Jolier and his family, and failing to find them, failing to make them comprehend this, they grew desperate; the worst instead of the heat faciling of their natures were as instead of the best feelings of their natures were ex-cited, and in their rage at being able to make these mediams perceive but not to understand them, they grew to resemble fiends in their wild passions, rather than miserable suppliants. The consequence was that instead of being soothed by sympathy and raised and refined by prayer, instead of being thus gently but expressed a willingness to die, knowing no fear dismissed on an upward course, as the Secress of Pre- and seeing no shadows. A large concourse of people,

What I shut Truth up within the breast, Yet vowed to be its earnest friend? Leat if 't were fearlessly exprest. Thou mightst some timid heart offend?

Aye, shut Truth up within the breast, And own thyself a coward mean; When if 't were faithfully exprest, Thou mightst a golden harvest glean.

Mightst joy, perchance, to see it grow And blosson in thy brother's soul; Speak, then; brave hearts no fear can know, But cowards kneel to its control.

Speak, then; 't will make thy spirit strong, Brave, noble, earnest, large and free; If others list not to thy song, in thine own soul the fruit shall be.

Springfield, Pa., 1864.

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Departed.

On Monday morning at the dawn of day, Januar 25th, at the sge of 55 years, the spirit of Capt Caleb Thomas, of Cauden, Me., was released from its shackles of mortality.

Hissickness was of short duration, having contracted the divease of small pox. of the most malignant type, while in the discharge of his duties as a healing medium. It may be truly said, that the subject of this notice was literally bred in the storm and cradied in the tempest. Born in humble life, he was forced to be the architect of his own fortune. From childhood to middle age, he followed a scafaring life, and gradually wrought his way from the lowest to the highest station on shipboard. For many years he was an energetic and successful shipmaster; a good disciplinarian, jet loved and respected by his officers and crew. But frequent changes of climate, and diseases incident to a sailor's life, impaired his robust constitution, and he was obliged to relinquish the profession of his choice, and remain at home with his family. He could not remain idle; his indomitable spirit would not permit him to rest. He accordingly entered the mart of trade, and proved himself equally adapted to his new position in life. But a change came over the spirit of his earthly dream. He became convinced that he possess-ed the requisite qualifications for a healing medium. Honest in his convictions, and ever ready to beed the promptings of the spirit, he at once closed up his bus. iness, and entered the field of apprival labor. For several years he has traveled in the New Eng and States, exercising his magnetic powers, and relieving the children of humanity from many of the diseases to which flesh is heir. He was always liberal in his religious views, and while he tarried here with us, he was an honored member of the Universalist Society and many a weary minister has been refreshed at hi hospitable board. He was an ornsment to the Mason ic Fraternity, and no man ever lived nearer to the principles of that honored institution; and the lodge of which he was a member, sincerely regret that they could not have taken charge of all that was mortal of their brother, and paid the last sad respects to him whose memory will ever be as green and fresh as the sprig of acacia which they would have sadly cast into his grave

He has left a family behind him to mburn his loss; and the community among whom his lot in life was cast, deplore his removal from their midst. A truly honest man, a Christian in the true sense of that word, a good citizen, and a lover of his country and of humanity, has passed on to spirit life. N. C. FLETCHER.

Camden, Me., Feb. 4th, 1864.

From her earth-home to dwell with angels, Miss

ADDRESSES OF LECTURERS AND MEDIUMS.

[Under this heading we insert the names, and places of residence of Lecturers and Mediums, at the low price of twenty-five conts per line for three months. As it takes eight 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 has an appointment to locture, the notice and address will be published gratuitously under head of "Lecturers' Appointments."'l

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and attend funerals. Mas. H. C. STEARES lectures at Jonesville, Mich., alternote

abbaths for the winter. P. O address, Jonesville, Mich dec12-3m^o MES.O. M. Brows, lecturer and medical clairvoyant, will

answor calls to lecture, +r visit the sick. Examinations by lotter, on receipt of autograph, \$1. Addross Jancsville, Wisconsin. dec19-Sn.^o E. WHIPPLE, Mattawan, Van Buren Co., Mich

E. WHIFFLE, Mattawan, Van Buren Co., Mich. dc019--3m[•] Mrss L. T. WHIFFIER will answor calls to locture on Health and Dress Ref.rm. In Wisconsin and Illiaois. Ad irres, Whitewater, Walworth Co. Wis. John F Auos, magnetic physician and progressive loo-turer, will answer calls. Address 6 Poarl street, Rochester. P. O. Box 2001. fob27-9

P. O. Box 2001. fob27-0 MES. SARAH A. BYRNES, formerly Miss Barah A. Magnon, rance epsaker, will answer calla to locture. Address, No. 57 Byring street, B. Cambridge, Mass. dec5-Sm⁹ Miss Lizzis Diozson will answer calls to lecture. Ad-treas Portsmouth. N. H. Jan2-6m⁹ dress Portsmouth, N. H. Jan2-6m^o Ma and Mas. H. M. MILLER, Bimira, N. Y., core of Wm B. Hatch. Jan23-1: BEXJANIN TODD, JANESVILLO, WIS., CARO OF A. C. Stowe.

-Smt pot 511-J. S. LOVELAND. Willanswer calls to lecture. Address, J. B. DUFERAU, WILLIAM DETICALS TO ADDITION API-++ Moszs Holl, Batile Oreck, Mich. jaz9-++ F. L. H. WILLIA. Address, New York, care Horald of Progrees. Jans M. Brunoz, Now York City. jang-+ LEO MILLER, WOrcestor, Mars. DOV28-+ REV. ADIN BALLOV, lecturer, Hopedale, Mass. apl1-+ L. JUDD PARDER, Cincinnall, Ohio, care Dr. N. B. Wolfe, W. P. JAMIRSON, STADOS Speaker, Paw Paw, Mich. apli-

OF LIGHT. BANNER

Jottings by Moses Hull .--- No. 9. Bao. Entron-When I closed my "Jottings" before, I supposed that would be the last you would hear from mo, for some time, at least. But I have a few more words that may interest some. When I first gave you my whereabouts, you remember, I was in the trank business.' Like many others, I supposed that I had "enlisted for life"-in the trunk-shop, I mean. I had tried preaching over since I was seventeen years old, and had become disgusted with many things connected with it. I thought that I had now got into a more honorable and better-paying occupation. But when Spiritualism really got hold of mo, I found that there was something for me to do more important than making tronks.

Oh, the longing I had for an indescribable something ! Sometimes I thought it was wings, to fly and publish the truths which had made my heart so glad. I felt that I could truly sympathize with Elihu, when he said, ... I am full of matter; the spirit within me constraineth me. • • • I will speak, that I may be refreshed: I will open my lips and answer."-Job **xxx**iii : 18-20.

My sleep departed from me. I must go and publish the truth. I commenced at home, in the city of Battle Creek. My congregations were large, and the result, I think, was good. The Adventists, however, with few exceptions, refused to hear, thus demonstrating that their cry of .. free investigation of all things," was not from the heart.

From Battle Creek I went to Charlotte. There the Advent people were not so much under their leaders; hence the result among them was salutary. But as the editor of the Charlotte Argus has spoken to the point, I will insert the following from his pen:

•• SPIRITUALIST. -- Rev. Moses Hull, of Battle Creek, last week gave three discourses in this place on modern Spiritualism. Mr. Hull is now more earnest in his ad-Spiritualism. Mr. Hull is now more earnest in his ac-vocacy of Spiritualism than he formerly was in its deanactation, having, since his provious visit here, · learned the error of his way.' Without presuming to speak of the correctness of the revered gentleman's provides the label was in the to confident for the ability position, he is clearly entitled to credit for the ability with which he handled his subject. The Court House, though no public notice had been given, was each eve. ning more than full, and many went away, unable to ning more than full, and many went away, unable to find even standing room. Having left the Adventists, Mr. Hull proposes to go over bis old tours, so far as he can, and give his reasons for withdrawing from that denomination, preaching his present belief at the same time. The change causes quite a fluttering here, and we doubt not many old friends and many new ones will be convinced that the new belief is the correct

Yes, many are becoming convinced that indeed "the new belief is the correct one."

I also, under very unfavorable circumstances, gave a few discourses in the village of Burlington, Mich., to good effect.

February 8th, in consequence of calls from numerous friends, I started for Buston. I wanted to see how the spiritual card was worked in this .. Hub of the Universe." I could not resist the temptation to "lay over," on my way, in Rochester, N. Y., and visit Dr. Bryant, and see whether things were " altogether as I had heard." After visiting and talking with this gentleman ten hours, I was led to exclaim, in the language of the Queen of Sheba, " The half had not been told." I found the Doctor doing a work similar to that practiced by Jesus of Nazareth eighteen hundred years ago. He causes the blind to see, the deaf to hear, and " the lame man to lesp as an hart."

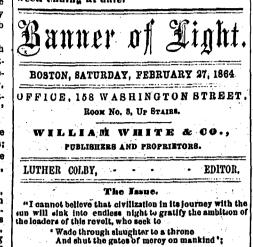
The Doctor commenced his labors of love July 17. 1862, and up to February 9, 1864, he had operated upon more than twelve thousand persons, giving almost universal satisfaction. October 22, 1863, he commenced at the Waverly House, in Rochester. He has since that time operated upon thirty-two hundred cases. I looked through his books, and found that four-fifths of those upon whom he operated were on the free list. and in all other cases his charges were in accordance with the wealth of his patient. All manner of crutches, canes, bandages, etc., are in the Doctor's operating room, on exhibition as trophies of his good work. One circumstance I will relate. I give it in the Doctor's own language:

" Little Eddie Ystes, of East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., came with his mother for consultation, in No-vember last. I told them i could cure him, and that f would do it in welcome; but the mother thought they had better defer it till some other day as they had no money with them, whereupon I declined taking any money, and wanted to operate immediately. according to my impression. I consumed fifteen seconds in the operation, taking the crutches, and have them still. This little boy is known by many here, and the case is very remarkable." moreover, he gives the fullest and most convincing after all, much as he was opposed to them all. It was tests to all. I have been enabled to witness many of another signal proof that the old limitations of human Mr. Foster's manifestations since his arrival, and find nature and the human character could not be transcend. ed to any good purpose. him to be all, and more, than I had expected.

Not the least among the philanthropic movements here in that of educating the contrabands, and other last verge of liberal interpretation. Yet, after all, he colored people. Evening schools have been established, and are doing a great work. It is very inter. of habit rather than with design-to set nixeers in esting to see with what avidity they embrace the op. the place of the system he sought to overthrow. He portunity given them. The schools are taught by had nothing like ambition in this, however; much less clerks in the departments, and Massachusetts is not anything like vanity, which had no lurking place in behind hand in giving her share. The schools are free his nature; but it grew out of the sheer necessity in all respects, except that of the books, which are which drove him to substitute something where he had provided at the smallest price. Great good will result taken all away. Had he preached spirit-presence, and from this movement, as well as justice done to this personal spirit communion, dogmatism would have A. HOBTON.

bused race. Truly yours, Washington, Feb. 15, 1864.

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



And shad the gates of injoy of marshad , but I have a far other and far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be but a vision, but I still cherish it. I see one vast Confederation strotching from the frozen north in one un-roken line to the glowing south, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific; and reserve a vertice and the start and appendent to do not and the start an and I see one people, and one law, and one language, and one language, and one lath, and, over all that vast Continent, the home of freedom and refuge for the oppressed of every race and of every olime."—Extract from John Bright's Speech on American Affairs, delivered at Birmingham, England.

Theodore Parker.

The recently published life of this individual Amercan product, is having the effect to awaken discussion on points which had for a time been crowded out of to accumulate mere stores of learning. It was necesmind by the more stirring and important events of the sary that be should know much, seceder as he was from war. We have not yet received a copy of the publica- all creeds, in order to place himself properly on his detion alluded to, yet we intend to avail ourselves of fence, and especially to preach the truth with greater the fresh interest which it excites in his character, to efficiency; but he might have left some portion of his remark with a running p n (currente calamo) upon those strong, personal traits, and that heroic and persistent course of conduct, which male his career so marked and influential.

The great points on which Mr. Parker's fame will probably hang, are his learning, his tenacity of will, his thorough and entire obedience to conscience, and his undying montal energy. It seemed as if nothing better than most men do idleness and ease and luxury. He was never so happy as when he had the most to do. While traveling on his lecturing tours, which extend-

ed from the Mississippi River to the Penobscot. he always had his bag filled with books, out of which he was engaged in studying, and many of his most trenchant letters were written in the railway cars. The trouble with him was, he refused to give himself the time tain all that passed under his eyes on. the pages of preface, and superintends the edition. "Peculiar"

books. He could name the shelf, and the exact num- will do the Union cause an incalculable service in Engber on the shelf, of many a book in the large library of land, in reforming public opinion in regard to the Harvard, to which he had gone for the knowledge he slaveholders' rebellion. It will also insinuate some craved. A more wonderful memory is given to but wholesome noticuts in respect to Spiritualism. We few men, nor is it ever made better use of.

his raising a stick which he carried in his hand, to large, nevertheless-or the publishers, Messrs. Hurst strike a speckled turtle, on his way home along the & Blackett, would never have paid a hundred pounds road one day, is the first evidence furnished of the sterling for a book walch is not copyrighted in Eng-

He was liberal in his teachings and precepts, to the sought-perhaps unconsciously, perhaps from the force

been out of place, and with no demand; but advocating the Divine Government and Rule only through the processes of his reason, aided by a faith which had nelther eyes nor hands in this world, he was obliged to make up for a deficiency which was fatal to his preaching, unless in some way supplied.

His tenets were a long step in advance of Protestant ism; he protested against Protestantism to the last day of his life. And we want no more nor better evidence that modern Protestantism is untrue to the great idea on which it is established, than to know that it persecuted, denounced and openly damned Theodore Parker, with an intolerance truly malignant and devilish. The prayers which were offered up for his removal by death, at a revival in Park Street Church, in this city, argued anything but a devotion to the leading Protestant idea, as stated and defended by Luther, much less anything like the spirit of the Christian religion. The early seceders from the corrupt Church of Rome were Protestants, because they insisted, or protested, that all religious liberty rested upon the free study and criticism of the Scriptpres: Theodore Parker occupied exactly the same ground, yet was public ly denounced and condemned by professed Protestants, because he took larger liberties than they did in his examination and criticism of the Bible. Out of a body of such hide bound religionists it was vory necessary that some great leader should come; and although they may fondly suppose that his influence is dead because they see him no more in the flesh, they forget that the seed which he planted and Heaven has watered. will, in due time, spring up in many a heart, for influence and power.

After all is over, it cannot be denied that Theodore Parker was but a human being. He loved knowledge more than wisdom, or he would not have destroyed himself in the very prime of his manhood in seeking work to divine agencies solely, nor deemed it so necessary that he should be found everywhere at the same moment, and should perform all the work with his own hands. The trouble with him was, he tried to do the work of many men, all of them strong and great, with

bis own single set of faculties; the flesh was not strong enough to bear the strain, and he broke down, as he should have known he must, in the very middle of his could tire him out. He courted labor, and loved it attempt. But for all that, how many idols did he not overthrow, in his too brief life | What mountains of doubt and bigotry did he not remove! Bow many chains did he not break, freeing souls which would otherwise have been captive all their mortal lives t

Re-publication of "Peculiar" in England.

