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Poetry.

Written for the Banner of Light. THE WORLD A FRAGMENT. IN THREE PARTS. PART III .- SEARCH OF THE WINDS.

BY G. L. BURNSIDE.

Seize me, ye winds of Skiddaw's misty top! And I will make a girdle for the world, And float, like orient morn, through all the realms Of Earth, where I have lived so long and well. I will entrance the listening winds, that sweep The high and stormy Atlas of the world; And see the view that sometimes caught my sight Of high, projecting capes, and headlands far, Enveloped in the mighty shroud that lay Like to a giant necklace round the world, And bore the images of misty years, High on its ancient scroll of filmy work; And compassed all the sea, that summoned up Its thousand spectres to behold the sight. I will entrance the listening winds, and speed Over the sea, that greets me royally; And feign the vengeance of an angry God, And criticise the works that I have made.

"Ye works that I have made, and all ye realms That own my sway, I summon you; prepare To give account of all your naughty deeds. Ye have provoked my vengeance by the way Ye got my first command. 'Increase,' I said; But ye have grown so numerous, that all The powers of Earth and Air but ill suffice To keep you in the bounds of righteousness. I will destroy you utterly, and sweep Remembrance of you from the Earth's broad

breast, That nourished you like suckling innocents, Until the milk of kindness curdled up, Like cheese upon the press, that eftsoon goes The way of all the other cheese that bears The impress of the dairy's handiwork.

"Ye have rebelled in thought, and word, and deed; And, as I made you for the opposite, I have concluded that a screw is loose In that high-pressing instrument in which I placed the milk of all your kindnesses. I will destroy you utterly, and make A new creation, like the one I made Perfect, and without fault in all its parts, Except the 'foresaid screw, that must be loose Somewhere-I know not where. But all day long The clang of mighty Error rises up, Like the harsh jar of Babel's luckless tower That I will build in Shinar's fated plain; Where all the harsh discordance of their words Is insufficient to abate the work That I prepared before the world was laid As to its deep foundation. Mighty world! How I have nestled on your bud ing gern That I did plant before the morning stars Sang the new anthem of their rising light And, sacred in the memory of my love, Did think me of the time when I should see Trees, towers, cities, rising misty, vast, Like the mirage that cheers the traveler In the Saharan deserts of the South, Where I will plant the race of mighty Ham, Who will insult his father, in his need Of kind indulgence for the weakness, which, Nathless, I punish, as will be my wont. "I will entrance the listening winds, that hear My voice, as swift winged messengers, that come At the low bidding of my secret will; And I will sweep adown the mountain sides Dire vengeance, in the shape of rains, that come Like the high Alpine torrents, that descend With avalanchine power to the vales: And whelming, in their steep and headlong way. Towns, cities, hamlets. Still the midnight winds That howl in idleness around the crags Of high and inventoried Ararat, Where I shall rest the ark that he shall build, Whom I commission to repeople Earth. He shall engulf the waiting world; but all Who truly shall repent, shall yet be saved. But yet I know that none will venture it: For I will harden every heart to stone, Lest the uncompromising sweep should seem Unworthy of the grandeur of my name. I will invest the heart of sinful man With new-found sinfulness, that I will make For the occasion; like the dilettante And quite fine discords placed upon the stave Of music, when a master sings the strain. I will entrap the littering world of man, Like as a peasant of the Appenines Entraps the offending wolf and all her cubs; That yet are not so dire as he could wish, Until, with tortures sedulously applied, He makes them yelp demoniac in their rage And then yield up their lives, a forfeit just To the fine vengeance that he has in store.

Of bisons, that sweep down the table land Of Tartary, and thunder at the gates Of old Himalya mountains, that I greet, High, vast, mysterious; solemnly enthroned Upon the Asian Steppes, like the kings Of tombed and mummied Egypt. Therefore hail

I will entreat the listening winds to sweep Over the vales of Asia, to the sound Of dulcet inclodies that sometimes come From thy old Pagan temples, mighty Ind, That stand erect in all thy cities old; And stray with mournful cadence in the aisles Of Banian temples throned among the trees, And send a solitary feeling through The hearts of all their worshipers. Again Entrance me all the winds that rave and come, Far-circling through the eddles of the world; And I will seek, through every realm of earth, A place where Evil is not. Have ye found?

