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Literary Department.

A SPLENDID NOVELETTE, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE BANNER OF LIGHT.

DESERTED; OR, THE HEIRESS OF MOSS-SIDE.

BY SARAH A. SOUTHWORTH.

OHAPTER XXVL

"Thus grave these lessons on thy soul-Hope, Faith, and Love-and thou shalt find Strength when life's surges rulest roll, Light when then else wert blind."

SCHILLER All that was mortal of Mrs. Sutherland was tenderly gathered to the bosom of our kind Mother Earth, and " The Elms," together with the rest of her vast possessions, passed into the eager, grasping hands of a set of vulgar, selfish relatives, who, with long faces, pretended to mourn her sudden departure, while in their secret hearts they grumbled because she had not paid the debt of Nature sooner.

Again Beatrice collected her few treasures and went forth to seek another home. It was well, perhaps, that she never dreamed that the fickle Goddess of Fortune had almost held out her hand to lift her into her golden car, else she might have repined at Fate.

This time she did not experience that paralyzing sense of utter helplessness that had overwhelmed her before. In her apprenticeship of nine months she had learned many valuable lessons. She had tried her wings, and now rejoiced in the proud consciousness that she could fly. In a few days she was quietly settled at a private boarding house in Philadelphia, hopefully waiting for circumstances to guide her feet into another path. Happily for her patience, she was not kept long in suspense.

One morning in looking over the columns of a daily paper, her eye was attracted by an advertisement for a governess. She mused a moment after reading it. It was not just the employment that she wanted, but she thought:

"I shall certainly be to blame if I let this opportunity slip, and after all, perhaps it is the best thing that I can do; besides, beggars caunot be choosers," so taking up her pen, she answered it.

After despatching her note she strove to banish the subject entirely from her mind, for she scarcely dared to hope that among the many applicants who would probably solicit the place, she would have the good fortune to be the successful one. Therefore, on the morning of the third day, she was agreeably surprised at receiving the followishment. "Excuse me, madam!" she exclaimed, "but really, you seem to be laboring under some mistake. I have sent you no recommendation from my late employer, nor am I certain that she would have given me one, had she been living."

Her listener regarded her with profound aston-

Mrs. Montgomery laughed, as she replied: "I presume that she derided all your accomplishments to you, but to her acquaintances she was never weary of sounding your praises. She informed me that you not only had a good English education, but was also a fine linguist, and that your playing and singing-especially the latter-approximated to the divine."

Beatrice listened in amazement, and then remarked, with a strange rising in her throat, and a smile that was infinitely more sad than tears: "I am exceedingly surprised at her panegyric. The more so, because she seldom commended anybody or anything. Then, again, she was so truthful, I should hardly have thought that she would have exalted me so much above my deserts Indeed, I scarcely dare to engage myself now, for if you have estimated my abilities according to her statements, you will certainly be disappoint-

ed." " Oh! I assure you that I have made all due al lowance for her eccentricities, so that need not trouble you in the least," rejoined the lady eager

"Thank you. Now, I would like to inquire about the children. I believe that your advertisement stated that there were three."

"Yes, my two youngest daughters, and an orphan niece. I should wish that you would take almost the entire charge of them. This you will not find a difficult task, as far as Ada and Effle are concerned; but I am sorry to say that their cousin Fanny is not very docile, and has already occasioned me a world of trouble and anxiety. You will be obliged to be very strict with her. She has a violent temper, and is often sullen and morose."

"Mammal are you not forgetting that you have an engagement at twelve?" inquired Miss Montgomery, looking up from the dainty bit of embroidery that she held in her hand.

The lady started, consulted her watch, and then exclaimed:

"Why, yes! Agnes. I must confess that I had partially forgotten it. Thank you, my love, for reminding me; and now, Miss Nulla, what do you think? will you come? The salary will be three hundred dollars a year, which is more than I paid my last governess by twenty-five dollars. My husband considers it exceedingly liberal." "I certainly have no complaints to make, as far

as that is concerned, and I believe that I will make the trial. When do you wish me to commençe?"

"Let me see: to-day is Friday. Well, the chil-

"Really, my love, I was not aware that I'ex- | Poverty had reigned sole monarch there for some | crushed beneath some falling timber, and was hibited any particular solicitude in the case. I did want to secure her services, that's a fact; for although I might not believe all that Mrs. Sutherland said, yet I knew that lady well enough to realize that she would never have spoken of her in such flattering terms had she not been something superior. Then, again, I was satisfied that if I was foolish enough to allow her to slip through my fingers, Mrs. Wilkinson would be sure to engage her. Why, can it be that it is twelve o'clock? I had no idea that it was so late,"

"You surely are not a model of punctuality," laughed the daughter,

"It is not often that I am caught in this way, and it may be that I shall be ready now, before your father arrives," and starting up, she made a movement to leave the room, when suddenly the door was flung violently open, and three children rushed in.

Mrs. Montgomery frowned, and Agnes exclaim ed impatiently: "Dear me! was there ever such a Bedlam?"

"Oh, mammal just see what Cousin Fan did." cried the tallest of the trio, a fair-haired, azureeyed girl of ten years, holding up her frock, in which there was a great rent.

The mother held up her hands with an exclamation of despair.

"Oh, Aunt Lucy, I. did n't mean-" began the rembling little culprit, but a look and gesture from that lady thrust back the words from her

lips. "I have not the time or the inclination to listen to any of your excuses," she said, severely; "besides, how often have I told you that you only make your faults the worse by striving to palliate them in that way. Anybody might as well talk to the winds, as to talk to you, for all the good it does. I wonder what mischief you will-contrive to get into next. I vorily believe that you will be the death of me yet; but, thank goodness, you are to have a governess in a few days who will make you walk straight. I have told her just what a

sullen, naughty girl you are." "Oh dear! What did you get the ugly old thing for?" pouted the youngest child, beginning to cry. "I shall hate her, I know I shall, for she'll be cross, and give us long, hard lessons, and scold if we do n't learn them, just like Miss Anderson used to. Besides, I want to play. I do n't love to study, and I won't. So there, now."

"Hush, Effle! I can't have you talking so. You need n't be afraid, darling. Miss Nulla will never think of being harsh with you. It is only naughty little girls, like your cousin, that she dislikes and s obliged to chide. There, run away, love, mamma s in a great hurry. Ada, you may put on your blue dress, and hand this one to Eliza to mend. Fanny, don't stand there biting your fingers; go to your room, and remain there for the rest of the day."

The children passed out together. When they had reached the hall, the owner of the torn frock gave a sly glance around, and then whispered: "There, Fan, you see what you got by not doing as I wanted you to. If you had gone for the cakes I would n't have said one word about this, for I know that it was an accident. Aint you sorry now that you did n't mind me?" "No, I am not. Now, Ada Montgomery, I just want you to understand that I won't be a thief for you, or anybody clse!" and the black eyes flashed rage and defiance. "There, go and tell your mother that if you like; I am sure I do n't care."

time

"My good friend, will you allow me to assist you in your extremity?" exclaimed our heroine, advancing to the side of the wretched being. At the sound of her voice the woman started raised her head, and regarded her visitor long and carnestly. As she gazed, a strange expression settled upon her face. Then stretching forth her thin hand, she clasped the delicate white fingers that lay upon her arm. murmuring:

"Ahl you are flesh and blood, aint you? Do you know, I thought at first that you were my dear mistress come back from the grave to comfort poor Annette. You've got the same soft, musical tone; and the great melting eyes-only yours are not sorrow-smitten as hers were. Then those shining curls are just the exact shade of hers Who are you, lady? Why do you thus rise up before me with my dead mistress's face?"

"Do I then resemble her so very much?" inquired Beatrice, a sudden thought flashing into her mind, almost causing her heart to cease its beating.

"The likeness is perfect," rejoined the woman still gazing upon her with wildly dilated orbs; but you shall see for yourself," she added, after a pause, and turning round she drew out a drawer from the table and took forth a roll of papers, which she proceeded to untie. Her companion watched her with feverish enger-

ness. Suddenly the rustling ceased; Beatrice scarcely breathed. A film gathered over her eyes. Was she dreaming, or did she indeed see a face smiling upon her from an ivory surface, the exact counterpart of the one that lay against her throbbing heart?

For a moment she struggled with herself, and hen sinking upon the floor, burst into tears. The woman regarded her with astonishment,

and then said, eagerly: "Were you acquainted with her, lady? Was

she a relation of yours?"

"She was my mother!" With what tenderness the red lips syllabled the words. The light of a wondering joy flashed into her lis

ener's eyes. "Land sakes alive!" she exclaimed, "why you

must be the baby, then. How stupid I was not to think of it before. Why, child, I have held you in my arms for many an hour. You were a home ly little thing. I declare, I never imagined that you would grow up into the very image of your mother. God bless her! Oh, darling "-laying her hand upon the bowed head-" the sight of your beautiful face has done old Annette a world of good."

The girl looked up with a radiant smile diman eager longing shone in the great lustrous eyes.

"Oh tell me all about her," she said, softly. "I do not even know my lawful name."

taken up for dead; but he recovered, to be a blind cripple for the rest of his days. You can guess the rest. I don't like to dwell upon the sad time.

NO. 12

BROWNING.

{SINGLE COPIES, }

How we ever managed to live, I scarcely know. I buried Margaret a year ago, and her father a few months after; and here I am, a worn-out creature, almost ready to follow them."

Beatrico arose with tears in her eyes, and emptying her purse upon the table, exclaimed:

"You shall suffer no more while I live, dear Annette. God surely sent me here this morning. Good-bye, now; I'll come again in a day or two.' and she was gone, leaving the good woman to wonder whether she was awake or dreaming.

> CHAPTER XXVII. "I will look out to his future-I will bless it till it shine, Should he ever be a suitor Unto sweeter oves than mine."

Annette was right; she did not linger many months after her first interview with Beatrice. Frouble and sickness had already done their work, and the blessed sunshine of love was powerless to restore her; but it did surround her with every comfort, filled her heart with the joy that passeth speech, and caused her lips to chant a song of thanksgiving, as her feet slid into the "Valley."

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, with Leslie and Agnes, were now at the Springs, and our heroine was left mistress of the house during their absence. Those were busy days for her; but the smiling skies, the soft, sweet breath of the summer air, and the holy, peaceful nights, brought a balm unto her soul. She no longer cried out in terrible anguish and despair:

"How long, oh, how long?" for white-robed Faith, with her shining face glided by her side, forever whispering:

"He doeth all things well!"

The children were much more tractable when alone with their governess, than when their mother was present to interfere with that lady's management by her foolish indulgence and injudicious remarks.

Weeks passed. One morning Ada Montgomery came rushing into the school-room, exclainr-

ing: Only see, Miss Nulla, here is a package that the postman just brought to the door, and it is addressed to you. What do you suppose it can be?" "I will ascertain presently, my dear. Lay it upon the table, if you please, while I finish this copying."

"Why, how cool you are. I should think that you would want to examine it immediately. Now pling her cheeks. The tears were dried now; and if it was mamma or Agnes, they would tear it right open."

"I cannot afford to gratify all my desires, little one; and fortunately, as I am not one of the impatient kind, I contrive to get along nicely. You see that I have this work to do, and you know that I tell you girls, duty first, and pleasure second; so I must practice what I preach, else you will be saying that I am more fond of laying down rules than of obeying them. Then, again, I always enjoy a large amount of happiness in anticipation, and the thought that I have a surprise in store for me will cause my fingers to move very "Well. I never knew before that women could n't do just as they pleased. I thought that when I grew up, if I wanted to do anything, I could do it; and if I did n't want to, I could let it alone. I am sure mamma and Agnes do!"

ing lines:

"Mrs. Montgomery desires an interview with Miss Nulla, at her residence, No. 20, --- street. If the hour of eleven on Friday morning suits Miss Nulla's convenience, Mrs. Montgomery would be pleased to receive her then."

Beatrice scanned the writing with a curious expression flitting over her face, and then laying the note down, rested her head upon her hands, as was her custom when troubled or perplexed about anything.

Where had she heard that name? It certainly possessed a strangely familiar sound. Back through the corridors of the dead past she went, guided by the echo, until she located it. Yes, she remembered, now! She had called there once with Mrs. Sutherland. Then, as the pale, haughty face arose before her mental vision, she recoiled and almost wished that she had never applied for the situation. The next instant she laughed scornfully, and tossing the missive into her trunk. exclaimed audibly:

"I am astonished at you, Beatrice Nulla! Is it possible that you have n't learned your place yet? What is it to you whether she is gentle and kindhearted, or the most disagreeable person in the world? You are not to be admitted as an equal. Remember that, will you?"

On Friday morning, just as the clock was striking eleven, an obsequious footman ushered our heroine into the presence of Mrs. Montgomery. There were three persons in the room-two ladies and a gentleman-the elder of whom came forward with a smile upon her countenance, that somehow reminded Beatrice of moonlight upon snow, remarking:

"Ahl you possess the virtue of punctuality, I see. Shall I make you acquainted with my oldest . daughter, Miss Nulla, also with my son?"

Miss Montgomery acknowledged the introduction to her sisters' prospective governess with a slight motion of her queenly head and a prolonged stare; but her brother bowed profoundly, and then respectfully offering his chair for the beautiful stranger's acceptance, retreated to the window, where he had a fine opportunity to watch her unobserved.

"If I am not very much mistaken, you are the young lady who formerly lived in the capacity of a companion with that eccentric Mrs. Sutherland of 'The Elms,' " began the mother, as soon as she had resumed her seat.

"You are right, madam; I am."

"Ah! I thought so. I believe that I have been informed that it was your first place. Is that correct?"

Beatrice bowed assent. After that, the lady mused for a moment.

"I suppose that my friends would condemn me as very indiscreet," she said presently, " if they knew that I contemplated placing my darlings in the charge of one who has had no experience whatever as a governess; but nevertheless I am much inclined to make the trial. The recommendation of such a woman as Mrs. Sutherland, who, with all her oddities, was very learned and talented, is not to be lightly overlooked."

dren have had such a long vacation, that I really think it would be best for them to resume their studies on Monday. Perhaps you had better come to-morrow, and then you will get settled a little before school hours arrive."

"Very well; I will do so, then," and rising, she turned to leave the room.

Mrs. Montgomery bade her good morning in a tone and manner intended to be very gracious. The daughter indulged in another prolonged stare, although she was too refined not to bestow at least a slight nod upon the "creature," while the son, springing forward, opened the door, bowing deferentially as she passed out.

"Well, my dears," began the mother, settling back into her easy chair, "how do you like the appearance of the new governess?"

"I suppose that she will do," replied the daughter in a tone that said very plainly that she did n't think she would, " but do, for pity's sake, keep her out of the drawing room; anybody would imagine, by that royal air of hers, that the blood of the Montgomerys flowed in her veins."

At these words her brother burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

"That is just like you, Agnes, for all the world," he exclaimed. "I do believe that you look upon every handsome woman that happens to come into this house, as your rival."

" Rival indeed!" ejaculated his sister, her scornful blue eyes flashing. "I would n't demean mywith her."

to compare yourself with one who looks better than she does." he coolly rejoined.

"Mamma, it will really be dangerous for you to engage this girl," said Agnes, with a sneer. "See, Leslie is already smitten! Why, what will Clara Fitzgerald say when she hears of it?" room.

"My dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Montgomery, as you and your brother would n't be forever quarreling. It was very unwise for you to make the remark that you did, and I was not surprised that it offended him. No son of mine would ever forget himself so far as to fall in leve with one of

my servants. Why, the very thought is insulting! Be sure that you never hint at the possibility of such a thing again. As for Miss Nulla, if I am not very much mistaken, she is one who will understand her place, and keep it. Anyway, if room if you could n't pay the rent; it's regular she does not, she will not he likely to remain un-

der my roof many months." Agnes arched her eyebrows, and then remarked with provoking nonchalance:

" I must say that I thought you displayed altogether too much eagerness in engaging her. The anxiety that you manifested will be very apt to make her take on airs, which will be neither pine table, and her face hidden upon them. Her proper nor becoming to a person in her station

Her mother bit her lips and regarded her curiously for a moment, and then said loftily:

The next instant she entered her room, and closing the door, flung herself upon the floor in an agony of tears.

The next morning Beatrice made her appearince, and not many days passed before she began to feel quite at home in her new position.

A month glided by, and then the whole family -with one exception-grew enthusiastic in her praise. Agnes, however, still continued to arch her eyebrows, shake her head and smile ironically, whenever her name was mentioned, although even she was forced to acknowledge that the house was much more quict than it used to be, and that the children were really becoming quite civilized under the new order of things.

"Why, she is a perfect treasure, I do assure you," Mrs. Montgomery would complacently remark to her numerous friends, "Ada and Effie have improved wonderfully under her care; and self by thinking of such a thing in connection as for Fanny, why, she is quite another creature. I tell my husband that I never had a governess "Well, you will be obliged to go a great ways | that understood her vocation better. She never puts on airs, or attempts to push herself forward among her superiors; but on the contrary, is remarkably retiring."

About this time Miss Nulla met with an important adventure. While living with Mrs. Sutherland, she had become very much interested in a "Clara Fitzgerald be hanged, and you too," he little blind girl-one of that lady's protégés-and angrily retorted, as he flung himself out of the now, whenever an opportunity offered, she went to see her.

'One morning as she was about to mount the the hall door closed with a bang, "I do wish that dilapidated stairs that led to the room of Mrs. Barclay-the child's mother-loud voices in an apartment on her right attracted her attention. and presently the door was thrown open, and a man came forth, exclaiming in an angry tone:

> "Well, I'll call again at noon, and then if my money is n't ready for me. I'll summon an officer and have you and your duds packed into the street in short order. I aint a man to be cheated, I can tell you, now. You'd no business to take the swindling;" and with an oath he stalked away.

Beatrice hesitated a moment, and then rapped gently on the half-open door.

"Come in," said a voice, in which tears struggled for the mastery.

She obeyed. It was a miserable place, truly. A woman sat with her arms resting upon a low attitude and whole appearance expressed utter despair. Poor creature, there was very little besides herself for her hard-hearted landlord to thrust

A shadow fell upon the woman's brow. Her fingers worked nervously.

"Poor lamb!" she sorrowfully replied. "I can't enlighten you as to that. My memory never was good, and I have had so much trouble since then that I'm clean broke down; so it is n't surprising that I should n't have the faintest recollection of what she did call her husband."

"T was pitiful to watch the hope die out of the rapidly over the paper." earnest, upturned face. Was the problem never to be solved?

Annette began to search among her papers again. Presently she drew forth a beautiful embroidered handkerchief:

"Seel" she said, "perhaps you would like this. One day when I was doing some washing for your mother, I found it among a lot of others that were as I must finish this as quickly as possible." marked entirely different, so I carried it to her. and she took it and smiled, and said that the name upon it belonged to her before she was married, and that she must destroy it, as her husband would n't like to see it among her things. Then I asked her if I might have it, and she said 'Yes,' so I have kept it ever since."

Beatrice took the handkerchief and read, with flushed cheeks and a throbbing heart, the name of Bianca Terressini. Then she softly repeated it in her sweet, melodious voice. It was music in | that she had seen advertised in the "Chronicle," felt as though she had lived years in the last half | read the following words: hour.

"I must not stay much longer," she exclaimed, 'so please to tell me as quickly as possible the most important things that you can remember about my mother."

Annette commenced; but in fifteen or twenty minutes her listener turned a face white and rigid as marble toward her, saying, in a tone of sup pressed passion:

"Don't mention my father again. God forgive me! but I verily believe that I hate him!"

The woman regarded her compassionately, and then exclaimed, vehemently:

"He was a wretch, anyway! but your mother she mistrusted that he had deceived her, for her heart fairly broke at last."

Beatrice groaned! The sudden wrenching away of the hope that had sustained her, was terrible, The burden of shame fell upon her again, crushing her to the very earth, and yet her heart still beat on beneath the agonizing weight. Presently she aroused herself, and said, in the low, calm voice of utter despair:

"Now tell me about yourself, Annette. How came you reduced to this strait?"

"Well, I married very soon after your mother went away, and in two years, Joseph and I came to America. We had one child; but she, poor thing, never had the use of her limbs. My husband-who was a carpenter-prospered finely for a time, and at last was able to build him a house. Then misfortunes began to come. We had not been in our new home six months, when one night of midnight rang forth upon the startled air. it was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground, into the street. It was plainly evident that gaunt | we barely escaping with our lives. Joseph got | murmuring:

"Perhaps so. I do not know: however you can ask them some day. Do not talk any more now,

"Well, I will not, and it may be if I go away that you can write the faster;" so saying, she danced out of the room.

Miss Nulla smiled at hor unusual thoughtfulness, and then continued her work.

For the space of half an hour no sound broke the excessive stillness but the rapid movement of her pen, and then she laid aside her papers, and took up the package. Somewhat to her surprise, she found that it was a book, entitled, "Hope," her ear. Presently she glanced at her watch; it as about to appear; but her astonishment was still was not near as late as she had supposed. She greater when, upon turning to the fly-leaf, she

"To Beatrice, with the love of the authoress." Surely that was Threissa's hand-writing. Could it be that that strange nature had at last found an outlet? Had great, glorious thoughts throbbed and burned in her soul until she was compelled to give them utterance? Had the voice of prophecy spoken unto her spirit, revealing her mission? Questioning this, she glanced at the title page. She started as she saw that the work was dedicated to herself, although her friend, with a kind thoughtfulness for which she thanked her, had refrained from mentioning her name. Tears rushed quickly to her eyes, and a feeling of utter unworthiness stifled her as she read the beautiful was an angel. Poor thing! I think that finally and touching tribute of a faithful, affectionate heart. Closing the volume, she leaned her head upon her hand, musing, for an instant, upon the strangeness of life, and then, rising, laid Threissa's gift tenderly in her desk, promising herself a rich treat when her day's work was finished.

The hours flew on swift wings. The sun sank in waves of burnished gold behind the ramparts of the West, and the purple shades of the Night curtained the couch of the sleeping Earth.

At last all was silent in the splendid mansion of Mr. Montgomery, and Beatrice, seated in her room, perused her friend's book with eager interest. It moved her soul strangely. Bright and glowing thoughts, like richest jewels, gleamed from every page. Each leaf she turned deepened the fascination, and bound her spirit captive. Time crept by unheeded. With flushed cheek and shining eyes she reached the end, just as the hour Rising, she paced the floor with rapid steps,

" Oh! Threissa, thou hast indeed earned for thyself a great, a glorious name. Thank God that the fires of Genius were kindled in thy soul. The laurel wreath of Fame will grace thy brow, but thou wilt prize still more the blessings of poor, human hearts, strengthened by thy mighty words."

The morning's mail carried from Beatrice a few lines of earnest congratulation to the young authoress, causing her to shed tears of joy.

A month passed, and then the literary world rang with praises of the new book and speculations as to the writer. It was rightly named, for it carried hope to the weary and the sorrowing. To those poor creatures who walked life's rugged, thorny path with bleeding feet, or gazed with despairing faces up toilsome mountain heights, it came bearing the fragrance of flowers, and whispering of green fields, singing streams and beautiful shade-trees.

To enger, thirsting souls its voice was like a trumpet call. To the sad-hearted its tender pathos and gentle sympathy were like sweet words set to music.

"How much I should admire to know who wrote Hope !" exclaimed Agnes Montgomery, a few days after her return from the Springs. "It is, without a single exception, the most fascinating book that I have read for a long time."

'I guess that Miss Nulla knows," said Ada, looking up from her drawing.

Her sister regarded her with profound astonishment, and then said, tartly:

"She know? Why, what put such a ridiculous idea as that into your head?"

"You need n't laugh and curl your lip, you great hateful thing!" returned the girl passionately. "I declare, I won't tell you now what does make me think so!"

"Hush! my daughter," interposed the mother; "it is n't ladylike for you to talk in that way; but tell me, my dear, do you suspect that Miss Nulla wrote the book?"

"Well, if that do n't beat all!" exclaimed Agnes, leaning back in her chair, with an expression of disgust upon her fair face. "I should really like to know if there is anything under the sun that you think that model creature can't do? Your infatuation is actually absurd. I wish that you had one-half of the confidence in my powers that you have in hers."

'So do I," was the dry reply; "but, Ada, my love, you have not answered my question."

Well, mamma, I will tell you all that I know about it. I saw a book on Miss Nulla's table one day, and I asked her if I might look at it, and she said that she had no objections; so I took it and sat down and went to turning over the leaves. I read a little, and it was all about a nice girl whose name was Hope. Pretty soon Effic called to me to come out and play, so I laid the book down and run, but not before I had seen written on the first page, in beautiful letters that looked like print To Beatrice, with the love of the authoress."

Mrs. Montgomery smiled, and glanced at her oldest daughter.

Agnes shrugged her shoulders, and rising touched the bell.

"What are you going to do, my dear?" inquired her mother.

"Can't you guess? Why, have her up here and find out. If she has known all this time, it is real mean in her not to have told."

"Perhaps she has given her promise not to," remarked Ada.

Her sister turned upon her sharply, but at that moment a servant appeared at the door, so she stayed the rebuke upon her lips, and said instead: "Inform Miss Nulla that I wish to see her."

The girl curtsied, and withdrew.

Beatrice promptly obeyed the summons.

Miss Montgomery motioned her to a chair, and then coolly remarked:

"By reason of some of Ada's observations. I have come to the conclusion that you are acquainted with the writer of this exquisite production called 'Hope.' I have sent for you to inquire if such is really the case?"

"I am most happy to say that it is," replied the governess, with an amused look.

Her questioner was evidently surprised at the

second day, too, and Effle, she get real mad, and might imply, the color flow back into the lady's flung her book on the floor, and stamped on it, cause she could n't spell a word."

"Why! I am astonished to hear that you have been so naughty; but if you will promise to be very good to-morrow, I guess that I will take you." The children sprang up with a shout of delight,

Montgomery generally planned a pleasure in the wrong time. "You reward them when they ought to be pun-

ished," she said, with a faint smile. "Oh! nonsense, my dear. It is n't well to be too

strict with such young things. There, run, darlings, and tell Elsie to dress you. Why do n't you go, Fanny ?"

home." "Very well, suit yourself," replied that lady, as

she turned to leave the room. Beatrice was surprised at the child's decision,

but made no comments then.

her desk, saying, with a shy glance at the grave face before her:

"Miss Nulla, will you please to hear me recite ny lessons now?"

"Certainly, dear, if they are prepared," and laying down her pen, she complied with her desire.

"Very well indeed!" she said, when the last sentence had been repeated; "you see that they were not so very difficult to commit to memory, after all."

'Oh, no! I might have learned them this mornng, if I had only been studious. I am very sorry that I have been such an idle girl, and vexed you

so much." Beatrice turned, and kissed her blushing cheek aying, in her sweet, gentle voice :

"Then I will excuse you, darling; but tell me, did you not want to go with your aunt and your ousins?"

"Yes, I did at first; but then I knew that I did n't deserve the ride, and that thought would have destroyed all the pleasure; so finally I concluded that I had better stay at home and retrieve my lost character. You are not displeased with me now, are you?" and she nestled closer to her, looking earnestly into the now smiling face.

"No, dear I you have fully reinstated yourself in my favor; and now you may put aside your books for a little while, and go into the gardens, you like."