Mr. Epes Sargent's novel of " Peculiar." which has for recreation and rest which his physical, if not his already reached its eleventh edition in this country, is intellectual system absolutely demanded. With an announced for re-publication in London by Hurst & inquenchable thirst for knowledge, it may be believed Blackett. The English edition will be in three elethat he would, in time, come to be ranked among the gant volumes, printed by Spottiswood & Co .- a guarmost learned men of his time, which he was. An antee that the typographical execution will be elegant omniverous reader, his never failing, never treacherous and correct. The eminent author and weil-known nemory came to his support, in enabling him to re- Spiritualist, William Howitt, adds an introductory may look to see it well abused by the pro-slavery and An early anecdote, which he tells himself, about anti-spiritual papers, but the sale is expected to be

Persecution at Rome and Elsewhere. In last week's BANNER we Instanced several cases of cowardly persecution in this country, of persons pied the desk in Lyceum Hall, and gave two lectures who are engaged in lecturing on Spiritualism; and we before the Society of Spiritualists in this city. Mr. have no doubt that all our readers felt the glow of an Hull, as our readers are well aware, is a recent convert honest indignation along with us, at thus realizing from the doctrine of the Adventists, which doctrine the fact that even in this land of boasted freedom, we he has preached over since he was seventeen years are still anything but free. The treatment of the dis of age, till within about two months past. He was tinguished medium, Mr. Home, by the Governor of welcomed by two good audiences, who appeared to be Rome, at the instigation and order of the Pope, call very much pleased with his discourses. for our attention this week; not because it is of more importance in point of the principle at bottom, but to height, with a large, intellectual head, large, expresshow to the liberal minded men and women of the age, sive eyes, a mild and genial countenance. His voice that the same spirit of personation lives and is active is strong and full, but pleasant, and his style of deat Rome, which manifests its hideous features in free livery very agreeable. When he gots well under way America, and that we have nothing to boast of in this with his subject, his words pour forth with great country, until we prove that we have entirely cleared rapidity and fluency. It is not surprising that he was ourselves of those practices which pertain to the infa- put forward so prominently by the Adventists, for he mous Inquisition.

The case of Mr. Home is striking enough to demand considerable public attention. He was first ordered out of the Pope's dominions, in a most peremptory the Adventists, and accepting that of eternal life and manner, because he was reputed to practice .. the endless progression. His reasons were cogent, and his black art." and not because of any misconduct what argument conclusive. He knocked the props from ever. Then he was allowed to stay on condition of under Adventism as fast as he came across them, leavnot holding any conversation with spirits at all. And ing the fabric in a tottering condition. We hope to finally, to turn the coat back to its first side again, he print his first lecture in full. was ordered to depart will he, nil he, and went accord.

ingly. Such treatment, at the last, could have been inspired by nothing less than the impulses of a childish fear, and a childish passion. It argues for Popery a timid state which will generate its certain ruin.

How thoroughly inconsistent, too, is persecution for such reasons, from the Head of the Romish Church; when that Church claims to be established upon the almost continual working of miracles, and parades all sorts of wonders before the eyes and minds of the common people, everywhere, in order to secure their subscription to its iron dogmas 1 Surely if Mr. Home were worthy of any direct treatment or attention, at the hands of the Pope, he should have been made a Cardinal at once, or even placed in the calendar of the the air, before the eyes of the Pope and all Rome, in or hereafter.

the great Square of St. Peters. Mr. Home has enjoyed visions too, and been suspended in mid air, as well as the saints of Rome; but for his visions and miracles, and for the communication which he continually holds with superior spirits in other worlds, he is ordered cannot enjoy, on account of the limited number admitout of Rome, and threatened to be removed by force ted to each circle. Therefore we wish to inform those unless he goes quietly.

Rome is only the same Rome she has always been. in this affair, and so long as we consent to practice on similar principles, and in a like spirit, here in America, we demonstrate to the world that we have made no advance on her inquisitorial spirit; Luther's sturdy | Parties from Boston can take the horse cars at Scollay's protest goes for nothing, if, after three hundred years, it comes round again to the tyrannical practices of landed at Mr. Lane's house, by notifying the conducthe Pontiff. We do not condemn the spirit of the Pope in this matter, without openly condemning our. half past seven o'clock; and can also return by the selves also. We cannot wonder so much, either, that the Pope is afraid of spiritual manifestations, which he mitting a lady and gentleman, \$1.00 each. A limited has the best of reasons to believe to be real and true, while the nameless and numberless mammeries on which Popery rests, are so thick all around. Well may it fear for its own downfall, when real spirit manfestations are brought into open contrast with its own frauds and impositions.

A correspondent of the London Times speaks of the treatment of Mr. Home, as an outrage on any individual, yet offers no indignant comments on the outrageousness of such conduct; in the latter half of this cenjury. In this respect, we can see how easily the leading press of the day accommodates its conscienceif any it have-to the most iniquitous practices, under the guise of religion. Not a word of serious protest has the Times for it all-nothing but a bald and bare statement of the matter, and its attendant circumstance. This alone shows how venal the public press is, and how sadly it needs a living conscience, as well as true courage, to give it the right influence, and to preserve that influence sweet. The London Spiritual Magazine. however, takes up the case where the Times is content to leave it, and treats it with the rigor of strict justice. It reminds the Pope, too, in this matter of kicking one out of a kingdom, and of getting kicked out oneself, too, that his holiness cannot quite forget that he was once obliged to escape from his own palace, dressed up as a flunkey, behind one of his own car riages; and quietly hints that Napoleon III., the great patron and supporter of Pope Pius, who is a marked friend of Mr. Home, too, will probably enjoy a hearty laugh with the latter when next he comes to Paris, and all about nothing and nobody but the " old gentleman " at Rome, This open confession that the presence of one quiet and unoffending individual in the Holy City threatens to overturn the whole system of the Roman Church, is an important one to make at this time. We are glad it has been extorted from the Pope at last. It shows us, that this great rock-St. Peter-on which the Roman Church is professedly established, is so delicately poised, that it can be toppled and rolled by the hand of a child. It proves, too, that the professed miracles of that Church are so unreal and false, that they cannot stand before the real and true manifestations picked out the following: which are made by veritable spirits. We say we are glad the day has dawned that proved to the enlighten-ed, modern world, that the presence of a single medium in Rome, was enough to startle the Pope himself from his delusions, and to shake the Romish Church to its foundations. The Pope may banish, where he has the nower: but he cannot verify the cheats and falsehoods glad the day has dawned that proved to the enlightenpower; but he cannot verify the cheats and falsehoods of his own vaunted miracle-workings, nor can he ob struct the course of that great spiritual law, which searches and tries all systems and all persons, and thoroughly finds us and our beliefs out at the last. But whatever " His Holiness " may do at Rome, let not us of free America make haste to follow his pernicious example.

(FEB 27, 1864.

Moses Hull's Lectures.

On Bunday, February 14th, this gentleman occu-

Mr. Hull is about thirty years of age, medium is capable and convincing in argument.

On the above occasion he gave his reasons for renouncing the doctrine of eternal death, as taught by

Polygamy.

Among the Mormons, after years' practice of "po-lygamy," a physiological inferiority among the peo-ple will strike the most casual observer. The com-monest form of this, and perhaps the first that devel-opes itself, is a certain feebleness and emaciation of the person, while the countenances of almost all are stamped with a mingled air of imbecility and bratal ferocity. - Investigator.

We have no doubt of the truthfulness of the above statement. We have been informed by a physician who has made it a speciality to watch for a long time the effects of polygamy on the progeny of the Mormons, the result of which is precisely as above described. Children born under such circumstances will Romish Saints. According to the statements and he- not only be tinctured with imbeoility more or less in lief of that Church, a young girl is able to see, in the the earth-life, but when they leave their mortal forms trance state, the real Virgin Mary, and a chapel is and enter spirit life, we are informed by our spiriterected by pious subscription upon the spot where the friends, they will remain in that sad condition for vision was beheld. Bt. Francis, St. Ignatius Loyola, myriads of years, thus showing that the laws of Nature and St. Theresa were reported to have been raised in cannot be tampered with with impunity, either here

Mrs. Chamberlain's Scances.

To be a guest at one of Mrs. Chamberlain's seances for musical manifestations by spirits, is a privilege which all who may desire to attend one of these truly wonderful exhibitions of spirit power, that Mrs Chamberlain will continue her seances every evening during the present week, at the house of Mr. T. D. Lane, in South Malden; after which time she has engagements to fill elsewhere. Building, at half-past six or seven o'clock, and be tor, in time to join the circle, which commences at same conveyance after the circle is over. Tickets, adnumber can be obtained at this office.

The Boston Spiritualist Convention.

The Spiritualist Convention called to meet in Mercantile Hall, this city, at 10 1-2 A. M., Wednesday, the 24th, promises to be one of the largest and most important gatherings of the day. The friends in this city and vicinity, and throughout New England, as far as we are able to learn, are wide awake with interest and expectation. The hall, No. 16 Summer street, is only about two blocks from the BANNER office, a few doors out of Washington street, east.

The first day's proceedings of the Convention will be reported in our next issue, and the remainder of the report follow in the two subsequent numbers of the BANNBR.

President Making.

There is too much of it altogether, and this year it comes too soon. This is the moment when our public men should second, to the full extent of their energy, the efforts making by the brave army of the Union against the chaos of secession and the disintegration of the Republic. If Mr. Lincoln is popular, let him remain so; if somebody else wants his place, let him wait. Nothing could come more awkwardly or dangerously for us then the Presidential election of this year. Une thing at a time is enough. We want no mixed arrangements. Wire-pulling and war do not go together. Politicians ought to keep entirely out of public sight now, unless they mean to vie with one another in the work of bringing this war to as speedy an end as possible.

The above is only one of a thousand. I myself conversed with a lady who, upon the first operation, left the crutches with the Doctor which she had used eight years. But enough of this.

I arrived in Boston on the 10th inst. Have found many warm-hearted friends, who are imparting to me the things of this world, in exchange for the little "spiritual food " that I am trying to impart.

I am more than ever impressed, since coming Eastward, that Spiritualism is a " big thing." I find much more to do in the East than I anticipated. I fear that I shall not get to return Westward as soon as I expected. The Western friends must have "long patience." More anon.

Matters at Washington.

Since last writing you, our meetings have constantly been increasing, until we now find that our hall is too small to accommodate the audiences, as many every evening are unable to obtain admission. Our venerable brother, John Pierpont, lectured one evening recently, giving one of his ablest efforts. His lecture was able, forcible and convincing. It has been up-hill work to establish permanent meetings in this place; but by the energy of a few, what seemed to be insurmountable obstacles, have been overcome. If to any one more credit is due, than another for our success, that person is A. E. Newton, who for many Sundays has filled our desk when it seemed almost impossible for us to succeed. The few who engaged to meet the expenses of the meetings were taxed largely-for the hall has been opened free to all-as the collections taken up were not sufficient to defray the expenses. Bro. Newton has kindly lectured for what could be given. His lectures are considered among the very best over delivered here. Our audiences are very intelligent, and the universal verdict has been that Bro. Newton is worthy the fullest thanks, both for the able lectures, and the self-sacrifice he has shown in alding ns in establishing our cause in Washington. I feel as though an apology may be due him for thus speaking publicly of him, but it is his due.

Dr. L. K. Coonley is now supplying our desk. He lectured last Sunday evening for the first time, and gave one of his best efforts. The ball was full, and many were obliged to stand the whole evening, yet they seemed to feel amply repaid.

Next month, as I have before stated, we are to have Mrs. Susie A. Hutchinson, of New Hampshire. She will be heartily received, and we hope all will be materially benefited. The favorable reports we have of her, lead us to expect a treat.

The announcement in the BANNER, a few weeks since, that the world-renowned medium, Charles H. Foster, was to visit WEshington, has been realized. He has arrived in town, and taken rooms at Judge Horr's, No. 450 Sixth street. From present appearances, he will not be able to leave for many weeks to come. Through his means an impetus will be given to the cause here which will have a good effect. The public would be astonished could it know who calls upon him for sittings, and to whose residences he goes for the purpose of holding scances. / Suffice it to say, that among them are to be found the most prominent men of the country, now resident in Washington; and

day, marked by an incident apparently so trifling, the are of the most loving and devoted of mothers. His teach a school six bours each day, and afterwards to

study ten and twelve more, is certainly a fact in per- edition will cost \$7. sonal history well deserving of comment, although it could not fail to prove a draft on his strength and his years, which his later age would be rigidly forced to honor. He fitted himself for Harvard College, and, though not an active and present member of that in stitution, he kept up with his class in all their studies. and do it. But much as we think Gen. Grant has while he taught school in Boston; passed his examina-Divinity School, unwilling to wait for his graduation. ted with for speaking of St. Paul, as "old Paul" whereupon he apologized, and named him .. the gentleman from Tarsus ". In fact, this total lack of reverence in his mental organization, which was betrayed and even displayed all through his life, was no trumped up trait of his, but an honest and real lack, which never helped his influence, either, with such as would otherwise have thrust fewer prejudices in this way to their reason and hearts.

And his teachings, whether in sermons or lectures, in | can never repeat the effort of this year. speeches or letters, were what might naturally have

been expected from such an inheritance and such a training.

and dogmatic; and it was in his very dogmatism that European congress; but she cannot afford to disgrace he offended those who had followed him only to de- or demean herself before the eyes of Europe, and have nounce all dogmatism whatever, but who saw that he was failing into the sole vice-if such it be-which he and Russia are believed to favor her claims, and to condemned. But Theodore Parker, as he advanced in silently sustain her position. Denmark is a country mild and inoffensive statement of a religious theory, or code of principles, or system of truths, would not take the place of those positive assertions, commands

and habits repeatedly enjoined, on which the mass of men and women have to rely in order to keep aloof from evil, and to grow in the exercise of charity and love. He found it necessary to employ some sort of forms | ton, D. O., during the month of March.

wakened conscience within him; from that notable land, and which may be stolen from them the day of its publication there, and issued in a cheaper form. To boy grew in tenderness and truthfulness, under the the good services of Mr. Howitt this result is mainly due. We shall look with interest for the notices of the early efforts to acquire an education are among the English press. In this country the sale continues nost remarkable, if not astonishing, incidents of blog- large. Every intelligent Spiritualist ought to have raphy. For a young man at eighteen and twenty, to ' Peculiar'' in his library. It may be had at the office of the BANNER OF LIGHT; price \$1,50. The English

A Lieutenant-General.

It is, no doubt, very necessary that the country should have a Lieutenant-General, or a somebody who, first, knows something, and, secondly, can go ahead earned the compliment of such an honor, we should tions along with the other members of the class, and, be extremely sorry to see him taken from the field, on reaching his junior, or third year, in college, felt where he has shown such remarkable military ability impelled to begin a course of study of divinity in the and energy, and hidden away in a Washington office. or bureau. Such masterly power to combine, direct It is said of him, too, that he was never too reverent and command is not to be found for the mere looking, toward the Scripture heroes, and was once expostula- and while we have it in hand we had better keep it where it is, and proceed to make the most of it. No matter who else may be made Lieutenant-General, he cannot take from Gen. Grant the laurels which he has won already, and has it still further in his power to win.

Davis's Address.

The head rebel has issued another proclamation to his troops, in which he uses up the beauties of the But however interesting the recital of mere personal | English tongue and the unresisting confidence of his reminiscences may be, we have not space to give them | readers at a rate really awful. He thanks his armies here. It is upon the character, the teachings, and the more especially for reënlisting, and believes-or preinfluence of the man that we are prone to dwell. He tends to-that no cause can fail while sustained by a inherited all the inquisitive habit of thought, the rug. body of such single-minded, devoted men. Per contra ged energy, the resoluteness of purpose, and the tenac. - the debates in the rebel Congress seem to indicate ty of will which belonged to his father; while his anything but that buoyant hopefulness with which heart was made tender, and his sensibilities soute and Jeff's address abounds. It is pretty plain that they delicate, his sympathies large and active, and his con- are stating the case about as it is. while he is doing science awake and sensitive, by the impress of his de- the desperate part of the business. He affects the voted mother's teachings and example. An union of proud ruler, and professes to feel as well as the king the opposite qualities of two such parents was requi- of a realm long since in possession of a name among site in order to produce a man like Theodore Parker. the nations. But this is clearly his last season; he

The European Situation.

At last accounts, Denmark was conscientiously ex-He broke away from Unitarianism because there was erting herself to get out of the dilemma in which she not enough of it, and it had not the strength to go finds herself placed by the very hasty action of Ausalone. He said of it himself that it was altogether too tria and Prussia. It is believed that she would retreat mild to live long in the midst of the needs of modern from some of her more positive positions, were she to times. He would establish something more positive be assured of the countenance and sympathy of an them taunt her with it in the future. England, France experience, both spiritual and human, found that a very easily defended, the water approaches on all sides making it extremely difficult for foreign enemies to get at her real strength and power.