Oh, mighty in its mournful cadences Sweeps the high wind from all its sighing caves, And says: "Nowhere, nowhere, inquiring shade Have we found nook or cranny in the world Where evil is not. Will ye give it up?"

"Never, until the place is found at last; For I have worshiped late and early; made My orison the earnest of my lay That I have sang to Nature; mightily Enrapt with all that was undoubted good; And I will find the place where evil is not, Or make that evil good. Choose which ye will.

I sent the searching winds through all the East, And they came back appalled, saying to me: "All, all is good ! for we have never found The place where evil is not. Therefore choose The worship that ye will; Evil or Good; For we have found no place where they are not So mingled in the embrace of common fate, That to entrance the one, would only make

The other howl more mournfully than before."

And I have left the winds to rave and howl Nightly upon the verge of Tartary; And make such music as eftsoon they may, With all the listening jackalls of the plain. I will entrance them once again; but I Will do it with the cadences that come, Like organ-harps from all the piping East; Reverberating like the dulcet melody Of untold harpers in the midnight wind. Answer me, winds of midnight, coming low Through the low reeds of Dendera, the lost And ruined city of the lower Nile: Where is the unseen melody that floats Through all your meshes of sweet music-gush With all the vigor of untamed desire, Through the inverted reeds that, bending low, Bow to the passing shadow of their God ? Oswego, N. Y.

Written for the Banner of Light.

Witerary Department. Written for the Banner of Light. A BATTLE,

BY MRS. J. S. ADAMS.

"And so, Laura, you have refused Robert Gray ?"

The speaker was a woman of forty. There were still traces of beauty upon her countenance, and a stranger might have taken her for one much younger. The daughter, to whom she addressed the question, was a type of the mother, now in the blush and beauty of eighteen.

"Yes, mother, I have; you have many times told me that one should not give the hand when the heart cannot accompany it."

"Are you quite sure, my child, that he has occupied no place in your heart? Have you an-alyzed all of your feelings toward him."

Laura blushed crimson, and : blied, a little impatiently:

"My own feelings must decide for me. I have always enjoyed Robert Gray as an acquaintance, nothing more."

"I sincerely hope you have given him no cause to think of you as any more than a friend, yet I scarcely think a man of his character and good sense would have offered you his heart without having previously received some encouragement that it would be accepted."

"Why, mamma, we have role and walked together as friends and neighbors. He fancied, I suppose, that he loved me, as many do before they have seen much of the world. He will forget me in the excitemer. of military life, forget that he even thought of me in the relation which you seem to think he has held me."

"I hope it is so, Lar. "."

Mrs. Deane gave a deep sigh as her daughter left the room. Before her came the vision of her own girlhood days-days when her own fancy led her from the heart that loved her best to a union in no way suited to her nature. Ten years she had lived in that union-a union externally, legally, but in spirit how divided ! Seven years ago she stood by the grave of him to whom she was thus united. Then followed days and weeks, ay, months of remorse to her soul so deep and anguished no pen could portray it. Waves of selfaccusation seemed to flood her entire being, and counted all the differences of opinion as faults of her own.

It was long before a healthy tone came over her mind, and she could rest in the assurance that intuitively came to be perceived by her, that blame did not exist either in herself, or in him from whom she had now parted, but that spiritually they were not adapted to each other's requirements. Still it was a source of great peace to her to know that amid all the inharmonies of their union, she had labored to her utmost to please him, and to be faithful to her vows. As her daughter began to develop into womanhood, her vigor of thought returned; and she resolutely determined that all that lay in her power should be done to prevent her from making an unsuitable match. How happy, a few days ago, she felt when How had all her fond hopes been blighted in a

"T do.' "Haven't you got brother's things ready yet, mother?" said a gay, light-hearted girl, as she bounded into the room, impatient at the delay of supper, for she was longing to try her new saddle horse when the evening repast was over, and Robert was to accompany h r.

He caught her in his arms and kissed her several times, in a playful manner, more to conceal his own emotions than to give expression of his love of her, though she was his household idol. Tea was soon over, and brother and sister were galloping over the roads lying in the shadows of the great trees, that stood like guardians upon either side. The girl's playful manner was like the dancing wavelets that ripple the surface of deep waters. Her joyousness was so abundant that she did not notice the deep, thoughtful mood of her brother. A sudden hend in the road revealed two riders in advance of them.