The child walked away, but presently returned, and throwing her arms around her teacher's neck, exclaimed, in a voice choked by sobs :

"Oh! dear Miss Nulla, I do love you ever so much! No one has ever been so kind to me since my father and mother died. I hated you, though, at first; for aunt Lucy said that she had told you that I was a very wicked girl; and I thought that, try as hard as I could to do right, you would only find fault with me the same as the rest did, so somehow I did n't care, and I have never tried to please you at all until lately; but now I am going to be real good, and you will love me a little, won't you?"

Beatrice hid her face among the child's clustering locks, to conceal the tears that welled to her eyes. Presently she said:

'My poor Fanny! I opened my heart to you a long time ago, but you would n't come in; however, you are just as welcome now. I want you to answer one question truly: should you ever have judged by my conduct toward you that your aunt made the announcement that she did ? Remember, that I wish you to be candid."

"I am, dear Miss Nulla; and you must believe ways just as pleasant as it was to my cousins. I You have never been harsh with me, and only especially for the first two or three months after blossometh from evil." you came."

all forgiven and forgotten now. I am glad that obtaining a private interview with Beatrice. The you have told me this, for it explains much that I Fates seemed against him, for he rarely ever saw

cheeks, until they rivaled roses in their soft bloom. "Thank you, my dear; there is no necessity," she said, in a constrained voice. "I am only a little weary; I shall feel better presently."

BANNER OF LIGHT.

"I should certainly advise you to procure the water, Fanny," gravely remarked Mr. Waro, who but Beatrice looked grave. The truth was, Mrs. had the best of reasons for desiring that she should leave the room, if it was only for a moment. The child gazed into his face to see that he was in carnest, and then tripped away. Beatrice made

no attempt to stay her, but as soon as the door closed she arose from her chair, and offering Adelbert her hand, said hurriedly:

"I must leave you now. My duties do not lay in the parlor in these days. I trust that if we "If you please, aunt Lucy, I will remain at should happen to meet again before the family, you will treat me as a stranger, and keep my secret, for they know nothing of my past history." He carried the delicate fingers impulsively to his lips, exclaiming:

"Anything, to be of service to you. Oh Bea-Silence reigned for the space of half an hour, trice, you can never realize how I have longed for and then her pupil brought a couple of books to this moment. Will you not grant me an interview very soon?"

She shook her head sadly. "No, it is better to forget that we have ever known each other;" and snatching her hand from his grasp, she darted from the room by one door as Fanny entered by another.

"Why, where is Miss Nulla?" exclaimed the girl, gazing about her in surprise.

'She made an excuse and left. Here; I will take that water, if you please. Thank you. Now tell me how you like study, and if your governess is ever cross."

"Cross!" The voice was full of indignation, while the black eyes looked decidedly dangerous. Why, I should never think of applying such a word as that to her. I guess you did n't notice her face. I think she is the dearest person in the world."

"That is just my opinion exactly," muttered Adelbert, turning to the window again.

" Did you speak to me, uncle?" inquired Fanny surveying him with a critical glance. "No, my dear; but I will now," and soon they

vere engaged in quite an animated conversation. In the meantime Beatrice went back to the schoolroom, and scating herself at her desk, strove to confine her attention to the work before her; but her thoughts would wander to the gentleman in the parlor, and then revert with indescribable bitterness to the changes which Time had wrought in her fortunes since their last meeting. Then she believed herself an heiress, and the descendant of a proud and honored race. Now-oh, how the thought stung her-she felt herself to be a living monument of guilt, poor and desolate, and for the moment her heart rose up in rebellion; crying out, with all the old agony," Oh God! was it well to strike me down from the height upon which I stood?"

Just then Ada Montgomery entered the room, her face glowing with delight.

"Oh Miss Nulla," she exclaimed, "we had a beautiful ride, only Agnes was just as cross as she could live, 'cause mamma took Effie and me: but then you ought to have seen her smile when we got home and found Fanny's uncle. Mr. Ware. in the parlor. You see, she met him at the Springs, and Eeslie says that she made a dead set at him. Won't he catch a Tartar if he does marry her?" "Hush, hush, dear. You must n't talk so about your sister."

"I can't help it. She does plague me to death," pouted the child, as she left the room.

Adelbort met Beatrice again at tea, but then a holy calm rested like a benediction upon her face. me when I say that your manner to me was al- for lo! that glorified angel called Patience had been wandering up and down in the chambers of her watched for a difference, but never could see any. | soul, chanting, in her thrilling, melodious voice, "Wait, oh thou blessed child of immortality, for cold when I gave you reason to be. Sometimes I as surely as God lives, thou shalt not always sorthink that I must have tried your patience sorely, row. Out of the darkness cometh light. Good

The days crept on, and Mr. Ware haunted the "I must confess that you did, darling; but it is mansion of the Montgomerys, in the vain hope of did not understand. You have been something of her, and then only in the presence of the family. a puzzle to me, little one; but we will let that go; In the meantime, Agnes, who never dreamed that henceforth we will be the best of friends. Now I the despised governess was the object that lured him hither, considering herself the point of attraction, met him with her sweetest smiles and most honeyed words, occasionally affecting shyness, and blushing consciously at his approach. Of this affection that was being wasted upon him, the gentleman was entirely oblivious; for in his ardent pursuit in another direction, he had not given the young lady of the house a second thought. October came, and the beautiful Indian Summer -Nature's mysterious priestess-walked forth upon the hill-tops, draped in a purple robe, crowned with a golden mitre, and wearing a jeweled ephod. One morning Mrs. Montgomery went into the country, taking the children with her. Thus Miss Nulla was left her own mistress, for that day at least. It filled her with a strange, quiet sense of enjoyment. How quickly time passed! The dinner-hour arrived before she had finished one-half of the things that she had intended, and then the afternoon was so lovely and dreamy that it wooed her soul with an irresistible longing, and at last she went forth to walk. On she wandered, with a happy, buoyant step, until the noisy city was left far behind, and green fields, studded with brighteyed flowers, stretched out before her. Then she seated herself beneath a tree, with a sigh of pleased content and a sweet smile playing about her beautiful mouth. She was so much absorbed in her meditations that she did not hear a quick. firm tread upon the soft, velvety turf, and not until Adelbert Ware laid his hand upon her head was she conscious of any one's approach. Then she looked up with startled, wondering eyes; but as her glance fell upon the noble, manly form of the young Virginian, the white lids drooped again, veiling the starry splendor of those jetty orbs, and a soft color fluttered into the pale cheeks. "I verily believe that I have been dreaming," she said, rising to her feet. "This atmosphere soothes me wonderfully. Nature has certainly thrown a yeil of enchantment over the whole earth. See those hills youder. I have been thinking that they resemble purple isles floating in a sea of golden mist. In this mood I could almost wish that they were, and that I was an inhabitant, of one of them." "In that case, I should be most happy to take up my abodo there also," he replied, smiling down upon her; "but please to resume your seat. I have not followed you all this long distance to be hereyes had already sought the floor; so he turned cheated out of a conversation at last. Do you know that I have been growing very desperate for the past few days. No; of course you do n't. Well. I have, and this afternoon I left my boarding-house, fully determined to go to Mr. Montgomery's, acknowledge a previous acquaintance with you, and demand an interview. This I intended to do, even at the risk of incurring your displeasure: but fortunately as I neared the house, I saw you descend the steps and pass into the street. For once Fate has been kind."

" Perhaps not," rejoined his companion, almost bitterly, "for there are times when granted wishes bear no fruit but misery."

His face grew white with apprehension, "What do those strange words portend, Bea-

trice? Oh darling, have I thus sought you to say, from the depths of my heart, I love you, only to hear you reply that, coming from my lips, your soul has no response for such an utterance? His voice, so inexpressibly mournful, thrilled

her with pain. "Mr. Ware, you forget that I am not what I

onco was." "Oh, dearest, do you think that I care for the worldly distinctions that you have lost? They were but dross. My pearl of great price is still the same. I loved you in your innocent, bright girlhood, but that affection was increased ten-fold when I beheld you in your grand, noble womanhood. Oh, can it be that the jewel is not for me? Has another won the heart that I longed to call my own?"

She looked up with a soft, tender light shining in her face, and their eyes met. There was something in his glance that moved her with an irresistible impulse, and going to him, she laid her hand upon his arm, saying in her low, sweet voice: "My kind friend, it is said that in every life

there is a certain amount of joy, but that some are so prodigal, taking such long, rich draughts daily that the precious wine is soon exhausted, while others drink so sparingly that the quantity is amply sufficient for their mortal journey. If this be so, then I surely drained my cup of bliss early, and am now quaffing the bitter dregs. Love and marriage are not for me. That truth came home to my soul from the first. God has written it in letters of fire upon the inner tablets of my being, that I may indulge in no vain, delusive dreams, and if, when I look in upon happy homes, my heart throbs in agony, as, being human, it may at times, I know that He will give me strength to endure, and that at last, when I reach that golden shore whither we all are tending, the mysteries of this life will be explained, and my tempest-tossed spirit be anchored in a blessed ha ven of rest."

She ceased, but her words had kindled a holy light in her countenance, and her eyes wore a dreamy, far-off look, as though the angels Faith, Hope and Patience were ministering unto her. Adelbert regarded her for a moment with won-

dering awe, and then exclaimed:

"Oh Beatrice, I cannot, I will not believe that you are condemned to any such misery as this that you picture so graphically. God would be more just."

"Hush! No life can be wholly wretched that unselfishly spends and is spent in the service of others,"

"You are right, darling; but oh! I cannot endure to think that when storms come you have no protecting arms to creep to for a shelter. You are a woman, and possess all the yearning of your sex, and it must be that you were destined to bless some home. If I may not win your love, I pray heaven that you may yet find rest in the affection of some true, noble heart."

"Generous Adelbert!" she said softly, coming and laying her head against him, while warm, vivid blushes overspread her face. "Know, oh thou best of men, that thou canst not gain my love, because it is yours already."

"Mine? mine?" he murmured, as if scarcely able to credit his sense of hearing. Then clasping her tenderly in his arms, he exclaimed, " Oh, can it be? Do you indeed love me, Beatrice?"

"So fondly, so truly and so entirely that I will never wrong you by becoming your wife," she replied with impassioned fervor, as she disengaged herself from his embrace.

"What paradox is this? What mean you, my darling?" he rejoined in amazement. Cheeks and lips were white with a 'terrible

spasm of agony as she slowly answered: "Oh, Adelbert, I can never carry my dower of shame into any man's house, much less yours. I would never have the canker eat into your soul, as it has into mine. You must never blush for the parentage of your wife. It shall never be said JUNE 11, 1864.

Written for the Banner of Light.

IN THE VALLEY.

BY CORA WILBURN.

Lingering by the wayside, near the fountain. In the mist-enshrouded vale I stand-In the distance gleams the holy mountain, And the veiled shrines of happy spirit-land.

Music, sounding martial, grand, heroic, Thrills my being with the Age's call; Wraps me in the mantle of the stole, To the lesser ills that life befail;

Nerves me for the conflict-stern, protracted, Of the spirit with the things of sense; Bids no calmly view the strife enacted By puny wills against Omnipotence.

Inspiration, welling from the sources Of the Love perennial, that abides Evermore within the potent forces, And the rhythmic flow of Nature's tides-

Comes to me, lone wanderer in the valley, Footsore pilgrim at the shrines of Thought; Comes to bid the drooping spirit rally, With prophet-dreams of compensation fraught.

Changes the mournful music of the waters To the glad hymns of soul-won victory; Evoking from the saddest of earth's daughters The glowing anthem of the brave and free.

Lifting the misty veil that drapes the mountain, Releasing the long-captive soul from pain; Imbuing with Love's rainbow-light the fountain, Opening the portals of the heart-domain.

Transforming life into harmonious beauty, A destiny of freedom and of peace; investing Love with all the grace of duty, And in ascension granting soul-release.

All this e'en while the war-clouds' lurid shadow Enwraps the mourning households of the land: While grave-stones deck the flower-enameled meadow,

And millions droop above the martyr-hand.

Rife is the time with heavenward spirit-yearning, The blessed angels wear dark Sorrow's guise; Of toil and discipline the soul is learning. Through valley-glooms the way to Paradise.

Lead me with vision freed from mists of error. Unto the holy mountains' "cloud-capped" hight; Take from my human heart its skentic terror. Crown me disciple, champion of the Right !

Give me the cross—insignia of my power— Crown me with thorns !- they shall as star-

Grant me my regal and immortal dower-

My sceptre of dominion o'er the tomb !

And sad heart ever longing to be free-

My Father-Mother-God, I call on Thee !

Love, by the bitter earth-winds hither drifted.

Children's Department.

EDITED BY MRS. LOVE M. ...WILLIS.

Address 129 1-2 East 20th st., Now York City.

LITTLE YETTA;

OR,

HOW GOD CARES FOR THE SPARROWS.

If you go down Broadway-far down, passing

the beautiful shops with their gay windows-pass-

ing all the elegantly dressed ladies and the fine

carriages, and turn into a by-street, and travel

"We think not that we daily see About our hearths, angels that gre to be, Or may he if they will, and we prepare Their souls and ours to meet in happy air." U.RIGH HUNT.

For in the valley, lo! with eyes uplifted

flowers bloom;

Lasalle, Il., 1864.

frank avowal. For a moment she hesitated in apparent embarrassment, and then, when she said :

"If you will do me the favor to reveal her name, I shall be greatly obliged to you "-the descent from her usual haughty tono into a fawning one, was truly remarkable. Even her mother, accustomed as she was to her varied moods, looked up in astonishment, while Ada laughed outright.

"I am sorry to refuse, but it is utterly impossi ble for me to gratify you," replied Beatrice, gravely. "My friend is extremely desirious of preserving her incognito, and you surely would not wish me to be so dishonorable as to betray her!" Agnes colored.

"I think that it is very silly for any one to be so particular," she said, resuming her chilling tone. "If I had written such a book as that, I should be proud to own it. Our interview is over. You can retire now, if you please.

Miss Nulla bowed, and moved away with the slightest perceptible flush upon her cheek, while Ada rushed out after her.

"Was there ever anything so vexatious!" exclaimed the mortified Agnes, as soon as the door closed. "Why did n't you assert your authority, mamma, and tell her that she must either give the name of the authoress, or leave the house? I guess that would have opened her lips very quick !"

"I should have been a very foolish woman had I done so," was the cool response. "Do n't you see that she is one of those characters that threats never can move? Depend upon it, she would n't have hesitated one instant in choosing the latter alternative. Then I should have been in a nice situation, for I never should have been able to have found another governess equal to her."

"Oh, stuff and nonsense | yes you could, too, if you were only a mind to think so. Anybody would suppose, to hear you talk, that you believed -and I aint sure but what you do-that all the excellencies of earth and heaven were centered in her. Now take my word for it, you will yet discover that she is n't so immaculate as you imagine. Oh, my! won't there be a buzz then !"

Her mother laughed, saying, as she arose to leave the room:

"Your speech is very extravagant, my dear. I am certain of one thing already, and that is, that you are strangely prejudiced; but I hope that it will pass away in time, for there is really no reason whatever for it."

"Well, Miss Nulla, what is your opinion? Are my little girls deserving of a ride this fine afternoon?" inquired Mrs. Montgomery, as she entered the school-room, a few hours later, with her bonnet and shawl on.

"They shall speak for themselves," evasively replied the governess.

"She do n't think that we are, mamma!" exclaim ed Ada, who was really a very candid child; "'cause you see Fanny and me made pictures on our slates, instead of getting our geography lesson; and then we missed in history, and it is the

must send you away for a little while, for you really need both air and exercise."

"Well, I will go, then; but I had a great deal rather stay with you;" and she gazed wistfully into her teacher's face. But the latter shook her head playfully, and bending down, kissed the sweet, innocent mouth, and then the clild moved away.

Beatrice sat in deep meditation for some time after the door closed, and then she resumed her writing. Five minutes later Fanny came running into the room, apparently laboring under some strange excitement.

"Oh! Miss Nulla!" she began as soon as she recovered her breath sufficiently to speak, "Elsie says that my uncle has come, and is waiting in the parlor to see me. He is my mother's eldest brother, and it is such a long time since I saw him that I don't remember him at all. Please won't you go in with me? I am almost afraid to go alone.'

"You silly child ! what is there to fear ?" inquired her friend, with a smile; but then noticing that the girl was very pale, and trembling like a leaf, she took her cold hand in hers, and said. gently:

"I will go with you, dear, if you wish it so very much, although I think that you are unnecessarily terrified."

"Oh, thank you; you are very kind," replied Fanny, too much rejoiced at having gained her consent to heed the latter part of her sentence.

"Well, come, then, for I can remain but a few minutes, as I have much to do this afternoon,' returned Beatrice, rising to leave the room. The hall was soon traversed, and they entered

the parlor. A gentleman stood at one of the front windows, gazing abstractedly into the street. He turned quickly, as the door opened, and now advanced to meet them. Beatrice gave one glance at the earnest, thoughtful face, with its noble brow, kind blue eyes and winning mouth, and then her cheeks blanched to a deathly whiteness, and her heart grew faint and sick.

It was Adelbert Ware! The recognition was mutual. But while she-recovering herself with a mighty effort-smiled faintly, he started back, exclaiming, " Miss-

"Nulla," she said quickly, glancing significantly at the child. "I have the honor of being the governess of Mrs. Montgomery's younger children." He bowed, with an eager, questioning look, but to her companion, saying, in his rich, musical voice:

"And so this is my niece? Why, Fanny, you have grown some since I saw you."

"I should hope so," she demurely replied. Then glancing at the white face of Beatrice, she exclaimed:

"Miss Nulla, you are not feeling well. Allow me to get you a'glass of water." At these words, and the thought of what they

that I brought reproach upon your name. If are not proud for yourself, I am for you."

My sweet one, do not let any such sophistry as this stand between us. You are morbid, love. What do I care for your antecedents?" I am content to take you as you are. I know that you are all that is good, pure and holy. What more could ask for, dearest?"

A perfect womanhood, without spot or blomish," she sadly returned. "That, oh God, I have not; therefore I will not allow you to sacrifice yourself. Oh dearest, I had rather thrust this hand into the fire than give it to you with this brand of shame upon it."

He argued, entrcated and ridiculed, but she remained firm.

" Leave me now," she said, after a time, " for we must not go back together. God bless and keep you. Remember that I shall pray night and day that your life may not be blighted for me, but that this love may be uprooted from your heart, and the peace that passeth understanding heal the wound. As you so generously desired my happiness, even though I might love another, so do I say, Heaven grant yours, although a dearer head than mine may, in days to come, be pillowed upon your breast. As for me, I have the blessed assurance that 'He giveth his beloved rest.'

The young man wrung her hand and turned way, then came back, saying:

"Give me a keepsake, Beatrice-something to remind me of you if we never should meet again," and he lifted one of her curls, and looked pleadngly into her white face.

She severed it without a word, and the next intant he was gone.

"Oh God! my cup is full," she murmured bit erly, and then she too moved away.

Mr. Ware came no more to the mansion of the Montgomerys, and Agnes wondered and speculated as to the cause of his sudden departure, but never suspected the true reason.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Sayings of Jasper Clayton

Truth is God's great looking-glass, into which ature looks to see herself.

Spiritualism is Mother Nature's pullet. She has aid her egg, and is now cackling the grand and noble achievement to an astonished and gaping world.

There can be no sight without substantial conacction, for that which is unconnected does not exist. The human soul is nothing but God's violin, up

on which he plays the most exquisite tunes. The present rebellion is nothing but a great suspension bridge thrown across the river of Progress, over which the great emigrant train of America's sons shall pass to its glorious and final destiny.

Spiritualism is the leveling radical Rat, that digs at the foundation of the Sectarian Churches, and down go the walls of Pride and Pomposity, and in rushes the mouse of Charity to his own advantage.

Richmond, Ind.

only a few steps, you will almost think you are in another world. There is no elegance to be seen; no beauty, no galety; but poor, miserable houses, filthy streets, and every mark of poverty and misery. It seems strange that in God's beautiful world there should be so much sorrow. We see how he makes the sun to shine on all alike, and how the flowers bloom in the pasture, as in the garden, and the rain falls as gently on the little shrub as on the tall trees. We wonder sometimes, why the same loving care does not make every one blessed and happy that lives in the world. This is when we do not understand how tender God's love is, and why he wants us to help the poor and suffering, that we may show our own love and goodness.

In one of these miscrable streets, dwelt little Yetta with her mother. They were very poor. and had no one to care for them; and they had not been taught to read, or to sew, or to do any kind of useful work. But God had given to them one sweet gift-the gift of song. They both had sweet voices, and the mother could play on a violin. She had learned of an old musician who lived near them, and who gave her his violin for taking care of him in his last sickness. So Yetta and her mother became street singers; for they had to live, and it cost them much to get even the poor, room where they had shelter by night and during storms. It was far better than begging, thought Yetta's mother; and better, too, than leaving her little girl alone to run in the streets, while she tried to earn money some other way. But little Yetta's face grew very pale, for she had only poor clothing, and sometimes it was bitter cold, and as she had to stand a long time sometimes before any one would give her any pennies, she got very tired, and even had not enough to buy bread with at night, after the day's labor. People did not seem to think they needed anything-these poor street singers-and so did not put their hands in their purses and give the small sum that would have so gladdened their hearts. But Yetta's heart was very gentle, and she had in her blue eye a great deal of love always shining out. She never saw any one that she thought was poorer than herself, that she did not share all she had with them. Many a time she divided her loaf of bread, or her bit of gingerbread with other little girls and boys who had not as kind a mother as she.

One day I saw little Yetta going out to the country, as far as the horse-cars would carry her. The mother had her violin wrapped up in the covering that the old musician always kept it in; and Yetta had her sweet music wrapped up in an old shawl, but it kept looking out of her eye, and gleaming on her face, and sending beauty into her pale cheeks.

Sometimes they went near the Park, where they could see the blossoming trees and shrubs, and the fresh, green grass. Yetta always grow very happy as she looked on these beautiful things. She asked many questions about the trees, and who made them grow; about the birds, and who made them sing, and her mother told her all she know about them, and the rest little Yetta

JUNE 11, 1864.

took care of everything that needed care, so that her mother had laid by, and she put them on the little birds that had no mother bird always found | little street singer. She combed her soft, fine hair a plenty of nice seeds; and she believed that and bound it up with bright ribbons; then she there was a great fountain in the earth, that fed | said, "There, you are my own sister, and we will all the little plants that the gardener forgot to water.

The days seemed very happy to Yetta when the sun shone, and her mother and herself sang their sweet songs, sometimes under blossoming trees, and sometimes by the street corner; but she loved best to go out in sight of the green fields, for then she felt surer than at any other time that there was something good and beautiful close to her and her mother, that would keep them from all harm.

But the beautiful summer passed away, and the cold winter came. There had been many long storms, during which, if they tried to sing, no one seemed to care to listen; and Yetta thought sometimes that it was because it was too cold, that people were so unwilling to bless her by giving her a few pennies. Many days she went very hungry, and her feet and hands were very cold; but her heart was happy all the time, and she loved the little children just as well who lived in the poor houses about her. The cold and exposure made her mother very ill, and as she could not have much care, she felt sure she should die. She called Yetta one day to her, and said:

"My little girl, I am very tired, and shall have to lie down and sleep a long, long time. You must not wake me up, but be a good child, and the God that takes care of the sparrow will take care of you; and when I wake up I will take care of you again."

Yetta believed every word that her mother told her, and when she died she thought she had gone asleep; so she went out to find the God that took care of the sparrows. She did not even know when they bore away her mother's body, but thought she had gone away to sleep. She wandered up and down the streets, wondering where she should find God, who was to take care of her. Many days passed by, and Yetta grew so sad and lonely that she could not sing; and if the poor people that she had been kind to had not helped her, she would have suffered sadly.

There sat in an elegant parlor, up town, a young girl with her mother. Every beautiful thing was about them: fine carpets, delicate lace curtains, exquisite flowers, books, and rare pictures. They looked very lovely in their beautiful attire, and their faces were glad smiles, and their voices were gentle and loving.

"Mamma," said Ada, "I don't see why, if there are so many very poor people, as you have just told me, God do n't take care of them. You said he took care of us, and gave us all our good things.'

"He gives us a beautiful home, Ada, and we ought to be thankful."

"But, mamma, are we so very much better that we have so much more given us ?"

"Oh! no, Ada; but don't ask any more questions, that's a good girl. I want to finish my book."

But Ada could not help asking herself, and wondering why no one told her all about it. And her question was not put away from her mother's heart, either, for she said to herself, Why is it there are so many to suffer, when I do not? After a time the question was answered in her own spirit, and she told Ada this:

"God shows his love to the birds through the sunshine and soft air; to the fishes through the clear water; to the flower through the light and gentle dew-but he shows his love to men and women and children through the love of human hearts."

"And is my heart a human heart, mamma?" " Yes."

"Then God wants to show himself through it, I suppose?"

"I think he does, Ada; and if you have not much love in your heart, you will not know the best way of being happy."

It was only a few weeks after this that Ada's

thought out for herself. She believed that God her, and she found some of her own garments that GIVEN THROUGH A MEDIUM.

both of us live together and love each other." It seemed to Yetta almost like heaven to feel that some one loved her and cared for her; she smiled sweetly, and a glow came to her pale cheeks. Ada, too, had not felt as happy since the days when her mother was with her.

But it was not altogether easy for Ada to do right and to give her love to the homeless child, for she had an aunt who had come to take care of her, who thought it would be much more trouble to take care of two children than of one, and who said that it was very improper to take in a strange child and give it love. "It will only make her proud and spoil her," she said; "people should keep their own places."

"Let us go and see where her place is," said Ada.

So they went with Yetta down into the miserable street, down into the filth and poverty. They saw the dreary, sunless room, with its broken chairs and straw cot, and saw how the poor child had lived. Yetta crent into the hed and drew forth her mother's violin, and told them how she used to play on it, and that she had slept with it every night, so that she might keep her mother's words very near to her heart, and not forget that the God that cared for the sparrows would take care of her.

Ada's aunt heard the child's sweet words, and a tear came to her eye. Ada heard her mother's spirit saying," This is the way to the kingdom of Heaven;" and Yetta heard her mother's voice saying, "Ada will show you God's love."

Then the neighbors of Yetta came in, and they all told some pleasant story of the good child. They told of her gentleness and love, and how she had often fed the hungry from her simple meal. They told how tenderly she cared for the little children, often bringing them home a flower when she went into the country with her mother. "But we are all so poor that we did not do much for her-only give her bread to eat," said one, she wants more than that; she 'd just die on that. She wants to be loved and kissed, just as her mother used to do. She wants some one to take her hand and say, 'Darling.'"

'She's been looking for some one this long time," said another; "mayhap it's her father, for it was some one that her mother told her would take care of her, as sure as the birds sang in the summer.'

Ada thought she understood what Yetta needed very well, for she felt herself as if nothing but love could make the world beautiful.

Her aunt was quite satisfied with all she heard of Yetta, and they took her back again to Ada's pleasant home. Yetta kept fast hold of the old violin, and already she began to feel sure that her mother's words had proved true, for surely God was taking care of her.

Ada told her that God breathed love into her neart that she might show it to others. Then Yetta said, when Ada showed her kindness and love, "God is in Ada's heart, and my mother spoke the truth to me; but when will she wake up from her long sleep?"