Meetings in Washington.

Mrs. Susie A. Hutchinson, of New Hampshire, is to lecture before the Society of Spiritualists in Washing-

Mr. Home has taken up his residence at Naples was received with demonstrations of joy by all classes, and is the honored guest of the most prominent of its citizens.

Amendment to the Constitution. The world moves. What we would not have dared to seriously think of yesterday, is made a very common topic to day. Mr. Sumner has introduced a proposition into Congress to amend the Constitution, by engraft ing upon it an article prohibiting Slavery within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction. His proposition consists of a joint-resolution, to submit the amendment to the several States for their ratification. It is believed that such an amendment will including confiscation bills and everything else, making it fundamentally wrong and unlawful to hold property in man. The proposition is opposed on more sides than one.

Fannic Davis Smith.

This favorite trance speaker is to occupy the desk in Lyceun Hall, in this city, on Sunday next. Those desirous of hearing her, will bear in mind that she is to speak but one Sunday.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for March has made its appearance. Hon. Robert J. Walker has two more ing tour to Kansas next month. The Doctor is an letters on the " American Finances and Resources,' which will interest everybody on this continent. Vim and life are visible in all its contents. Read them and toward opening the way for the spread of its light and see if it is n't so.

A Jesting Prophecy.

A prophecy is at present going the rounds of the papers, which was published in an English Magazine in the year 1821, and which is looked upon as a positively wonderful thing, considering how near it is today approaching to fulfilment. It was entitled, when it first appeared, " Specimen of a Prospective Newspaper, A. D. 4796"; and among its contents has been

"The army of the Northern States (of America) will take the field against that of the Southern Provperfect was the engine that the whole of these balls were lodged in the space of twenty feet square." A subsequent article in this specimen says that "by means of a new invention, Dr. Clark crossed the Atlantic in seven days."

Our Free Circles.

These circles for spiritual manifestations, free to the public, are held at 158 Washington street, '(Room No. S). on the AFTERNOONS of MONDAY, TURSDAY and TRURSDAY of each week. No public circles are held. at this office at any other time. We make this statement for the information of those who reside in the country, as many have visited us for the express purpose of attending our circles, but, coming on the intermediate days, meet with disappointment. The circle room is open to visitors, on the days above named, at two o'clock; services commence at three o'clock precisely.

Will appear in the next Banner: The second lecture by Hon. J. B. Hall of Maine, delivered in this city, last October, on ... The intimate. virtually supersede all proclamations of every sort, relations existing between the material and spiritual worlds; and the necessity of further revelations from the eternal world." Able and good as his first lecture was considered by those who heard it, or have read it, this one is still better. Also, number 16 of the able papers on "Ancient

and Modern Spiritualism."

Dr. James Cooper going to Kansas. It will be seen by a notice in the lecturers' column. that our friend and co laborer, Dr. James Cooper, of Bellefontaine, Ohlo, is intending to start on a lecturcarnest and able advocate of the Spiritual Philosophy, and his visit to that section of country will do much truth.

1,23

BAN NER LIGHT. OF

The Truth is it Is.

We cannot well avoid making the following extract from a well-known and practiced writer, who sends of the British House of Commons from the Tower his lucubrations to the New York Times, and signs | flamlets, delivered the third lecture of the Fraternity himself " Veteran Observer." He has touched upon Supplementary Course, at the Music Hall, Boston, on the Currency recently, and now he is on the subject of Tuesday evening, Feb. 16th, before a full audience, the marvelous and thorough change of opinion which His subject was "Popular English Sentiment in Re-is working with such rapidity through the length and gard to the War." breadth of the land. We rejoice to see our own ideas, prophecies and speculations of years ago, which the readers of the BANNER have ever met with in its columns, finally recognized by the leading journals of the continent. The New Time is at hand, and the New Men will come with it. But to the extract:

ple who thoughtlessly adopt popular and fashionable opinions. It is as prevalent in politics as in dress. To such people the rebellion was like the earthquake at Caraccas. They were shocked into truth by falling houses rendered uninhabitable. Their political struct augess renarred uninhabitable. Their political struct ure was in ruins. Their political ideas were vagrant, in search of other dwellings. But such a revolution never stops half way. Rebels and Nationalists have been compelled to adopt a new philosophy. It is a healthy, invigorating process, beneficial to both. The nation will sail grander, nobler, better from the revo lution of ideas. In a brief time the non homines-the lution of ideas. In a brief time the non Animes-the men of the new ideas-will rise to the act of govern-ment in both North and South."

The Old Style.

the time impressed with the thought that the men of past generations have accomplished more with their slender means than the men of this day have, or ever will, with all that can be accumulated around them. The conditions of these times seem to be, that we should be supplied with everything, and more, too, before beginning 'to do; and when we have finally got through, it does not appear to amount to nearly as much as the work done by our fathers and grandfathers. We insist that it is not all prejudice on our part, but honest truth. Columbus discovered the Western World in a little vessel of ninety tons; we go forth now with a them, that if some of the British statesmen had gone squadron, if we seek discoveries of new guano islands. There is great difference between these days and those.

Petroleum.

It is an anomaly in the history of trade, that a new discovery. like this of rock oil, should so rapidly have slavery interest, the speaker exhibited a variety of made its way to one of the important staples of commerce. No other country ever furnished these new staples with the readiness and generosity which have and an illusion to John Bright was received with much marked the history of our own. In a (wervemond at the gold of California became a staple; and within the brief term of four years Petroleum has risen "from the worthless condition of a floating pellicle on an obscure creek," to the rank of a prime commercial terventor. It is progress has been truly wonderful. It is marked the history of our own. In a twelvemonth the enthusiasm. exported to every country in the world.

Spiritual Literature.

now be considered a success. In addition to the literary department, excellent trance and clairvoyant mediums are engaged, to better facilitate the progress of try, at which Gov. Andrew will preside. those seeking to know more of the Spiritual Philosophy. Mrs. L. F. livde, from Boston, a well known test and business medium, is sitting daily, from 9 to 1; and Mrs. Jeannie Martin, rapping and clairvoyant medium, sits from 1 to 5 o'clock, at Mrs. Hale's Circulating Library Rooms, 931, Race street, Philadelphia.

Escape of Federal Prisoners.

One hundred and ninety-nine Federal officers recently made their escape from Libby Prison, at Richmond, and twenty-seven of them have reached Washington. About twenty had been recontured at latest accu

Fraterility Lectures. Goorge Thompson, Esq. of England, late member

In the outset he expressed his thanks to heaven for having been, for the third time, permitted to land on Pilgrim soli, and to witness the fruition of the seed

There is a state of the star o Men will come with it. But to the extract: "The supposed divine right of kings is no more false than the supposed right to hold slaves. Yet this flottious right was imbedded in the Constitution, made practical in laws, entered into commerce, and became literally an element of the American mind. Men were found in all ranks and conditions of society who were continually asserting they were not for sla-very-not they i Yet they were continually slding slavery. They seemed to be utterly unconsolous that their words and their acts were in direct contradiction. They were not to blame. It is one of those common historical delusions which are prevalent among all peo-ple who thoughtlessly adopt popular and fashionable iterality as prevalent in politics as in dress.

tional union, and now he hoped the work would be inished by plucking out the last fibre of that root that had troubled so long, and the land from ocean to ocean should be the possession of a free people. The hope and desire of all in England, and there were many who loved this country. was that it should ocomplete this great work, and go hand in hand with her in all that pertains to the elevation of mankind. He know well the history of the past here, and his heart had admired the forbearance and sympathized with the struggles of this great people, and it had been his meat and drink to serve the cause of freedom in this country and place her right before the British community, in which many strange illusions had pre-vailed.

vailed, The Old Style. On reading over the numerous pleasing incidents in the recently published Life of Dr. Lyman Beecher-of which we have not received a copy as yet-we were all the time impressed with the thought that the men The British people were afterwards impressed with a belief that it was not an abolition of slavery that this

belief that it was not an abolition of slavery that this war portended, but that it was only a territorial ques-tion, one of mere power, and the Confederates were more active in misleading the public. Mr. Lincoln's message to Congress calling for re-solves to compensate. States which should free their slaves, gave this Government an anti-slavery com-plexion, and the English masses began to rouse from their apathy, believing it to be the first of a series of measures in behalf of justice and freedom. Next they were electrified by the proclamation of Statember wrong, the heart of the British people was right, and we would never again have cause to complain of a

want of sympathy on their part. Mr. Thompson next described the different ways in which those interested in behalf of the two beligerent parties had severally endeavored to carry out their desires. In speaking of those interested in the anti-

the advocates of Slavery. They had had enough to do to keep their hands full, but they had done it, he trusted, with no small share of success.

Many parts of the address were loudly cheered: and We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Hale's experiment a warm expression of the gratification of the audience of opening a literary depot in the "City of Brotherly | was called forth when the President of the Fraternity Love," has succeeded so well thus far, that it may announced that, on the next Tuesday evening, (Feb. 28d) in the same place, a meeting of Public Reception would be held to welcome Mr. Thompson to this coun

> The concluding lecture of the Supplementary Course will be given on Tuesday evening, March 1st, in the Music Hall, by Wendell 1 hillips.

> Theodore Parker and the Union. The London Inquirer of Jun. 2d, in a notice of Mr. Weiss's book, after speaking of the old Union as "this hollow system of shams and compromises," adds :

"Theodore Parker is more than over missed in this great erisis of the national history. His clear, penetrating eye would have seen in the present war a new form of the old national idelary he so manfully demounced. The men who are foremost in urging on this civil strife are those who systematically countenanced the South in all their techni-cal rights; who enacted the Fugitive Law, and preached up "The Union—the Union with Whatevor compromise "Would Theodore Parker have followed their leadership? Would he have cared much to save such a Union as that?" If Theodoro Parker were living now, he would, un-doubtedly, be found in company with Mr. Garrison, Phillips, Rev. W. H. Channing, and other veteran abolitonists, in laboring for the reconstruction of a Union based on the idea of universal liberty. Our worthy cotemporary still persists in closing his eyes to the real nature of the present struggle. Blind to the marvelous changes going on, he stands where Phillips stood before the attack on Fort Sumter. Our friend across the water reminds us of the legend of the seven sleepers-after having buried himself in the past, he rouses himself and wakes among men, taking of things which belong to that bygone time, is if they were the issues of the living present. We would tell him that not an abolitionist in America but is now hoping and laboring for the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of proversel liberty. If Theodore Perker on the basis of universal liberty. If Theodore Parker were now alive, he would throw himself, heart and soul, into this work. His dicar voice and stirring words would echo from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, in denunciation of the Slaveholder's Rebellion, and in behalf of the unity of the nation and human free. dom .- Christian Register.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

027 The Experiences of Henry Whittemore in Spirit Life, which we have continued in this, from the previous issue of the BANNER, should be read by every-

body. We have printed large editions, in order to supply the extra demand we anticipate for this inter- A wife should stand free of her lord's just dominion; esting document. Our friends would do well to order copies for distribution among skeptics.

The Narrative, also, of Chaptain Fuller in Spirit-Life, which is continued in this number from our last, s worthy of the especial attention of the reader.

OF By his card in another column, it will be seen hat Dr. P. B. Randolph has opened an office at No. 11 West 41st street, and will practice as a Medical Clairvoyant. He was very successful, as a clairvoyant, while in this city several years ago, in locating disease and prescribing the proper treatment.

Read the Spirit Messages on our sixth page. The Questions and Answers are especially interesting.

We shall publish a message from "Stonewall" Jackson in our next.

Br See advertisement elsewhere of "A Remarka ble Book."

Bee advertisement of Snow's Pens. These pens are a prime article, and will be sent by mail to any address.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Dr. B. H. Crandon in another column. His success in the treatment of various diseases is said to be very successful.

Dr. Harlow has returned from the army and permantly located in Detroit, Mich , for the practice of his profession.

Peace brings plenty, plenty pride; pride quarrel, quarrel war; war spoil, spoil poverty; poverty patience, patience peace. So peace brings war and war peace.

Mrs. Currier's lectures at Dodworth's Hall, New York, we are pleased to learn, are fully appreciated by the packed audiences in attendance.

The U.S. Senate special committee on slavery have decided to report a bill legalizing the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The General Government has more gold on hand than it has use for, and intends to sell \$12,000,000 worth of the precious metal. This don't look much like bankruptov.

The new enrolment act, which has just passed the House, is very stringent. Aliens who have voted or held office, will be liable to draft.

A young lady in Paris, rich, handsome, and inclined to matrimony, has had twelve suitors; but by some singular fatuity, each lover has died within a few weeks of the time appointed for the nuptial ceremony.

The Fashions tell us that bonnets just now are in the hands of stylish milliners transformed into very pretty things. The floral decorations in the face are reduced to moderate size, and the sugar scoop is not so evident.

The use of spirituous liquors, even in the greatest moderation, tends to shorten life *—Prof. Hitchcock.*

In Nicaragua they produce a variety of cotton of a buff color-darker than the yellow cotton of Nankin; day the 24th, when it is desirable that all who are in-the fibre is coarse but strong, and the color remains terested in the order of the Convention should be presthe fibre is coarse but strong, and the color remains unchanged in manufacturing.

A correspondent, writing from York, Pennsylvania, thinks we were mistaken in supposing Bro. Coonley not as elequent as other speakers in the field. We are sor-ry that our good brother misapprehended our meaning. Here Markin, M. D., '' J. S. DIMOND, Roxbury, DR. W. L. JOINBON, '' C. C. COOLINGE, Medford, H. F. GARDNER, M. D., '' J. S. DODGE, Chelsea, BELA MARSH, '' L. S. RICHARDS, Quincy. We only meant to say that the lecturer in question was not perhaps considered quite as "flowery" as others. and hence not so popular. But true merit will always be appreciated, although the process is slow, sometimes. We agree with our friend, that Bro. Coonley i eloquent. The promulgation of the great fact of direct spirit-communion will make any man eloquent I

The soul being in connection with two worlds, the one the seat of its shrouded head hidden from our sight, but to which by its real nature it belongs; the sight, but to which by its teal inture it beings; the other foleign to its proper nature, but in which it is now embodied, and according to the laws of which it effects its development, and attains the consciousness of itself; is is therefore natural that it should receive

LIDENTY IS HEALTH .--- Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to avery individual body. Without health, no pleasure can be tested by man; without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society.

WOMAN'S BIUITS. f deprecate much the mischlevous opinion-My husband may scold till he is sour as sorrel, Provided 1 have the last word in the quarrel .- Carrie,

ANOTHER WORLD .- Muggins recently reproached a friend for reading that secession sheet, the N. Y. World. "It begets a religious frame of mind," was the reply. " How ?" "Why, it makes me long for another and better World."

Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature have passed the bill repealing the law of 1861, depriving colored persons of the right to live in that State.

IN REEKLDOM AND OUT. - The poor women and children in suffering Southwestern Missouri chop wood at sixty cents per cord, while common house servants get \$30 to \$40 a month in San Francisco, and the stable-boys have just struck for \$75 per month, payable in gold.

Col. Andrew J. Butler, only brother of Maj. Gen. Butler, died in New York, lately, of consumption, aged about 49 years.

Sanford Howard, Esq., of the Boston Cultivator. has been invited to become Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural College.

On eagles' wings immortal scandals fly,

Whilst virtuous actions are but born and die.

Donations to our Public Free Circles.

R. M. Bouton, Washington, D. O., O9c; Wm. S. York; Belolt, Wis., 50c; Mrs F. P. Kingsbury, Cin-cinnati, O., 25c; Ira Gill, Walpole, Mass., \$1 00; Milo Calkin, San Francisco, Chi., 1.00; a friend, Boston, Mass., \$1.00; R. L. H., Newburypot, Mass., 50c; "Truth." Charlestown, Mass., 50c; Elias Eveleigh, Marietta, Ohio, 09c; Heman Winchell, Pavlillon, 11., 50c; Joseph Walton, Portsmouth, N. H., 50c; Joshua Jost Joseph Walton, Portsmouth, N. H., 606; Joshua J., White, Linn. Mo., \$1.00; O. N. Banerott, Addison Point, Me., 250; J. Slimmons, Providence, R. 1, 37c; A. E. Noble, M. D., Port Huron, Mich., \$2.34; O. B. Payne, St. Francisville, Mo., \$5.00; J. P. Suow, New York City, 500 York City, 50c.