"Look, Rob, see how splendidly she rides! Why, it's Laura Deane! But who is that gentleman with her?"

"Ah! that is Clyde Wellington; he is spending the summer here." "Where is he stopping?

"At Mrs. Clifford's.'

"Do you know him, Robert?"

"I do not-look here, Mattie, you are getting very careless. Hold your reins more firmly. A little tighter. There, now, turn into the next cross-road, and we will go home by the old mill." Oh! but I wanted to get up with Laura," said the thoughtless child in a tone of disappointment. "But do n't you see she has some one with her? t would be quite rude in us to join them."

"You always used to ride with her before he came. I hope he won't stay long-but, then, you are going away! I should think Laura would miss you-

"Look out for those low bushes, Mattie; you'll certainly break your neck if you attempt to ride these shady roads alone!"

"Perhaps Laura will invite me to go with her." "Be careful that you do not invite yourself, my gay little sister. Here we are close by the old mill."

Robert tried to enjoy the scenes before him, but they were so associated with Laura, that the sight of them only gave him pain. For a moment only he gazed upon them, and then the two drove rapidly away. The last time he visited the spot | inate between external mannerism and true eleshe was with him. Then he had lisped no word of his love, but his heart beat joyous and expectant, and all the path before him was bright with hope.

How, now, had the cup, all untasted, been dashed from his lips?

"Look, Miss Deane, and see if you ever saw her hand must be brought to her life by some anything so lovely as those clouds? You have great, stirring event-something out of the comthe most charming sunsets in Cliffidale I ever be- mon course. Her fancy had been strongly imheld. Were it not for the imperative demand in pressed already by young Wellington, but after my nature for excitement and society, I should the danger of that hour a new feeling had come

distinctly to his ears. The loud roaring of the wind drowned the answer to the pleading voice. Nearer came the voices, fiercer the waves raved -then a crash. The boat had been dashed upon the rocks, as had been feared. One cry, Robert heard but one, and leaned into the water. A flash of lightning revealed to him the sinking form of Laura. He struggled, and with almost superhuman effort bore her in his arms to the shore. Then -but only for an instant, he struggled with human thoughts, the next, the man rose triumphant over self. Again he plunged amid the turbulent waves, and drow the exhausted form of Clyde Wellington to the shore. He had clung to the wreck, and the waves dashed over him until his breath was almost gone. The two thus secured, Robert hastened to the nearest dwelling, and soon returned with men and lanterns.

NO. 19.

Did Laura know who her preserver was? At the moment he grasped her she knew the hand that rescued her from death, and the keenest arrows of remorse entered her heart.

The men bore her to the house. Mr. Wellington busied himself about himself, taking particular pains to see that he was comfortably wrapped in blankets, which, at Robert's request, had been brought. By the latter's exertions all the party of the boat had been safely brought to the shore, with the exception of two young ladies, who were drowned immediately on the upsetting of the boat. It was sad intelligenen to convey to Mrs. Clifford, who felt in a measure is monsible to their parents for their safe return to their homes. The bodies were not found that night, but the next day they were secured and sent to the homes made desolate by the sad disaster.

After all were well cared for, Robert returned home and related to his ever-anxious mother the events of the evening. She loved him for his nobleness, and prayed that his brave heart might as faithfully serve his country.

Had Laura Deane been less favored with fortune's gifts she might, perhaps, have been proud of the offer of one so noble and true as Robert Gray. As it was, she, like most young girls, had an ideal of a lover something above the ordinary standard-some one whom she had not seen in her daily walks of life-one who had seen the world, and possessed elegance and refinement. In after years she learned that true refinement has its basis in principle. She learned to discrimgance. Had she been less favored in this world's goods, she might never have spurned the offer of a manly heart; but confident and at rest as regarded her material comfort, with very little knowledge of the world or of herself, she existed in a sort of ideal world. To her young and romantic imagination the person who might claim

"Answer me, spirits of the mighty wind ! Have I not laid the ante-fluvial world Under great bonds to keep the future peace?"