"She is awake now, Yetta, and it was her who told you to go out and sing, and led you up here, and it was my mother who opened my heart to take you in, and now we have nothing to do but to love each other and everybody else."

These were beautiful days to Yetta; but she did not forget her old friends, but went often to see them and carry them some good thing.

Let us not forget how much God is waiting to do for the world, as soon as he can do it through loving hearts.

Enigma.

BY A. A. H. I am composed of twenty-six letters. My 24, 11, 2, 22, 25, 19 was a prophet in India. My 18, 10, 16, 18, 19, 13, 23, 20 has reference to the

BAN NER OF

Written for the Banner of Light. LEGEND OF A SOUL.

Mortal was I once, and shrouded Thick in earthly sense and mold; Visions dimmed or darkly clouded, Wrapped my spirit fold on fold.

Dreamlike through the filmy darkness. Caught I glinpses of the day; Still above my lonely pathway Giant shadows thickly lay.

Dream-like heard I myriad voices, Calling over unto me; Still, alasi were all uncertain As the murmurs of a sea.

Ever blending and uncertain, Light and shadow, voice and sound, Till my heart within despairing Where shall light and truth be found,

Groping, tolling, still despairing, Half in waking, half in dream-When my path was cut asunder By a cold and icy stream.

Pausing on the brink, I wondered Whether onward led the road, When a voice of sweetest cadence

- Cheered and called beyond the flood. Strode I on the frozen river,
- Swept the current deep and cold; Struggling 'midst the icy surges,
- Sank my earthy sense and mold. Quick from out the womb of waters

Leaped I to a radiant shore; An immortal of the mortal,

Born was I forevermore. North Adams, Mass., 1864.



BY J. M. ALLEN.

In the BANNER of September 7th, 1861, was an article, written by myself, bearing the title (editorially given) of "A new science revealed by spirits." The communication referred to was to the effect that the writer, through the influence of unseen friends and guides, had succeeded in producing an entirely new system of sound-represention, to be entitled the Universal, or "Panophonic' Alphabet. I now propose to give, through your columns, a more extended account of the system, showing its various peculiarities; its philosophical adaptedness to the representation of any and all the elements of human speech; its mission; its bearing upon the destinies of the human race on earth: the necessity of its speedy adoption; its fraternity, and the immediate steps proposed to be taken in order to its recognition by the principal nations | the triangle given. of the earth.

It need hardly be said that as it has originated from the higher life, so will it be guarded, fostered originators-the Spiritual Congress. That body having, as it appears, chosen me to fulfill a portion of the great mission entrusted to the present generation, I feel that I must not shrink from the task allotted me-albeit it may subject me to the scorn, contumely and persecution which have ever befallen the fearless advocates of new and unpopularized truths.

I court not the praise of sect or clique, the approbation of the world-except so far as it bestows it upon real merit-riches, nor honors. Prosperity and adversity are alike to me. I only ask to be true to the convictions of my higher nature-let them lead where they may. Virtue first, "honor" next; earnest performances of duty first, consequences next. Life is sweet to me, as to all. I. prize it for the happiness it confers, or may confor the usefulness it normits, but ware I this day to choose between life and the true mission of life, how long ought hesitation to rule? Death is preferable to life in ceaselessly false conditions. And so, as I look abroad over the vast sea of human beings, and perceive so little of true life, alas! alas! my soul cries out for something which shall mitigate human evils, and bring man to his true condition as the embodiment of all divine attributes. The world needs to be enlightened concerning the mission of the human soul-its capacities, its true value, its destiny, its oneness with the God-Soul of the Universe, and its consequent perfection of construction. Life is sweet, it has been said; it is valuable to him who rightly uses it. The virtue of life is to perform life's true mission; and as that mission differs in each differing soul, so must the standard of virtue be different, to a degree. Life is thus a medley, in which the different characters and attending circumstances jut out and overlap each other with apparent confusion and lawlessness. yet with perfect propriety and consequentious succession of effect to cause. Thus, ofttimes in the world's history have men been moved to do that which was to the eyes of the masses, inexplicable uncouth, needless, unwise, or wicked; and such have invariably suffered from the contempt, neglect, or malice, of the uncomprehending world. The life of the future interiorly-guided man or woman will, no doubt, be somewhat the same; though with the revolving years of the near future will come much which will hasten the growth of liber-

used for the establishment of truth, though that truth he so new and novel as the existence of a body of men and women in the celestial spheres, whose object is to establish the reign of peace and harmony o'er all the world, and in the shining realms above; to unitize the nations, destroy selfishness, and create universal liberality, justice and equity. This power is higher than the courts of carth; more potential, more vast. It must be yielded to as the true source of all human authority in the flesh. That is to say: no law can be valid whose provisions are in spirit contrary to the requirements of the universal harmonization, which is to take place through the united efforts of all good men and women, in all spheres of life, mortal and immortal; and the Spiritual Congress, being composed of those who have been wisest and best on earth, and are wisest and best in heaven, must be acceded to in its unitary combination of forces The proposed account of the Universal Alphabet is to be preluded by a series of communications, upon various themes, bearing indirectly and directly upon the culminating topic, all intended to prepare the mind for a more thorough appreciation thereof than is now existant among Spiritualists. The grandeur of the ideas clustering around the simple phrase,"Universal Alphabet," cannot be expressed. My own soul has been warmed, strengthened, universalized in its outreachings, in a manner and to a degree entirely unexpected. Even after the illuminating pressure of the embassies of the Spiritual Congress had wrought out within my brain the details of the alphabet, my soul failed to take in a comprehension of its dependencies, and it has required many months of constant tuition from the beautiful summer-land, to bring me into a oneness with the schemes of my guardians. Even now my heart fails me, when I look abroad and behold the stupendous nature, of the work to be done ere mankind can be said to be unfolded into harmonious maturity. What can I do? Nothing, unaided-much, perhaps, with the assistance of the angel hosts, and a firm reliance upon the omninotence of Truth. East Bridgewater, Mass. 1864.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM. BY EROS N.

Let me thank your correspondent, Mr. Fay, for the series of Triangles which he presented in a recent number of the BANNER, in answer to a suggestion of mine in a previous paper.

I take pleasure in complying with his request, and present herewith a problem which is general in its character, and has a wide range:

Problem.-Given in whole numbers, the three sides of a Right-Angled Triangle, in which the difference of the Base and Perpendicular is a surd, from which to find another Right-Angled Triangle (or a series of such) which shall not be a multiple (or contain a multiple) of the triangle given, in which triangle found, the difference of the Base and Perpendicular shall be the square of the difference of the Base and Perpendicular of

This problem is susceptible of solution by processes in Diophautine and Indeterminate analysis applied to equations of two unknown quantities. and established, by and through the aid of its The laws referring to the numerical relations of the sides of Right-Angled Triangles, expressed in whole numbers, furnish very simple solutions of this and similar problems.

In order to interest mathematicians, the solution of this problem will be withheld until a future time

Mohawk, N. Y., May 26, 1864.

The Poet, and Other Poems.

BY THE LATE MISS A. W. SPRAGUE.

William White & Co., of Boston, have just is-sued a new and attractive volume. To many of us who were acquainted with Miss Sprague, who have listened to her living inspira-tion, and in whose memories the music of her voice still lingers, everything associated with her has an interest. She was a gifted and peculiar child, yet such

Correspondence.

Itinerating Items.

Seated amid flowers and fruits, at the quiet and happy home of Brother and Sister McFarlane, in the beautiful and shady town of Geneseo, Henry Co., 111 .- one of the pleasantest villages in the State, partly because it has more shade trees set out than any other of its size, and partly because it is built on and surrounded by a farming district that cannot be excelled in the great Valley of the West-I am thinking of the time to be, when the fetters shall be broken, first from the oppressed and downtrodden black man, and then slowly falling from the robbed and wronged females of all colors and races. I am pleased at the way the great work goes on, guided by a wiser head than the President, and one ruled by natural laws, in spite of the sectarian revilers of nature. Yet my heart sickens at the terrible sacrifice of the sons of God now being made for human salvation and priceess liberty.

Everywhere I go I see signs of progress which, like straws, show which way the wind blows. Not long ago a company of soldiers were furnished by some pious soul with copies of the New Testament as they were about starting for the war; several of them cut out the leaves and distributed them to the boys and girls as tokens of remembrance; some left the whole book, and some took them along for, I know not what use; but it showed plainly that they held persons in contempt who could preach the peace of that book and encourage war, or go on the battle-field. Christians, to be consistent, should lay aside the Bible, as the Quaker did his coat, till the fight is over, or let the rebels have it altogether, for they can get some consolation out of the Old Testament.

I gave a lecture in Moline, as I came here; the people stared and wondered, but many listened earnestly; it seemed new there. But they have one excellent medium there, a Mrs. Nourse, who, in her quiet way, is doing a good work, aided by her earnest, fruit-raising husband. I also found a bold advocate in a lady who had been cured of a long and chronic illness by Mrs. C. A. Gould, of Chicago. She knows the spirits aid Mrs. Gould, and so do L

Last week I was over the great Father of Rivers, as it is called, at the pleasant home of friend Dow, who has recently been in Boston, and was well pleased with the BANNER and all pertaining to it. Mr. Dow has been one of the most prominent business men of Davenport, Iowa, for many years, but his brain has been overtaxed, and now his soul is taking its growth in our philosophy and he is drinking deeply at the harmonial fountain.

I gave three lectures in Davenport, but not to large audiences; but the cause is rooted there from the seed sown by Matty Hulet, Emma Jay Bullene, and Mrs. Stone, and several other lecturers. Here I found a flourishing school on the Postalozzian system of teaching, or abject lessons, as they call it; two of the female teachers were educated for their duties at the institution in Oswego, N.Y. They take assistants and teach them also. About two hundred scholars attend this school, which the city adopts as one of its public schools, and they are taught to think, and act, and speak for themselves; are much attracted to it, and seem to learn faster by far than at other schools. But even here I found the poison-blights of the clergy, for they had crowded in a supply of pictures of Scripture scenes, as appropriate as would be pictures of Æsop's Fables, or Sinbad the Sailor's Voyages at Sea. Certainly, these would be as appropriate as Moses in the rushes. Pharaoh's bath in the Red Sea, Jehovah on the mount, Noah and his ark and flood, Daniel and the lions, Samson and his foxes, Balaam and his jackass, Jesus and his dove, Peter and his fishes, Judas and his bag, Patmos John and his angels pouring vials of wrath, etc., etc. Certainly, it is time fact was separated from fiction in the schools, and that old fables should no longer be taught for truth.

I shall soon get off my four lectures here, and move to my next point, which is Princeton. WARREN CHASE

З

LIGHT.

mother died, and she was left sad and lonely. All the beauty of her home did not bless her as one sweet smile of love would have done. She loved better than all else to remember all her mother had said to her, and especially did she think about the best way to be happy. She asked each night that her mother's gentle spirit would teach her and lead her.

Little Yetta kept her faith and hope bright; she believed that what her mother had said was true, and she expected every day that God would come and take care of her. But she grew poorer and more comfortless day by day, for no one found any new clothes for her, and she sometimes found it hard to keep even her hands and face clean, as her mother had taught her to do. One day as the soft Spring sun shone out, it seemed to her as if a gentle voice said to her, "Try to sing a little, my child."

Yetta thought it was her mother that spoke to her, and so she put on her little old hood and ran into the street. There were a plenty of sweetfaced ladies, but no one smiled on her, and so she knew it was not one of these that had called her Why did no one smile gently on the poor ragged child, I wonder; smiles are very cheap, and a smile shows God's love to many a sad heart.

But still the voice seemed calling Yetta, and she went on and on, past beautiful parks where the tender buds were unfolding, past fine house where the orceping grass came into the little yards, past windows where ivy twined and aza lias were blooming, until she was far up town.

When the voice ceased to call her, she stopped and for the first time since her mother died, she sang'a sweet, beautiful song. Her voice burst out like a glad bird's, and reached far up and down the street, and Yetta thought she heard her mother's violin playing with her; so she kept on, song after song, as in the olden time.

Ada had been sitting in her beautiful home, and had been wishing that she could only know what her mother would best like to have her do, and as she thought, she seemed to hear her say again, "God shows his love through human hearts." Just then Yetta's voice sounded through the street. She stood and listened, and wondered how any child could be so happy when she was so sad; but as she listened she felt her own heart growing brighter and happier. She opened the street door and called the little street singer in.

"Where did you learn those pretty songs, little girl?"

"My mother taught them to me." Ada thought of her own mother, and wished she was a street singer, if she could but hear her once more.

"But she 's gone asleep," said Yetta, "and does not wake up, and I do not find the good God she told me would take care of 'me."

"Who takes care of you?" said Ada.

"No one; but I expect to find God some day,' said Yetta," for my mother always told me the truth."

Now something spoke in Ada's heart, saying, "Show her God's love by your own love." The voice was as gentle as that of her mother, and she "Pa," said she, "could'n't you get the devil to knew what it meant; so, she bade Yetta follow | buy coal of you?"

future. My 23, 19, 6, 22, 21, 15 is a great principle.

My 5, 22, 9, 12, 11 are what the wicked ancients sought for.

My 1, 7, 19, 26 was a harbinger. My 14, 22, 21, 4, 3, 13, 17 were the first Christian discoverers.

My 11, 18, 24, 10, 22, 15, 21 are emanations from the great principle.

My 21, 15, 13, 18, 19, 9, 12 is one who said he saw Vision of Heaven. My 11, 19, 13, 9, 18, and 8, 16, 25, 15, 21 are types

of different scriptural characters.

My 24, 3, 18, 6, 4, 11, 5, 22, 16, 26, 5 are received and given. My 18, 6, 16, 8, 10, 13, 21, 11 is what we expect in

spirit-life. My whole is the name and occupation of one of

the most noted men of this age. Springfield, Mass.

Word-Puzzle.

ASNHPSIPE.

These letters, when properly arranged, will represent what we all seek for, but which we can only gain through N O D O G S E S.

> Conundrum. BY X. E. W. X.

If you name it you break it,

ANGELS TRIUMPH IN THE SKIES.

Angels triumph in the skies, When the proud oppressor dies, And the just and loving rise, Once who bent the knee; Once who bent the Anec. Theirs to lift the lowly still; Theirs to nerve the patient will; Theirs the world with love to fill, Light and liberty.

When the throne with blood is red. When the fierce and haughty tread

.

.....

When the here's first had not tread Who despairing die, Then the angel of the Lord Bares in Heavon the judgment sword, And the armies of the Word Gather silently.

Still, at every dungeon gate, The delivering angels wait, Marshaled in their shining state,

Where the martyrs like. None their awful coming know, Till the tyrant feels the blow, And the people from their woo Hail the triumph nigh. HARRIS.

A little Hoosier boy of five years old asked his mother if God really heard his prayer? "Yes, my son," she replied, "God always hears our prayers." "Well," said the mischievous urchin, "I think he must be disgusted with mine, for he has heard the same old prayer ever since I could talk."

A little daughter of a proprietor of a coal mine in Pennsylvania, was inquisitive as to the nature of hell, upon which her father represented it to be a large gulf of fire of 'the most prodigious extent.

ality and toleration. Universal culture will bring universal wisdom if that culture be conducted according to the principles of wisdom; and thus, we may expect to see in the future years of humanity, schools conducted by teachers thoroughly imbued with the spirit of liberality, because they will draw their wisdom from the intuitional ingushings of a divine mediumship, which will direct them at every step. Thus the world may reach a condition in which it will be safe for people to live out their true mission on earth.

These words have been written, not to bring the writer before the world at one step as a "martyr" in future. Neither is it desired to usher forward self in any way to a degree chargable with the reproach of egotism. It is self-justification, simply and solely, of the course which I may soon feel called upon to take, as one who believes in the divine right to self-guidance-as relating to mortals-the superiority of the "higher law," and the necessity which this age carries with it of men and women who are entirely passive to the guidance of the angel powers, now seeking, as they never sought before, to establish the reign of universal Peace and Harmony, Justice and Equity. I believe that the age-and especially this portion thereof-demands men and women willing to be used for the establishment of new ideas-willing to suffer reproach, or whatever else may befall them, for the sake of Truth. And thus we may expect to see, ere long, demands made for the recognition of the Spiritual Congress as a legitimate power for the government of the nations We may expect to see men and women stand forth as exponents of that body, ready and willing to be which, when empty, weighs heaviest.

She was a gifted and peculiar child, yet such was the goodness of her heart, that she won ad-miring friends wherever her lot was cast. As an introduction to the Poeins, we have an interesting narrative of her life and experiences. Her early departure to the land of spirits cast a gloom over many minds, which is only relieved by the beautiful and cheering Philosophy which she was so instrumental in teaching. We know that

"She rose like a mist from the mountain When day walks abroad on the hills, Like a spray from the fountain— From life and its wearying ills."

Though the spirit passes thus as an invisible mist, like a cloud when it reaches the blue vault above, it becomes capable of receiving and reflect-ing the golden-tinted rays of the sun, and may descend to earth as refreshing dew to feed the parched souls of humanity. These Poems will furnish a rich treat to the

These Poems will furnish a rich treat to the lovers of pure thought and living inspiration, clothed in chaste and beautiful language. The first piece, entitled the "Poet," occupies one hun-dred and five pages, and contains many very fine passages. The scone is a rural district. "An hour before sunset—glimpses of the ocean through the trees—a poet thinks aloud." The Spirit of Poesy says:

"I will bathe theo in beauty, I 'll bathe theo in love, Till thy voice has a tone like the angels above-Till thine eye speaks the fire that is burning within, And it beams and it beckons all others to win; Till thy lips have a purpose, a strength, and a power, All the wealth of thy soul over others to shower." Again, describing the scene, she says:

ugain, describing the scene, she says: "The wind is whispering through the forest trees. They answer, swaying to the passing breeze; The rill that leaps and dances at my feet, The music of the whispering winds repeat; And every flower, with upturned, trusting eye, That gazes toward the deep-blue summer sky; And every rill and every mountain-dell Is wrapped and bathed in this mysterious spell; And as I gaze, the sky that hangs above Droops over me with look of tender love, As if ' were manito of the passing God, That trailed toward earth to tell where ite has trod." Usen, describing Tmay, she says:

Then, describing man, she says:

"Thou art a poem in thyself, One writing every day; Line after line is every thought Ne'er to be swept away.

Thou art a part of that great whole-The whole, so grand, sublime-Without thee would be incomplete One necessary rhyme."

But it seems impossible to make selections where each page glows with burning thoughts and thrills with interest.

The miscellaneous poems, which make up a vol-ume of nearly three hundred pages, are upon vari-ous topics, and some of them very fine indeed. A number of these were written in her early years; others come down to the close of her brief and when the first could will be the set of the brief and yre is attuned to this in poems upon "Emanci-pation in the District of Columbia;" "The Ameri-can Eagle;" "Shame on the Coward Souls;"

can Eagle;" "Shame on the Coward Souls;" "The Coming Time," &c., &c. We doubt not this book will be eagerly sought for, not only by the friends of the author, but by many who have been awakened to a sense of the beautiful truths of which she was so worthy an apartic and node a piencer

apostle and noble a pioneer. H. T. CHILD, M. D. 634 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1864. -Herald of Progress, May 21.

No girl can become a true lady without the knowledge of household duties. Whatever may be her literary proficiency, and her social qualities, without the ability to do housework, if necessity demand, her education is defective.

With faint hands we hold the drained cup of joy,

Genesco, Ill., May 20th, 1864.

United States Convention.

DEAR BANNER-Through thy beautiful folds we learn that the United States Convention will come off at Chicago. We like the plan much, as it will give our Eastern friends a fine opportunity of visiting (may be on an excursion ticket.) the great metropolis of the West, when, we trust, they will become better acquainted with the spiritual wants of the people in this garden of the world. We do not claim to be much of a financier, but in view of the great gathering upon that occasion, and the results growing out of it, and in order that there may be something tangible from which to base a superstructure, we would beg leave to suggest or hint at a plan that might tend to give direction in part to the action of the Convention. The proposed plan is this: that where there is no organization, no concert of action, some individual in whom the Spiritualists have confidence, in each and every locality where spiritual lectures are wanted, draw up and circulate a subscription paper, stating the object and purpose of the same, to wit, the sustaining of lectures on and after the fifteenth of October next, during the coming winter; the sums subscribed to be subject to the action of the subscribers in case they shall organize in accordance with the regulations adopted by the U.S. Convention. In case they do not organize as above stated, or in some other way, then let the individual who obtains the subscription, (if he will take the responsibility,) secure a hall, obtain and pay lecturers, &c., and when the Convention meets, bring in or send a report of all moneys thus pledged. Then, from such a report, a pretty definite calculation may be arrived at, as to the number of lecturers wanted to supply the demand.

It strikes me that a little discussion of this matter previous to the meeting of the Convention, may be productive of great good. I, for one, propose to start a subscription; and, organization or not, in case our friends in Milwaukie and west of us will move in the matter, we can and will secure lecturers, and thus move on in the glorious work so well begun. We of the West have been content to occupy our time and pecuniary means since the war broke out, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, and now that it seems drawing gradually to a close, and we are not sadly disappointed in regard to the end thereof, we think it about time to look after the spiritual interests of the people.

Hoping to hear from others, whether pro or con., to the idea suggested, I am, dear BANNER, for the onward march of our glorious system of revela-W. D. HOLBROOK. tion. Waukisha, Wis., May 24, 1864.

EXTRAORDINARY TRANSFORMATION.-After a chicken has gone to roost, if you open the henhouse door you will find in it a fowI-in-peace.

The truly great are humble; as those cars of corn and boughs of trees that are best laden bend lowest,

BANNER LIGHT. \mathbf{OF}

Correspondence in Brief.

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From Indiana.

Since Mrs. Streeter's death, one year ngo, we have had but little preaching here; but the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad is in course of construction, via our town, which, when completed, will afford lecturers and mediums an easier way to visit us; lecturers and mediums an easter way to visit us; and what few of us there are, are ever ready to pay liberally, so that we hope then to have an awakening here. Orthodoxy has adopted so many of the fundamental principles of our philosophy, that there is not so much to contend for as there has been. They have given up a literal hell and heaven, ascribing happiness and misery to the con-dition instead of the abode of the soul or split, and many of them adult a bill of in the progression of many of them admit a belief in the progression of the spirit on the "other side "-that the devil is the spirit on the "other side — that the derivative "entwined around our hearts here," which of course cannot be the old-fashioned, cloven-footed, horned fellow. But they still deny the power of spirits to communicate to man, although they ad-mit their presence and influence upon us. J. H. LUTHER,

Crown Point, Lake Co., Ind., May 25th, 1864.

About a Scaled Letter.

DEAR BANNER-I am delighted with your vis-DEAR BANNER—I and dighted with your your the its, for through you as a medium I receive joyful tidings from the beautiful summer land, which robs death of its terror, and inspires a faith in a better future, which is an anchor to the soul cast within the vail both sure and steadfast, which

I am very well satisfied with the answer to my I am very well satisfied with the answer to my scaled letter, notwithstanding all my questions were not answered. At the time of writing, I omitted to insert the name of the person, or spirit, I addressed, intending to do so at the time I placed it in the envelope, but which, being some days after, I forgot to do. Nevertheless, the name was signed to the answer I received. It was spelt cor-rectly, and I think a fac simile. The name was "Geo. H. Williams." We were both members of the same Lodge of Odd Fellows, at North Wayne, Me. John V. DUNBAR. Parkersburg, Wood Co., W. Va., May 8th, 1864.

A Few Lines from Dr. M. T. Child.

MR. EDITOR-I have just returned from Vir-ginia, and will endeavor to prepare an account of some of the things which I saw there for your

readers. My friend, Mrs. Hale, expects to spend the sum-mer in the East and visit Boston, and would be glad to let her rooms and library to some respon-sible Spiritualist for the summer months. The location is central, and it is a good situation for a medium. There is at present a great demand for these in our city. Charles Foster, I learn, is here, and is quite

busy.

I am glad to hear you agitating the project of a "Monthly," and think it will be a decided suc-cess, if properly managed. I shall be glad to add my mite to it. Yours, HENRY T. CHILD, Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1864. 634 Race St.

A Note from Mrs. Felton.

MR. EDITOR-Will you allow me to say a word to my many friends who have so kindly written me during my two years of illness and silence. Dear friends, I have not forgotten you in my hours that the set of the se Dear friends, I have not forgotten you in my hours of helplessness, and thank you for the many kind letters I have heretofore been unable to answer. I am not yet well and strong, but I hope to grow so ere many months; and I ind my love of truth, and trust in the spirits stronger than ever. I shall commence my labors in weakness, but I hope to continue them in strength—gathered not from earth alone, but from the angel world. Yours in love of truth, as ever, FANNLE B. FELTON.

Our Washington Letter---Bro. Pardec, de.

As the very warm weather approaches, it is well known that the religious societies-particularly throughout the South, if not equally so throughout the North-find the generality of those who compose their audiences are not over-anxious to forsake their comparatively cool and comfortable homes, especially on Sunday evenings, and visit a full gas-lighted, poorly-ventilated church or hall, unless something out of the customary order-a concert or other unusual attraction-temptingly invites them. Our society of course is no exception to this rule. 'But all things considered, it is a source of gratification, showing as it does what a strong hold Spiritualism has upon this community, to witness so many in constant attendance at our regular meetings. In proportion to those who claim to be in active sympathy with us, I believe we outnumber any other society here. And though gree, explained and interpreted the facts and philosophy of Spiritualism. Philosophical, comprehensive and unitary, there is, by virtue of these very qualities, a logical coherency and sequence. in the presentation of his views, by which the truly reasoning or thinking, the composite, consistent mind, is irresistibly led to their acceptance.

As many have listened to his platform discourses and warmly expressed a desire to read, in convoniently printed form, his uttered thoughts, I am happy to say they will soon be favored with the opportunity; for I learn that he expects to publish at an early day, through the generosity of a friend here, a volume of his writings under the significant title, "Thoughts from Three Kingdoms -or a Natural, Spiritual and Celestial Offering."

I doubt not such a work will command more at tention from the progressive and advanced minds among us, than any book which has been issued by the spiritualistic press for years. The best thoughts from his highest inspirational sources, it will embody, in compactest form, the substance of his more recent lectures and letters before the

Perhaps I cannot better close this note to you than by briefly stating certain distinctive points of his, to wit: Through him it is declared that a triple Dispensation of Love, Wisdom and Truth (Natural, Spiritual and Celestial) is now dawning; that Jesus, now the Christ of those three, comes as its Spiritual Center-to bring it in; that it will be a head and body added to the religious heart of Christ in the past-a special Universal and Unitary Truth Dispensation. An interpreter and reconciler, it will show the relations of opposite sides of truth in every sphere of thought. Religious, philosophic and practical, it will construct its New Church, its New State and its New Society-which unfolding, will embrace the past, express from the present and accept from the future.