Three Days' Spiritualist Convention in Boston.

In BEOSTON. A Three Days' Spiritualist Convention will be held in Mercantile Hall, (Mercantile Library Association Building.) No. 16 Summer street, Boston, Mass, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 24th, 26th and 26th, 1864. The object of the Convention will be to afford opportunity for the free Interchange of senti-ments, experiences and standpoints; the expression of Condect is pulsation, form the polential would and from freshest inspirations from the celestial world and from every plane of advance thought to consider the de-mands of the present crisis as regards the civil, reli-gious, moral, social, and every other department of

glous, moral, social, and every other department of life, and the claims and alies of Spiritualism as the harmonic gospel of the age. Among the speakers positively engaged to attend and participate are J. S. Loveland, Mrs. A. M. Speace, Rev. Moses Hull, Miss Lizzie Doten U. Clark, Charles A. Hayden, Mrs. Eliza C. Clark, Mrs S. L. Chappell, H. B. Storer, Hon. F. Robinvou, Dr. A. B. Child, Dr. H. F. Gardner, J. Edson, John Wetherbee, Jr., Dr. D. H. Hamilton, H. C. Wright, and others. All public speakers, whether constant or occasional ones, who can meet on the broad, harmonic platform of Spiritualism, are invited. The meeting will open at 10 1-3 A. M., on Wednes-

ent, and decide as to the arrangements. Three sea sions will be held each day-91-2 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

FRIENDS OF THE GOSPEL OF CHARITY Will meet every Monday evening, at Fraternity Holl, Bromfield, corner of Province street, Boston. Spiritualists are invited. Admis-sion froe.

ORARLESTOWN.-The Spiritualists of Charlestown will hold GRARLEBTOWN.—The Spiritualists of Oharlestown will hold meetings at Oity Hail, every Sunday afternoon and evening, during the season: Every arrangement has been made to have these meetings interesting and instructive The public are invited. Speakers cugaged:—Charles A. Bajden, Yeb. 28; Moses Hull, March 6 and 13; Mrs. E. A. Blirs, April 8 and 10; L. K. Coonley, April 17 and 24; Mrs Aman-tán M. Spence during May; Mrs. A. A. Currier, June 5, 19 and 19.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

5

A SUBE OURE

For these distressing complaints is now made known in a For these distressing complaints is now made known in a "Trakariss on Vorgion and Native Hersak-tions." published by DR. O. FIJEL/S BROWN. The pie-scription, furnished him by a young chairwoyant girl, while in a state of trance, has cu ed everybody who has taken it, nover having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Sits as of Dyspopels; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Sent free to all our receipt of oue stamp to pre-pay posings. This hitle work also treat on poncellentrion. CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GENERAL DEBILITY, and gives the best known Herbal Remotiles for their positive and permanent cure Addiess, Da. O. FHELPS BROWN, No, 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. 2w9 Feb, 27

A REMARKABLE BOOK,

A REMARKABLE BOOK. TITLED, "SCENES BEYOND THE GRAVE": giving as dopiced by Marzotta Davis, after coming out of a trance in which she laid none days. She says that each person, as he emerges from the physical form, is a stratced to and mingles with kindred spirits, kindred associates, beings to whose character they assimilato. She then de-scribes them, from the unbuly and wrgtched, to the bright and sanctified angels. It occurred at a protweeted meeting, in the town of scolin, hensellaer Co. N. Y. Just the book for the age, It contains two hundred and twenty-eight pages, well bound. Published by STEPHEN DEVEL, Dayton, Otho, Retail price b, sent free of postage. A lineral dis-count made to the Trade. A SHOW Y ON A MARTICAN A trade.

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EARLY DAYS OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S WORKERS. Thills is a volume of four hundred and twenty four pages, po traying all interesting and singular life history, with a faithfulness and skill betokening more of tuth than for-tion in the nurration-and which cannot but be heartily we loomed by the public. Price \$1,25, pustage free. For sale at this office. Feb, 27

" MUSIC "

THE beautiful song, "LENA DE L'ORME," with Piano Accompaniment, Words and Music, composed by A. B. Whiting, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 30 cents. Usual discount to the Trade. All orders should be addreased to: Feb. 27. Alaron, Micra.

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4w• Feb. 37.

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m. H. ANDREWS, M. D., Formerly Professor of Montal Philosophy. Medical Juris-prudence, Toxicology, Public Hygiene, etc., in Penn Medi-cal University. Philadelphia; and recent Professor of Electro P., yalology an i Electro-Thérapeutics. General Modicine and curgery, in the Hygienic and Healing Insti-tuto, Baratoga Springs. N. Y.; Founder of the Pantologio System of Medication: Author of "The Curability of Con-sumption;" "Pantology, or the Belence of All Things;" "Kalyguomia, or, the Laws of Female Health and Beau-ty," etc.

b), ou.
D. R. ANDREWS having spent more than a quarter of a century to the investigation of the Laws of Organic and Inorganic things, in connection with Mind and Matter, with a view to prevent and cure disease, has succeeded to a degree unparalleled in the lineory of the Bealing Art, acd is that, even on prepared to guarantee cures in all cases, however virulent or long standing, where the patient has sufficients with a distribution of the Bealing Art, acd is the reference of the Bealing and the strength.
All diseases detected without asking any questions, and treated to Asturn-Phrene-Phreito Principles, or principles, or approximation or remedies electrically or spiritually potentialized.
B) could attention is given to all diseases of the Bead, Chroad, Lungs, and Ohest-such as Consumption, Broach-such autorities, etc., specify releved by Kloctricity, Meemoriem, and other never of the disease.

specific reneval by anouncer, internetion, and once aver-er-failing romedies. Cancors, Wone, Tumors, Fistulas, Strictures, Piles, etc, curred without the use of the knile. All diseases of female, as Prolapsus, Leucorrheas, Mon-strual Disorders, Storility, etc., succ safully treated by a female Physiciau and Olairvogant, who is a regular gradu-ate of the female Medical School of thiladelphis. ate of the Female Menical School of randomena. Medicines specifically prepared for any disease, at from \$1 0 \$5 ner package. Patients in the country must in all cases remit one dollar, and send a description of the color of the ha'r and eyes, age nature of affliction and length of time diseased. nd some a transformer of a state of a state of a filiciton and longth of a state of a st

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

BOSTON.-Mootings are held at Lycoum Hall, Tremont street, topposite head of School street,) every Hunday, at 2 1-3 and 7 1-4 p. m. Admission ten cents Lecturers en-gaged:--Panny Duis Bmith, Feb. 25; Mrs. A. M. Spenco, March 0 aud 13; Airs. M. S. Fownsend, March 20 and 27.

but the rest had not been heard from. It is hoped they will succeed in reaching our lines. They were fifty-one days digging a tunnel, through which to escape. They managed to get access to the cellar, where they com. menced work, relieving one another as opportunity offered. The instruments used were case knives, pocket knives, chisels, and files. After getting through the wall they disposed of the excavated soil by drawing it out in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord; the dirt was then disposed of by spreading it in thin layers over the floor, concealing it beneath the straw. The outward end of the tunnel terminated under a wood shed, a distance of fifty six feet. Unce out, the fugitives for the greater part escaped out of harm's way as soon as possible, while a few lingered in the city. The latter walked the streets unmolested.

Conflagration at Gloucester.

About three o'clock on Thursday morning, Feb. 18th -one of the coldest nights this season-a fire broke out in Sawyer's Block, on Front street, in Gloucester, Mass., which destroyed fifty stores and fifteen dwelling houses, rendering houseless about forty families, and destroying near half a million of property. The night was so intensely cold the engines could not be worked to advantage, and the flames spread east and west with great rapidity. It was not got under till late in the atternoon, and then by the aid of a steam engine from Salem.

The Army Movements.

The army which left Vicksburg under command of Gen. Sherman, has advanced on Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and taken possession of that and several other places, and is moving onward in conjunction with other portions of Gen Grant's command. Nothing new from the Potomac army.

Psychometry.

1.1

Those who desire a knowledge of this science, should purchase "THE SOUL OF THINGS," by William and Elizabeth M. F. Denton. See advertisement.

Announcements.

Mrs. Amanda M. Spence will lecture in East Boston the two last Sundays of Feb.; in Boston the first two Sundays in March; in Charlestown, Mass., the five Sundays of May; in Chicopee, the four Sundays of Jone.

rillins. Sarah A, Byrnes will speak in Milford Sunday. Feb. 28th; in East Boston, Sunday, March 6th; and in Chelses on Sunday, March 20th.

Moses Hull lectures in Portsmouth, N. H., next Sunday, the 28th, and Uriah Clark the first Sunday in Maroh.

H. B. Emery, Bradley, Me.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.—An arrival at San Francisco from Kanagawa, Japan, bringing dates to Jan. 7th, informs us that the Tycoon's Palace at Yeddo was burned on Christmas. The next day the Custom House was closed, the officials deciaring them selves so grieved at the Tycoon's misfortune that they were wholly unable to transact business. It is report ed that the fire originated in a gunpowder plot to blow up the palace for the purpose of killing the Ty.

coon. Yeddo was again ravaged by fire on New Year's day. Eleven large streets in a wealthy business quarter, be-sides numerous adjoining back streets and alleys, were destroyed. ... it is estimated that five hundred houses of

the better class were destroyed. News had reached Kanagawa that on the 31st of Oc-tober nearly all of Hakodadi was burned by incendia.

ries. Just before the barque Rogers left Kanagawa, the brig Mary Capen arrived from China, reporting the steamer Morning, on the 2d of January, off Amoy, Her commander reported the Alabama in the port of Amoy, going into dock. The following letter was received by a mercantile firm of San Francisco, extensively engaged in the

China trade:

Unina trade: To Messre. Mc Condray & Co.- Dear Sirs: We are en-abled, by the delay of the Rogers in the barbor, owing Alabama is in dock at Amoy. China, and the Wyoming, Captain McDougal, standing sentry over her. We may hope her career is ended. The Jamestown is also there before this. The news comes by the brig Mary Capen, five days from Shanghal, and is authen-tics. tio. (Signed) WALSH, HALL & CO.

Warren Chase.

In alluding to the public labors of this gentleman at the West, a correspondent of the Herald of Progress remarks:

. "As a speaker of clearness and power. Brother Chase has few, if any, equals, and certainly no supe-riors in all the speakers of the Spiritual army. He March. Mrs. Eliza C. Clark speaks in Old Town, Me., next Sunday, and the two Sandays after. The friends in Maine will appreciate the superior inspiration of Mrs. C. Her address till March the 15th, will be in care of H. B. Emery, Bradley, Me. what he save and does, and in the manner of saying

Warren Chase's address will be Chicago, Ill., till further notice. His business engagements in the West will prevent his return to New England till late in the summer or fall. Warren Chase, and in the manner of saying and doing it. I know of no man who is more like Je-sus, in this respect, than Brother Chase, and none that has done more good in the great Northweat than he. We are always pleased to see and hear him. He can get a congregation, if any man can."

the influences of both worlds.---Neander.

CREAM TOAST .- Toast the bread, and turn over it boiling sweet cream diluted with milk.

The Congressional Committee on Elections, in the case of Sleeper vs. Rice, reported in favor of the latter, taking ground not only that the recount by the Ward officers of Ward 12 was legal, but that Mr. Rice actually had the majority of the votes .- Boston Traveller.

In the U. S. Sonate, Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, Feb. 15th, offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution shall be so amended as to abolish and prohibit Slavery wherever it exists. It was adopted-yeas 78 nays 62.

The weight of the great gun-the largest in the world-recently cast at Pittsburg, Pa., is 112,000 lbs.; total length, 20 ft. 8 in.; length of bore, 17 ft. 6 in.; maximum diameter, 5 feet 3 inches: minimum diameter, 2 feet 10 inches. This gun, it is estimated. will use a spherical shot of half a ton weight, and a shell of seven hundred and fifty pounds. The amount managed :-- Mrs. of powder to be used in charging the piece is estimated at from eighty to one hundled pounds.

" Attend your church," the parson cries: To church each fair one goes: The old go there to close their eyes, The young to eye their clothe

The call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Wes Tennessee, to be held in Memphis, on the 22d of Feb. for the purpose of taking steps to secure the reconstruction of the Stute, has received the signatures of a number of the largest slave-owners in that portion of the State. They accept the .. present condition of the institution of Slavery as the legitimate results of the wicked war it has caused," and conclude that it must be removed.

The Sunday school children of Plymouth Church. Brooklyn, made a gift on Sunday, Feb. 14th, of \$616 for the Sanitary Fair of that city, to be held on Washington's Birthday-a great many pennies for little fingers to pick up, and a good example to other lolks, big and little.

We child on of men are on earth already members of Two WORLDS, the outer or material, and the inner or spiritual,-Zechokke.

Bishop Colenso has been ... suspended " for heresy An old woman was ·· suspended ·' on Boston Common many years ago for being a Quaker: but not exactly in the same way the Bishop has been, for she was sus pended by the neck until death ensued; but the Bish. op can't preach any more to "the elect." The world progresses, but the wheel revolves slowly.

"Mamma," said a child, on hearing his mother say she formed an opinion at first sight. ... Well, my dear, what do you want?" " I want to know what you thought when you first saw me?"

, RICH OR POOR -Aunt Mary often said " Poor little Nellie !" One day the child replied, "I'm not poor, auntie; why, I've got twenty-five cents and a good mother l" Rich little Nellie.

ANCIENT LANDLORD.

Grave in his aspect and attire: A man of ancient pedigree, A Justice of the Peace was ho. Known in all Sudbury as "The Squire."

CHELSEA -The Spiritualists of Chelsea have hired Fremout Hall, to hold regular meetings Bunday afternoon and evening of each week. All communications concerning them should be addressed to Dr. B. H. Grandon, Chelses, Mass, should be addressed to Dr. B. H. Orandon, Chelson, Mass, The following speakers have been sugaged:--Miss Susie M. Johnson, Feb. 28; Miss Lizzie Doten, March 0 and 13; Mis, Satah A. Byrnes, March 20; Dr. 4. P. Pierce, March 27; Mrs. A. P. Brown, April 8 and 10; Mrs. E A. Bliss, April 17 and 24; Charles A. Hayden, May 1 and 8; Mrs. E. A. Bilss, May 15.

QUINCY. -- Meetings every Sunday, at Johnson's Hall. Bervices in the afternoon at 2 1-2, and in the evening at 0 1-2 0'cluck. Speaker engaged:--Mrs. M. S. Towneend, March 6 and 13.

LowELL.—Spiritualists hold meetings in Leo Biroet Church. "The Children's Progressive Lycoum" meets at 10 1-2 A. M. The following locurers are engaged to speak afternoon and evening:—Mrs. C. P. Works Feb. 28; Mrs Satah A. Horton ouring March; Charles A. Haydeu during April; Miss Mar-tha L. Beckwith during June, October, November and De-cember cember.

WORCESTER -Free meetings are held at Horticultural avestan — arco meetings are noid at Horifeditural overy Sabbath, afternoon and evening. Locturers sod: — Mrs. Mary M. Wood, Feb. 28; Charles A. Haydon, Hall

TAUNTON, MASS. --Free public loctures are held in the Town Hall, every Sunday, at 2 and 7 r. M. Speakers en-gaged: -- Mrs. S. L. Chappell, Feb. 28; Miss Martha L. Beck-with during March.

BoxBono'.---Meetings held in the Town Hall. Speakers engaved :-- II. B. Storer, Murch 6 and 20 and April 3; Lizzie Doton, April 17 and 24.

Bunday; Charles A. Huyden, March 27. PUBLLAND, ME.—The Spiritualists of this city hold regu-tal meetings every Sunday in Mechanics' Hall, cor-nor of Congress and Casco streets. Sunday school and free Conforence in the forencon. Lectures afternoon and evening, at 8 and 7 1-8 o'clock. Bpeakers engaged:— Nellio J. Temple during February; Miss Susie M. Johnson, March 6 and 13; Lizzle Doten, April S and 10; Mrs 8 A. Horton, April 17 and 24; Wendell Philips, May 15; Theo-dorn D. Weld May 22; Friderick Douelsa, May 20. oro D. Weld, May 22; Frederick Douglass, May 29.