I will entrance the listening winds again, Until I find, through all my kingdoms vast, Some spot where evil has not entered in. I have some secret nations in the main, ... Afar from all contaminating air Of pestilential contact with the world I made so very good, and found it not Remain as I had made it; though, indeed, It was not bad enough for my designs Concerning it; and had to make it worse, By special hardening of the heart I made Too soft for the desired weight of guilt.

I will entrance you, winds of Lucifer Son of the morning, sweeping from the East; And stay your silent course to the afar Realm of uncounted millions, China vast, And populous as the overflowing herds

NATURE VERSUS REVELATIONS. BY P. S. BALLARD.

As we travel along the adamantine walks of life the echo of our feet pronounces the name of God. In the munificence of order we behold the lowest objects as well as the highest speaking His praises. The grandeur of law pervades the universe, and whispering breezes wake musical sentences that we regard as prophecies. Turbulent waters lash- Robert Gray asked Laura to become his wife. ed into foaming billows corroborate their statement louder than lethal voices.

Parchments, whose pages we repeat in cadence, often deceive us. Some in their credence seem to think them faultless, and base their knowledge on those written pages, offspring of causes. Ruptures in Nature belching burning lava, these never fathom. From turbid waters see them shrink with horror, hiding their senses in those finite chapters pregnant with error; but Truth, like the sunbeam, speaks of God and Heaven, Life's best evangels, rearing from chaos worlds of life and beauty, passing, but real. In its embraces we are safe from error, for error is finite, and moth doth oft corrupt it and its adorers.

Worlds of fruition beam like lights above us calling mortals to attest the goodness of the Oreator. Mind is immortal. God has stamped upon it endless' duration, and pure affections spring to life when mortals gain the conception of God in Nature, whose divine injunction rests on His labor. Linguists may alter or amend the statements of

predecessors; but in the volume God himself has written, "Truth stands triumphant." Read the inscription along the starry pathway glowing above us. Orbits, whose centre mind can never fathom-pilgrims on duty-star to star repeateth, God our Creator."

Worthy of record is each tiny flower whose breath perfumeth breezes; songsters whose voices fill the air with music, floating in the distance; trees whose unfoldings spring from smallest acorns; dew-drops descending, awakening not an echo; all impart to Nature something substantial, Summer and Winter each in turn discover some thing of value. Spring time expandeth buds that reach forward even to Autumn; and days without number come and go, that labor need not be irksome. Labor is pleasant when the mind applies it to its unfoldment. This we discover is the tree of knowledge, and on its branches hang those fruits that yield joy and perfection.

Sweeter than friendship is the voice that woos us to the All-Father; and we, as His children, should rejoice that all things are proffered for our advantage toward perfection. Leaving old land-marks. let us hasten to witness what Truth is doing in | conversed. Closer grew the bond between them. the mighty Present; for it is better to be moving | His sorrow became her own, and grief shared, with the car of progress, than be out-distanced by the march of Ages, whose cycles repeat that the God of Nature reaches His children through the atomic structure of His Creation. Such is Creation, and the Truth it teaches robes all in beauty.

moment when her daughter informed her of her refusal !

That night, her only prayer to the All-Seeing WAS, "FATHER, THY WILL BE DONE."

"No matter, mother, about the many little fixings. You must remember I am to be a brave soldier, and you must n't make me tender."

"Do you think your regiment is to go immediately to the front, Robert?" asked his mother, still continuing to do up various comforts for her boy, as she called him.

We expect to go right to work. I like it; it's better than lying still, and it helps drown the feelngs, too."

He did not mean to utter those words. The quick ear of his parent caught them, and to her sensitive nature they sounded as though they vere wrung from a suffering heart.

"You are sad at leaving us, Robert. Are you sorry that you are to go ?"

"I am only too glad to be of service to my coun try!"

All his weakness was lost in that great, manly reply, and for a moment he felt victorious over love and emotion.

His mother might never have learned the grief which was preying upon his soul's vitals, but for the tear which he brushed away as he came across some faded flowers among his books and papers which he was looking over, perhaps for the last time.

With a woman's intuition she saw and knew all. The flowers she remembered as the gift of Laura Deane to Robert one day when he had been confined to the house by illness. She had sent them over fresh from her garden and sparkling with morning dew.