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1864. G. A. B. P. S .- It is hardly worth montioning, but I notice that your correspondent. Mr. Horton, referring to a previous article of mine, objects to having first-class minds of this country-like Emerson, Phillips and Beecher-contribute to a Spiritual Magazine! For the same reason and by the same logic he ought to object to any but Spiritualists attending spiritual meetings. Why does not the non-Spiritualist reader of the Atlantic object to having its pages enriched by contributions from Robert Dale Owen, Lydia Maria Child and others, when it is known they are Spiritualists? It would be equally consistent. Or why does the Independent, which is Orthodox, permit Horace Greeley, who is a Universalist, to write regularly for its resources of the social state, that, imperceptibly pages? True his articles are usually the most uggestive of all which appear in its columns, but certainly-according to Mr. H.-he ought not to e permitted to continue them. Spiritualists, of all people in the world, should be liberal. B.

Intemperance.

In your editorial of May 14th, Mr. Editor, you make a plain statement of a terrible evil—intemperance—and call loudly for help. "What shall be dono?" Men begin "to feel that only the Lord can lead the nation, by some such violent means as he is now employing to exterminate slavery, out of its beastly debaucheries. If any one can see how intemperance can be brought to destruction by anything less than a providential convulsion, he can see further than we can."

My brother, Providence always works by means and the only means that can ever bring men out of any and every species of intemperance, is the elevation of woman. Woman must be freed from bondage-from man's dominion over her, and she will lift him out of all his slaveries, as now in her bondage and degradation, she is the means-not the cause-of his enslavement. She must be redeemed from her outcast condition-from those hells of infamy into which men have plunged so many of our sex. Licentiousness and drunkenness keep aven pace together. . Women could not lead such terrible lives, only in the wine cup and whiskey bottle. Every vile house of infamy is a manufactory for drunkards. Just so long as any portion of our sex is kept in this degraded condition, just so long will men be held down to the lowest depths

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

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

ROOM NO. 3, UP STAIRS.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

The Revolution of the Time.

This is something more than a mere sectional

strife in which we are engaged to-day. It may

have been that when it was begun, but it can be

spoken of within such restricted limitations no

longer. Originating in a desire, on the one side,

to throw off allegiance to the common govern-

ment, in order that a Slave Power might be es-

tablished on this continent, and on the other, in a

determination that no such power should domi-

nate over any portion of the country which

stretches between the Atlantic and the Pacific,

but that Freedom should bear rule, and sway

everywhere-this deadly antagonism, this irre-

pressible conflict has gone forward with the most

energetic deadliness, until even all the general in-

terests of state, church, and society, are involved

in the issue, have already become more or less

modified as the contest has waxed warmer, and

will inevitably take the impress of the principle

The sole and simple object has been, on our

side, to maintain the Union unbroken and the

Government in its integrity. On the side of the

rebels, the object has been to destroy both Union

and Government together. That issue is plain

enough to be understood by any one. But it grew

suddenly to such dimensions, laid under tribute

so many of the deepest feelings of the human

heart, and made calls for help on so many of the

almost, we find everything and everybody swept

into the great whirlpool of the contest, and instead

of a mere sectional struggle, or a strife between

the Government and rebels in arms, it is in real-

ity a social revolution on a wide-spread scale, and

involves in its results every interest which per-

In the first place, from being a nation at peace

with all the world, pursuing only the avocations

of peace, and eagerly accumulating those ready

gains which are the reward of such pursuits when

undisturbed, we have become in the brief term of

three years a nation of soldiers, bearing arms vol-

untarily, veterans in the service already, and de-

veloping our martial spirit until we are as ready

now to make war a business of our lives as we

were before to greet the very mention of the word

with execration. We have men in plenty now,

who are thoroughly trained to do the cruel work

of war, whether on our own soil or sent across the

border to meet Europe on Mexican soil. Not only

that, but we have in the same time transformed

our mercantile marine into the most powerful

navy that was over seen this side of the Atlantic.

The temper of the nation is fairly up, and may be

employed in a way and with an energy not dream-

ed of by those foreign nations which are watching

Then, again, whereas we have been quite free

from the burdens of taxation before, and the over-

crowded population of Europe have sought our

shores chiefly because their earnings were not to

be eaten up of the tax-gatherer, we shall find that

us with such an undisguised interest.

tains to our common society.

which comes out of the trial triumphant.

deal of talk. The gentleman of that name was a Banner of Light. Spanlard, and a Governor of one of the provinces of Cuba. He was proved to have connived at the landing and sale of slaves from the Coast of Africa; and, with the receipts of his inhuman trade, he came to New York, where he was secretly arrested by order of Secretary Seward, confined in OFFICE, 158 WASHINGTON STREET, a prison where none of his friends could find him, and sent privately down the harbor on board a WILLIAM WHITE & CO., vessel which was all ready to sail for Havana. He has since arrived at and been taken possession of by the government there. It is true, as charged For Torms of Subscription see Eighth Page. against this mode of spiriting away a foreigner LUTHER COLBY, - - - · · EDITOR. who has sought an asylum on our shores, that there is no present law, or extradition treaty, un-SFIRIT: ALISM is based on the cardinal fact of spirit commun-ion and influx; it is the effort to discover all truth relating to man's spiritual nature, capacities, relations, duties, welfare and destiny, and its application to a regenerate life. It recog-nizes a continuous Divine inspiration in Man; it alms, through a careful, reverent study of facts, at a knowledge of the laws and principles which govern the occult forces of the universe; of the relations of spirit to matter, and of man to Go and the spiritual world. It is thus catholic and progressive, leading to true religion as at one with the highest philosophy.-London Spiritual Magazine. der which the act can be justified; and no one can approve the secrecy of the proceeding either, which savors more of the style of the old Venetian Council of Ten than of any known to us of modern times; but it is, universally conceded that a law ought to be in existence, under operation of which criminals of this sort could readily be handed over

The Right of Asylum.

The Arguelles case in New York makes a good

to the foreign power demanding them The sacred right of asylum, that is, for men who have banished themselves from their native land on account of their opinions, ought never to become impaired; but that is clearly a different matter from keeping our shores for a home and place of safety for all the rogues of the world, criminals and others. There should be a law by which these might at once be given up, or else we openly consent to become copartners in their guilt. We cannot but condemn the manner of Arguelles' arrest, but it is beyond question that he ought to have been made to go back.

The Danish Affair.

They are having what they call an armistice between the Germans and Danes now, the same to last for a month in all. After that, unless Napoleon, the great and subtle politician of Europe. shall interpose, the prospect is that the belligerent parties will fall to fighting again. We may expect that result, at any rate. England acts as two-sidedly about the matter as ever. She is afraid to take any decisive step, this way or that-quite in keeping with her time-serving character. A neat style of anecdote is told concerning the Queen-that her son-in-law, Prince Frederick of; Prussia, sent congratulations to her that they had whipped the Danes on the land, and Alexandra, her daughter-in-law and young wife to the Prince of Wales, had sent her similar congratulations because the Danes had whipped the German allies in the recent sea-fight! The royal family in England is getting strangely mixed up, in the matter of European politics.

Prices of Meats.

Meats have been "up" for some time past. And they will probably stay "up." It is not so easy to lemonstrate that the speculators are wholly to blame for this state of things, but it is undeniable that they give the last and largest turn to the screw, and keep out of market stock that has long been ready for consumption. There is hardly any one of the great staples of consumption which they have not touched. First it was coffee, then tea, then flour, then kerosene, then sugars and syrups, and then butter; now it is meat. The papers are urging the people to do without meats for a time, and we think the remedy would prove a thorough cure of the disease. Besides, there is little need of cating meat in the warm season: it had better be dispensed with than not.

Gen. Grant.

The purpose of this soldier remains fixed and immovable. He is like rock, not to be shaken by the clash of all the obstacles in the world. If he cannot carry out his plans in one way, then he will in another. He holds on by his purpose like a bull-dog. His tenacity will prove in the end to be more than a match for his opponent, great as his genius for war may be. Never before now have the rebel leaders-Davis and Leo-really had all they cared to attend to; they have not un-

JUNE 11, 1864.

Fraising and Blaming.

Bulwer, in his now volume of Essays, comments on the effects of dispensing praise as well as of inflicting habitual consure, and says, with the air of a true philosopher," It scenes to me that the habit of seeking rather to praise than to blame operates favorably not only on the happiness and the temper, but on the whole moral character of those who form it. It is a great corrective of envy, that most common infirmity of active intellects engaged in competitive strife, and the immediate impulse of which is always toward the disparagement of another; it is also a strong counterbalancing power to that inert cynicism which is apt to creep over men not engaged in competition, and which leads them to debase the level of their own humanity in the contempt with which it regards what may be good or great in those who are so engaged. In short, a predisposition to see what is best in others necessarily calls out our own more amiable qualities; and, on the other hand, a predisposition to discover what is had keeps in activity our meaner and more malignant."

The National Spiritual Convention.

The time for the commencement of the National Convention was erroneously given as the 6th of August, whereas it should have been Tuesday, August 9th, to continuo unfil Sunday the 14th, inclusive, at Chicago, Illinois. The official call will be printed in our next issue. Great interest is being felt in regard to this Convention, and we hope Spiritualists everywhere will take part in it, for it cannot fail of having a salutary and beneficial effect, even if no definite action is arrived at. The coming together of so large a body of liberal and intelligent minds will be a marked event, pregnant with mighty results in the coming time.

We are informed by Dr. Gardner, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, that satisfactory arrangements are progressing for a reduction of fare over the various roads for those who wish to attend the Convention, of which due notice will be given soon.

Capt. Fred G. Pope.

This fine officer is attached to the 41st Mass. Vol. Regiment, (Company D,) now serving under Banks in the Department of the Gulf. He is a Spiritualist, is very humane, always looking after the welfare of those under his command. Many sick soldiers have reason to be thankful that they are associated with so good a man. Even when sick himself, as he has been, he was anxious that his men were well cared for. And while he is thus serving his country in the field, he does not in his large heart forget the unfortunate ones at home, for we have just received from him five dollars, to be added to our "Bread Ticket Fund." He has also remitted five dollars in aid of our Free Circles. When the BANNER was first commenced, Capt. Pope headed the list as its first subscriber, and his name has remained on our books ever since.

War in Europe.

The Conference which has been in session in London, for the past month or more, promises to amount to nothing at all. The Prussians have not regarded the armistice while it was supposed to be operative, and their Government now officially announces that it does not consider itself bound by the treaty of 1852, to which several powers were voluntary parties. All things considered, Europe is drifting into a general war. We look for its arrival there by the next year, if not before; and if we can but finish up the hard work of our own rebellion by that time, and go ahead again after the rule of righteousness and political justice, we can afford to watch European struggles with considerable interest, availing ourselves meantime of all the advantages which such a state of things will bring to us as a new nation.

Discipline.

Instead of having been unfortunate in the past, as men ordinarily use that word, the Army of the Potomac has merely been in a state of needed discipline. It has now a gigantic task before it, to periorin which it was very it its previous training should be thorough and even severe. Its marches and bivouncs, its battles and losses, its watches and its unwearied patience for the past three years, have culminated in this present grand opportunity which it is offered for capturing the rebel capital and destroying the rebel army. The very necessity which the rebels feel for holding Virginia to the last, will prove their final ruin; for here is the place of all others, where we would prefer to find them, fight them, and compel them to capitulate.

this is not saying all one could wish in this connection, still, under the circumstances, it is more than could be reasonably expected.

Next season it is proposed, if not already determined, to hold our meetings under more favorable auspices-I mean with regard to a larger, better and more accessible hall, which unfortunately for us this year we have been obliged to hold in a third story. It is also designed to secure beforehand, if possible, a sufficient fund by subscription, which will enable us to make our meetings a complete success.

During May our philosophical friend and inspired Brother Pardee has been with 'us. A teacher of the Spiritual Philosophy for ten years -one of the few pioneers still in the field-he is too well known to need special notice or commendation at my hands.

I must make this remark, however, because it is so unusual and unjust to those, in the past and in the present, who have been and who are laboring by every word and act to disseminate spiritual light and truth. Spiritualists, as a class, are too apt to look with indifference, to use no stronger term, upon their oldest and most faithful publie exponents, rather than cherish them for the good they have done and are doing for the cause. I make no reference to particular individuals: it is more or less true of all. Through misdirection, slander or success, through evil and through good report, when Spiritualism was regarded as the latest born child of the devil, and since it has become a power in the land, these worthily missioned itinerants, taking comfort, reputation, the delights of home, all that makes life enjoyable, and sometimes even life itself, in their handslike unto the apostolic ones of old-have gone out into a bitterly condemnatory and prejudiced world, in singleness of heart and devotedness of life unsurpassed by any case in history-to preach the love and truth and wisdom of this later and diviner revelation to humanity. Thank God! I feel I owe them a duty and a debt which I am poorly prepared to pay; and therefore I keep nothing laid up in my heart save a sense of gratitude and blessing toward them evermore.

Bro. Pardee never was very popular, and for anght I know-I was going to say, and I might as well, as to think it-I hope he never expects to be. as popularity is generally understood. His thought as well as his style is not popularly adapted to the mass of those who attend our meetings, and so he is constantly misunderstood, regarded as impracticable, a fanatic-and treated accordingly. But whether an original, independent, or strongly individualized speaker should primarily seek the level of promiscuous listeners, curiosity-hunters and surface-skimmers generally, or addressing the comparatively thinking few, endeavor to raise all up to his own higher plane-must be decided by each one for himself.

His recent discourses, I am told by those who ought to know, have not been equaled here by any for power, in depth and breadth of thought, and fervency of expression. From what I have heard, I know of but a very few who have in such a rational manner and to such a satisfactory de- | a poem.

of vice. "How long, O Lord, how long?" For many,

many long years my soul has sent up this cry of anguish for my erring, suffering sister, and her sinful brother. "How long, O Lord, how long shall man rule over woman, and steep himself in iniquity?" What can be done?

First, what has placed so many females in this dreadful outcast condition? In most cases, I believe it is their utter inability to earn an honest, respectable living, and three-fourths of them have been placed in this helpless position by the treachery of men. Women do not prostitute themselves for pleasure. When woman shall be redeemed from bondage to man, she will redeem him from all intemperance and vice. I have always thought that Maine Laws and Moral Reform Associations were about as powerless for the destruction of vice, as colonization for the destruction of African slavery. All these institutions have done much good in individual cases, but they do not strike at the root of the evil.

Thousands and thousands of unprotected wo men and girls are harnessed to the car of labor for a mere pittance, while the real fruits of their toil are used by men as means for compelling their submission to lust, and both are dragged down to infamy and vice. The very profits of their own labor are absorbed by man, which compels their submission to him.

If the African race had been educated or rightly instructed from the time of the old revolution, to-day they would have been capable of self-protection and self-government, and this terrible war would have been averted. If defenceless, young girls (and women, too) were cared for and protect ed by men as they should be, and educated in the laws of life, and health, and purity, and the (to them) fearful consequences of disobedience, they would be capable, not only of protecting themselves, but men also, from the terrible evils of licontiousness and drunkenness.

It is for men to say how long this state of things shall last. It is for them to say whother or not this country shall sink down like the Republics of old into debauchery and crime. Are there good men and women enough in our land to day to save it from destruction? I believe-yes-but there may not be twenty or even ten years hence. The down-hill slide of corruption is swift and fearful. Is it not high time for good men and women to take the right means to stop this sliding avalanche of pollution? It certainly is, if they would avoid d"violent, providential convulsion" of society. caused by debauchery and crime that could only end in its temporary ruin. All violent means or convulsions are productive of disorder and tempo rary ruin. No one can doubt this who has read history aright. For present proof look at the slaveholding States to-day. E. G. WILLARD.

Lyceum Hall Meetings.

Miss Lizzie Doten speaks in the above named hall, in this city, on Sunday afternoon and evening next. Her subjects will be "Philosophy of a grand time, with the Doctor as manager. Good Pythagorus " and " Ancient Oracles," closing with speaking, good singing, good dancing, good eating,

wa shall l ve to mak lay upon our shoulders a load which we should once have thought them unable to bear. We are

sure of having all the taxes we shall care to pay, for the rest of our lives, and not for ourselves only, but for a long line of generations after us. Taxes are no respecter either of things or persons; like the fall of snow, they make themselves felt everywhere: we buy not an article, however trivial, but it carries the burden of the tax: we enjoy nothing, but the instrument of the enjoyment has been saddled with a tax.

And in other and very important particulars we have met with a national change. Perhaps the most important is that by which we have become fused into a strong and centralized nationality. We were a confederacy of States beforeafter this, we shall be a powerful nation, with a unity of all the elements which before were but loosely collected and bound together. The General Government is to be the centre and seat of the power of the continent. We are to develop ourselves none the less as a people, we are to grow none the less in the region of individuality-but it is all to make itself felt at last through the arm of the national power. The United States will take a position among the nations of the earth, after this war is over, such as they have not held before. And by having perilled all they have and are in this war for. Freedom, their voice and counsel will be felt hereafter over the world, as that of no nation of modern times has been felt and acknowledged. And no small part of that final freedom to which we are to attain is the perfect freedom for the human soul from whole systems of spiritual restraints and tyranny.

General Banks.

It turns out, if we may credit the New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald, that the many gross stories which were put in circulation against Gen. Banks have no foundation in fact. and will speedily return to plague those only who invented them. Gen. Smith's corps alone did not whip the rebels at Pleasant Hill. Gen. Banks did not order back Gen. Smith, after he had pursued the enemy for six miles. Gen. Banks did not order McPherson, whom he met, on the retreat, with a force of six thousand men, to fall back and destroy a large quantity of oats, which the latter refused to do and finally saved. And, on the whole, Gen. Banks has suffered no disgrace from the change of commanders which has been made in his department; he is made Military Governor of Louisiana, with orders to report to Gen. Canby, instead of to Gen. Grant.

A Picnic Festival.

As the warm season has returned, people begin to inquire, "When is there to be a picnic?" etc. Now to gratify the anxious ones, we have only to refer them to Dr. Gardner's notice in another column, as to time, place, etc. Our friends will of course all be on hand, as they are always sure of and everything rationally good may be expected.

til now been made anxious for the result. Accordingly, they are compelled to practice all sorts of deceit to keep the spirits of their army from sinking, and to keep alive hope in their breasts. We believe as the robels do. that the present campaign will make an end of the rebellion.

Will Pay Gold.

The legislature of New York, at its last session not long since finished, neglected to provide for he payment of the interest on its debt due to forigners in gold, as originally promised—although t had treated its home creditors in the same way the year before. In other words, the State declined to keep its faith with its creditors, and compelled them to take their interest in paper instead of gold. But some of the brokers and bankers of New York city are making efforts, which promise to be successful, to prevent the stain which will rest on the State-the richest and most powerful of all the Free States-in consequence of not keeping its engagements. There is much gratification expressed at the prospect of their success.

A New Disciple.

Gladstone, one of the leaders in the British House of Commons and a member of the Government itself, has surprised his own party and the liberals, too, by coming out boldly and publicly for extending the elective franchise in Great Britain. But there is a "cat under the meal," after all. He has acted entirely from policy, though it is fortunate his policy puts him at last on the right track. Having falsified about Garibaldi, and offended the people beyond forgiveness by becoming a party to his indecent removal from the country, he now seeks to make reparation by currying favor with the masses in this way. How it will result is not so well known as it will be by-and-bye.

Political Spiritualism.

The Spiritualists, or some of them, think of putting a Presidential ticket into the field. If they should nominate candidates, and if they are as numerous as they claim to be, the action of the Spiritualists would have a material effect on the desiston of the netional effect on the lecision of the national election.-Boston Traveller.

It is true that the Spiritualists are numerous, and might "affect the decision of the national election," but we hardly think they will put a candidate for the Presidency into the field. The time has not come for that. We believe in effectively closing the rebellion, instead of clogging the wheels of government by turning the attention of the country to President-making. Save the country first-clectioneer afterwards.

Cool Soda and Medicated Beer.

Our friend Octavius King, apothecary, 654 Washington street, has for sale the nicest and coolest Soda to be had in Boston. His Medicated Beer, also, is just the sort of beverage sick people should take at this season of the year, and well ones, too Those who have set themselves on fire by strong drink, can quench the flames rapidly by sipping Bro. King's beer.

Spiritual Book and Newspaper Stand for Sale. . . .

A fine opportunity is offered to a young man of enterprise and limited means to enter upon a safe business, by Mr. Samuel Barry, of Philadelphia, who desires to dispose of his book, periodical and nowspaper stand, as old age is compelling him to think of retiring from business.

To Correspondents.

[We cannot engage to return rejected manuscripts.]

E. T. S., HANNIBAL, MO.-Your letter (enclosing unsealed questions for a spirit-friend to answer) is a sensible one; but the questions, many of them, are of such a nature that we fear the spirit could not respond if he would. The modus operandi by which the invisibles communicate with the visibles through the instrumentality of mediums. for answering sealed letters, is so nice, that the only wonder is that one in ten are answered at all. The magnetic forces required and brought into use by spirits ere they can communicate, is by far nicer than the operation of our magnetic telegraph wires for the transmission of thought by words over them, although the same law governs both. When the questioner puts his thoughts of an elevated nature upon paper, of a spiritual tendency, he is most, if not always, sure of a satisfactory response. On the other hand, if a writer desires to communicate by letter with his dear ones who have passed to the immortal life, no matter how elevated his sentiments may be, he will fail to meet with a speedy response, if at the same time he expresses a doubt that spirits can return and communicate. By so doing he severs the silver cord that links him with his loved ones, and they are consequently obliged to retire from the medium in deep sadness. Faith is a potent agency in connecting the telegraphic wire between the two worlds. See to it, friend, that you act in accordance with these subtle laws of nature, and we venture to affirm, without the. slightest doubt, you will succeed in mastering the philosophy of spirit communication. We will. however, seal up your questions and place them

J. M. A., EAST BRIDGWATER, MASS .-- Your articles are always welcome.

before the medium for answer.

E. W., BURNS, MICH .- Moneys received. We tender you our sincere thanks for the interest you take in the welfare of the BANNER.

JUNE 11, 1864.

Benefit to Mrs. A. M. Spence.

A large number of the Spiritualists of Charlestown, and several visitors from Boston, assembled in Central Hall on the evening of May 31st, for the purpose of tendering Mrs. Spence a complimentary benefit. The occasion was one of deep interest, diversified by songs and brief speeches by Josiah Warren, U. C. Coolidge, A. H. Richardson, J. Edson, L. K. Coonley, U. Clark, Mrs. Sarah A. Byrnes, and Mrs. Spence. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We learn with deep regret that our be-loved sister and co-laborer, Mrs. A. M. Spence, is about to retire, for the present, from the public ad-vocacy of Spiritualism, therefore, *Resolved*, That we extend our sympathy in be-

half of her future happiness and prosperity in whatever department of life she may be called upon to act.

Resolved, That whenever Mrs. Spence shall reher back here in Charlestown, where her long continued services in the past have been sustain-ed by largely increasing and enthusiastic audien-

Each of the speakers called out on the occasion, though uttering no unqualified endorsement of all of Mrs. Spence's sentiments, and referring to their alarm on hearing her the first time, nevertheless accorded highest commendations of her heroinism, her fearless love of truth, her independence, her eloquent and earnest appeals in behalf of humanity, and her character both in public and in social life. In response to the words of sympathy and encouragement she had heard, Mrs. Spence remarked that she was completely disarmed and knew not what to say. She was so long accustomed to opposition she needed some opposing element to arouse her. Whether she suspended her public labors for a time, or otherwise, her whole soul was still in the great cause of Spiritualism, and she knew not how soon she might be called forth again. Thanking the assembly for their compliments, for the bouquets thrown at her feet on the platform, for the donation of money which she pledged to apply to the purpose of charity, she closed, invoking angelbenedictions on the deeply-moved audience.

The War News.

Since our last issue, Gen. Grant has made sev eral important movements, engaging the enemy many times successfully, driving him from his positions, and advancing nearer Richmond. His advance corps is within six miles of the rebel capital. Gen. Smith, with a division from Gen. Butler's army, has formed a junction with the advance guard of Gen. Grant's army, and the seige of Richmond has virtually begun-our advance being near Mechanicsville. On Wednesday, June 1st, Gen. Sheridan advanced on Cold Harbor, and after a severe fight routed Fitz Hugh Lee's division, and held possession of the place. Gen. Lee's army occupy the trenches about Meadow and Bottom Bridges. The indications now are that the great battle will be fought just outside of Richmond, unless Lee finds it necessary to fall back within its intrenchments.

Reports from Richmond state that a public meeting was held on Monday, to consider the subject of surrendering or burning the city, and that the Mayor advocated surrender, for which he was ar rested and confined in Castle Thunder.

The triumphant advance of Gen. Sherman into Georgia should not be lost sight of by the important movements going on in Virginia. The driving back and defeating of the rebel army under Johnston, involves the fate of the rebellion in the Gulf States. At the latest accounts from Gen. Sherman, he was within twelve miles of Atlanta. Ga., having captured the town of Marietta, an important position, as it gives him a long track of railroad to bring up his supplies. The engagement with the enemy by McPherson's division at their stronghold near Dallas, resulted in a complete rout of the enemy, with a loss of twentyfive hundred killed and wounded left behind.

Com. Porter's fleet has been extricated from Red River, and arrived safely at Cairo.

Appointments.

BANNER LIGHT. \mathbf{OF}

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. Laura DeForce Gordon has arrived in New Orleans in company with her husband, who commands in the cavalry corps. We shall publish a letter from her in our next paper.

We shall print in our next a message to Henry Whittemore while in the form, given by his spirit mother.

In looking over the Herald of Progress last week, we saw so many flats in it that we did n't know but it was getting belligerent; but on close inspection we were agreeably mistaken, for we found it as genial as ever. Go ahead, Bro. Davis, in the good work.

Joshua R. Giddings, one of the pioneers of the Anti-Slaverv cause, and a brave and whole-souled man, suddenly dropped dead from an affection of the heart, in Montreal, on the 27th of May. His remains were removed to Ohio. At the time of his death, he was American Consul-General in Canada.

The French troops in Mexico have been defeated in a battle near San Luis.

A "cigar steamship" is building on the Thames for Mr. Winans, and will be launched, with her steam up and ready for sea, by about the middle of August.

Digby yesterday met a friend of his who is terribly given to fibbing, and accosted him thus: "Been to church to-day, Jones?" "No." was the quick response; "I've been on the bed nearly all day." "Just as I expected," chimed in Digby: you're always lying."

Gold has reached 192.

The King of Dahomey has been badly defeated n an attack upon the tribe of the Egbas, although his troops of Amazons fought desperately.

A delegation of Baptists waited upon the President, May 28th, and presented an address on national affairs, to which he promises a reply in writing.

Washington's gold medal has been purchased for five thousand dollars, by a company of Delewarians, to be presented to Gen. Grant.

The Union State Conventions of New York, Ohio and Illinois have declared in favor of the renomination of Mr. Lincoln.

A correspondent, writing from California, says: 'I'have been a believer in Spiritualism some twenty years or more. I know of its truth, and feel a pleasure in its steady advancement."

"ELIZA WOODSON."—There is considerable power exhibited in this work, which is of the quiet and not of the excitable school. A high degree of dramatic talent is shown in the descriptions and incidents, and a deep pathos pervades the entire narrative. No one can fail to be interested in its writer, or to feel that she must have passed through a severe school of discipline in order to have detiled the experiences which it contains have detailed the experiences which it contains, Eliza Woodson is a work superior to most of its kind.-New Nation.

The Cleveland Convention last week nominated John C. Fremont for President, and John-Cochrane of New York for Vice President.