BANGOR, ME.—The Spiritualists hold regular meetings every Sunday afternoon and evening and a Conference every Thursday evening, in Ploneer Chapel, a house owned exclusively by them, and capable of seating six hundred , ersons. Speaker engaged : --- Miss Emma Houston from February to last of July.

NEW YORK .- Dodworth's Hall. Meetings every Sunday moruing and evening, at 10 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock. The meetings are free. Mrs. A. A. Currier lectures during February

WASHINGTON, D. C - Spiritualist Meetings are held every Sunday, in Smood's Hall, 481 5th steet. Speaker engaged ; -- Mrs Susie A. Hutchinson during March.

Checkwart, Onton-The Sylritualist have secured the Ohurch, (formerly Swedenborgian.) on Longworth street, where they hold regular meetings on Sunday, and also on Wednesday evonings. Dr. J. B. Campbell, I. Atkins and J. Burge, are the Trustees.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our terms are ten cents per line for the first and eight cents per line for each sabsequent insertion. Payment invariably in Advance.

"Snow's Pans."-All persons who want the BEST rans in market, can get a package containing 144 good pons, with fine medium, or round points for rapid writing, J P. SNOW. for ONE DOLLAR! Sent by mail.

Feb. 97.

180 Grand street, New York, (near Broadway.) 8m

ABP MEASLES are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Boldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S FILLS are positively infallible in the que of this disease; occasional dose of them will preferve the health even under the greatest exposures. Prices, 80 cents, 70 cents, and \$1.10 per box or pot. Fob. 27

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The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age!

MR. KENNEDY. of Rokhury, has discovered, in one of our COMMON PASTURE WEEDS, a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a pimple 1 to 8 bottles will enre the worst kind of Pimples on the

fuce. 2 to 3 bottles will clear the system of Biles. 2 bottles are warranted to cure the worst Canker in the mouth and stomach 8 to 5 bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Ery-

sinelas. 1 to 2 bottles are warranted to cure all Humors in the

eyes. 2 to 5 hottles are warranted to ouro Running of the Ears and Blotches amongst the hair. 4 to 6 bottles are warranted to ours corrupt and running Corre

2 to 5 bottles will cure Scaly Eruption of the Skin. 2 to 5 bottles will cure Scaly Eruption of the Skin. 2 to 8 bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Ring-

2 to 8 bottles are warrauted to cure the most desperate case of Rheumatism. 8 to 4 bottles are warranted to cure Sait Rheum. 5 to 8 bottles will cure the worst cases of Scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. By giving strict attention to the directions in the pamphlet By giving strict attention to the directions in the pampine around each bottle, and a judicious application of the Screp-ula Ointment, Healing Ointment and Salt Rheum Ointment, overy ulcer and sore of whatever kind or nature is perfectly and permanently healed. Parcs, \$1 por bottle. For sale by all Druggists, Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDT, Roz-bury, Mass.

REDEEMER AND REDEEMED.

BY REV. CHARLES BEECHER.

THIS highly interesting volume may be had at the BAN-NEE or LIGHT UNPICE. Price, \$1.60; postage, free. Feb. 13.

UNION SOCIABLES ! THE third course of the Union Boctables at Lyceum Hall, will commence on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20th, 1803, and. continue every Tuesday evening through the season. Music by Holloway and Edmand's Quadrille Band. 5m° Oct. 10

1000 AGENTS WANTED I A GOOD reliable Agent wanted in strory town, to take the entire control, for his neighborhood, of one of the best and most profitable articles ever presented to the public the right waw or work was make from \$10 to \$20 week, uselly. For circular, with full description, address JACUB LEWIS& CO., 82 and 84 Nassau St., New York, Sm Dec. 19

BOOKS !

BOOKS I DELA MARSH, at No. 14 BROMFIELD STREET, keeps con-standy for sale a full supply of all the Spiritual and Re-formatory Works, at publishers prices, REF ALL ORDERS FROMFLY ATTEMPED TO. If Dec. 18

A B C OF LIFE.

BY A. B. OHILD, M. D.

This book, of three hundred Aphorisms, on thirty-six print-ed pages, contains more valuable matter than is ordinarily found in hundreds of printed pages of popular reading mat-ter. The work is a rich treat to all thinking minds. Price 25 conts. For sale at this office. If Dec. 21.

THE NEW RELIGION; TWO DISCOURSES, delivered to the First. Congregation of the New Catholic Church, in the city of New York, October 1th and 18th, 186. By the Pastor, Ray. EDWARD BOWMAN FREELAND. Price, 15 cents. For sale at this office. Dec. 7.

Message Department.

Each Message in this Department of the BANNER we claim was spoken by the Spirit bears, through the instrumentality of Spirit whose name it Mrs. J. H. Counut,

6

while in an abnormal condition called the trance. The Messages with no names attached, were given. as per dates, by the Bpirit-guides of the circle-all re-ported verbatim. These Messages indicate that spirits carry with them

death.

the characteristics of their earth-life to that bound-whether for good or evil. But those who leave the earth sphere in an undeveloped state, eventually progress into a higher condition. We ask the reader to receive no doctrine put forth

by Spirits in these columns that does not comport with his or her reason. All express as much of trath as they perceive-no more,

THESE CIRCLES ARE FREE TO THE PUBLIC. The Banner Establishment is subjected to extra ex-The Banner Establishment is subjected to extra ex-pense in consequence. Therefore those who feel dis-posed to aid us from time to time by donations -no matter how small the amount-to dispense the bread of life thus freely to the hungering multitude, will please address "BANNER or LIGHT," Boston, Mass. Funds so received will be promptly acknowl-edged.

Special Notice.

The Circles at which the following Messages are given are held at the BANNER OF INGET OFFICE. No. 159 WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 3. (ap stairs,) on MONDAT, TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTER-NOONS. The circle room is open to visitors at two o'clock; services commence at precisely three o'olook.

MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

Theoday Jan 19 - Investion: Question and Answers; "Stonewall" Jackson to his friend's Clara A Sargena, of war-ner, New Hampshine, is her parents; Juhn Daly, to his with Ellon; Edward Middleton, to his mother and sisters in

Alabama. Thursday, Jan. 21 -- Invocation; Qoestions and Answers Thursday, Jan. 21 -- Invocation; Onestions and Answers The State of the Goa. Michael Corcoran, to his friends, in New Tork; Theo-dore Rogers, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rugers, of Ruleich, N. C; Bilist Cooper, to her mother, in Jerney City, N. J.; George, (a slave), to his master, Mr. Sheldon.

Invocation.

Oh God, we need not invoke thy presence, for thou art everywhere. Wheresoever the soul may find itself. there is shall hold communion with thee. Though it may wander in the darkness of despair, thou art there to minister to it. Though it take npon itself the fleshy tabernacle human, thou art there. There can be no place that is not gladdened by thy presence. There can be no time when thou art not ministering to the wants of the human soul. So we crave no blessing, for lo 1 thou art blessing us continually. Oh God, we thank thee for as much of thy life as is made known to us. We thank thee for the perpetual outpouring of thy Divine Spirit upon us, for it draws us nearer and still nearer unto thee. Though we may faint and fall by the wayside, and weakness, like a mantle, settle upon our shoulders, yet thy loving arm sustains us. thy presence is able to uplift us again. So we praise thee, not only for this, the present hour, but we will praise thee forever. And when our natures shall be. come unfolded, when thy life shall be more apparent to us, we shall feel that we are indeed the objects of thy love; and we will tune the harps of our being in harmony with angels, and rejoice in thine infinite love. Jan. 14.

Questions and Answers.

SPIRIT .-- In accordance with your custom, we walt for the audience to propound whatever questions they may see fit to.

QUES -What is the meaning of the passage in Revelations which speaks of the seven spirits of God?

ANS .- There are as many ways of defining this subject as there are different minds to receive light from any subject. We believe that these seven spirits refer to seven periods of time, each period possessing its own peculiar spirit, its own peculiar atmosphere. We can define it in no other way.

Q .- What did Christ mean when he said he came forth from the Father? Did he mean that he lived as an individual spirit before he came to dwell on earth? A .- We believe that the human spirit, as an indi-

viduality, never was created. Therefore it must have always been in existence, and we believe must continue on throughout the eternity of the future, as it has through the eternity of the past.

.* the friends will not be

rated from my body, and so was obliged to borrow one | should. And my mother said, ... If you die, I hope I | fering, either physical or montal, you know concern- back and talk with her any time, that my father can of those kindly placed at our use. shall too." That was-that was wrong. I only tell I wish to send some sort of a message to my brother, of this so my mother may know it's me.

if I can, whose name is Theodore Finney. By own Tell my mother I have n't got that scar I had, now, name was Alexander Finney. He is here at the North, When I was four years old I was burned badly, by fall. ing on the stove; I had a bad scar on my face. But and no doubt a Union man. At any rate, I am anxous to speak with him, for he has no knowledge of my tell her I have n't got it now. It's gone. Folks do n't have scars here. I'm going. Jan. 14.

I have left a family at the South, who, like many other families at the South, are in a state of abject

hope of sending any word to them. I do n't expect it.

I am not here to tell you that I feel any regret for

my past course, for I say now, as I said before death.

let those who think so much of the Federal Govern-

ment go and live in its heart for six months, and they

I've no objection to being united to anything that 's

good. I do n't pretend to say that the Confederate

ment: but I do say it's time this old Government was

hearted traitors that all along have infested it. You

've had them all through. You can't name a time

when Government has been without them, and yet you

that they are honest, Union-loving citizens, as has Mr.

Davis in his cabinet. There's no use in denying it.

North as ever there was, and you keep sifting them

oat, sifting them out, and what do you do when you

let the old ones out? Why take new ones in. I only

ciled to each other; that's the best wish I have for

Well, that is not sending my message to my brother.

is it? I do n't know what his sentiments are with re

taken out of the old flag, and that I might as well be

I have no regrets, not one. I have lost my body,

and my family are reduced to abject poverty; but

that's no matter. I hope my brother will receive my

communication. I want him to know that I am dead.

and be can take whatever course he chooses to as re

He must remember that eleven years ago I did much

for him and his family. At that time I asked no rec-

ompense, I expected none, I gave freely. Now all I

ask is, that he 'll do as much for my family. I have no

power to aid them. They are in distress, and he may

possibly be able to relieve them. That 's all I have to

Michael Murray.

Faith, I do n't know about this all standing on one

platform and speaking through one trumpet. Faith,

and shoot a rebel, and the next minute we find ourself

the same sort of a way. There 's no use in complain.

Well, Boss, what are you going to do for me? [What-

ever we can.] I bear much about your helping all who

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both North and South.

the one to do it as anybody else.

say. Good-day, Mr. Chairman.

ing, for I suppose it 's all right.

That 's allowing me too much liberty.

gards my family.

but I do hope to reach my brother at the North.

will see that it 's rotten all through.

William Sowlo.

want, although five years ago I had more than I knew Be kind enough to may I came here and reported mywhat to do with. Before entering the Southern serself dead, and in a condition to come back and speak, vice, I lived four miles from Galena, Georgia. I have if there's anybody wants to hear from me. there an invalid wife and three children. I've no

I 'm from the 51th Massachusetts, sir, colored once, but as white as you are now. My name was Sowie, William Sowle. I done the best I could to fight for liberty and the Unfon. I lost my life; aint sorry for it, either.

I come from Pittsfield and enlisted. [Pittsfield, Massachusetts?] Yes. sir. I've got a sister there; and I got a brother in Manchester. [Manchester, New Hampshire?] Faith, I do n't know, sir, what State it's in. It's where there are mills. | Manchester, New Hamp-Government is any better than the Federal Govern shire, I suppose, although there are mills in Manchester, Massachusetts, 1 believe.] Yes, sir. 1 'm not agosplit up, and the chips used to set fire to those black- ing to be sure, sir. Ah, I think it 's the place where there are the most of them.

Well, if you'll be kind enough to say that I came back here. and can speak well enough if they 'll give cry out with wonder and surprise because of their ex- me a chance to, I 'll be thankful for it. [Do you spell istence at the present time. And you 've got just as your name 8-o.w-1-o?] Yes, sir, there's an e to the many traitors now as you ever had; and Mr. Lincoln end of it. [Can you give your age ?] Yes, sir; I was has as many in his cabinet who proclaim to the world twenty two. [Your sister's name?] Yes, sir; Celia. They're afraid of spirits, sir. I don't know as I can get anear them to talk to them. What do you for I tell you there are as many traitors here at the think; shall I ever? [Oh, yes; we have full faith that you will.]

Oh. sir, I'm kind of sorry I lost my body at the time I did. I'd like to fight a little longer, for I'd hope that the war will end, so you'll both be recon just got into the spirit of it. [Can you tell where you were killed ?] Yes, sir; at Wagner. [Did you get inside of the fort?] No, sir; no, sir; the colonel got most inside. No, sir; they mowed us down too fast. No, sir; I did n't get inside, but I was going up; nothgard to me now, for the last letter I had from him ex. ing would stop a good soldier, you know, but a shot essed his firm support of the Federal Government. that stiffens him out. [Were you killed outright?] and in it he said he hoped I would show myself true to Oh, yes, sir; I was killed outright. No, sir; I did n't the old flag. Well, I did what I call true. I thought stay to have any of my limbs cut off. That's a good that there were a good many stripes that needed to be thing, you know. Well, sir, good-day. Jan 14.

Invocation.

Oh. Life ! who art our Father, Mother, our God, our strength, we know that thou art universal, and therefore, there can be no death. We have no fear that thy power is limited, for we know that thou art everywhere; even the Genius of the tomb. Wheresoe'er we may turn, still we are greeted with Life-Life Eternal Oh, our Father and Mother-Life, we return thee thanks for the numerous blessings showered upon us. All along the highway of our being thou hast scattered thorns amid the roses; yet the flowers have bloomed, and we have inhaled the fragrance and become strong. Oh, Life ! may we succeed in impressing this one truth upon the minds of thine earthly children, that there is no death; for they seek their loved ones among the dead. Yet are they living, animated with the same feelings that were theirs while in the body. Oh, may they feel this truth, each mortal son and this 'ere life business is a queer kind of a thing, any. | daughter of thine; for then we shall be doubly rewardhow. One minute she tells us to shoulder a musket ed for taking upon ourselves again matter in the shape of physical forms. Spirit, Father, Mother, there standing side by side on the same platform, and try- is no need that we thank thee, for thou knowest all ing to send our letters through the telegraphic office things; thou knowest this truth we have endeavored to impress upon the minds of thine earthly children; thou knowest, Father and Mother, as we are thy children, we dedicate our all to thee. Jan. 18.

come here to send word home, and I like to get. I sup-The Doctrine of a Literal Resurrection. pose, as much as any one else in that line. I lost my We have been in the habit of receiving from time to body fighting for the Union cause, and that rebel chap time certain questions, or subjects of a religious and that just left, lost his in fighting agin it. That's the scientific nature, from various members of the Chrisdifference, you see. You trate us all alike, hey? [Yes.] tian Church, particularly from the Clergy.

And I suppose you don't give a Catholic even a con-We have ever made it a point to answer all that fessor, do you? [We'll let you confess publicly.] may be sent to us, from any source, but the instances have been rare, very rare, where they have been ac-Well, I got somebody what wants something done knowledged. for them, too. I got somebody that's had off because

Now to day we have received a question from one of I lost my body. That rebel chap said he had a wife the clergymen of your city; and we ask in return for and three children down South, who were bad off. I the brief answer we shall give to the question received. have one here and five children, that's two more, you that our good friend give not us the credit, but the

ing the opposite condition. You cannot have a proper come, and that he's perfectly satisfied with the way appreciation of health, unless you know something of she 's managed all the affairs on earth, discase. You cannot enjoy a condition of happiness I do n't know, sir, as there is any way that I can

or Heaven, unless you know something of Hell. of peace and quiet, cannot appreciate the grand glory her. Are you sure she is at Culpepper now ?! No. that awaits the soul that has lived in hell. Now in- sir; about seven or eight days before my death. I heard asmuch as disease exists, we are to suppose, at least, that it exists for good. Inasmuch as it has always do n't think she's far from there. I do n't know been a necessity. But we believe that the time will some when diseases will not be a necessity. When the races will have so far progressed or outlived the conditions of to-day and the past, they shall no longer live under those old conditions; but newer, higher, and more acceptable ones will be given them.

Our good brother, who makes the inquiry, should look for the blessing to follow the good use the human makes of conditions in which he finds himself living. If he is prone to r pine, to dwell continually in the shadow of his own sorrow, then we can hardly hope that such a one will ever have much blessing in this life. But as there is a law compensating every suffering sonl, for all the hell it may have experienced, our paper.] If I understand right, I am on Union that law will find the human, sooner or later. It may soil? [Yes, in Boston.] It makes no difference, not be in earth life, it may not be in the spirit-world does it? [No.] immediately upon your entering it, but the law will find the human, will compensate him, at some future time, for all the sorrow he has known in the past. He need not fear but that he will be rewarded.

her accounts evenly and well; and ahe makes no mistakes.

So, sufferer in the physical, be of good cheer, for God, your Father, knows well how to compensate you for all your soffering.

S .- Are there other questions to offer? If so, we are ready to receive them.

Q .- P. Cole, of West Munroe, New York, sends the following question, by mail: " In the BANNER, dated Nov. 6th, 1861, among the messages, this question is asked, . Are any of the planets of our solar system in. habited by human beings-and, if so, what is their condition?' Answer- We know of no planet which is inhabited by humans, save the planet, Earth. That will soon pass out of its present orbit, and the moon will follow it, or take its place in the order of law, or in pursuance of natural causes.' What I wish to know, is, if it passes out of its present orbit, where will be its tendency, and what will be the result? Will the spirit please explain more fully?"

A .- We believe that the earth is destined to fnlfill a mission all its own: and, if it is, rest assured it will fulfill it. Now there are as many different opinions concerning your planet, the earth, and its future des. tiny. as there are different individuals to form opinions.

We cannot belleve-or, at least, your speaker cannot-that this small globe that you call your home, is the only one inhabited by intelligent beings. On the contrary, we believe that you cannot number them; that they are infinite. Although their human life may not correspond, in form, to the human life of your earth, yet it is life, intelligence, power, and embraces quite as much of wisdom as the forms peopling you earth embrace.

We believe that it is the destiny of the earth to per fect the human, and to perfect itself; or spiritualize uslized itself, as to admit of its entering a spiritual orbit, or a spiritual condition, then it will pass out of its any different now. I could beat a drum just as well as present orbit, and be superseded by the moon, it may ever, and I could play a fife now, if I had one. [Did

longer to listen to them.

Q .- Does a life of physical suffering here below have any influence upon the spirit after it goes to the spirit world?

A .- It changes it according to the influence it may have had upon the spirit while here. With some it might have a tendency to purify and elevate spirit above the things of the material world; or, in other words, it may have a tendency to open the book spiritual, while wi h others it might have a tendency to

close it. Q. -Is it in that point of view, then, that it becomes

send anything to my mother. I should like to. [Some He or she, whose life is spent in the tame realization of your friends may see your message, and send it to from my mother, and she was then near Culpepper. I been, we are to suppose that it has so far always whether my message will reach her or not, but I know she 'd be very glad to hear from me, if she thought she could. Well, I can sot it afloat, and see what will come of it. [Oh yes. it may reach your mother sooner than you expect.] I hope so. Well, you can say 't is hoped that Adeline Moody will receive this letter from her son; that was her name-Adeline. [Your father's name?] Richard. [And your sisters'?] Adeline and Clara. I do n't know anything about this, you see. [Can you give your regiment and company?] Oh yes, sir. The 6th Alabama, Company A. I was a private.

> Well, Captain, if you can do anything for me. I should be very glad. [We shall print what you say in Jan. 18.

Thomas Harris.

Well, sir, what 's the--what 's the--what 's expected of me? [To identify yourself to your friends, So And again, with regard to his neighbor, who has in. you must give such facts as will serve to satisfy them herited perfect health. The same law of compensation | it is you] I was eleven years old. [Tell where you will find him, and if he does not find a hell through [resided when on earth ?] What do you mean, sir-the physical suffering, he will find it in the mental. So last place I lived in, or the place I was born in ? [You sure as he enjoys happiness on the one hand, he must can give both.] I was born in New Haven, Connectiexperience sorrow on the other. Nature ever balances cut, and died in Newbern. [Did you follow some regi ment?] Yes, sir. [Which one ?] Tenth Connecticut.

> I've got a mother that's feeling pretty bad because 'm dead, and she thinks I 've gone to hell. Thought I'd come back and tell her that she's mistaken. My name was Harris-Thomas Harris. They called me · Little Tom," the fool of the regiment. [What caused you to go to war?] I wanted to go. I ran away in the first place. Then I said I'd go to sea, if my mother would n't give her consent. I'd go away. anyway. Then she said I might go to war. You 'll just please to tell her I'm first-rate off in the spiritworld. [What is your mother's name ?] Her name is Hannah. [Who was your Colonel? Do you remember ?] I got so many things thinking of, I may not get it right. I was thinking of something 1 wanted to say to my mother, that would be of advantage to her.

My father went to Californy in 1850. For a good while she did n't hear anything from him; then-No. Uncle Jim says I'm wrong. Well, I'll have it right, anyway; I'll have it right. He says, in April. '57-in April, '57-the 11th day of April. [He left home?] Yes, sir; and my mother's heard he was dead, but he is n't, and I guess mother had better bunt him up. If she writes to Nevada City, he'll be pretty sure to get it. Maybe he won't answer it, but I guess he will. She'd better write, anyway. [To Nevada City, California?] Yes, sir. [Your message will go there, too.] Will it? I did n't think of sending to him. Well, is there any chance of it? We have subscribers there, who may find your father out.] Well, then, I 'll tell him to write home to my mother. if he do n't, I'll just be round some night, and he 'll think it is the ghost of Hamlet. [Are not you mistaken about your age?]' No, sir. Why? did you think I was older? Well, I aint; I never see twelve wasn't one of your quiet kind when here, and I aint Are there other questions? We have a few moments you go out to war as drammer?] I went as servant. sir. [Oh, you did?] Officer's boy. [Can you give the officer's name ?] Yes, sir; Mr. Gerrish. Ask him if I was n't the best boy he ever had.

[What do you find to do now?] Prospecting. How do you succeed ?--pretty well ?] Yes, sir. [Do you realize your present condition here?] Yes, sir: dressed up in woman's clothes. [Are you aware that you 've lost your body ?] Yes, sir; I'm aware of that. [Were you sick 1] Yes, sir. [Long?] No, sir; I had kind of a croup.

Weil, you 'll send to my mother. Tell her I 'm firstrate off in the spirit-world. Tell her I aint got a tickt to hell yet; when I do. I'll go an see what it's like. [Do you think your mother will get your letter ?] Uncle Jim says she 'll get it, hure. He's a lawyer, or used to be. He would n't lie, of course! [Your Uncle Jim was a lawyer?] Yes, sir. [Where did you go to school?] Didnt go much. [Did you read much when here?] Yes, sir. I picked up my knowledge from observation. Well, Mister what 's-your-name, I 'll pay you some time, if I do n't forget it when I grow up. [You'll remember it.] Good-by. Jan. 18.

LFEB. 27, 1864.

any questions they may desire to. We shall be very glad to answer, in our way at least, all that are pro pounded.

Q .- Did spirit always have a conscious existence in the past?

A .--- So far as humanity is concerned, we do not he lieve it had a conscious existence. But so far as spirituality is concerned, we do believe it had a conscious existence.

Q .- Can you demonstrate It?

A .-- No; that would be impossible. All demonstrations must be made by and through an appeal to your human senses. We cannot demonstrate to you the existence of the spirit prior to its entering the human form, because there is nothing by which we should appeal to your human senses. You live in the present upon the sensuous plain. You measure all by that plane, and take all within those human senses and weigh it carefully by them. Therefore it would be impossible for us to give you anything like a fair demonstration of spirit-life and spirit-consciousness prior to its entering a human organism.

Q.-Has it any perception of an existence in the past, without those senses that connect spirit with the external world?

A .- There is a difference between physical and spiritual senses. When you shall have done with your physical body, you will recognize and be recognized by your spiritual senses. While in the physical body. you will recognize and be recognized only by your physical senses. The spirit, or soul, dimly perceives that it has ever existed. Sometimes, even through the clouds of mortality, it is able to penetrate into the past, and gather to itself reflections of its light. And again. the spirit, even through this same tomb of the flesh. is able to penetrate into the future, and receive bright gleams of the fature. The soul could not have been created, for if it could have been, it could not be immortal; for that which has had no beginning can have no end.

. Q .- Do you, as a spirit aside from the medium, have any perception of atmospherical changes in our atmosphere?

A .- No; we perceive the condition of your atmosphere only through the physical machine which we control for the time being. Were we entirely disembodied from that machine we now control, we could not be affected by your atmosphere. Were we not in perfect rapport with that form, we could not take cognizance of that atmosphere. That belongs to you, you human spirits. to your physical organisms, not to Jan. 14. the disembodied intelligence.

Alexander Finney.

I am not at all acquainted with your manner of doing business here, but I suppose, if I have been rightly informed, you will permit us to make the best of our way to our friends from this place. I have a brother here at the North, and a half-sister-a brother in particular that I should like to communicate with. I have but just lost my own body, and I don't know much about controlling one that is so totally different from my own. I was engaged against you at Chancellorsville, and lost my life-I do n't know as I ought

know: and Uncle Sam. I sur e, is bound somehow after them, and will do it in time. Well, now, here I am; I got a body what I can tell

me name, age, and all that sort of thing through. But yourself intirely, you know.

set. Well, 1 think when I was in good condition I thinking a good deal of one's self as a fighting character, hey? [Yes.]

Well, sir, I have a wife and five children living in Conway court, New York; hard up they are too. [What street does Conway court lead off of ?] Walker street. Now here I am without even a small chance of providing for me family.

Well, now, just look here, I was induced to enlist by your powers to Father Abraham, I 'll see that your fam. ily do n't want." I suppose he meant while I was gone to war. I'll take care he means all the way through. You see I'd like to have him look after me family until the little ones get a little up, so they can take care of themselves. [Hold him to his promise.] Any way, I'll take it that he means all the way through. I 'h lost now. I've not been home at all since I enlisted. and I can't do anything for them meself.

Now if Mr. Tom T. Brewer-that's his name-will go to my family, or will send some one to see that they do n't want very much for anything, I won't find fault if they do a little, but Ishall if they 're allowed to suf fer as much as I've seen them sometimes. Now you see he knows I'm dead. He's a liberal sort of a man -not a Catholic or Protestant-1 do n't know what the devil he is. What would you call him? [An Infidel, perhaps.] Well, Infidel, or whatever it is, but I'll soon show him I'm the same Mike that I always was, if he 'll give me the same kind of a chance I have here to talk with him. [Do you remember what his light; we do not ask it. business was?] Do I remember? why, he's what some would call a drayman. I do n't know what you 'd

call him, truckman or jobman, I suppose, for he keeps trucks. Well. I suppose that's all I can do for me family

now. I can't go there and talk, can I, meself? [Not without an invitation.] Well, when I get it I suppose i shall try and go.

Now I suppose you know how to put this down for me? [Yes.] Iben I won't undertake to dictate about it. Well, sir, good day. [What regiment did you belong to 7] Oh, sir, 5th New York, Company D. I like to have forgot. Good-bye. Jan. 14.

Alice Genins.

name was Alice Genins. My father's name, William H., my mother's name is Hannah. I have two brothers, William and Alonzo.

to say life, for I find myself alive now, but I got sepa- I told my mother so when I was sick, because I-I felt I We believe it to be in this sense: By disease, by suf-

Infinite Power that lives outside of fleshy temples. whom he worships as God, and whom we worship as our God.

The question he offers for discussion is this, "Did that aint coming back with the old one, and being not Jesus and his disciples teach of a literal resurree. tion?" This question has been answered many times. Me name was Michael Murray, not Murphy, but Much light has been thrown upon it by others Murray. I was thirty-two years of age, little better at this place, and we do not even hope to add to than five feet, perhaps but an inch or so, pretty thick the light that has already been showered upon it. We only answer it, because we would have our good could whip two men about as well as one. That's brother know that there is a truth underlying modern Spiritualism that he has not yet seen, not yet recognized, that he is wholly unacquainted with; and we would beseech him that, while he professes to worship God's works, to make himself acquainted with modern Spiritualism as it is-not as he has been told it is.

We cannot believe that Jeans or his disciples taught. or intended to teach, the dootrines of a Literal Resurmy old employer, and he says, " Mike, if you 'il give rection. We believe that they were possessed of too much common sense, to stand dwelling for a moment; even, in this valley and shadow of Death.

When we look into the darkness that has surrounded the Christian Church, from its entrance into life until the present time, we do not wonder that all her children are still holding on to these dogmas that have had their birth in datkness. But when we look at the grand light illumining each mortal mind, we can but wonder that there is one son or daughter of our God who can believe in such an absurd doctrine, even for a single moment.

Now, whoseever has faith in this doctrine, will find themselves mistaken, terribly mistaken, when they get to the spirit-world; for they will find themselves lamentably ignorant concerning the laws governing mind and matter, and they will feel, with shame, the ignorance of those conditions by which they were surrounded in earth-life.

Come our good brother, when you shall receive our brief, feeble answer, give God the credit for the Jan. 18.

Questions and Answers.

EFIBIT .- We are now ready to receive questions from those present, upon any subject.

QUES.-Brother Kent, of East Stockholm, New York, offers the following: " The spirits, in the BAN-NER of last week, say that disease and physical suffering is not a misfortune. Please ask the spirits for me: . Is physical health and happiness a misfortune?' If they say, . No, not to those who are so,' then I ask, Which is preferable-to be born in conditions that health and happiness are spiritually natural, and so desirable?-or to be born in opposite conditions, and so to disease and pain? I inherited an uncommon amount of physical suffering-or conditions which I died of diptheria, the 7th of March, 1863. I was produce it. A neighbor of mine bas inherited most twelve years old. I lived in Utica, New York. My perfect physical health-so as scarcely to know pain. Which of us, in this sense, physically, were born to the best estate, and why?' "

Ans .- Physical health is to be desired, certainly. My father is now at Port Hudson. He is there be It is one of the best gifts of the material world; and cause my uncle, his brother, is sick. I want my moth- you should all strive to transmit health to all that are er most of all to know I can talk this way; and I want coming after you. It has been said, and with much her to let me come home. I knew I should die, and truth, nay, with all truth, that disease was a blessing.

blessing to some ? A.—Yes. .

Q .- Does the controlling intelligence merely take essession of the organ of language of our medium, or of her whole body?

A .- Of the body entire.

Q .- How is it that a highly developed spirit is enabled to give forth fine thoughts through a low and un. developed subject, that it would seem could not originate or comprehend such thoughts?

A .- Precisely by the same law that you can discourse sweet music through an instrument. Without the ac tion of mind or thought upon that instrument, it would give forth no melodious sounds.

Q .- Supposing the instrument was somewhat imper feot, what then ?

A .-- Then the music would be correspondingly im perfect.

0.-If, as some one has asserted, the awakening to consciousness sooner or later in the spirit-world de pends upon the spiritual unfoldment while here, how is it that spirits return so soon that have not that knowledge?

A .- Doubtless the speaker making such an assertion had reference to the spirits awakening to things in the spirit-world, and not to that consciousness concerning the things of the material world.

Q .- Is a spirit disembodied more receptive of wis dom and knowledge in the spirit spheres than here? A .- Yes, because it is not confined by the law governing crude physical matter. When it dissolves partbecomes forever exempt from the law of matter, so far where your children are at present?] Yes, because as physical life is concerned. Therefore it possesses advantages in the spirit-world that it could not have go and see about them; but you know sometimes peoin your world. It has no physical sickness, no physical pain. They have no bodies that need attendance. The mind can unfold itself far more rapidly in the spirit-spheres than here.