BLACK LAKE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION .--Last February, Mr. A. Longley, formerly publisher of the "Odd Fellows' Casket and Review," of Cincinnati, in company with several other men, made a contract for the purchase of one thousand and twenty-six acres of land lying on the north side of Black Lake, Michigan, for the purpose of establishing an association of cooperative labor, education, and a unitary home. They publish a little monthly sheet, setting forth the objects of their association. Their number now comprises eight men, five women and seven children. They want a few more industrious families to join them. All information needed can be obtained by addressing "A. Longley (Superintendent), Crimea P. O., Michigan."

Henry B. Anthony has just been reëlected Inited States Senator from Rhode Island, for six

Poems from the Inner Life.

In a criticism on Miss Doten's book of poems from "The Inner Life," recently issued from the press, the editor of the Haverhill Publisher says:

"In every case where the author is known the name is given, but there are quite a number of pleces, some of them, we think, perfect gems, where the authors appear to be unknown. The

Sunday, June 12th. Charles A. Hayden will therefore speak in that place, morning and afternoon. There will be no meeting at Quincy on that day.

L. Judd Pardec,

Who has been laboring in the West for the past year, finished his course of lectures in Washington last week, and is now on his way to Boston, and will lecture in New England wherever he may be called. Address this office.

First Spiritual Picnic of the Season.

There will be a Spiritual Pienic at Island Grove,

 There will be a Spiritual Picnic at Island Grove, Abington, on Wednesday, June 15th, 1864. All friends of Human Progress are invited to attend. Eminent speakers will be present. No refreshment stands, or exhibitions of any kind allowed upon the grounds, except such as are furnished by the proprietors of the Grove, and of these there were will be an abundance. A special train of cars will leave the Old Colony Railroad Depot, Boston, for the Grove, at 8.45 and 11.30 A. M. Returning, leave the Grove for Bos-ton at 5 P. M. ton at 5 P. M.

ton at 6 P. M. From all the Way Stations upon the Old Colony Railroad, between Boston and South Braintree, Plymouth and Hanson, Newport and Bridge-water, the friends will be conveyed to and from the Grove for one-half the usual fare by the regular trains.

Fare from Boston to the Grove, and return, by special trains: Adults, 60 cents; children, 30 cents. Tickets for sale at the depots. An excellent band will furnish music for danc-

H. F. GARDNER, Manager. g. Boston, June 6, 1864.

ATTENTION. ARMY SUTLERS :

We desire to call your especial attention to one of the most valuable and saleable articles for the use of the army-a prepa ration of medicine that has stood the public test for more than twenty years, and has become familiar in every household. This article, "PERRY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER," needs no introduction, everybody knows it, the sol t, and you have only to keep it, to sell it. No remedy is more Acacious in curing Diarrhea, Cramps, Dysentery, Cought Colds, Slight Wounds, or Bruises, and many other aliments in cidental to a soldier's life. It is light and convenient to carry and can be resorted to, on the march as well as in camp, with out trouble. Being used both internally and externally, its value cannot be overestimated-in fact, the soldiers want it and must have it, and to keep such an article is the duty of every sutler.-Louisville Journal. 2w June 4.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our terms are fifteen cents per line for the first, and ten cents per line for each subsequen insertion. Payment invariably in advance.

DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY WOODEN DWELLING-HOUSE, containing eight rooms, with an L, situated at "Cambridge Crossing," in North Brighton, is offered for sale at a burgain. It is on the line of the Worcester Rulfroad and the Brighton Blorae Cars-ave minutes" walk from either Depot. There is a good cellar; hard and soft water, obtained from pumps in the kitchen; handsome shadu trees skirt the sidewalk. There are 10,300 dect of superior iand, under cultivation, embracing Vegetable and Flower Gar-dens, with a supply of cholee Fears, Apples, Quinces, Cur-rants, etc.

dens, whit a supply to show the second second relighbor-rants, etc. The House is pleasantly located, in a very good neighbor-hood, close to good schools, and is considered quite desirable for any one who wishes a genteel residence a few miles in the country, at a moderate cost—particularly so for a person doing

business in Boston. The Kor full particulars, apply at 158 WASHINGTON STREET ROOM NO. 3. tf June 11. THE "SOCIAL RECORD,"

DEVOTED to Association—Co-operative Labor, a Unitary Itome, and Integral Education—is published monthly by the BLACK LAKE CO-OPERATVIE ASSOCIATION. Sub-scription price, 23 cents per year. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address. A few more good working members are wanted. Communications may be sent to

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HEALING POWERS. WALTER HYDE would respectfully say to the readers of the "Banner of Light," that he has removed from Coop-er institute, and taken rooms at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broad-way, New York, where he will continue his fectures in the art of Brealing by Laying on of Hands, and the Successful Develop-ment of Volta.

"In every case where the author is known the name is given, but there are quite a number of pleces, some of them, we think, perfect gems, where the authors appear to be unknown. The whole work, in fact, is a perfect casket of gems, and whether from spirits "in the body or out of the body," we believe no person can rise from a perusal of their deep, tender, touching, and thir souls higher and holier aspirations than they over be-fore possessed." **Spiritual Meeting in Neponset.** The Unitarians of Neponset have kindly offered their church for the use of the Spiritualists on the reaction for the use of the Spiritualists on the TPC G. HALT. Clairvoyant and Writing Test

MRS. G. HALL, Clairvoyant and Writing Test Medlum, No. 268 Washington street, Boston. June 11.

WASH TUB_SLAVERY ABOLISHED BY THE



FASIER and BETTER QUICKER,

THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE EVER USED!

AND TO WASH CLEAN 6 Shirts in 7 minutes, or

4 Sheets in 4 minutes, or

20 Pillow Cases in 5 minutes, AND

OTHER CLOTHES IN PROPORTION AND WITH ONE-QUARTER OF THE

WEAR TO THE CLOTHES OF HAND WASHING.

AGENTS WANTED!

In every Town in the Union. They are making from \$30 to 190 per week. Send for Circular, inclosing stamp 8. W. PALMER &/00., June 11-oam. Auburn, N. Y.



DR. E. INNIGHT, PHYSICIAN AND OCULIST, HAS discovered a new treatment for the Eyo and Ear, where by he is curing some of the worst cases of blindness and deatness ever known, without instruments or pain. Eyes blind for years, and promounced incurable by the beat Ocu-lists in this country, have been cured in a few weeks.

CANCERS! CANCERS!!

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A BOOK FOR THE CENTURY !

WOMAN AND HER ERA! BY MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

Two Volumes, 12mo., nearly 800 pages. THIS REMARKABLE and POWERFUL WORK comprehends an exhaustive treatment of the WOMAN QUESTION. The ar-gument embraces the following divisions: THE RELIGIOUS, THE HISTORIC.

THE ORGANIC, THE ESTHETIC,

THE ESTINETIC, THE HISTORIC. Also, the testimony of Popular Sentiment and Common Ob-servation; with a clear Analysis of Womau's Nature and Ex-periences; Her Affectional Qualities, intellectual Methods, Artistic Powers, Capabilities in Evil, Woman in the Kingdom of Uses, Maternity, Spiritual Development, The Ideal Wo-man, Ern of the Femiline, &c., &c., &c. The following are specimens of the notices already extended this work by the press: "A reimarkable, oriental nowarful work "-Bud's Arms.

"A remarkable, original, powerful work."-Buffalo Courier. "One of the most remarkable productions of the ages"-N. Y. Dispatch.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

5

CABINET ORGANS

FANILIES, CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &C.,

COMBINING THE REQUISITES FOR

SACRED & SECULAR, CHURCH AND PARLOR MUSIC. ONE TO TWELVE STOPS

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THEY ARE ELEGANT AS PIECES OF FURNITURE; OCCUPY LITTLE SPACE; ARE NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, OR OUT OF TUNE; ARE WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS; WILL IMPROVE IN TONE BY AGE; AND ARE MODERATE IN COST.

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THE CABINET ORGANS are a very great improvement L upon Melodeons, Harmoniums, and all other small Or-gans. They are recommended as excelling all other instru-ments of their class by a large majority of the most prominent organists in the country. See Illustrated Catalogues, which are sent free to any address.

NO. 10.-CABINET ORGAN, This instrument is intended more particularly for Church requirements, and is very valuable for Organ practice. It contains twelve stops, drawing six complete sets of reeds, with the necessary couplers; two manuals, and an independent pedal of twenty-five keys, and is blown by a second person. In ubstantial Oak or Walnut case.

NO. 11.-CABINET ORGAN, With eight stops four complete sets of reeds, and two manuals --Is blown by the performer, and contains the automatic swell. Intended for the parlor and drawing-room. In elegant Rose-wood case, highly finished.

NO. 12.-CABINET ORGAN. Differs from No. 11 in case only. For organists who are inex-perienced in the use of pedals, this is our best church instrument. Being less complicated than the No. 10, and better adapted to transportation, we can confidently recommend it as very desirable for churches, public halls, and lodge-rooms. Also a desirable parior instrument. In Oak or Walnut case.

NO. 14.-CABINET ORGAN, Contains six stops-three complete sets of reeds, and one man-ual-a very excellent instrument for churches of moderate means, as it combines much of the power and capability of the larger Instruments-ut a much less cost. In Oak or Walnut case.

NO. 23.-CABINET ORGAN,

With two sets of reeds of five octaves compass, containing the Automatic Swell, knee stops and double belows - in solid Black Walnut case-paneled and ornamented with rich carv-ings-an elegant instrument for the drawing-room and parlor. NO. 22.-CABINET ORGAN.

Differs from No. 23 in case only. This instrument is encased in elegant Rosewood, highly polished, designed also for the parlor. NO. 21.-CABINET ORGAN.

Same music as in Nos. 22 and 23, in plain, substantial Black

Walnut or Oak case. This style is extremely popular-per-haps the most so of any that we make, its moderate price

plucing it within the reach of all, and serves well for either

NO. 20.-CABINET ORGAN,

Four octaves, two sets of reeds, Automatic Swell, double bel-lows and knee stop. In elegant Rosewood case, highly pol-

NO. 19.-CABINET ORGAN,

Same as No. 20, in a neat and substantial case of solid Black Walnut or Oak. A capital instrument for Sunday Schools of

NO. 18.-CABINET ORGAN,

Five octaves, with one set of reeds, Automatic Swell, and double beliows. In elegant Rosewood case highly polished.

NO. 17.-CABINET ORGAN,

Same as No. 18, in Walnut or Oak case. An available instru-

ment for home use, though not so comprehensive as an instru-

NO. 16.-CABINET ORGAN,

Four octaves, with one set of reeds, Automatic Swell, and double bellows. In elegant Rosewood case.

NO. 15.-CABINET ORGAN,

MASON & HAMLIN.

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A SPLENDID VOLUME,

POEMS FROM THE INNER LIFE

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limited means, and next best to No. 21 for private use.

the partor, vestry, school or lodge-room

nent with two or more sets of reeds.

same as No. 18, in Walnut or Oak.

MASON BROTHERS,

ished.

May 28.

urrier speaks in Odariestov Sunday; Mr. H. B. Storer in Chelsea; Mrs. Spence | years from March 4th, 1865.

in Chicopee; N. S. Greenleaf in North Easton; Mrs. S. A. Byrnes in Plymouth; A. B. Whiting in Springfield; Mrs. Middlebrook in Taunton; Dr. A. P. Pierce in Lynn.

Charles A. Hayden speaks in Neponset, next Sunday. He cannot speak in Dover, Me., the last two Sundays in June, as has been previously announced, owing to his many engagements in this State.

Mrs. Frances Lord Bond will speak in Worcester next Sunday and the following. She speaks in Somersville, Conn., in July, and not Stafford as given in the lecturers' column.

Dr. A. B. Child will lecture in Milford, Mass. Sunday, June 12th. His subjects are "The fruits of war," and " The fruits of forgiveness."

Denison Wheeler, St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt. will speak at Danville, June 12th and 26th.

Mrs. A. P. Brown will speak in Danville, Vt the first Sunday in July, and every other Sunday until further notice. The opposite Sundays not yet engaged.

Warren Chase will speak at the Convention in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., June 17th, 18th, and 19th, and at New Boston, Mercer Co., Ill., June 25th and 26th. Address accordingly.

U. Clark, author of the " Plain Guide to Spiritualism," and "The Spiritual Sunday School Manual," lectures in Athol Centre, Mass., on Monday and Tuesday evenings, June 6th and 7th; War rick, Wednesday the 8th; Richmond, N. H., the 9th: Winchester, 10th, 11th, and 12th, and the morning and afternoon of Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th; Montague, Mass., Monday eve ning, 13th; North Dana, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday morning and afternoon 14th and 15th; Ware, Thursday evening the 16th Utica, N. Y., Saturday and Sunday evenings and Sunday morning and afternoon, the 18th and 19th; Lafargeville, Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Thursday morning and afternoon, the 22nd and 23d; Henderson, three times on Sunday the 26th; Port Ontario, Monday evening the 27th; Colosse, Tuesday the 28th; Webbs Mills, three times Sunday, July 3d. Address till June 18, care of G. A. Miller, No. 6, Hotel street, Utica, N. Y.

James M. Allen will speak in Ellsworth, Me., and vicinity, till the 19th of June, and in Stockton June 26th.

The Rebel Rams in France.

.....

Our Government has just received official and emphatic assurances that the French Government has ordered the rebel rams at present building in ber of men, paying the government fourteen hun-French ports not to depart from the country. If | dred dollars taxes per day. this be the sincere disposition of France toward us, it will greatly relieve the anxiety of those who us, it will greatly relieve the anxiety of those who have been shaping their minds in the direction of war, for some time past, with France. Were these three or four ships allowed to go forth on the er-rand for which they have without doubt been conrand for which they have without doubt been constructed, what remains of our commerce would not have an existence six months or a year hence. he sows up the tops straight across and puts them We are glad that France has taken the pains to on his feet the other way, thus making a good fit put this matter in the right light at the right time. | for square-toed boots.

LOVE MAKING. To win the mail the poet tries, And sometimes writes to Julia's eyes. She likes *d* verse, but, cruel whim! She still appears *averse* to him.

Some say the quickest way to destroy weeds is to marry a widow. It is, no doubt, a most agreeable species of husbandry.

Denver City has been visited by a freshet, which destroyed a score of lives, and property of the value of a million dollars.

In many female hearts sympathy and envy are such near neighbors that they could be virtuous nowhere except in hell, where men have such a frightful time of it; and vicious nowhere except in heaven, where people have more happiness than they know what to do with .- Jean Paul

Elections of delegates to the Baltimore Convention show that President Lincoln keeps the inside track, which he long since got.

The fountain of true politeness is a good and generous heart.

A Washington despatch to the Journal says the widow of the late ex-President John Tyler has written to President Lincoln. complaining that Gen. Wild has arrested a slave-owner who had been flogging his female chattels, and that the General had had him ticd, and permitted the women to repay the blows with interest. Mrs. Tyler is indignant that a Virginia gentleman should have been treated thus.

Andrews, who figured so prominently in the New York riots, has been convicted, and sentenced to hard labor for three years.

Seventeen hundred bales of cotton arrived at Boston during five days last week, in three prize steamers; one of them, the British steamer Greyhound, captured off Wilmington, N. C., which came in Thursday, had on board as passengers a Mrs. Lewis, suspected to be the somewhat famous rebel spy, Miss Belle Boyd, and Mr. Pollard, of Richmond, author of a Southern History of the Rebellion.

It's odd how folks will force disagreeable knowledge upon us-crab-apples that we must swallow and defy the stomach-ache.

The tax on matches by the new bill is one cent per box. Mr. Carlton has three establishments in Boston, in which are consumed twenty cords of wood and five hundred pounds of brimstone per day. He employs two hundred girls and a num-

Any person may astonish a parlor full of com-

One fellow says when his stockings wear out,

Crimea, Muskegon County, Mich.

June 11. MESMERISM AND OLAIRVOYANCE.

AN experience of twenty years has demonstrated the fact, that Mesmerism is more speedy, safe and effectual in cur-ing disease thau all other remedies combined. Call and test it at No. 36 Henry 81. at No. 36 Henry St. Also, CLAINVOYANT DESCRIPTION and PRESCRIPTION sent on receipt of patient's name and \$2,00. S. W. CORBIN, M. D. Binghamton, Broome Co., N.-F. June 11.

VERMONT BOOK STORE.

S. & O. B. SCOTT. EDEN MILLS, VERMONT. Books of all sciences. A supply of new and popular works as soon as issued, Also, for said, any of the works advertised in the "Banner of Light."

BOARD WANTED! IN a Spiritualist family in the country-Malden preferred Address J. M.; Banner of Light Office, stating location and price of board.

THE HISTORY OF THE

SUPERNATURAL IN all Ages and Nations and in all Churches Christian and Pagan, demonstrating a Universal Faith. By WILLIAM HOWIT. "There are two courses of Nature—the ordinary and the ex-traordinary."—*Buller's Analogy.* "Thou cannot not call that madness of which thou art proved to know nothing."—*Tertullian.*

to know nothing."- Pertuttion. CONTENTS OF VOLUME I. An Apology for Faith in the Nineteenth Century: Spiritual-ists before the American Development; Manifestations of the Supernatural in Germany-continued; Manifestations of the Supernatural in Germany-continued; The Supernatural of Supernatural in Germany-continued; Manifestations of the Supernatural of the Apocrypin; The Supernatural of the New Testament; The Supernatural in the Hibble; The Supernatural of Apocrypin; The Supernatural of the New Testament; The Supernatural in the Ancient Sations; The Supernatural in Assyria, Chaldea and Persia; The Supernatural india and China; The Supernatural in Ancient Sandinavia; The Supernatural in Ancient Rome; The Supernatural in Ancient Sandinavia; The Supernatural in Ancient Rome; The Supernatural amongst the Early Faithers; Super-natural of the Neo-Platonist; The Supernatural of the Ro-man Catholic Church.

man Catholic Church. CONTENTS OF VOLUME II. Magic In its Relation to the Supernatural; The Supernatur-ral in the Greek and other Eastern Churches; Supernatural amongst the So-called Herciles and Mysiles of the Middle Ages; The Spiritualism of Lutther and the Early Reformers; The Super-natural and the Church of England; Present Materialized Condition of the Church of England and of General Ophilon; The Miracles in the Church of Instituted Subse-quently; The Supernatural and the Church of Super-land; Opposition to New Facts; The Philadelphilan Brethren; Spiritualism amongst the Dissenters; George Fox and the Friendis; Madame Guyon and Fenelon; The Yophets of the Evenence; The Weices, Whitefield, and Fletcher of Madeley; Bohme, Swedenborg, and Irving; The Moravian Brethren, or Unitas Fraturan; A Chapter of Poets; Miscelancous Mat-ters; Conclusion.

ters; Conclusion. Two volumes. Price \$3,00. For sale at this office. June 11.

FOOTFALLS ON TH

BOUNDARY OF ANOTHER WORLD WITH Narrative Illustrations. By ROBERT DALE OWEN, formerly Member of Congress, and American Minister to

Naples. "As it is the peculiar method of the Academy to interpose no personal judgment, but to admit those opinions which appear most probable, to compare arguments, and to set forth all that may be reasonably stated in favor of each proposition, and so, without obtruding any authority of its own, to leave the judg-ment of the hearers free and unprejudiced, we will retain this custom which has been handed down from Soerates; and this often as possible, in all our dialogues together."-Creero.

CONTENTS: PREFACE.-List of Authors Clied. BOOK I.-PRELIMINAUY. Statement of the Subject Clied; The Impossible; The Miraculous; The Improbable. BOOK II.-TOUCHING CERTAIN PHASES IN SLEEP. Sleep in General; Dreams.

cucral; Dreams. BOOX III,-DISTURBANCES POPULARLY TERMED HAUNTINGS. Joneral Character of the Phenomena; Narrativos; Summing

Up. BIOOK IV.-OF APPEARANCES COMMONLY CALLED APPAUL-TIONS. Touching Hallucination; Appartitions of the Laving; Appartitions of the Dead. BIOOK V.-INDICATIONS OF PERSONAL INTERFERENCES. Re-tribution; Guardianship. BOOK V.-THE SUGGESTED RESULTS. The Change at Death; Conclusion; Addenda to Tenth Thousand; Appendix; Index.

Price \$1,50, postage free. For sale at this office. June 11.

"One of the most valuable books of the century."-Da News. "A book which is likely to attract no little attention."-Evening Post.

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"A very thoughtful and suggestive work."—*Mus. News.* " It has profoundly impressed us, both in regard to the gran deur of its object, and the ability of its author.",—Liberator. "Mrs. Farnham writes perspicuously and invitingly."-

Trice, plain muslin, \$3,00; extra gilt, \$4,00. For sale at this office. June 4.

SIXTEENTH EDITION.

SCENES BEYOND THE GRAVE. TRANCE OF MARIETTA DAVIS, FROM NOTES BY REVEREND J. L. SCOTT.

REVEREND J. L. SCOTT. THIS very interesting book has already reached its sixteenth edition, which is sufficient evidence that it is a work of merit. The following is a list of its Contents: Introductory Statement; Man at Death; City of Peace; Playrim's Address; The Glory of the Cross; The Child's Nar-ration; Artistic Order of Infant Paradile; The Paradilead Nursory; Infants Received by the Saviour; Infants Restored to Harmony; Christ Rovcaled as Suffering on the Cross; The City Viewel from a Superior Plain; Scenes of Levolving and Living Thought; The Form of the Saviour in the Cloud of Night; The Finatom Sphere; Advress of the False Philoso-pher; The Finatemonitum-Mock Worship; Marietta Arises to the Sphere of Harmony; Centre Dome of Infant Jaradise; Marietta's Unfitness Revealed by Contrast; Song of Infants hefore their Child Guardian; The Forlow and Doomed Being; The Babe of Bethelchem; Justice and Mercy; The Betrayal; Grueities infileticd upon Jesus; Apolyon; The Tribunal; The Dream; Jesus led out to be Crueilied; Judas Repenting; Cal-vary; The Last Struggle; The Forlow In Reserrection The Ascension; The Rescue; The Return. <u>
[37] Price \$1, postpaid</u>. For sale at this office. April 23. THIRD EDITION-NOW READY.

THIRD EDITION-NOW READY.

WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT BY A. B. CHILD, M. D.

BY A. B. CHILD, M. D. THIS popular work has now reached its third edition, and is still in good domand. The following are the subjects of each chapter:-Truth; The Eursuits of Happiness; Nature; Nature Ruies; What Appears to be EVII is not EVII; A Spirit-ual Communication; Causes of What we call EVII: EVII does not Exist; Unhappiness is Necessary; Harmony and Inhar-mony; The Soul's Progress; Intuition; Religion-What is it? Spiritualism; The Soul's Real; SelFilighteousness; SelF.X. cellence; Vision of Mrs. Adams; Human Distinctions; EX-tremes are Balanced by Extremes; The Ties of Sympathy; All Men are Immorkai: There are no EvII Spirits; Harmony of Soul that the All-Right Doctrine Produces; Obsession; The Visws of Christ; What effect Harmony with the Precepts and Savings of Christ; What effect will the Doctrino of this Book have upon Men? Price 81,00, postage 16 cents. For sale at this office. May 14.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM;

Emancipation from Mental and Physical Bondago. BY CHARLES S. WOODRUFF, M. D., author of "Legal-Ized Prostitution".etc. This little book of one hundred and eighteen pages is the carnet testimony of an inquiring spirit, in favor of a more perfect emancipation from intellectu-al bondage, as well, too, as from the servitude under which the body of man labora. If it shall assist even one truth-seek-ing mind in taking another step forward into the light, it will have answered a good purpose. Price 50 cents. For sale at this office. June 4

BY DEAN DUDLEY. THIS work upon the Niceno Council is one of a good deal of research, and at the same time prover the author to be a scholar of varied learning. It will be found a very convenient manual for those desirous to investigate the transactions of the early Christians. The work is gotten up in a very handsome style. - New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Clinth, Svo., Söpagea. Price 35 cents, postage 12 cents. For sale by BELA MARSH, Hiromfield street. if Ap. 30.

FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS FROM

THE WORLD OF SPIRITS, ON subjects highly important to the human family, by Joshua, Solomon and others, given through a lady. Price, bound in cloth, 75 certs, postage 16 sents; paper, 50 cents; postage 10 cents. For sale at this office. If May 16.

MISS ADELAIDE R. SAWYER,

Crayon Drawings, NO. 9 BUSSEY PLACE, BOSTON. March 19.

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Mrs. J. H. Conant, while in an abnormal condition called the trance. The Messages with no names attached, were given, as per dates, by the Spirit-guides of the circle-all reported *verbatim*. These Messages indicate that spirits carry with

them the characteristics of their earth-life to that beyond—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 truth as they perceive—no more.

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6

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MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

Tuesday, May 8.— Invocation; Questions and Answers; Charlio Crogan, to his friends, in Frinceton, Penn; Capitain Paul Higgins, to his funily, in Auburn, Va.; Margaret, daugh-ter of Dr. John Hozier, of Roland Square, London, Eng., to

her father. Thursday, May 5.—Invocation: Questions and Answers; Thomas Holiand, to his family in Boston: Tom McQue, to Licut. Fulton, of Camp Berry, Maine; Angeline Storer, to her father, Lieut. Col. Storer, of the 24 Georgia; Joseph M. Barnos, to his friends; Josephine Crane, to her mother, in New York City.

City. Monday, May 9.— Invocation; Questions and Answers; Daniel A. Pravne, to his mother, in Fall River, Mass; Jonas L. Clark, to friends in Chicago, Ili.; Geo. L. Joselyn, killed at Fort Pillow, to his wife and sister, in Baltimore, Md.; Freder-ick A. Simu i his father, Joslah, at Fortress Monroe; Frances Bonnet, to her brother-in-law, Alonzo Bennet, an engraver, in New York. Tuesday, May 10.— Invocation; Questions and Answers; Com Orani, May 10.— Invocation; Questions and Answers;

Now York. Tuesday, May 10. — Invocation; Questions and Answers; Guo, Greely, of Lebanon, N. H.; Owen Carney, to his broth-or, James Carney, or wife, Margaret, in New York City; Jennie Frothinghum, to her mother and stater, in Chicago, III.; Major Yun. N. Rodford, of Louisiana; Annie Jones, to her mother, Wr. Con. Loured.

Wm, N. Rodford, of Louisiann; Anne conce, to the Mrs. Gen. Jones. 12. — Invocation; Questions and Answers; Thirsday, May 12. — Invocation; Questions and Answers; John Presby, of Chester, Eng., to Thos. Wallingford; George Grimes, of the lat Mich. Reg.; George J. Elweil, of the lat Vir-ginia Cavairy; Edith Lothrop, to her mother, in New York City; Col. Wm, Taylor, of the 10th Rentucky; James Maho-ney, of the 7th Maine Regiment, to friends, in Augusta, Me.; Georgie Dodge, to his mother, at present in Brooklyn, New York

York. Monday, May 30.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; General "Stonewall" Jackson, to friends North and South; Nat Eagers of the 4th Illinois, G. G. Horace A. Clark, to friends in Janesville, Wis.; Michael McCurdy, to his brother, Jim, of New York; Evangeline Wheeler, to her parents, in New Orleans, La.

iew Orleans, La. Taesday, May 31. — Invocation: Questions and Answers; leneral Johnson, of the Confederate Army, to his friend, Val-culigham; Jim Page, to his mother in Springfield, Mass; Johorah Andrews, of Alabama, to her two sons at the North; illy Morton, of Baltimore, Md., to his parents.