Q .-... What branches are little children educated in in the spirit world, that pass away uneducated from here?

A .- In all the branches that pertain to life. Jan. 18. _____

Gustavus Moody.

I wish you would be kind enough to allow me to send some word to my mother. [Uh yes.] When I Or sell it me for half its worth; it lacks a single grain," last heard from her, she was in the vicinity of Culpep-per, attending to the sick. We lived in Montgomery, Alabama. My father, he died the year before the war broke out. He was a Northern man; my mother was ... Why, see, yourself, it's under weight; your tears a Northern woman, and they removed South when I was about three years old. My father was, by trade, I suppose you would say, a turpentine distiller. He followed that occupation in Albany. but removed from there when I was about three years old. I have two sisters, both younger than myself.

I was twenty four years old, but I care most to send some word to my mother. My name was Moody-Gustavus Moody. I entered the rebel army because I wanted to then. I lost my arm - right arm, at Chancellorsville, and died, I suppose, because I was n't ih treated right, but I do n't know.

Now I should be glad to send word to my mother kindness. while her persecutors became afflicted with that I'm all right, that I'm in a condition to come a disease known as " a flex in the ear."

Cordelia Vernon.

I have left two children, and I am anxions for their welfare. They are orphans now, and their father was killed at the battle of Harrison's Landing It is most eleven months since I died, and I've tried ever since to come back, but never could until to-day. My two children-one four, the other six years-I am anxlous about.

I hope I shall be able to open communication with my brother, living in New Bedford. His name, William Kenney-William O. Kenney. My name, Cordelia Vernon. I find it very hard, I don't know why. What I wish to say is this: Will my brother go to New York, and take my children from that temporary home they are placed in? It's asking much, I know. If he does this, he will be glad he did. If he do n't, he may be sorry. [Has your brother a family?] He has one daughter. His wife is with me. He has one daughter, a young lady grown, and he is well able to do what I ask him to. [Has he any knowledge of he has been sent to once, and has partly promised to ple attend to their business before they attend to their friends.

I was sick, in all, near three months, and grew very weak, and I find it very hard to speak here. I've nothing else to come for here, but I'm so strongly attracted to my children, I must look out for them. I feel myself their guardian spirit. Farewell, sir. Jan. 18.

THE WEIGHT OF A TRAB.

A pair of scales before him, a rich man sat and weighed A piece of gold-a widow's all-and unto ber he said, "Your coin is not the proper weight, so take it back

door."

are no avail.

The second time he tries it-it just bears down the scale;

But little guessed that rich man, who held his gold so dear, That the extra weight which bors it down had been

the widow's TRAR.

The London Christian Advocate says one of Queen Victoria's servants is a Wesleyan Methodist. She was taken sick lately, and cortain palace officials of the "High Church" party ordered her discharge-pretext, incapacity from illness; real cause, here iosl opinions. Her royal mistress heard of the circumstance, and instantly caused the girl to be treated with the u'mort

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BY HENRY T. CHILD, M. D. 631 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAPTER II.

CONSCIOUS INTERCOURSE WITH RARTH-PRIENDS. I was intensely desirous now to go to a medium; but the answer was, " Be not Impatient. We, your guardian spirits, will arrange this in the proper time and manner, so that you will not be disappointed." My desire for this intercourse grew stronger, and occasionally I saw others thus engaged. I was not idle, but was learning all the time. I had seen you,

and felt rather inclined to look toward gou, but no word was given. And so I waited: And when I heard you speak the familiar words, "Chaplain Puller." a voice came from the interior, saving, "Here is a medium through whom you will be able to communicate."

I waited, still earnestly hoping to begin my labors, and I was told that my spirit friends had arranged for the book to be placed in a position that you would see it, and that all things were working well I felt that I had a work to do, and never did I desire more earnestly to enter upon it. I had spoken a few words on several occasions, but never before had I been so fully recognized. The kind and friendly manner in which you welcomed me for a time overcame me, and when von stood up in that little hall, and the echoes of ,my voice, blending with yours, reverberated through the air, and fell upon the ears of mortal and immortal listeners. I felt a joyous thrill go through my entire being that gave me compensation for all the long and weary waitings that had seemed so hard to endure.

I had known, in my earthly experiences, times when in the earnestness of my soul I was speaking to the people, a holy fervor was kindled within me. which way fed by the gushing currents of love that flowed from sympathetic natures, as they drank from the fountains of a divine inspiration, even though it was in ignorance that | smote the rock of theological unbelief. and caused the waters to come forth, but now I thanked God that I perceived the streams of living inspiration flowing freely, and as I drank of these, and witnessed how mortals and spirits were everywhere aspiring after these living waters, I could not help exclaiming. " Oh, how blind and dark is that theology which teaches that a living inspiration ceased when the last page of the sacred volume was written. It would be far wiser, and more reasonable, to suppose a physical organism, constructed with all the beauty and harmony and evidences of divine wisdom which now mark that of man on earth, to be capable of continuing its existence and performing its functions without air to breathe or food to eat, than 'to suppose that that most beautiful and sublime structure, the human soul, could live and become unfolded without inspiration. I perceive that there is an inspiration flowing out of everything, from the cold and lifeless granite rock, throughout all the ascending grades of Nature up to the highest archangel and God himself, an inspiration peculiar to each, and adapted to their conditions and surroundings, and which can only he rightly appreciated by the soul as it becomes freed from the errors and dogmas of false education, among which there is no one more calculated to close up the avenues to this inspiration than the positive denial of its existence."

And now, as I look over the church and contemplate the effect of this teaching. I perceive that souls have been dwarfed, starved and driven away from its enclosure into the world to find the little inspiration which they have received; and through this, perhaps, more than any other cause, has the mission of the Church been a sad and deplorable failure. And could I to-day enter every church in our land, I would seek to roll away the stone which they have laid upon the month of the sepulchre in which they have buried a living inspiration; I would break open the real with which they have sought to fasten this stone, so that

he found the feelings that are flowing directly into my being, and many of them are now for the first time expressed by me. The law of inspiration is based upon the fact that it is not only "more blessed to give than to receive." but that it is positively essential to give before you

can receive This condition is universal in its application. Go into the external world, and look at force, which is the spiritual physical body, which exthe hard, unyielding granite, the primitive crust of iste in every living thing, though not of itself immor-Mother Earth. Age after age rolled away, and it tal in any one. gave neither to the fires beneath nor the rushing tempests above, and during all this time it received nothing. Year after year, for countless centuries, the drama of life; then ensues a condition in which that con-

dews of heaven by night fell upon and kissed the bleak and changeless rock, and it neither gave of its substance nor received the inspirations of heaven. At last, in the cycles of the rolling centuries, the rock began to give, and as it slowly crumbled into decay, behold the virgin soil: and this, following the ex-

inspiration, new forms of vegetable life, higher in the scale, more perfect in structure and form, till the earth was carpeted with verdure and blossomed with evervarying beauty. And as one by one these forms gave back to our Common Mother that which they had received, higher and still higher came the inspiration. Still no animated being had yet been inspired with life; but all this vast labor, these countless inspira tions were for a purpose-a grand and noble design; and though all these seemed lost in the wild waste. vet each had its mission in the Divine Economy,

The law by which the earth is covered with its green carpet and the flowers present their varied tints of beauty, is based upon inspiration and its complimen. tary principle, expiration, or giving out. Thus, the law by which an object receives its color is, that it ab sorbs all the primary rays except those which mark its shade and character. Light is food for plants; and ing, and gathering up such fragmentary knowledge as most plants are inspired and fed by all the rays except the green, and this is given forth as an inspiration to surrounding objects. The flower feeds upon all the rays save those which mark its color, and these are those which it does not need, and with which it is enbled to inspire the beholder and surrounding nature.

Thus, in the rolling cycles of time, inspiration after nspiration came, and one by one the higher forms of plants appeared, responsive to the gifts of the John the Baptists that had gone before them in the wilderness of life; and when, in the course of time, the earth was prepared, by this continued giving and receiving. for the reception of another phase of being, the inspiration of animal life came first in simple forms, and when these had laid their gifts upon the altar of the world, huge monsters came, beneath whose tread the earth shook and trembled; and after these, by renewed inspirations, came more refined specimens of animated nature, until in the rolling ages an aspira tion was given forth high enough to receive the inspiration of humanity.

Let us pause a moment and contemplate the beautiful gradations, step by step, that inspiration has traveled in its course from the granite rock up to man; how perfect and uniform has been the law of compensation, or giving and receiving, amid all the vast range of nature, from the rock to the plant, from flower to bird, from the animal to the human, one unchanging plan. Give and thou shalt receive, is everywhere the aw divine. Amid all these ante-human conditions, inspiration was acting upon all things. The rock felt its penetrating and dissolving influence; the flower its gentle breath, calling forth its rich perfume; and the animal the warm glow of its influence, waking it into motion and sensation -- life.

All these were subjects of inspiration, though they comprehended it not; this was left for man. An ancient writer has declared that "There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding."

Here is the grand characteristic feature of man: as he giveth forth his aspirations there cometh unto him living inspirations which give him an understanding; and it is only through inspiration, in answer to aspiration, that man can understand anything. And if there be anything in the universe, from the granite rock up to the archangels, and, God himself, that does not inspire ian, it cannot and will not be understood by him. Humanity, imperfect as its early condition was, presented the first practical realization of conscious inspiration. As the ages rolled on, the conditions of inspiration were measured by the race; as humanity ascended slowly in the scale of development, the inspirations mounted higher and higher. In almost every age of the world. certain individuals, by pecu liarities of organization and the force of the interior spirit, have risen to the mountain peaks of a lofty and divine inspiration, the vision of which has been more or less clear, according to their purity and develop ment; and these have from time to time, under this influence, uttered truths far beyond their powers of conception or realization.

Change of elements, waste and supply, mark the career of every living being. The reception of new elements, and the throwing off of old ones, is tho universal law subject to variations which mark the grades of life. The new elements and compounds which enter into any living body, come more or less perfectly under the controlling influence of the vital

These new elements, under the influence of the vital. forces, play their parts, brief though they be, in the rains descended, the rays of the sun by day and the trol ceases to be sufficient to use them longer, a part of these become effete, or dead matter, to be thrown out of the system. Another part, not so far removed from the control of the vital force, requires a condition of quietude and repose, or sleep, in order that they may come under its influence again.

Thus, in all physical systems, there are three classes ample of its ancient and venerable sire, continued to of elements or compounds-the newly received, the efgive and to receive, till, through the inspiration of fete, and a middle class, consisting of those which have God, life came upon the carth in the form of simple been used, but not so far consumed by the vital forces plants; and these, catching the echo of the Divine as to be unfit for further use in the system, when recommand to give, gave themselves up, and in turn stored by sleep; but which, if not thus restored, will the same All Creative Power spoke into being, through produce pain and disease; hence the positive necessity for sleep. This, then, is the law and function of sleep on the mere physical plane of plants, and on the feeble intellectual plane which is manifested in the animal kingdom, and i have received this inspiration mainly from you, though it is confirmed to me by the spirits around us.

For humanity, sleep is subservient to higher uses; for while it thus serves its part on the physical plane, it furnishes to the soul a beautiful recess from the dull routine and monotonous study of

earth-life, by giving it, temporarily, more or less freedom from the shackles which the physical necessarily impose upon it. Well hath the Psalmist declared, " Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." It is the senses and perceptions of man which go forth by day, listening to the speeches which visible and tangible things are continually utterthese speeches can give, while the soul, in a measure freed from the trammels of the physical form as it lies in the calm repose of peaceful slumber, goes forth into its own native realms, and drinking from fountains of celestial wisdom and purity, is refreshed and invigorated; and if the links which connect it with the outward be such as to enable it to bring out upon the external plane that which it has received during this intromission, it will give forth harmony, beauty, and truth, that shall gladden the whole nature of man

It is especially in the moment of transition from peaceful, natural sleep to the waking condition, that flashes of light from the inner life often illuminate the external. Thus most of the important discoveries which man has made in the domain of art and science, in the various ages of the world, have come to him at these moments; dawned upon his intellect with the return of consciousness after sleep.

intuitions, which come to man's interior nature outside and independent of the physical senses, furnish the highest and best illustrations of inspiration; this influx of superior wisdom and knowledge to man, constitutes a royal road to learning, which is open to all who properly cultivate their intuitions.

I hope to be able to give you further accounts of my experience here, and in the next chapter I will relate my impression of the True Church, as at present realized by me.

NOTE.

The subject of sleep is sufficiently important to merit a few remarks in this connection. In the present condition of society, almost all sleep is dull and stupid, filled with vague and unprofitable dreams, often extremely distressing, which, like turbid streams, send forth their influence far into the ocean of day. The habit of eating largely of unwholesome food, especial. ly in the latter part of the day, the pernicious practice of taking what are falsely called refreshments, in the form of sweetmeats, pastry, and stimulants, just before retiring, although it ever receives the earnest protest of the soul, is far too common among intelligent and enlightened people. Habits of indulgence in regard to the appetite. blind the judgment and forestall the reason, more than almost any thing else; but I need not dwell upon these; it is not so much for

move freely about the floor. It should be placed in the entre of the room, with the head turned in a direction nearly north; about 10° cast is the best line. The nost refreshing and inspirational sleep will be obtain ed by sensitive persons if they sleep alone.

The position of the body is important. That which is preferable to all others is upon the back, with the limbs nearly straight, and separated from each other and from the body. This permits the currents of exhausted vital force to flow out freely. The habit of sleeping with the arms closed over the head, is very injurious, as it forms a current around the head and lungs which frequently lays the foundation for disease in these organs. Many persons are obliged to lay upon one side. The same care as to separation of the limbs should be observed here. I have recommended sensitive persons to sleep alone. It is especially important that they avoid sleeping in the same apartment with the old or sick, as disease is much more readily introduced into the system in the negative condition of sleep. In the most perfect sleep the physical system is rested and renovated. The soul goes out and min gles with its kindred-in its own native and beautiful phere-and the mental organism, which is a connecting link between the soul and the physical is also permitted to roam in freedom, and absorb knowledge from the intellectual spheres. And when the transition moment comes in which they must return to the limited sphere which the physical throws around them. they are often enabled to bring back some of the rich treasures which they have gathered in these fleeting hours of physical repose. н. т. с.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

"Blossoms of our Spring."

Life has its summer-time, its winter-time, its fruit ful autumn, and its blooming spring. The beautiful home of the spirit, our friend Mr. Davis calls the ome of the spirit, our friend Mr. Davis calls the Which Rudolph won, and ever since has kept, Summer Land;" others say of heaven, "There Though, if he could, he'd toss it idly by, springs shall never cease." Certain it is Spring and Summer represent the happy time. We incline to think that a true life on earth, filled with the beauty and purity of love-a life that centres in a home in which taste and simplicity reign, and whose magnet is the loving hearts within-may be called the springtime of the spirit, that awaits its summer in the land that gathers within it the purest and hollest objects of love, and draws, by its silver chain of beauty, our hearts over thither.

From this spring of two loving hearts have come words of life-the flowers that grew on those ten der plants of Aspiration-the apple-blossoms from the trees of Content - the scented grape blooms from the vines of Trust-the snowy cherry-buds of Anticipation-the hawthorne tufts of Refinementthese blossoms, and many more, have been given to the leaves, that are the strong endeavor, the willing purpose, the consecrated will.

No words ever miss their purpose more than flower. their work in the great year of the Lord. Perhaps their sweetest and best work was done in the bloom. others. And yet there is perhaps nothing so good for osophic and spiritual: the heart as to give itself out to the world by words that come from the centre of its life. When this is done, then on the thousand-stringed lyre of Sympathy come back the gentle touches of recognition, and one knows where one's place is in the world's orchestral nelody.