Invocation.

May the white dove of Peace fold her soft wings around these human hearts, and while they stand upon Time's shores with the great waves of Eternity rolling at their feet, may they catch some of the spray-gems that sparkle upon the ocean of Truth and make them of use to themselves and the world. May they no longer fear the approach of Eternity's waves; and when some friendly one shall linger to bear them on its bosom to the spiritland, may they know no fear, but clingingly, lovingly and reliantly pass on in joy. Oh, Spirit Father, when again the angel of Peace shall visit this sorrowing, war-stricken nation, we trust its people will have learned to prefer peace to war. We trust that the nation will be prepared to receive the child of peace; will have learned to chant a sweet song of liberty in spirit and in truth. We ask no blessing, Father, to rest upon her shores, for thou art blessing her even with war,

or loss cyll to the physical body, Q .- Does the guill obviate this difficulty entirely?

A.-Yes.

Q .- There is recognized by chemists of the present day, a peculiar substance called Ozone. What power in these bodies, and if we attach ourselves is the nature of this substance?

A.-It is a peculiarly rarlied atmosphere, found in upland countries. This atmosphere will reveal selves to our friends. to you more of cloud-life than of earth-life. Most physical bodies cannot thrive well in this atmosphere, because they have not so far progressed away from the bosom of their mother earth, as to found there was two of me; there seemed to be. I be able to drink in an atmosphere that is not exactly to her liking.

Q .- Is it a simple or compound substance?

A .- It is compound in its nature, because it is subject to change. All things that are compound are subject to change. All things that are simple are not subject to change, being principles. It is not a principle. It is but an effect, and therefore it must be compound.

Q .- Some persons think that they perceive, when their eyes are closed, certain appearances, or phosphoric emanations. What is the origin or explanation of those appearances?

A.-Somtimes the cause lies in the activity of certain portious of the brain over other parts. Sometimes the cause lies in certain atmospheric conditions that act upon cortain persons clairvoyantly, that is to say, causing them to see not with physical senses alone, but through the entire senses to perceive these things; not with the eye, but with the senses entire. Many persons will tell you that they see their spirit friends when their eyes are closed. Now to one who is a stranger to these things, it would seem an impossibility. Yet it is a reality. Clairvoyance does not make use of the organs of sight when it desires to perceive any particular person or things, but it illumines and revivifies the whole consorium. The clairvoyant will tell you that the whole brain-life is illuminated; that they see through the frontal brain. This is correct.

Q .- What are these star-lights, or phosphoric emanations, when thus perceived or seen?

A.-We believe that generally they are the forms of existing life in the atmosphere, nothing more, nothing less. Sometimes the disembodied intelligence, in desiring to manifest its power to carthly friends, does so by means of these so-called spirit-lights, these phosphorescent images, or brilliant points of star-life. Sometimes, we say, they are the direct result of spirit interposition, a something intended upon the part of spirits to manifest to earth friends. But often they are portions of nine sort of a place, do you?] Faith, I suppose living life existing in the atmosphere.

closed, saw a large framed picture, which repre- Ah; faith, I don't know about that. [You will sented a half-size portrait, or profile view of Jesus. Was this perception the result of aberration of his brain, or a spiritual phenomenon?

A -Judging from what we are able to gain concorning the picture, we should say it was given by the interposition of some spirit friend, or friends. However, to be certain concerning this, we should be obliged to be present during the action of the brain at that time; to note the action of the brain, in order to know whether this were a child of the brain or some externality. April 28.

Arthur Ropes.

My mother and sister, and my aged grandmother are waiting anxiously, expecting something from me. I told them when I left them, if any misfortune befell me so I never could see them again on earth. I would come to this place, and from here send them some spiritual reality. They are all believers in the Spiritual Philosophy, and it is that that has sustained them through all their sorrow.

The last three years before the breaking out of this war my parents lived in Montgomery, Alabama. But for about two years and a half they have lived in Huntsville, Alabama.

A .- Yes, somewhat. The constant use of metals been away from earth. Faith, I don't know how In conjunction with mind, always results in more it is, whether I'm in purgatory, or whether I'm out of it. I know I am about the same, thinking as I was here. And I know about these fiery bodies, for when I first saw them, I wants to know what they are, and what spirits could do with them; and I was told that there's an electrical to them, we can return to earth, speak, can write, and sometimes do more things, and can prove our-

Well, sir, when I died, I tried and I tried to get meself attached to me own body. I tried to hold on and draw meself back to earth again. But I was there and I was here. Now it was a long time before 'I could make out how it was; but when I began to make out, then I felt somewhat uneasy. I didn't know exactly whether I'd be rejected from the presence of angels and God, or not. Faith, I did n't make the best of what I found. Now, you see, when I found out we could make use of these fiery bodies some call mediums, I tried hard to come. I found one in New York, but when I attempts to approach it, I gets driven back again. So I was told by folks who know about these bodies, that that's not the one-that there was what seemed to be a high wall standing betwixt me and the body, and I could no more take hold of it than I could my former body. So I travel back again, and by-and-bye I was led here; and faith, I not wait, but I suck mesclf right in; and I was told I might perhaps help my friends by coming here to-day. Faith, I do n't know how better than by telling you what I want. Now, you see, I got a little money here. Well, I say I got it;-that is, I did have it when in me body, but I have a family that I would like to have it-would like them to make the best use of it they can.

Now I want to tell them, first of all, not to be paying all out to the priest. Faith, I do n't know whether his blessing has anything to do with my coming heroto-day or not. Maybe it's by his blessing I'm here, and maybe it's not. At any rate, I'm not a-going to say it is until I know; when I do, it will be time enough for me to say I'm out of purgatory, and am here by the blessing of the priest and the good will of God. Faith, I suppose you believe in a place called heaven, but I don't, meself. Maybe it's because I think I 'm not fit to go there, that I doubt it.

See here, sir: if there is a heaven, and persons what's called God or the angels, why the devil don't we see them? Now I've got no body, and can float round like the rest; why is it I can see nobody? [You don't think heaven is a seven-bythere's more places than the one I'm in, but why Q.-A person recently, while his eyes were don't I see heaven? [Are you ready to see it?] soon learn that there is a God within yourself.] Is there such a person as God inside meself? How the devil am I going to turn meself inside out to see? [You won't have to do that.] The Church tells us there is a place called heaven, where God and the angels dwell, but if there is, I've not found it at all. Well, maybe some of your folks will show me how to find it. [You are in a progressive condition. You know you did n't become a man before you was a child.] Faith, I suppose not. [You were a child before you grew up to be a man.] Yes, sir, that's so. [You will go on progressing

now.] Well, sir, what I want to know about, is this: if there's a heaven, as me folks believe, and if there is, whether or no they will find it the place they expected. I don't see it meself. [That is your own experience.] Faith, me own experience is very small, I know, but I told you I see nobody better than meself. [That's all you can say.] Then there's nothing to fear from meself. [You would be afraid were you to do anything to injure any one.] Afraid? how would I be afraid? [The result of your act would come upon you sometime or other, would n't it?] Yes, I suppose so, sir.

Well, sir, I like to tell me folks all I can about the world I'm in before they go there. This spir-My father is a prisoner, sir. I find no fault with it-world is a very good place about some things; that; that is the custom of war. I was not quite fifteen years of age. I thought it was my duty to Now I should like me cousin, Peter O'Brienhe's somewhat-well, he's one that likes to look into things what's supernatural, you see. He likes to hear of spirits. I should like if I could No matter whether I was right or wrong in that; to have him come where I can talk with him right and straight, just what I want to him. Then I want him to bring me family; then I'll tell them all the things I want to. Maybe that's something I ought not to speak about? [Oh, no. Where is your cousin?] He's in New York City. He's one fairies. What am I but a fairv? Well, sir, if you'll do what you can for me, perhaps by the time you come where I live, I'll know something. [Do you want to tell where you left your family, and where your cousin resides?] Yes, sir. I left me family-that is, me wife and three children-in Alley's court; and I left-well, me cousin is somewhere down by the Battery. He's not married at all. Somewhere by the Battery: I can't tell now, sir, but it's in the city, at any rate. Well, sir, I'll do what I can to pay you for this. Good-bye to you. April 28.

Ask him to go home, sir. [He will undoubtedly suspended, until the spirit had returned and resee your message in the BANNER, when it is print-April 28. ed.]

Invocation.

Holy Spirit, to whom all nations and all things offer their prayers, may all our utterances on this occasion be of truth, for thou art Truth. And although we may not be able to lead these mortals to the mountain-tops of Wisdom, yet may we be able to show them thy face even in the valley. May we turn their attention from things mortal to things immortal. May we point them away from the tomb, and give them the sacred assurance that their friends are not dead. May we teach in a large sense inert, then it is possible, very posthem of life, of life eternal. May we write upon the title-page of their being, conscious immortality. And unto thee, oh Holy Spirit, who art our Father and our Mother, we will chant songs of eternal gratitude. May 2.

Questions and Answers.

SPIRIT .- We are now ready to answer, in brief, to the questions the friends may desire to have answered.

QUES.-I should be happy to have the controlling intelligence at the BANNER circles discourse on the Small Pox: its nature, cure and prevention; as it is raging, more or less, all over this country. H. B. W. ANS .- The subject demands something more

than a brief answer. Therefore we shall decline to discuss it this afternoon.

Q .-- We are told that God is a Spirit, infinitely good, holy, just and true; and that he is the Creator of all things; that he is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. We are also told, that there was war in heaven, and a standard of rebellion against his authority set up. How are we to understand that God, being perfectly pure, holy and good, and being the Creator of all things, could have created evil? And, further, as he sustains all things, how can he, consistently with his attributes, sustain evil?

A .-- If there is an intelligence possessing supreme and unlimited control over all things, then it follows that this intelligence not only controls the higher, but the lower. Every manifestation of life comes under the rule of the Divine, else the Divine is shorn of his power; else that God whom we worship, we worship ignorantly. That which is termed evil by undeveloped humanity, is only undeveloped good. That which is imperfect in the present, will not be so in the future. That which presents, or is presented in a hideous form. or in garments unbecoming to-day, may be clothed in beauty to-morrow.

Nature, by the command of her God, is marching onward through all her departments, from the lower orders up to the higher. Now with regard to the Biblical story concerning the war in heaven, we would say this much: It is to be attributed solely to that undeveloped condition of mentality that had place and portion with the ancients.

It has ever been the theory of believers in astronomical religion, that there is war in heaven when there is a storm in the elementary world. The ancients were wont to erect their standard of religious life from what they were able to observe in the heavens. When the face of the sun was clouded, or obscured, they would say, "Our God is angry, and we must make some sacrifice to appease his wrath." When a severe tempest, or storm ensued, then he was violently angry, and they would abandon all labor, and hie themselves to their various dwelling-places, that they might offer their burnt offerings, their human sacrifices to God; for human forms were ofttimes sacrificed, that the wrath of this Deity, which was but a creation of their own fancy, or imagination, might, if possible, be appeased.

It would be well for the children of the present age to read that which is known as the Sacred Record by the light of reason; bring reason to bear upon all its proportions, and see, then, if that is false and imperfect. We are charged with

JUNE 11, 1864.

sumed control. Under some conditions, death might ensue; but under ordinary conditions. leath could not ensue.

Q .- Is it possible for the spirit to cause death by declining to return, as, for instance, to commit sulcide ?

A .- Yes, it is possible; and there are instances of that character upon record.

Q .-- What is the security that that will not frequently occur?

A .- The natural attraction that exists between spirit and body, or earth and the spirit. When that attraction has lost its power, and has become sible that the spirit may commit suicide in that May 2. way.

Simeon Cartwright.

Oh, my God I what changes have taken place since I was here. I died in 1850, in New Orleans. It was supposed that I shot myself; that was n't

My name was Simcon Cartwright. I kept a small drinking-place on St. Voulaird street. I did n't do just as I ought to have done here. I did n't live as you folks live. I drank rum, I gambled, and I did various other things that you would not consider respectable.

One morning I was found dead in my place, with a pistol in my hand. So it was said, Old Sim Cartwright has killed himself. There was a little talk, but not much stir made. Nobody thought I might have been murdered. No, they said I killed myself.

I had one half-brother there, who was, like myself, not very respectable. I'd made considerable money-seven or eight thousand dollars. This half-brother had none; was rather free with his money, so had n't much any time. I do n't like to come back and say he murdered me, though he did, because he's living. I don't like to come back now, after so many years, to have him convicted, but I'm here to call on him for justice. I don't want the money, but I do want some one to have it who will make better use of it than he's doing. And I want him, more than all else, to know that I knew that it was him who killed me, even if he was disguised. And I've only waited for a chance to come back and tell him I knew.

We were Englishmen by birth, but came to this country when we were young. I was fourteen. He came when about eighteen years of age. We had one father and two mothers. So I should like to have my half-brother Eben come right to one of these places where I can speak as I do here, and then I'll tell him what to do with that seven thousand dollars and interest. Then I'll be satisfied. But if he don't do it, I 'm going nearer home to him, and his bed won't be an easy one. And it may be that his shoes will pinch his feet, and his coat will be too tight, and his hat won't cover his head. The sun may scorch him, and perhaps the rain will fall too heavy, too. There's a great many ways by which spirits can annoy their friends, if they choose to.

I've seen the evil of my ways here. I've suffered. I've been in hell-just as much in hell as any one ever will be in. Now this hell was not fire, for that can have no effect on the spirit; for I've seen spirits go straight through the crater of Mount Vesuvius without being scorched, because fire and water and heat and cold have not the slightest effect upon spirits. They are outside and above and beyond your atmosphere. So if God had been fool enough to make a hell of brimstone and fire, it would have been uscless, for the spirit would n't have got scorched at all. But I 've been in hell, nevertheless, ever since I left my own body; and I've tried to get out of it, but I've never been able to, and I do n't see any way except to come back and take my first step from earth-life. Now I don't come because I want to he revenged, for I pity him. I do not come to have him executed, for I would n't allow it, if I they cannot find much written upon its pages | could prevent it, and I have no fears of any such thing at this late day. But I come to do him jusblaspliemy, if we venture to step aside from the tice, as well as myself. He's unjust to me. He's old beaten path as regards religion and your Sa- got that old sting in him, poisoning his whole becred Book. But nevertheless, if we would obey the command of the God of the present, we must out of him. And I command it, in the name of all that's good, to depart, and it will depart in this way, and in no other way. Come and talk to me, and let me tell you what to do with that seven thousand dollars, and interest, and then you'll be a happier man, and I shall be better off in that new world. You want to know if he'll get my letter? Yes, so sure as the earth will get the sunshine: he can't help it. I've grooved a way from him to me, and he'll get it. So all you've got to do is to print it in your paper. [Has he the money now?] He's the money now-two, three times as much. [Do n't he follow his old habits?] Yes, in part. May 2.

even as thou art desolating their homes and writing with fresh blood upon the doorsills of almost every mansion. Still thou art blessing them; for midnight is as essential to the unfolding of the flower as the sunbeam. So sorrow is necessary, that humanity may rise out of it into fairer and nobler proportions. So we render thee thanks, oh Infinite Spirit, for all things. We adore thee, praise thee, and most of all, we love thee. April 28.

Questions and Answers.

SPIRIT .- The friends are now requested to propound whatever inquiries they may desire to have spoken to.

QUES .--- Is it apparent to the disembodied spirit that the body of the medium is one not pe culiarly belonging to it?

ANS .- Yes, it is, and particularly to those spirits who are in rapport with the spirit of the modium.

Q.-Is it as apparent to the spirits not in rap port with the medium, as with those who are in the form who are conscious of others' presence that they are not particularly acquainted with? A.-Yes.

Q .- Do you perceive that the leaders in the war now raging between the North and South, are con trolled more or less by disembodied spirits?

A.-We know that this is the fact, and we are able, under certain conditions, to perceive the individual spirits controlling individuals on your side.

Q.-If you deem it wise, will you give the names of some of the disembodied spirits, who are controlling the leaders, North and South, in this war?

A.-It would be unwise to give you the intelligence you ask for, therefore we must decline to give it.

Q .- Our correspondent, B. F. C., sends the following question: Will you allow me to inquire at your public circle in relation to what is called the steel pen disease, and whether I am affected by

A .--- Yes, the metal of which the pen is made attracts to itself certain peculiarities from the atmosphere, which are in a certain sense inimical to life, motion, power, as exhibited in the physical body. There are some physical bodies that cannot use the steel pen for any great length of time without suffering weakness in the arm, prostration in certain muscles, inactivity in the vital, nerval forces. This effect can only be traced to its cause by spirit, by that power which is capable of penetrating beneath the surface of all things. It were better that you resort to the quill, for that can bring you no harm, although there are many bodies that are not sensibly affected by the use of the steel ven.

Q.-How is it with the gold pen?

A .- That would change the manifestation, inasmuch as the gold pen attracts to itself certain elementary principles from the atmosphere, which the steel pen neither would nor could attract to itself. We believe it would be less detrimental to health than the use of the steel pen.

Q .-- Both affect the health of individuals, then?

do what I could for what I thought to be right. I am not sure now that it is not as near right as the contending party.

I went, and lost my body, as I expected I should, and I have tried very hard since then to come here, but there's always been so many ahead of me that I was obliged to wait until to-day.

My mother has received two copies of your paper since the breaking out of the war, two only, I of your sort of visionary folks, what believes in believe. But I think I shall be able to see that she gets the one with a copy of my letter.

This spirit-world is not what I thought it was. I supposed it different from what it is, and I think many will be disappointed.

I was five feet and a half inch, I-think, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and I don't know of any other Arthur Ropes in that neighborhood. so I don't think I shall be mistaken for any one else.

I would like to say I wish some way might be devised for me to come nearer home, that is, to speak; I should be very glad to.

About the papers my mother was trying to get from England, I would say to her, it's uscless to try for them. They will never be obtained, and all money spent in trying to procure them will be in vain; and all strength put forth in that direction will be put forth in vain, because the papers never will be obtained.

I had a very good chance of collecting my thoughts and making myself as near ready as I could to die. I believe I was wounded early in the day, and died sometime when the stars were pretty bright. I did n't suffer much; most I suffered from was for want of water and the weary position I happened to fall in.

Little Charlotte is here, and would be glad to commune if she thought she could do so safely. Good-day, sir. [Is it a sister you speak of?] Yes, sir; she died before me. [Do you remember her age?] Seven years of age. She was never well after she was four or five months old. I believe she had a fall, which injured her, and she never was well afterwards-never could use the lower limbs well-was always something of a cripple. and died when seven years old. [What is your mother's name?] Mary Louise. [Your father's?]

George A. Good-day, sir. April 28.

John M. O'Brien.

Faith, sir, I do n't know how to speak here, since I come so much under some other flag, or with some kind of a uniform that I can't be understood in. Now, sir, I don't know who you are-don't know whether you are superior to meself, or whether you are a something lower than meself; so I'm going to talk to you just as though you were me equal. [That's correct.] That's the

best I can do. I belonged to the 162d New York, and me name, this country seven years ago. His name, James John M. O'Brien; and about me age-I was thir-L. Moore. My name, Charlotte Moore. Tell him to I belonged to the 162d New York, and me name, ty-one about one or two weeks before I died. Now, go home instantly. My mother would have wrote sir, I got folks I want to come to, in New York. him, but she knew not where to write. My broth-There's much I want to say. It's not long I've er is twenty-seven years old. I was fourteen.

Andrew Follansbee.

Andrew Follansbee, of Dubuque, Iowa. Please say to my friends there I shall come home no more with my own body; but am free, happy, well and alive. Ohristopher is with me. He says I've only been in the spirit-world seven hours. He knows best. I died in New Orleans. I'll come April 28 again. .

Major Thomas Raynor.

Say, sir, that Major Thomas Raynor would be glad to open correspondence with friends in Georgia. I was wounded, and died in consequence of njuries received at Fort Pillow, Island No. 10. I have two sons and a wife. I have four children in the spirit-world. THOMAS RAYNOR. April 28.

Patrick Reardon.

Patrick Reardon, Company I, 16th Massachusetts. Hi! no you don't! Say, by the blessing of God and the intercession of good folks, I'm where I can use these bodies and talk. Let Margaret, and James, and Daniel, give me a chance. April 28.

Jerry Deering.

Say that Jerry Deering, of the Andrew Sharpshooters, killed on the 17th September, at Antio tam, would be glad to talk with his friends. April 28.

Charlotte Moore.

I have a brother in this city, and I wish to find him. I wish to tell him that I have gone away from the earth, and my mother is left alone. She lives in Liverpool, England. My brother came to

say much, yea, a very large share of your Bible is in itself evil, and cannot be used for good, excent by comparison, by the children of the present age.

Q.-What are the relations between Jesus Christ and God?

A .- Precisely the same that exists between yourself and God. There is no difference.

Q.-What is the modus operandi of controlling a medium?

A .- As there are many different modes of control, it would be well for you to specify the particular kind of control you refer to.

Q.-I mean the modus operandi of controlling this medium.

A .- Well, then, as a free intelligence, or spirit, who by nature has no right to the medium's body, my first step is to come and hold communion with the spirit who owns the body. The result of that communion is not transmitted to the extersonses of the medium, but to the internal; nak therefore it is quite as tangible, as real, to the spirit, as it could be to the external.

I ask that spirit, "Will you yield me up the control of your mortal form for a short time?" The answer is generally, "I will;" and then the spirit commences to gather up all its own forces, and, if it wills, it departs entirely from the body, with the exception of retaining its connection with the body by a small, silvery, electrical cord, which snirit-scenes, and take part in them, or in earthlife, just as the case may be.

But in that case the spirit is subjected to the entire control of the predominating spirit. It is, in a word, magnetized by the spirit; held in perfect subjection. And it seems to sleep; and it does sleep, so far as external life is concerned. But so far as internal life is concerned, it is as wide awake as it ever was, and takes cognizance of spiritual things, even though it does remain in the body.

When desirous of leaving, I shall say to the spirit, "I am about to depart. You can now resume control of your own body." Immediately the spirit, if away, answers the thought, and I receive a telegram informing me that it will hasten to return. If, on the other hand, the spirit remains within its body, then it speedily transmits its powers over all the little fibres, until the entire nervous system seems to be thrilled with life. I am ejected, and the spirit who owns the body resumes control again.

Q .- Can a body be left entirely without control?

A.-Oh, yes.

Q.-If the intelligence controlling the medium were to retire before the spirit of the medium took possession of it, what would be the conditions then?

A .- Then the body would remain for a time in what would be called by you a kind of cataleptic

Mary Ellen McClintock.

I'm in hopes to call the attention of my friends to me by coming here. I have a father and mother on the earth, but my father is in Texas, and has been away from my mother four or five years. She thinks him dead, but he's not dead. There was only two children of us-my brother Joseph and myself. Joseph was nineteen years old. I was thirteen. He was killed last summer.

My name-my earthly name-was Mary Ellen McClintock. My mother is called Catharine; my brother, Joseph; my father's name is Joseph. My mother is in Chicago with a sister, and she don't know much about these things. And she don't know where my brother enlisted, or any of the unites body and spirit. It may then wander off particulars of his death, and she do n't know how in spirit to the spirit-land, take cognizance of to get his things. If she will let him talk, he will tell her where to go, and what to do to get his things. I want that lady that asked my mother Sometimes it prefers to remain in the body. the other day why she did n't go to see a medium to find out about him, to give her my letter, because she'll get it, for she reads the paper. And then I want her to find her some place to go to, so Joseph can talk, and maybe I can. I had the brain fever, and I did n't know anything when I died. Good-by. May 2.

Rosalind Gurney.

Oh dear me! I'm in a hurry, I know. I was burnt on the 22d of April, 1864, and died on the 28th, in Charleston, South Carolina. I know all about these things. My mother is a medium. I went there last night, I told her I would come here to-day, and maybe I could get the papers through. My father is in the rebel army, fighting against you, and he's said there never was anything true in this-spirits never could come. My mother was anxious I should come before there could be any chance of any one's here knowing of my death. I told her last night I'd come today, if I could. Won't you say, too, that Rosalind Gurney would like to speak with her father? I do n't know how I come to get burnt-I do n't know. [Give your age.] I was nine years old. I can't do very well, tell my mother, to-day; next time I come I shall do better. May 2.

Tom Plaisted.

Halloa! halloa, sir! Please to say that Tom state-not dead, but external animation would be Plaisted, of the Seventh Maine, has lost his body

JUNE 11, 1864.

but not his sonl. And he'd like to talk through one of these talking-machines first-rate at home. May 2,

Timothy Reardon.

Some folks have the faculty of tumbling in anywhere. Faith, he was one of those sort of chaps what would come, anyway. You see how it was: I had my turn just then, and I was coming along by-well, I was just coming myself; that is, it was my turn, it was my time and place to come, when that ere chap come along, and he asked for a chance to come, and he never stopped to ask whether or no he was taking any one else's place; but in he comes. Well, I suppose he wanted to come, else he'd not been so anxious. So it's all right; I won't find any fault.

Now, sir, Major-General, I'd like to have you report me as Timothy Reardon. Faith, I don't know much about that new country-the other land-that Paradise. It's a very good place, what I've seen of it, but it was so unlike what I expected, that maybe I was a little disappointed when I first got there. But I've got settled down now, and maybe I'm as happy as any one else, only I've been watching a chance to come, like as thousands are watching to come back and tell their story. All have something to say. Now what I have to say do n't interest 'the public not at all, but my own folks, who knows all about me, may be glad to hear from me. Maybe it will interest my folks to know that I 've met my brother Jim. I did n't know he was dead until I came to the spirit-world, and found him there. Faith, I suppose he was killed, and there was no account made of it. All I know about it is, when I got to the spirit-world he was there forninst me.

I should like very much to let my folks know something about this thing, and if they 're afraid to come and talk with me alone, let 'em take the priest along. Egad, if he's not afraid of me, I 'm not afraid of him. Maybe I'll show him the inside of the holy of holies, and that, you know, should not be objected to by a son of the Lord God. And if I'm a devil, or something of the sort, as a servant of God he's duty bound to cast me out. And I don't know very well how he'll do it, unless he comes and tends to it himself. So they can take the priest along with them, and I'll put up my medium on a stack of Bibles or Prayer Books as high as Bunker Hill, and then I'll say what I want to, so they 'll see it will make no dif ference.

I was born in Tipperary, Forney County, Ireland. For reasons very good, but of which there's no need of speaking here, I came to this country when young. I have here in this country-or did have before I met him in the spirit-world-a brother. I have a sister on the earth: I have a wife and three children. I have plenty of cousins, and many folks in the old country. ¹⁵ I'm from the Fifty-Second New York. I don't

say I've been laying still all the time since my death, but I've not been doing much-not been doing much. I suppose I got my discharge-I can't give the day of the month when I went out -but it was in the battle before Richmond. [Do you know how long it lasted?] I can't say about that, because I was not here long enough to say what time it lasted. [Did you lose your body in the seven days' battle?] Well, I don't know, sir. I did n't see but two days of it; can't say how many others there were. [Do you remember the year in which the battle was fought?] Do I remember the year? Faith, sir, I think it was 1862.

Well, sir, we were pretty nigh Richmond, and I thought we'd go ahead and take Richmond; but owing to some bad mistake, orders came from headquarters to either stand still or retreat, just as the army ought to have pushed on and taken Richmond. It's all right, I suppose; at any rate, I'm not going to find fault. I lost myself; not my self, but my body; that's all I had to give, anyway,

Now I come back here to make myself known to my friends, and to ask them to go to some place where I can come and talk, and to take the priest along with 'em. That's it; that's the way to do along with 'em. That's it; that's the way to the it. The something to some to the to my friends, and to ask them to go to some place business. Faith, I've something to say to the

11. B. Aronna will apeak in Chelsea, June 12. Address, Fox-boro', or 4 Warren street, Boston. A. B. Whitino will speak in Springfield, Jone 12. Will an-swercalls to lecture week evenings. Address as above.

Mas. JENNIS W. RUDOWCK OF COURSE. Address as above. Mas. JENNIS H. RUDO will lecture in North Easton, Mass., June 19 and 29. Address, Taunton, Mass. Mas. LATHA M. HOLLIS will speak in Stockton, Mc., the first Sunday in coch transit

Sunday in each month. Miss. Asys M. Mindigmonox will jecture in Taunton, Jass. June 121 in Somers, Conn., June 19 and 20. Will make to further engagements until September. Address, box 422, Vidgeport, Conn.

Bridgeport, Conn. Miss SARAM A. NUTT will speak in Locke's Mills and Bryant's Pond, Me., for one year, commencing the first Sabbath of March. Address, Locke's Mills, Me. Mus. FIANCES LOUD BOND will speak in Stafford, Conn., July I7 and 24. Address, curo Mrs. J. A. Kellogg, Amberst, Ms. WARREN CHASE will speak in La Harpe, II., June 12. Ad-dress accordingly. Ho will receive subscriptions for the Binner of Light.

Mas. A. P. BROWN will speak in East Marchfield, Mass., June 12; in Quincy June 19 and 26. Is at liberty to speak on week day ovenings, if wanted. lay ovenings, if wanted. WALTER HYDE lectures every week in his office at Hope Chapel, New York City:_See advertisement. Address, 720 Broadway.

Broadway. Mus. C. P. Wonks will speak in Eden Mills, Vt., June 12 and 9, and will be in the vicinity five or six weeks. Mus. SARAH A. BYRNES will speak in Plymouth, June 12.

LEO MILLER WIII spenk in Chicago, III., during June; in Caldwater, Micht., July 10 and 17; in Cincinnati, O., during sentember; in Cloveland during October. Address as above, or Detroit, Mich.

Mus, BARAH HELEN MATTHEWS will speak at East Westmore-and, N. H., Sunday, June 12, in Bartonville, Vt., June 19, Mus. Suste A. HUTCHINSON will speak in Syracuse, N. Y., luring June. Address, care of E. F. Butterideld, M. D.

Mus. FANNIS BURDANK FELTON Will speak in Stafford, Conn., July 3 and 10; in Somers, July 17 and 24; in Windsor, July 31; in Chelsen, Aug. 21 and 28.

n Cheisen, Aug. 21 and 28. Du. AND Mus. L. K. COONLEY will lecture in Ludlow, Vt., June 19. Will furnish Spiritual and Reform Books at publish ers' prices, and take subscriptions for the Banner of Light. Mus, E. M. WOLCOTT will speak the first Sunday of each month in Leicester, Vt., for the coming year; and the second Sunday of each month in East Middlebury, Vt.

W. K. RUPLEY will speak in Plymouth, Mass., June 19 and 26; in Little River Village, Me., July 10; in Milford, July 17 and 24. Address as above, of Snow's Falls, Me.

Mus. AUGUSTA A. CURRIER speaks in Charlestown, June 12 and 19; in Lowell, July 3 and 10; in Old Town, Me., during August. Address, box 815, Lowell, Mass.

MRS. E. A. BLISS, of Springeld, Mass, will speak in Fox-boro', June 12; in Lowelf during September.

DORO', June 12; in Lowelf during September. J. G. FIBH BREAKS one-hair the Stundays at Battle Greek; one fourth at Kalamazoo; one-fourth at Piahwell, Alicgan Co.; in Erovidence, R. I., during June; in Worcester, Mass., July 3, Will answer calls to lecture in New York and New England, Address Battle Creek, Mich., for the present. ISAAC P. GREENERAP will speak in Stockton, June 12; in Exe-ter, June 26; in Bucksport, July 3 and 10; in Dover, July 17 and 24; in Exeter, July 31. Will answer calls to lecture in any part of New England where his services may be required. Address, Exeter Mills, Mo.

W. F. JAMESON, trance speaker, Albion, Mich., will speak in St. Johns one-half the Sundays of each month.

JARES M. ALLES will labor in Maine during the summer and autumn. Spiritualists of the Penohecot Valley, or elsewhere, may secure his services by addressing as per appointments. Will lecture week evenings; also attend funcrals.

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May 28.-3m.

FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL THIS MEDICINE is of long tried efficacy for correcting all disorders incidental to the feminine sex. That the afflicted may feel assured that this Cordial is truly valuable and worthy their confidence—natione of those secret compounds purposed to destroy healthy action—1 and a few testimonials from physi-clans, whom all favoring the Eclectic and Reformed Practice of Medicine respect.

DR. WILLIAM B. WHITE, Sympathetic, Clair-voyant, Magnetic and Electric Physician, cures all dis-removed. Advice free; operations, \$1.00. No. 4 JEFFERSON PLACE, (calding from South Bennet street), Boston. March 12. DR. WILLARD C. (BORGE, formerly Professor in the Worces-ter Medical College, and President of the Eclectic Medical So-clety, Mass., speaks of it in the following terms : **BALLS 12. D.R. A. P. PIERCE, Clairvoyant, Magnetic MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, also BUCHNESS MEDICAL**, will ex-amine, prescribe and magnetise the sick for all kinds of dis-cases, at his office, No. 8 Haymarker Place, which enters by Avery from Washington street, Boston; or, at their homes, in or out of the city. Charges moderate. **W***-May 28.

"I have used the France Strengthening Cordial, similar to that prepared by Dm. GEO. W. SWEET, 105 Hanover street, and I regard it as one of the best medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

DR. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Discases and their Treatment," says :

"This medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the Uterus. It is a valuable agent in all deraugements of the Fe-male Reproductive Organs."

Dn. E. Swith, President of the New York Association of Bo-tanle Physicians, says:

"No female, if in delicate health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial. I owe much of my success in mid-wifery to the use of this Medicine."

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES

The following from Dr. FAY is well worthy your notice : The following from Dn. FAT is well worthy your notice: "As a general remedy for Fenalo Complaints, this 'Cordial' is a very valuable one, but by the Profession it is esteemed more highly for its good results during Confinement in reliev-ing the great suffering attendant upon childbirth. I acknowl-edge with Dr. Smith that much of my success in midwifery is due to the use of this medicine. It strengthens both mother and child. In such cases I follow the directions of Prof. King, by allowing my patients to use it a few weeks previous to con-finement, as by the energy it aparts to the uterine nervous sys-tem the labor will be very much facilitated, and removes the cramps which many females are liable to. No woman, if she knew the great value of the Strengthening Cordial, would fail to use it.

I have received numerous testimonials from different parts of the country where used. Knowing the good it is capable of doing, I will warrant every bottle of my "Cordial" to be sat-isferory in its results.

The following symptoms indicate those affections in which

The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the Female Strengthening Cordial has proved invaluable: Indigosition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uncashness, Depression of Spirits, Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain in the Back, Alternate Chills, and Flushing of heart, Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the Hody, Itealactic, Languor, Aching Along the Tilgha, Indicated, Languor, Aching Along the Tilgha, Itealactic, Languor, Aching Along the Tilgha, Itealactic, Languor, Aching Along the Tilgha, Itealactic, Light and Sound, Pale Countenance.
 Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c., &c.
 It is a specific remedy in all Uterino Diseases, Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, Irregularity, Palmithess, Produces or Suppression of Customary Discharges, Leu-corthese or Whites, Scirrhus or Ui-cersted State of the Uterus, Sterility, &c., &c.
 No, better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and none

Sternity, ac., ac. No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and none less likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetable agents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and have used for many years.

Price for Single Bottles, \$1,00 | Six Bottles for \$5,00. Should your Druggist not have it, send directly to us, and when six bottles are ordered, we will settle Express charges. EFF Be sure and get that prepared at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 106 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. April 23.-6m GEO. W. SWETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE NEW NATION, A POLITICAL, MILITARY AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

SOUL READING, or Psychometrical Defineation of Character. MR. AND MIS. A. B. SEVERANCE. Was announce to the public that those who wish, and will wish them in person, or send their autograph or lock of hair, they will give an accurate description of their heading trailes of char-acter and presultarities of disposition: marked changes in past and future life; physical disease, with prescription therefor; what business they are best adapted to pursue in order to bo successful; the physical and mental adaptation of those in-tending marriage; and hints to the initarinoniously married, whereby they can restore or perpetunte their former love. They will give instructions for self-improvement, by telling what faculties should be restrained, and what cultivated. Beven years experience warrants them in saying that they can do what they diverties without fall, as hundreds are will-ing to testify. Skeptles are particularly invited to investigate. Every thing of a privato character & EUR. For Written Delineation of Character, §1.00. Iltereafter all calls or lettors will be promptly attended to by either one or the other. Address. MIR, AND MIRS, A. B. SEVERANCE. THE NEW NATION gives its attention to all topics of Na-tional interest, Civil and Military; aiming at the formation of public opinion upon all important questions, rather than to be its echo. The distinctive features and policy of the NEW NATION

are : I.-FULL DISCUSSION OF THE NATURE OF THE CHANGES

WHICH ARE REQUIRED IN THE ORGANIC LAW. II.-UNIVERSAL LIBERTY, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF RACE. III.-THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE ON

THIS CONTINENT.

WITHOUT GIVING MEDICINE OR CAUSING PAIN. DR. J. R. NEWTON, Union Mouse, - - Springfield, Mass. DR. NEWTON invites all who are not well able to pay, "without money or price." Diseases that are considered incurable, are frequently restored in a few minutes. March 19. t

Mcdiums in Yoston.

DR. MAIN'S HEALTH INSTITUTE,

AT NO. 7 DAVIS STREET, is now open as heretofore for the successful treatment of diseases of

Very class under DR. MARY's personal supervision l'atlents will be attended at their homes as heretofore; those desiring board at the Institute will please send notice two or

three days in advance, that rooms may be prepared for them. **EP** OFFICE Horns from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those requesting examinations by letter will please enclose 91.00, a lock of hair, a return postage stamp, and the address plainly written, and state sex and age.

Alberal discount made to the trade. If May 7. MRS. R. COLLINS,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

No. 6 Pine Street, Boston,

No. 6 Pine Street, Boston, CONTINUES to heal the sick by laying on of hands, as Spirit Physicians control her. The sick can be cured; mir-neles are being wrought through her daily. She is continually heartfung suffering humanity. Examinations free. Call and see for yourselves. All medicines furnished by her wholly composed of roots and herbs from the garden of Nature. P. 8.-Mrs. C. having so much business to attend to she will not be able to examine locks of hair by letter. It-April 2.

MRS. A. C. LATHAM, MAGNETIC AND CLAIBVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

WILL treat diseases of Body, Mind and Spirit with VIAL-IZING MANIPULATION and MAGNETIC REMEDIES. Also, Dedination of Character, Matters of Internal Culture, Latent

Demeation of Character, Matters of Anternat Control, Laters, MRS, LATHAN gives especial attention to the preparation of her medicines. No poisonous drugs will be given. Her reme-dies are surfaritors and EFFECTVE.

or out of the city. Charges moderate. 4w-May 28. MRS. CHARTER, Chairvoyant, Trance, Speak-ing and Writing Medium; describes absent triends; is very successful in business matters. Hours from 9.4. M. to 8 p. M. Criccies Studay, Monday and Thursday ovenings. No. 11 LaGrango Place, Boaton. 4w² SAMUEL GROVER, Trance, Speaking and Healing Medium, No. 13 Dix Place, copposite Harrari street), Boston. Hours from 9 to 12 m. and 1 to 5 r. M. Will visit the sick at their homes, or attend funerals if requested. Residence, 3 Emmson Straker, Somerville. If May 7.

DR. BENJ. H. CRANDON, Electric and Mes-morie Physician. Residence, 12 MAYERICK STREET Chelsen, Office in Boston, Room No. 4, TREMONT TEMPLE. March 26.

MRS. M. W. HERRICK, Clairvoyant and Trance Mredium, at No. 13 DIX PLACE, (opposite ligr-varia street), Boston. Hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6, Wednes-days excepted.

days excepted. MADAME GALE, 65 Nashua Street, con-tinues to heal the sick, and answer questions on busi-May 28. MRS, N. J. WILLIS, Clairvoyant Physician, STREET, Boston, Mass. MRS. T. H. PEABODY, Clairvoyant Physician, Boston. March 76. May 7. March 76. May 7. March 76. May 7.

Boston. tf May 7. M ISS E. D. STARKWEATHER, WRITING AND TEST MEDIUM, No. 7 Indiana street. Hours-9 A. M to 6 p. M. MAY 7. MRS. C. A. KIRKHAM, Trance and Person-ating Medium, No. 140 Court street, Boston. Hours from 10 to 12 and 1 to 5. 3m* April 16.

MRS. H. J. PRATT, Eclectic and Clairvoyant Physician, No. 50 School street, Bostou, Room No. 2. Hours from 16 A. H. to 5 P. M. Tw* May 21.

SOUL READING,

priest myself. So he need n't be afraid of me, for I aint of him. [Where are your wife and children?] In New York. Maybe I'll turn confessor myself; be all right, if I do, I suppose. Well, sir, charge this to me, and I suppose I'll pay you sometime. Now you see if I had the faculty of tumbling in and tumbling out as some have, I'd go very aisy. May 2.

Obituaries.

.....

Oblituaries. Passed to the spirit-world, on May 12th, 1864, Mrs. Julia L. Brown, of Prophetstown, Ill. In pursuance of an engagement made with the Friends of Progress in this city, Mrs. B. arrived here on the first day of May, to reside six months, and exercise her spiritual gifts as a traince speaker and test medium. She came to us with every appearance of perfect health, but on the same hous with every appearance of perfect health, but on the same hous with every appearance of perfect health, but on the same hous with every appearance of perfect health, but on the same hous with every appearance of perfect health of the same hous with every appearance of perfect health of the same hous which ter-minated fatally on the day above mentioned. From the first hour of hersickness, she predicted that she would not recover, and she gave directions in regard to her remains, and dictated messages to her relatives. In the departure of Mrs. Brown, the cause of Spiritualism has lost an able and carnest advocate. Unlike many other me-diums, site did not bury her talent or hide her light ander a bushel. Ever animated with an arient desire to benefit hu-manity, site infilied her mission with a cherful and self-sacri-fieling spirit, willingly devoting her life to the cause so dear to her heart, and regardless of the opposition of the selfsh and the sectarian. It would be well indeed for the cause of human progress if

her heart, and regardees of his opposite the sector is sectorian. It would be well indeed for the cause of human progress if all mediums would munifest an equal degree of zeal and self-devotion. May the mantle of her spiritual gifts fail upon some one worthy to hear it, and may the good grapes spirit, whose entertaining and instructive utterances through Mrs. B. have delighted so many hundreds at her parlor circles, and another organism through while it to communicate. N. O. Akonez. Manufal, Mo., May 15, 1864.

Danstoal, Mo., May 15, 1964.
 Passed on to her spirit home, from the residence of her grand-parent, isane Menudil, Elilsburg, Jefferson Co., N. Y., May S., 1864, Ella Melvina, daughter of Rev. A. W. Bruce, Marbiehead, Mass., aged 17 years 8 months.
 Yolces multiply in the spirit-realm: our darlings pass on, one after another, and we seem to hear them calling us to "come up higher." We think of them as fresh alds to our way-worn spirits, and feel that they are more truly and really with us than when clothed in earthly vestments. So are heaven and earth brought into close and loving proximity. So will we lis-ton to eatch the tones that sing of the "better country."
 Oh, they are answers to our prayers' sweet incense, Biessel tokens of great truths unfurled; Heaven's holdest dew blessing the conscience With carnest teachings of the unseen world. B.

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

. (We desire to keep this List perfectly reliable, and in order to do this it is necessary that Speakers notify us promptly of their appointments to lecture. Lecture Committees will please Inform us of any change in the regular appointments, as published. As we publish the appointments of Lecturers gratui-tously, we hope they will reciprocate by calling the attention of their hearers to the BANNER OF LIGHT.)

or their hearers to the BANNER OF LIGHT.] Miss Lizzie DOTEN will speak in Boston, during June; in Lowell, July 17, 24 and 31; in Philadelphika, Pa., during Octo-ber. Address, Pavilion, 57 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. CHARLES A. HAYDEN will speak in Quincy, June 12; in Old Town, July 3, 10, 17 and 24; in Lincoin, July 31; will make no engagements for August; in Providence, R. I., during Septem-ber; in Worcester, during October: In Foxboro', during Septem-ber; in Worcester, during December; in Lowell, during Janni-ary and May, 1855; in Chelsen, during February. Miss Bener, M. Lowen, Lowell, during and stability

Miss Susie M. JOHNSON speaks in Old Town and vicinity, during June and July. Address, during that time, Bradley, Mo., care of H. B. Emery. Permanent address, Chicopee, Ms. MRS. M. S. TOWNSEND Speaks in Troy, N. Y., during June ; a Quincy, Sept. 21 and 28. Address, Bridgewater, Vt., until

MRS. AWANDA M. SPENCE speaks in Chicopee during June. N. S. GRENTEAT will speak in North Easton, June 12; in Chelsea, June 19 and 26.

J. M. PEEDLES will speak in Rockford, Ill., the first two Sun-days of each month. Address as above. He will attend the "Yearly Meeting" in Lockport the second week in June, and thence eastward, speaking two Sundays at Dodworth's Hail, New York. thence east New York.

Miss ELMA HOUSTON will lecture in Bangor, Me., till July 31. Address as above, or East Stoughton Mass. Miss Mantha L. BECKWITH, trance speaker, will lecture in Lowell during June: in Stafford, Conn., Sept. 4 and 11; in Portland, Me., Sept. 18 and 25; in Quiney, Uct. 2 and 9; in Philadelphila during November. Address at New Haven, Cars of George Beckwith. Auszey E. Stynoors will speak in East Tathel V. on the

AUSTEN E. SIMMONS will speak in East Bethel, Vt., on the forth Sunday of every month during the coming year. Ad-dress, Woodstock, Vt.

MR. and MRS. H. M. MILLER, Elmira, N. Y., caro of Wm. B. Jan23-4

BENJAHN TODD, Janesville, Wis., care of A. C. Stowe. Oct31-3mt J. S. LOVELAND will answer calls to lecture. Address, for the present. Willimantic, Conn. apli-t

MOSES HULL, Battle Creek, Mich. jan9-++ F. L. II, WILLIS. Address, New York, care Herald of real.

Jan2—† MRs. II. F. M. BROWN may be addressed No. 97 St. Marks Place, New York Olty. May 7-7w*

atreet, Philadelphia, PA. SIDNEY WEST, inspirational speaker, (formerly a Universal let clergyman,) will answer calls to lecture or attend funerals Address, 33 Lowell street, Boston, Mass. may 7–6* MRS. MARY THOMAS CLARK, Williamsport, Warren county, Indiana. may 7-7w* MRS. LAURA CUPPY, Dayton, Ohio. marl2---†

REV. ADIN BALLON, lecturer, Hopedale, Mass. L. JUDD PARDEE, Boston, Mass. apli-. jun11....†.

SECOND EDITION! RAPID SALE! THE BOOK OF THE AGE. CLARK'S PLAIN GUIDE SPIRITUALISM I

TEXT BOOK, REFERENCE BOOK, HAND-BOOK, COM-PLETE COMPEND, THOROUGH GUIDE FOR ALL WHO WOULD KNOW SPIRITUALISM IN

ITS HUNDRED PHASES, FORMS, AND APPLICATIONS.

BY URIAH CLARK.

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¹⁴ EXCELLENT * * * both the informed and uninformed Spiritual Magazine. No book from the spiritual press has ever elicited such universal interest and approbation as the "Plain Guido to Spiritual-Ism." There is no discenting voice, etiter from the press or the people. The first large edition sold rapidly, and the second edition will be extanated as soon as the third can be brought out. The best critics on both sides of the Atlantic are agreed in pro-nouncing this one of the most readable, thorough, interesting and instructive books of the age, and most felicitously adapted to all can be brought out. The best critics on both sides of the Atlantic are agreed in pro-nouncing this one of the most readable, thorough, interesting and instructive books of the age, and most felicitously adapted to all classes. To every Spiritualist and every spiritual family to the most of the most readable, thorough, interesting and instructive books of the age, and most felicitously adapted to all classes. To every Spiritualist and every spiritual family to infallibility.
It is as a handhook for constant use, for centre tables, conference, circles, conventions, the arena of discussion and public rostrums; a reform book to which to turn on all occasions ot need; a text-book for bellevers. friends, neighbors, skeptics, inquirers, editors, ministers, anathors; an side to the weak in faith, the doubtful, the unfortante, the failen, the despondent, the adilected is a complete companito to lectures and acating, presidently blind and infutuated; ilberal and charitable to all safe to be put into the hands of all; classe, eloquent and attractive site, dilated in the presentation of principles and pointed in the dilated in the presentation of principles and instruction of principles and charitable to all safe to be put into the hands of all; classe, eloquent and attractive site, distinct in the presentation of principles and pointed in the application, and overwhelming with arguments and fuct in proof of Spiritualism. The atthert

Job large pages, superior type, cloth, \$1,25; postage, 15 cents. DY Address the Fublishers, WILLIAM WHITE & CO., Jan. 9. tf 159 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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Leie. The Dying Robin. Death of the Year. Lights and Shadows. My Home. On the Sea. An Invocation. The Undecerved. Life's Passion Story. Weep. Strange, love. How She Came. Everallyn. Joan D'Arc. Commission Published by WM. WHITE & CO., 158 Washington street

Price, in cloth, \$1; postage, 20 cents. For sale at this Office March 26.

Second Edition. A BOOK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. **LEGALIZED PROSTITUTION;**

LEGALIZED PROSTITUTION; OR, MARRIAGE AS IT IS, AND MARRIAGE AS IT BHOULD BE, PHILOSOPHICALLY CONSIDERED. BY CHARLES & WOORDER, M.D. That his new volume the people have a want met which has arready wrought untoild misery. Sin and unhappiness are the full of ignorance; one need no longer be ignorant, if he will take this little book and make its facts his or here own. All wrong notions and delusions about marriage are here ex-plained away and exploded. The matter-so momentous to very perion living-is made clear and plaint stripped of its mockeries and glozer: presented just as it lies in every human soul; familiarized in its profound principles to every one's com-prehension; and rationally forced into the reader's belief. The author rest his statements and conclusions wholly on Nature, unwilling either to thwart her plans or neglect her sug-gresions. He shows that marriage makes more people actually wretched than happy, because it is not sought with an under-standing of the right principhes. He proves the utter selfah-ness and unworthiness of too many marriages, and charges the mit ivoces untoid. Andhe demonstrates very conclusively that, if society would redeem itself and become fresh and new, it must apply liself to this more important of all topics first of all. Marriage, in his opinion, is something more than a copari-nership, or simply an arreement between two persons to try to iv together without quarreling. It must be wholly of Lovz, or it is a failure. Everybody will receive benefit from the bright pages of this book. Price its cents; postage, 15 cents. For sale at this Office.

Price, 75 cents; postage, 15 cents. For sale at this Office. Nov. 29.

DRS. TRALL AND JACKSON'S

'Pathology of the Reproductive Organs."

"Patthology of the Reproductive orguns." This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this vol-ume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively permicious."—Chi-cago Tribume. "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of discase."—Now Biedford Mer-cury. "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sci-sible, and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."— The New Forker. "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afficients by resorting to quack doctors and emperical treatment."—Boston Journal. "It is theonly work in existence containing directions which will positively curs that distressing disease termed Spermatorrhoea, and other sexual diseases, which cause so much misery to the human family."—Boston Express. Express. Price, \$4; postage, 37 cents. For sale at this Office. Ag. 8.

THE EARLY PHYSICAL DEGENERACY

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AND THE EARLY MELANCHOLY DECLINE OF CHILD-HOOD AND YOUTH, JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,

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Institute. A TREATISE on the above subject; the cause of Nervous Debility, Marannus, and Consumption; waiting of the Vial Fluids, the mysterious and hidden eauses for Palpltation, Impaired Nutrition and Digestion.

Address, DR. ANDREW STONE,

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hycicalo Institute, and Physician for Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs, No. 96 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y. lyd6w July 4.

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THE NEW NATION.

No. 271 BROADWAY, Cor. Chambers street, New York. April 9.

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WM. L. JOHNSON, Dentist, NASSAU HALL, Wash Ington street, entrance on Common street, Boston, Mass. March 26.

The Great Indian Catarrh Remedy

Address, MR. AND MRS. A. B. SEVERANCE, March 26. tf Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wisconsin.

HEALING THE SICK

The GFCAU Initian CATAFTH ISCENICIY WAS obtained from the celebrated indian MEDICINE MAN of the SENECA TRIBE, who was renowned for his re-markable curve of Chronic Disenses, and particularly CATARIN. Thousaniks are afflicted with this most annowing and disgusting disease, which first comes with a cold in the head, and is taken little or no notice of until it assumes a chronic form, and is then denominated Catarrh. The most experienced and progressive physicians have failed as yet to discover a permanent curve for the Catarrh, or cold in the head, and this disease which has so long buffied the skill of those so well versed in science, has at last been overcome by a remedy (af once pleasant and agreeable to take, affurding in-stant relief, and if perseveringly used, a permanent curve, dis-covered by a child of Nature, who is ever true to her ~ 2hldren when they seek property to interringato liter. Thousandis of those an afflicted will find this the medicine for which they have so long ought.

to long sought. It will relieve severe BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, HEAD-ACHE, WEAK EYES, and by its use many will be saved from Communiton.

Consumption. Many will be cured by the use of one hox, while the worst Many will be cured by the use of one hox, while the worst cases have been cured with three, costing the afflicted person leas than one dollar. Put up in convenient form for carrying in the pocket. Price 35 cents per hox. Sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of 35 cents. Orders must be addressed to DR. A. J. HIGGINS, Box 1908, Chicago, II. Isw April 16.

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A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A consumptive Curred. Dr. H. JAMES, a Reitred Physician of great eminence, sumption, Asthma. Bronchitis, Cougis, Colds, and General De-bility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now ally as and well. Desirous of benching his fellow-mortals he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night aweats, peevisinness, tritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectora. tion, sharp pains in the lungs, sore threat, chilly sensations, names at the stomach, function of the bowels, wasting away of the matches.

address at the stomach, inaction of the bowers, watting away of the miletes. D The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., June 27. 1y 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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AT THE OLD BEARING, NO. 63 WASHINGTON STREET, may be procured every variety of pure and fresh Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Olia, Extracts, Fatent and Popular Medicines, together with all arti-cles usually found in any Drug Store. A liberal discount made to the Trade, Physicians, Clairvoy anti, and those who buy to sell again. March 26.