We hope that the writers of this volume are having that blessed assurance of sympathetic recognition. They are no strangers to the world. When the voices from the land of love began to speak with clearer tone to the listening car of the world, it was Hudson and Emma who heard with well attuned ear, and gave thu deaf the interpretation of their new gospel. The Arcana of Nature, in its first and second volumes, is a work for the future, although it has won the highest praise at home and abroad, the first volume having been translated into the German, and passed through three editions; the second volume having reached its econd edition.

Let us, then, step into the inner life of these time tried friends, for we are sure that they could write no poems that did not reveal some gleam or shadow of their real life. Opening the volume, we mark as one

SPIRIT-VOICES,

When the Day-god, worn and weary, Bluks behind the shadowy hills. And the coolng of the ring-dove,

Like sweet loves, my bosom thrills; When the sunset clouds, like vessels, Coast upon the airy sea, Beaming with the forms of angels, Spirit voices come to me.

When the shadow-wand of Midnight

Casts around my couch a spell, And the images of dream-land Stray from out their fairy-dell;

And with siry, velvet fingers Fold my eyes, and hush my glee, Like the notes of elfa music,

When Night's pet child, Morning Twilight,

a for m

Spirit-voices come to me.

Folds the shadow shade

Spirit voices come to me.

Yester night 1 joined the giddy

Sweeter than the softest music,

Or the silver gush of glee. Straying on the perfumed ether, Spirit-voices came to me.

Ne'er is there a night so starless,

Or a day so fraught with bilis, That i hear not spirit volces,

Or return some angel kiss.

Trius along with flying feet

O'er the pastures strewn with clover, Redolent with fragrance sweet; And with dainty, rose-tipped fingers

Fraught with love words, softly spoken,

Throng that reveled in the dance, And when gleaming lamps were lighting

Floating forms and Beauty's glauce,

of these gleams:

[FEB. 27 1864.

All the angels' choicest flowers Bloom within its cherished bowers; Buds of purity are there, Buds of purity are there, Truth is wrenthed in garlands rare; Intellect its blossoms palo Opens to the perfumed galo.

Beautiful to me it seems, As a palace framed in dreams; And I cannot be more blest Than within its peace to rest. Since I 'm culled its bliss to share, I would rest forever there, Till the spirit vales 1 roam, Happy in an Angel Home."

And now let us, in proper manner, turn to the opening poem. This is a national tribute, and embodies many fine thoughts on America. Its closing stanzas seem now likely to be falfilled.

"A merica, thou pet child of the world, Thou hrightest of all jowels in the crown The Goddess of the Nations wears, long live Thy Liberty, thy Honor, and thy Peace 1 Thy humble bards will fleet from earthly scenes. But thou, Eternal Nation, will live on Forevermore. Thy starry flag shall float Above all nations, conquered by the power Of thy intrinsic Truth and Liberty. The Tyrant's throne shall vanish from the earth; No man be master, none a chatteled serf. No man be master, none a chatteled serf, But all shall share the earth in brotherhood, And heaven shall nestle in the earthly sphere. Throw out thy banner, bind it round the world, Aud, like thy eagle, onward to thy Destiny."

We turn to "Life's Passion Story" with more pleasure than to any other portion of the volume. It seems like a story that has been lived, and not fitted up from portions of many lives. When Spiritualists give expression to such thoughts on Love and Marriage, why are they so grossly misrepresented ? Helen and Rudolph are two of the characters:

"Helen was beautiful, and young as I, And in her bosom beat as warm a heart, As lightly as an unprized gift.

They wed: And when slight difference in thought arose, As all may look for, and which is no harm, Instead of trying to assimilate, He dashed off comet-like, away from her, He dashed off comet-like, away from her, in the orbit of a false philosophy, Which ever since he's kept, as you well know, Saying they wero mismated, and he clogged, In bondage to a brainless girl, his wife In eyes of law, but not in truth. Could intellect unfold in such an air? Could love flowers blossom 'neath such chilling

snows?'

In this false philosophy Rudolph flounders, but not forever. Helen does not sit idly down to weep and pine, but with true womanly heart determines to win a position that shall show her to be worthy of her husband's reverence. She achieves fame, and with a world, twined in with the ivy, the oak, the chestnut strong and earnest purpose, makes life a grand success, spite of her heartache and disappointed hopes.

This course finally binds the strong bonds of love about her husband's heart again, and he returns to or tree, or shrub; and these heart blossoms are to do her, not as a philosopher, but as a loving husband. We thank our friends for this testimony in favor of the power of true, noble action. This false philosophy ing, for thus it almost always is. The Spring, that taints many hearts, but it is not so strong in its powcomes first in the warm air and gentle breath, is Na. er as a woman's consecrated desires. There are in ture's own-the buds and blossoms only tell of it to this poem many fine passages, both descriptive, phil-

> · How grand the Forests are on such a night ! The giants of the wood have gone to sleep, Like heroes on the hard-fought battle field; How many storms they 've braved. yet unconcerned. In silent dignity of noble rank. They rear aloft their rugged arms to heaven. And bid defiance to the god of winds. And shake their draped limbs at the coming stars. How beautiful they are, bathed in the sea Of light the orbed moon pours around: The rustle of their branches in the wind Seems like the movements of a sleeping man Trees, do you dream-do you e'er dream of love ? Does sturdy oak ne'er love the graceful elm, Or ash? or are you 'bove such mortal whims? Why, laughing brooklet, hurry ye so swift? You 've bubbled all the trees to sleep, and now, Enamored with the quiet lake, you steal Away into his bosom."

> The interview between Lucien and the Spirit reveals our beloved philosophy:

> > SPIRIT.

The tomb-the gateway to another sphere! I threw my body off---my dwelling changed---But still remained myself. My spirit-form Unfolded in a flood ot light, and wore A garb as glistening as sun lighted snow; A holy bliss came, with departed friend welcome to the pleasures of the blessed I stepped from lower to a higher room-From workshop into parlor-and I found A change as great as Hottentot would find, If he, from native wood and barren plains, Was ushered into the places of kings.

hungering and thirsting souls could receive of tha inspiration which they are so earnestly seeking. and which would indeed " be in them as a well of living water springing up into everlasting life." They who deny a living inspiration. and attempt to minister the bread of life to human souls, are like those who are casting buckets into empty wells, and seeking to draw water therefrom.

But I am anticipating subjects that I will speak of hereafter. This beautiful intercourse once established through aspiration and inspiration. I found a still greater influx of light on all those subjects which I had sought to understand, a cleaver and more perfect vision was given to me; and as I looked forth into the houndless fields of immensity, I saw that in the past I had taken an outside and superficial view of everything. Now the interior and divine realities came before me, and as I lingered here, I realized many hidden beauties that had been veiled in the interior of everything around me. Gazing thus into the arcana of Nature, new fields were ever opening before me.

I had now learned the great lesson of spirit communion and intercourse. You recognized my presence, and my thoughts were open to you, and I could come into the inner temple of your soul and realize the same. And now, when this came to me as a living reality. I remembered how many of the great and good men of the past ages had left on record their testimony to this fact.

The bold and fearless avowal of good old Socrates, that he had a familiar demon, was now a reality to me. I had always doubted this, because it had not been my experience, but I had never denied it. The fallacy of negative denials, based on non-experience, is illustrated by the story of the African Prince, who fiercely denied the phenomenon of solid water, because the experiences of his clime had never furnished an instance of it. And the blind man who denies the existence of light, is equally wise with him who denies the existence of spiritual intercourse simply because it has not fallen within the lines of his experience. Solomon hath said. " A fool is wise in his own conceit." But " wisdom is justified of her children."

CHAPTER III.

EXPERIENCE CONTINUED-INSPIRATION.

I have said that when intercourse was freely established between myself and some of the dwellers of earth, an entire new phase appeared around and within my soul. The simplest fact in Nature, and the most familiar events of life, assumed new characters. Thought became so intensified and clear that I was at once filled with a desire to examine and study over again all the past, and in doing this, I found myself aided by and attracted to certain spirits, who were similarly engaged. The rapport which had been es. tablished between myself and conscious mediums, furnished me with a key to the means of establishing such connection with those around me in the inner life. And the first lesson which I am impressed to give you is a relation of my study and experiences on the plane of inspiration; and in doing so, I wish it understood that I stand in a sphere of inspiration, and am continually receiving an influx from all things around me and in the utterances which I may give you, will

Man, as a physical being, is inspired by the material world and all its'elements, because he is a microcosm. and comprehends within his physical organism ail these elements. As a mental being, he is inspired by everything on the intellectual plane that corresponds with his condition and capacity. As a spiritual and immortal being, he is also inspired in exact correspondence with the unfolding and development of that spark of Divinity-his soul-which has found a central point of consciousness in the physical and intellectual organism.

The physical being continues to receive its inspira tions by development upon its various planes. The intellectual organism is inspired by its own innate love of freedom, and it soars aloft to the stars, and bounds forth into immensity, and finds no limit to its vast sweep, save its own uncultured powers and the chains in ignoring these, but in so arranging and classifying which bigotry and error have too often placed around

by its association with the physical and mental organ isms, and is for a time confined within very narrow ganism, is governed and developed throughout by an cumbent position. internal or spiritual physical body, which, while it | The best bed is a metallic spring mattrass, covered

life.

thus furnishes a beautiful illustration of the law of with another of vegetable matter-cotton and stripped progressive unfoldment by this outgrowth on the ex- husks of corn, or, as Dr. Lewis recommends, clean ternal plane, is, in turn, a recipient of the same un straw, which may be changed frequently. Animal folding influence, and is prepared by its association substances, either hair or feathers, are objectionable, with the external physical, for its more perfect mis. on account of their decomposition. sion as a physical body for the spirit in the inner

The bed should be very thin and light-not over two or three inches in thickness. The tick, or covering, The mental organism is similar, in form, to the two should be of different color on the sides, and there

physical bodies of which we have spoken-is still more | should be two loops at each end, so that these may be interior in its nature, and infuses itself throughout the hung upon hooks in the ceiling of the room, near an former. Engermed within these lies the central soul open window, where the sun may shine upon them durof humanity, that which gives to the others an immor- ing some part of the day. Take care to place the side which has been uppermost toward the window. Af tality of identity and continued consciousness. The recollections of the physical and mental become im- night place the other side upward, and the end which mortal, because they are enstamped more or less clearhad been at the foot of the bed on the previous night ly upon this most interior nature of man. But per- at the head. The pillow should be of the same matehaps I am going too far into metaphysics. I cannot rial, sufficiently large to elevate the head without any sudden bend of the neck, as this interferes with the give you my ideas of inspiration as I now perceive hem, without saying something in relation to the circulation. Boft pillows are very injurious, as they phenomenon of sleep, which is purely on the physical tend to keep the head hot, and are calculated to proand intellectual planes, being common to plants, ani. duce unpleasant dreams and disease. The bed should be elevated, so as to avoid the currents of air which mals and man.

want of knowledge as for its practical application that mankind are saffering.

A few hints as to the proper plan to be pursued in order to invite healthy, refreshing, and inspirational sleep, will be given. A modern writer on this subject has said that one of the essentials of sleep is a good conscience "at peace with ourselves, mankind and God."

Mental excitement-at. or near the time of retiring. will often interfere with sleep. All physical violations manifest their effects more powerfully, because the voluntary power cannot ward them off. The natural and healthy stimulus of light is essential to the proper performance of the human functions, and the withdrawal of this at night, indicates the time for sleep. Twilight is the appropriate season for meditation. Man would accomplish more useful labor, and realize much greater satisfaction in it, if nearly all the hours of night were devoted to repose; but we are so much the creatures of habit, and civilization has turned so much of night into day, by artificial means, that few realize this fact. A singular error prevails, that the time spent in sleep is almost entirely lost; this is owing to the fact that the sleep is not healthy and

natural. Men are too apt to measure the results of their labors by the efforts they require and the effects they produce upon themselves, and thus lose sight of the real effects that mankind derive from them.

Drops form the ocean, atoms the solid crust of the earth, and trifles apparantly insignificant, the sum of human life and experience; true dignity consists not them, that their value may be appreciated. I shall give here some suggestions in relation to the manner

The human soul, an uncreated essence, immortal in in which sleep may be properly induced. First, then, its past as well as its future, awakens to consciousness the apartment should be well ventilated and have a supply of pure, fresh air, not admitted, however, in currents, as the changes which frequently occur during limits by this association. The physical body is dual the night season are injurious; the room should be in its nature; the external body in its growth, from a kept moderately warm, and of a uniform temperature simple cell through all the varied and multiform of about 60 degrees in winter, as the functions of changes which lead up to the most perfect physical or calorification are not so active when we are in the re-

When i him sad the gentle angels Fold the heart-shades all aside. And they smile when golden joy beams U'er me, like May susshine, glide. This is followed by a dream, which has a touching beauty in it. The vision of memory is of the childhood of Emma, where fancy made the simple treas ures of flower and moss and seed-cup more precious than any of the realities of after life.

"When my cup of joy seemed fullest, And I saw my mother stand Beckoning from the low-roofed cottage To me, with her pale thin hand, Like white wings, bare feet flew onward, Skimming grass and daisles o'er-Waiting for me in the door !

Then the birdling at my bosom Nestled, waking me from sleep, And I passed from Child to Woman, At that hurried, flying leap! I woke to feel Life's duties

Press upon the dream-child free; Woke to quiet the wee darling Clinging trustingly to me !"

The pleasant thought inspired by "My Home,"

will waken by quoting: "Angels shade it with their wings, Shutting out unboly things; Witching music round it floats. Breathing for me lute like notes: Richest thoughts are treasured there-Fancy pictures, wild and fair; Beauty's fingers glid each part;-O. my Home 's a noble heart.

> Love's pure sunshine round it gleams, Shedding over me its beams:

LUCIEN.

Then why not leave the dreary scene of Earth, And mount at once into the golden skies?

SPIRIT.

Because man is of Earth, and should remain, Because man is or partin, and radius remained Like fruit upon its parent stem, till ripe. O_i would you hear the piercing wail of him Who, with stern hand uncaged his soul and sent It up uncalled, unwanted, to this sphere, Hoping that Death would bury all his woe ! Death cannot still the anguish throbbing heart; It cannot hush one plaintive note of grief; It cannot dim one haunting memory; Beckon not Death, it will o'ertake you now, Before you are prepared to haunch from Earth Live I and leave Earth the better by your stay; Ay, write a name upon its garland page, As wide and deep as avalanches write On mountains' sides.

With all its mantling gloom Earth has more happiness than pain.

LUCIEN. Hast seen thy Love and angel babes?

SPIRIT.

Ah, yes; They welcomed home the tarrier. I heard The music of their voices 'cross the waves When i was floating o'er to angel.land; And when I stepped upon the Spiritsshore, They met me in the chambers of the sKy. I saw thee, with cold fingers, write a tale About the sorrows of a martyred one. Then stood I by thy side, and thonght "one heart On Earth thinks of my pilgrimage 'mong men." Those days of anguish and of want have fled. Never to haut me more. Never to haunt me more. Here every one seeks out his sphere of friends, And want, distrust, and poverty remain Unknown. We live ideal lives of joy. And one eternal sunshine lights our home."

Thus we close our extracts, hoping that though our selections may not be the best that could have been made, they will awaken, an interest in this volume, and that the love of these blossoms may grow in many hearts, till Hudson and Emma be household words. They tell us in their Proem that they do not claim renown, but we know that they do claim to have their aspirations meet the desires of other hearts, until, arising, they find a common life in the true, the beautiful, and the good.

Answering Scaled Letters.

We have made arrangements with a competent me-dium to answer Scaled Letters. The terms are One Dollar for each letter so answered, including three red postage stamps. Whenever the conditions are such that a spirit addressed cannot respond, the money and latter sent to us will be returned within three ar form letter sent to us will be returned within three or four letter sent to us will be returned within three or four weeks after its receipt. We cannot guarantee that every letter will be answered entirely satisfactory, as sometimes spirits addressed hold imperfect control of the medium, and do as well as they can under the cir-cumstances. To prevent misapprehension-as some suppose Mrs. Conant to be the medium for answering the sealed letters sent to us for that purpose-it is answering any answering answering answering that active that another hold, medium answering proper to state that another lady medium answers them. Address "BANNER OF LIGHT," 158 Washington street, Boston. N 64