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DEADTIFUL WOMEN' ! WILL warrant to any person using my Pimple Banisher a Leautiful complexion. It will remove Tan, Freekles, Pim-ples, Morphew, &c. in from one to four weeks, imparting to the skin a beautiful wilite, bland appearance. Morphew, or inta yellow deposit so often seen upon the face and forehead, vanishes by its use, ike dew before the morning sun. Address DR J. B. GOOINSOV, P. O. box 184, New Bedford, Mass., in-closing \$I and stamp. IT IS COMING SUMMER, AND people want their down com. Soud Scentz for any or ND people want their down com. Soud Scentz for any or

Dec. 12.

A SD people want their doors open. Send 25 cents for one, or A \$1,25 for a half dozen of my Doon-HolDEns-they are simple, handy and small, and will hold a door so firm that no child can shut it. Address, II. W. RUSSELL, box 132, Kongh-ton, Mass. May 28.

BOOKSI DELA MARSH, at No. 14 BROMFIELD STREET, keeps con-atantly for sale a full supply of all the Spiritual and Re ofrmatory Works, at publishers Prices.

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THIS REMEDY will remove all desire for strong drink. It can be given secretly and without injury to health. Send tamp for particulars with recommendations. Address, DRS. MELLEN & THAYER, Lowell, Mass. Sw* Juno 4.

BOOKS IN BRANDON, VERMONT. I KEEP CONSTANTLY FOR SALE all Spiritual and Re-formatory Works which are advertised in the DANNER OF Light. MILO O. MOTT.

DR. J. T. GILMAN PIKE,

Hancock House, - - - Court Square, BOSTON.

LIGHT. March 19.

BANNER OF LIGHT.

SPIRITUALISM IN BOSTON. SIX DAYS' CONVENTION.

8

Annivorsary Wook Postival.

(Reported for the Banner of Light.)

SECOND DAY-MAY 25.

Morning Session.-The Convention reasembled at 101 o'clock. Charles H. Crowell, Vice-President, in the chair. L. B. Wilson, Secretary, read the minutes of the previous session,

Mr. J. H. W. Toohey made the first brief address. His remarks were cogent, with philosophical and practical suggestions in regard to the *Spiritual Phenomena, making especial reference to families where the manifestations make their appearance, and not being understood, attempts are made to smother the fact-or drive the spirits away. Such attempts generally result in giving more notoriety to the matter, and are more likely to mortify the parties than if they gave the subject that attention and investigation which it deserves. It is far better to acknowledge the truth. and act manfully and nobly, than to let the world's sham bugbear, " respectability," deter you from doing what your own conscience tells you is right. Truth will make its way against all obstructions.

Mr. Jacob Edson reviewed some of the remarks made by speakers the day previous. Truth has many sides. There is a sense in which it is presented to each one, according to his or her standpoint, and we should all strive to see the truth. Good may come out of evil, but that does not excuse our actions, if our motive are not pure. In alluding to organization, he said it must come about of its own accord to meet the domands of our growth in goodness and unity.

Dr. Hamilton read a series of resolutions, and then spoke of the power of volition. That man possessed this power, appeared to him to be one of the grandest facts in all creation. Man should use all his moral strength to direct the power of volition with wisdom. Law, circumstance, and volition are the great ruling elements of life. He contended that volition was affected by inspiration, or else the faculties were useless. He thought overy one who stepped upon the platform believed that he or she had a higher light which they wished to impart.

Mrs. A. M. Spence spoke of the variety of phases manifested among Spiritualists, but could not find any more crooked sticks, or absurd ideas than were to be found among the ordained ministry. Before closing, she said she was about to retire from the lecturing-field for a time, but, whatever she should be engaged in, we may be assured that she should be in earnest.

Mr. Tooliey wished it understood that each speaker gave his or her own ideas and views of matters and things for which no one else was held responsible.

Mrs. E. C. Clark spoke of the angularities of the people. She thought many were too apt to think their own ideas correct, while they consider others as wrong. We must learn to accept the ideas of others, for they may be as correct as our own. She made some beautiful allusions to faith as the foundation of growth, and to prayer as an electric wire to open communion with the spiritworld-not the cold, formal, artistic and mechanical prayers of the Unitarians, to which denomination she once belonged.

Afternoon Session .- Mr. Storer in the chair. Largely increased audience.

Mrs. E. A. Bliss, of Springfield, spoke against the organization of Spiritualists as a body. She argued that it was not the voice of the people, but of the few; nor was it, she said, in accordance with the wishes of the spirits. Spiritualism, without being organized, had spread within the last fifteen years all over this country, and met with about equal success in Europe. Her remarks were very carnest.

Mr. Toohey read the following resolutions, which he took as the basis for his excellent remarks:

Resolved. That Spiritualism adopts and repub-

ty of sects and institutions in seeking to erect ar-bitrary standards of creed and discipline. Whereas, The present systems of civil polity, ce-cleshasticism, trade, commerce, education, social life, science and philosophy are radically defective in ignoring the elements and principles now being unfolded in the light of the congregated intelli-tion of the science worklit therefore.

anionical in the light of the conjugated intern-gences of the eternal world; therefore, 4. Resolved, That the time has come, amid the revolutions now agitating our country, when Spir-itualists, and all who can cooperate with them, should come into counsel to discuss the best methods of action or organization whereby these cle-ments and principles may be effectually applied and carried out to the reconstruction of church, state and society in every department, and to the adoption of new systems to take the place of the old earth and heavens," destined to pass away; and to this end, 5. Resolved, That this Convention recommend to

public attention the call for a National Conven-tion during the coming August, to be held for the discussion of the subject of organization, and discussion of the subject of organization, and likewise recommend that Spiritualists in every city, village and neighborhood throughout the country, appoint delegates to attend said Conven-tion, and, if necessary, provide means for their attendance.

He then spoke briefly upon the resolutions, and favored organization. He thought if we had a work to perform of such vast magnitude, the better way to accomplish it would be to organize, and not leave the work for individual effort. We should meet an organized opponent by organized effort.

Miss Lizzie Doten said we need not seek for an organization, for it would come and operate so quietly that we should hardly perceive its operations any more than we do the workings of the laws of Nature. She would have Spiritualists do something, but did not see how they could accomplish much without associated effort. She desired that woman should have her proper position in the world, where she could be more independent, and better able to help herself. She spoke eloquently of the mighty reforms Spiritualism was destined to work, and hoped that we should leave some monument for the future that man could lean against and obtain magnetism and strength.

Evening Session .- Mr. Jacob Edson, Vice-President, in the chair. Full house.

Mrs. E. C. Clark read from Harris's Lyric of the Golden Age, "The Perfect Church fills all the State;" and then, for half an hour, she held the close attention of the audience. She assumed that we do not build better than we are; and that in all reforms we must have the spiritual element to aid us in our purpose. After alluding to the efforts put forth, and yet to be put forth, by man, she remarked, that behind man stood womanwith her finer spirit-not yet unfolded, but that she would be. Then she made a touching and earnest appeal for the poor needle-woman, and those in like circumstances. Their case demands prompt attention and justice. Help them to help themselves, and you prevent a large amount of prostitution and suffering. If woman only felt for her suffering sisters as she ought to, she would soon find a way to help them. In her appeal she did not forget the needs of the colored race. She would have us, as Spiritualists, be willing to carry the cross, that we may be worthy to wear the crown.

Charles A. Hayden, one of the most eloquent and earnest speakers of the day, poured forth his inspirational thoughts, enchaining and electrifying the audience for half an hour. He should not attempt to add anything to truth, he said, but would only try to make it more plain. Interior experience has much to do with developing truth. He alluded to the simple thought that all races have of a Great Spirit-Power, and then opened to view the fact and philosophy of spirit-communion, showing the infidelity of those who deny the Spiritualism of the Bible. But many such are now beginning to approve Spiritualism because it is a power in the land, though it has risen from a low estate. Alluding to many other topics, he closed by urging all to live up to the divine inspirations in their natures, and then they will become Christs and Saviours to themselves. Dr. A. P. Pierce spoke in an animated manner.

mainly against organization. Mrs. Sarah A. Byrnes said she coincided with Irs. Bliss in her objections to organization

Intelligence, is the only reliable guide of faith and life, and Spiritualists therefore ignore the authori-by of sects and institutions in seeking to erect ar-by of sects and institutions in seeking to erect aroppressed of all climes and conditions of bondage, that come under its folds. This can be reduced to a practicality, relieving the oppressed spiritually, mentally and physically.

Afternoon Session .- Mr. Storer in the chair. A largely increased andience.

Dr. Hamilton read passages from the New Tesament, then some verses which Dr. Gardner pronounced "Orthodox rhymes," after which

Mr. N. S. Greenleaf, of Lowell, took the platform and made a speech. As usual the audience listened in admiration to his rapidly uttered sentences, which gushed forth with vehement elopuence. After a few preliminary remarks, he touched upon the organization question by alluding to the incongruous elements as they exist among mortals at the present time, and saying we might as well attempt to organize the whirlwind as these inharmonious masses. Yet he saw in the logic of events that something more practical than anything that we now have, must come. There are existing facts which make it necessary that some kind of an organization should be brought about. But it needed the strong, rugged forces of practicality to make it a success; and all must work together in harmouy. The digger as well as the teacher must observe the dignity of their several stations. A mighty work is to be done, but it must first be commenced in our own souls. Organization is a power. Spiritualism to-day was greater than any power which exists in the land It has spread with lightning rapidity, and given greater stimulus to the noble works of Reform than ever before existed. Organization would give caste and character to us, it was thought, but the stern integrity of manhood was what was needed. We should crganize a divino Brotherhood, which will need no legislation.

Loring Moody spoke against organization.

Charles A. Hayden was again invited to the platform and briefly addressed the audience on Spiritualism. "As yet the world does not fully understand Spiritualism. It has a new revelation so pregnant with mighty truths that minds staggered under their contemplation. We began he said, with a simple principle, but it will grow until it embodies all the principles that are essential to the welfare and spiritual good of the world. His whole speech was eloquent, and full of live thought.

Mrs. Jennie S. Rudd, a lady of quiet and unassuming appearance, made some well-chosen remarks, in her normal condition; but generally she speaks in the trance state. She related some personal experiences in regard to her connection with the Church, and the unwillingness manifested by the members to let her depart in peace. But they put the ban of excommunication upon her. She s quite a pleasing speaker. Her style is sincere and earnest.

Evening Session .- Mr. Edson in the chair. A full audience in attendance.

Mrs. Frances Lord Bond was the first regular spcaker, and gave a very able address which was received with repeated bursts of applause. Spiritualism, the position of Woman, and other kindred subjects were embraced in her lecture. which was received as a luxury, after listening so long to the tune of organization. We shall print her entire speech soon.

Mr. H. B. Storer, whom the audiences were always glad to listen to, followed in some remarks that appeared to suit every one present. In speaking of our present war, he said he looked for something more than the doing away with chattel slavery, as the result. It would strip off the slavery of dogmatic theology. After treating on that subject at some length, he took a practical view of the war, casually remarking that he did not believe that those patriotic men who had given up their lives on the battle-field, had gone into the spirit-world in any worse condition than they were in while here. The Orthodox theory of sudden repeutance, or an eternal hell as the consequence, did not appear to be of much consequence in his estimation. The spiritual religion would sustain the soul against all such dogmas as total depravity of the human heart.

The resolutions offered by the Committee the previous evening were then discussed by Mr. Giles, Dr. Gardner, Mr. Clark, Mr. Edson and Mr. Toohey. Adjourned.

Annual Festival at Nr. Charles, 111. The Fifth Annual Festival of the Beligio-Philo-sophical Society, will be holden on Saturdry, Sun-day and Monday, July 24, 34 and 4th, at St. Charles, Illinois. Everybody is invited. Enter-tational from

Most of the speakers present at the last annual Among the distinguished speakers who were not featival piedge themselves to be here this year. Among the distinguished speakers who were not here at that or any previous meeting of this socie-ty, is Hon. Warren Chase, who has already signi-fied his intention of being present. We invite none in particular, but all speakers, far and near, are respectfully, informed that their presence will

nono in paricular, but all speakers, he and hear are respectfully informed that their presence will be highly acceptable. The *planic* plan for refreshments will be adhered to, and our friends are requested to be as liberal in their contributions as circumstances will admit

f. By order of the Executive Board, S. S. JONES, Pres't. S. H. TODD, Vice-Pres't. A. V. SILL, Sec'y. St. Charles, May 20th, 1864.

Annual Grove Meeting.

Annual Grove Meeting. The Annual Grove Meeting of the Spiritualists of Northern Illinois will be held at Flora, Boone Co., four miles south of Belvidere, in Mrs. Her-ring's Grove, (just opposite Robinson's Grove, where they have formerly been held.) on Satur-day and Sunday, June 25th and 26th. Arrange-ments will be made to accommodate all persons coming from a distance who may wish to attend. A general and cordial invitation is extended to all the friends of Progress, as the Flatform will be free. Come, one and all, and let us have a good Union Meeting. Per order of the Committee, A. S. ROYAL, OLIVER WOODARD, HIRAM BIDWELL.

Exhibition of the Children's Progres - sive Lyceum of Philadelphia.

In compliance with the request of the audience who attended the first exhibition of the Children's Progressive Lyceum, and at the solicitation of many others to repeat that exhibition, we have determined to give a similar entertainment at Sansom Street Hall, on Friday evening, June 10th, 1864 — proceeds for Children's Pienie, &c. Tickets twenty-five cents. For sale at Mr. Barry's, corner of 4th and Chestnut streets, by the chil-dren, leaders and officers of the Lyceum, and at the door on the evening. M. B. DyOT, 114 South Second St.

Grove Meeting.

The Friends of Progress will have a Convention at Cottage Grove, Union Co., Ind., on Saturday and Sunday, the 18th and 19th of June. Those coming by railroad will go to Hamilton on the C. H. and D. Railroad, there take the Junction Rail-H. and D. Rahroad, there take the Junction Rahr road to Salem Station. Bro. Frank Wadsworth will attend, and other speakers are expected. Come all who feel interested. Ample arrange-ments for those from a distance. S. MAXWELL,

J. SWAIN, WM. HUDDLESTON, JESSE COOK.

Hall, or Grove Meeting.

The Friends of Progress will hold a Convention at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., on Friday, Saturat Geneseo, Henry County, III., on Triday, Satur-day and Sunday, June 17th, 18th and 19th. All friends of progress who can do so are requested to coöperate with us in the Convention, especially speakers and mediums. Warren Ohase is engaged. Other competent speakers will be secured to feed the hungry souls. Accommodations will be pro-vided for all speakers and mediums in attendance, and as many others as possible. Motel keepers and as many others as possible. Hotel keepers have agreed to keep those in attendance, and not otherwise provided for, at reduced rates. Come one, come all.

Three Days' Meeting at Sturgis, Mich.

The friends of Progress will hold their annual The friends of Progress will hold their annual meeting at the village of Sturgis on Friday, Sat-urday and Sunday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of June. Eminent speakers will be in attendance to ad-dress the people. Ample provision will be made for the accommodation of strangers from abroad. "The latch string will be out." Sturgis, April 2d, 1864.

Spiritual Picnic. The Spiritualists of Eden Mills, Vt., and vicini-ty will hold a Picnic in G. W. Denio's Hall, on the coming Fourth of July. Come one-come all !

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

free.

BOSTON.-Meetings are held at Lyceum Hall, Tremont street, (opposite head of School street,) every Sunday, at 2% and 7% P. M. Admission, ien cents. Lecturers engaged:--Miss Lizzle Doten, June 12.

FRIENDS OF THE GOSFEL OF CHARITY WIll meet every Monday evening at Fraternity Ball, Bromfield street, corner of Pro-vince street, Boston. Spiritualists are invited. Admission

EARLY POEMS

BANNER OF LIGHT:

Journal of Romance, Literature and General Intolli-gence; sise an Exponent of the Spiritual Phil-osophy of the Ninetcenth Century.

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year. ADVERTIGENEXTS Inserted on the most favorable terms. DY All Communications designed for publication, or in any rested to the Entron. Letters to the Editor not intended for ublication should be marked " private " on the envelope. All Business Letters must be addressed

"BANNER OF LIGHT, BOSTON, MASS.," WILLIAM WHITE & CO.

GEMS OF INSPIRATION I JUST PUBLISHED, BY WILLIAM WHITE & CO., 158 WASHINGTON STREET, المشاركة المراء BOSTON, THE POET, AND OTHER POEMS BY MISS A. W. SPRAGUE. Price \$1,25, . . . Postage 20 Cents. TABLE OF CONTENTS: INTRODUCTORY REMARKS. THE POET. SCENE I. SCENE II. SCENE III. SCENE IV. MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. THE PEOPLE. THE SOLDIER'S SHROUD. EMANCIPATION IN THE DIST. COLUMBIA. THE AMERICAN EAGLE. TEMPTER AND TEMPTED. LET THE SAINTS BE GLAD IN HEAVEN. THE STOIC SOUL'S DEFLANCE. CHANT OF THE SOUL. THE REAL PRAYER.

THE RUINED CHURCH.

THE RUINED CHORCH. BEAUTIFUL SLEEP. INTO THE DEPTHS OF HADES. SHAME ON THE COWARD SOULS. ENDURE. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE COMING TIME.

THE TRIAL THE TRIAL. THEY TELL ME THOU ART BEAUTIFUL. SERENADE—"GOOD-NIGHT." "YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME." BURY ME UNDER THE GREEN WOOD TREE. THE MORNING LAND.

DEVOTION WAITING AT THE GATE.

THE SOUL OF SONG.

TAKE ME HOME, WHO ARE THE BEAUTIFUL'? HARK TO THE WAVES THAT BOLL.

Resolved, That Spiritualism adopts and repub-lishes all that is true in the religion of the Indian, the Egyptian, the Hebrew, the Mohammedan and the Christian; and demonstrates again and anow the Brotherhood of the Race, the immortality of the soul, and the actuality of spirit-intercourse. Resolved, That Science—not "Theology"—inter-prets the nature and constitution of the mind, the health and beauty of the body, and fittingly trans-lates the wealth of Nature, the poverty of the ages, and the best methods for making Reform sure, charity practical, and civilization humane. Resolved, That the future progress and larger usefulness of Spiritualisin authorizes the con-struction of the "the Science of Life," which will comprohend all known truth, Religious/ Moral, Legal, Social, Domestic and Conjugal: and as soon as may be, that its members organize such issues as will bring every department of society up for review and reconstruction.

Resolved, As Humanity is its own interpreter, that we collect facts, compile statistics, and gather such knowledge as will enable us to comprehend the nature of "Higher Law"—the Rights and Limitations of the individual, and the just basis for orderly action. Resolved, Since Nature invests the being and ac-

Resolved, Since Nature invests the being and ac-tions of woman with blissful or painful conse-quences, according as she is wisely or unvisely united in her social, civil, conjugal and other re-lations, that she is an *individual*, and that her od-ucation, as well as liberty, be insisted upon, that her pursuit of happiness may become corrective of custom, superior to fashion, and a blessing to herself and the race. Also, that appeals to "pub-lic opinion," made to intimidate her mind, subdue her will and limit her activity, are cowardly in spirit, oppressive in fact, and the offspring of all that is degrading in custom and slavish in fashion. *Resolved*, That we give body, as well as voice, to those individual and collective issues, and be-come in civil law, as we are in spirit-life, an On-GANIZATION, the better to popularize truth, actu-alize justice, and develop harmony among the alize justice, and develop harmony among the sons and daughters of men.

He extended his remarks for three-quarters of an hour, to the general acceptance of the audience. He favored organization; he dwelt upon the sciences and astronomy, showing their intimate connection with Spiritualism; alluded to the important bearing geographical position and climate had upon the races. He touched upon several other points, and closed by paying a just and deserved tribute to woman.

Mrs. E. C. Clark said organization would come. It would not be perfect, as man is at present constituted, but improvements would be made as fast as the developed condition of the people required them. All the avenues to the soul should be opened in every direction.

Dr. L. K. Coonley favored association to aid each other.

Mr. U. Clark, from the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That modern Spiritualism, as under-Resolved, That modern Spiritualism, as under-stood and advocated by its representative minds, is the culmination of the Spiritualism of all ages, and with a rational interpretation accepts for their moral and historical value the religious records of Judaism, of primitive Christianity, and of every age and nation, without adopting any of them as infallible and final authority.
 Resolved, That we recognize in works like those of Colenso, Renan, and other theological agitators, both in Europe and America, and in the improving tone of literatare in every department.

improving tone of literature in every department, signs of encouragement in the great cause of ec-closiastical freedom. 3. Resolved, That individual conscience, under the quickening and illuming influences of angel

she thought we needed more unity of action. She closed with some happy suggestions about living more in harmony with one another.

THIRD DAY.

Morning Session .- H. B. Storer in the chair. A large audience present.

Dr. H. S. Brown, of Milwaukee, Wis., read a paper giving a brief outline of principles he would like to have considered, when the time came for a Convention to take action on the question of organization. He then proceeded to further explain his views on that subject. Dr. Brown is a fine looking gentleman, genial and benevolent, with a soul liberal enough to work for the whole human family.

The organization question was the theme of most of the speeches made during the forenoon session. Mr. Clark, Mrs. Bliss, Mr. Storer, Mr. Thayer, Dr. Wellington and Dr. Coonley took part in the debate, all favoring it except Mrs. Bliss and Mr. Thayer.

Mr. D. Tarbell, of Sandusky, Vermont, who said he was a practical farmer, thought it was a selfevident truth that organization was not only necessary, but unavoidable. In all the lower grades of life, both vegetable and animal organization is the unbending law; and this is followed in swift. successive states of maturity and disintegration. These principles are no more apparent in these vegetable and animal kingdoms, than they are in human society and human law. Let the true watchman on the walls of Zion, in his observations of the progress of the race, speak as to what he has observed for the last few years in human society.

Disintegration marks the career of the American people, from the National Capital down to the remotest inland school district, and even to the family circle of the once united and happy few. The potent power of love and fidelity that once reigned supreme in the land, and held the people of this proud Republic in a unity of action that commanded the respect of nations of the Old World has departed, and hatred has, with its baneful and accelerating influence, manifested itself in all the land. From our general Government down through all organized political, religious, social and domestic relations, the same nower is manifesting itself, and disloyalty to olden favored creeds and dogmas, as well as to that imperishable document of our fathers, that proclaimed the rights of man to be the protection of life. liberty, and the pursuits of happiness. The spirit infused into this document, by our fathers, has departed from those who now are moved by policy; selfishness and ambition, and is asking for a new manifestation to the masses now suffering by tyrants of every hue. Therefore a new organization imbruing every grade of mind as its members, universal in its actions, and fraternal in bearing, must and will be acknowledged throughout

We shall continue the report in our next issue.

Our Prize Enigmas.

Having been absent from the city several weeks, we have not been able to give that attention to those who have so kindly solved our No. 3 which we have encouraged them to expect. We hope they will excuse this seeming neglect, and accept, with the "prizes," which we shall soon forward to those whom we consider the most entitled to them, our continued best wishes for their happiness

As many of our friends are evidently impressed that the promised " prize" consists of BOOKS, they may be disappointed when it shall reach them; but they will be kind enough to reflect that ten such prizes, comprising twenty books, would subject us to a pecuniary expenditure, which, as we are not blessed with an abundance of this world's riches, we could ill afford to make. The "Song," and "How to make Home Happy"-though they have cost us but little, save the exercise of our brain and heart to produce them-we hope will be valued for their sentiment, and preserved as "mementos" of the pleasant incident which has led to our correspondence.

It will give me great pleasure to hear from any of the hundreds who have addressed me, whenever they may have the time and inclination to write.

We conclude this communication with the following beautiful solution of No. 3, by Miss J. B. of this city:

A GOOD (little) GIRL is your answer, I see: Sure there's no one on earth who more happy can

A Dog, my dear sir, is a creature some love. And AIR, to be sure, is wherever we move; And do n't you think OIL, sir, a great source of

light? And has not a RAID, sir, filled many with fright? And, now I bethink me, a GOAD it doth suit

And GOD—our Creator—'t is said had no birth, And GOD—our Creator—'t is said had no birth, And "A GOOD (little) GIRL" is "AN ANGEL ON EARTH."

As ever, your friend,

RICHARD THAYER, 19 Bromfield street. Boston, June 2, 1864.

Answering Sealed Letters.

We have made arrangements with a competent medium to answer Scaled Letters. The terms are One Dollar and three red postage stamps for each letter so, answered. Whenever the conditions are such that a spirit addressed cannot respond, the money and letter sent to us will be returned within three or four weeks after its reccipt. We cannot guarantee that overy 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. Address, "BANNER OF LIGHT," 158 Washington street, Boston.

ing, must and will be acknowledged throughout A lady on separating from her husband changed the land. A broad and genuine charity will then her religion, being determined, she said, to avoid unite the masses in one grand phalanx, under a his company in this world and the next.

Spiritualists meetings at City Hall, every Suuday afternoon and ovening. Speakers engaged :--Mrs. A. A. Currier, June 12 and 19.

Speakers engaged i—Mrs. A. A. Currier, June 12 and 19. CHELSEA.—The Spiritualists of Chelsea have hired Library HIL to hold regular meetings Sunday afternoon and evening of each week. All communications concerning them should be addressed to Dr. B. H. Crandon, Chelsea, Mass. The following speakers have been engaged :—H. B. Storer, June 12; N. S. THE DAYS OF OLD. DARK HOURS. MUSINGS. THE SHIP.

den, during January. Chicopres, Mass.—Spiritualists hold meetings overy Sunday afternoon and evening, in Music Hall. Children's Progressive Lyceoum meets at 3% o'clock in the afternoon. Speakers en-gaged :--Mrs. Amanda M. Spence, during June. PLYROUTI, Mass.—Spiritualists hold meetings in Leydon Hall, Sunday afternoon and ovening, due-half the time. Icha-bod Carver, Cor. Sec.. to whom all letters should be addressel. Speakers engaged :--Mrs. Sarah A. Byrnes, June 12; W. K. Ripley, June 19 and 28.

Ripley, June 19 and 20. Milpley, June 19 and 20. Milrook, Milectings are held regularly every Sunday, at 14 and 74 °clock, in Irving Hall. Speakers engaged: --A. B. Child, June 12; Hev. Adin Ballon, June 19; William Lloyd Garrison, June 22; W. K. Ripley, July 15 and 24. Nonth EASTON.-Meetings are held in Ripley's Hall every Sunday evening. Speakers engaged:--N. S. Greenleaf, June 12; Mrs. Jennie S. Rudd, June 19 and 26. PORTLAND, ME.-The Spiritualists of this city hold regular meetings every Sunday, in Mechanics' Hall, corner of Con gress and Case streets. Sunday School and free Conference In the forencon. Lectures afternoon and evening, at 3 and 74: °clock. Speakers engaged:--Miss Neilie J. Temple during June.

June. NEW YORK. — Dodworth's Hall. Meetings every Sunday morning and evening, at 10% and 7% o'clock. The meetings are free.—Ebbit Hall, near the corner of Thirty-third street and Broadway. Free meetings every Sunday morning and evening, at 10% and 7% o'clock. Fred. L. H. Willis, perma-nent speaker.

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