The mother went to the son, and laid her hand upon his aching, feverish head: " Robert."

The name was spoken with tenderest tones. It thrilled his being. He laid his head upon her shoulder, and the strong, brave soldier wept.

It was a sad but a holy season-that brief half hour-when, without words, the mother and son loses more than half its bitterness.

"You will promise me one thing, mother," said Robert, as the tea-bell summoned them awaypromise me that you will be kind to Laura. We must not blame her that she could not love me. Will you promise me this?"

certainly take up my abode here. "Could we not offer any inducements for you to dwell with us?"

"Attractions are not wanting;" and as the young man said this, he fixed his full, earnest gaze upon her.

Plain Robert Gray had never dared to gaze so long and tenderly into her face, and in doing so Clyde touched her vanity and self-love. She was pleased with his speech, and compared his eloquent ease and manner with Robert's, cougratulating herself upon the fact of being heart free. The evening shadows reminded them that their return must be thought of, and they turned their horses in the direction of home. Mrs. Clifford had invited a gay company at her house for the evening, and it was proposed that after music and mirth within doors, a sail should be had upon Sylvan Lake-a name given by some romantic young ladies to a pond near by. There was but little about the water to justify so delicate a name. To be sure, at one end there was a touch of beauty in a row of thick pines that dipped their branches beneath its surface and mirrored their graceful forms upon it, but this was all. The rest of its borders were barren, save such life as sought an existence in a few half dead trees that shot out horizontally often with book in hand, from which he would from the crevices of the rocks, and seemed desperately determined to rest their heads on some blackberry vines below.

After spending the evening with the family, Robert Gray went to walk. He needed to be alone with his thoughts. The emotions produced by the fact of parting from his family and friends, and listless. And yet it was not "happiness" perhaps forever, were great enough, indeed, but added to these was the disappointment of his what the world generally calls such. It was exheart. Truly he had a contest of feelings to encounter, as well as the enemies of his country in and went like fever flashes of heat. Happiness is the field. But he must learn to meet it bravely, as others had done, and like them grow strong. He walked rapidly, and found himself close beside the lake before he was aware of the direction he had taken, so deeply was his meditative mood

entrancing him. The sound of happy voices rang out on the evening air. Among them he recognized that of Laura. How the heart to which she should have been folded throbbed with pain. Peal after peal of laughter came over the lake,

each outburst intensifying his sorrow. He tried to leave, but some spell seemed to chain him to the spot. A dark cloud, like a pall, at that mo-

ment shrouded the moon. A sudden change of wind sent the dark clouds, thick and black, from the east. The waters of the lake began to heave in commotion.. The tone of the voices changed from that of hilarity to one of fear. Soon he recognized the sound of a sail-boat approaching. Robert strained his eyes, but the darkness obscured everything from his sight. He only knew that the boat was being driven furiously to the shore. He shuddered to think of what might happen should the boat be dashed upon the rocks. and he too far from any dwelling to procure assistance.

"Oh, Mr. Wellington, oh, save me! We shall be dashed to pieces," were the words that came | Mattie met her at the door, and taking her hand

upon her. She thought less of the new acquaintance, and more of the old faithful friend.

The next day as she sat wrapped in blankets in the great arm-chair, her eyes kept constantly turning toward the house of Robert. The sun went down, still he did not come.

"Do you think, mama," she said, unable longer to keep the subject of her thoughts to herself, that Robert would go without bidding us good-

by?" "Why, he's been gone three hours. He took the morning train. He came here, but you was asleep, and he would not have you awakened. He left a good-by for you,"

Laura turned deathly pale at the words of her mother. It did not escape the notice of Mrs. Deane, who thus became more convinced than ever that her child was self-deceived in regard to her own feelings. But she found comfort in the thought that time would throw light upon the subject.

That evening Clyde Wellington called. In the fascination of his smiles and flatterics, Laura forgot for the time her sadness, and when he left the flush of joy even was upon her features. Each day brought him to the house of Mrs. Deane. Sometimes he took a long ramble in the grove, read for an hour or more. His voice was deep and well modulated; his selections made with fine, appreciative taste, and it was not strange

that after such interviews Laura grew to admire him, to consider his presence necessary for her happiness. When he was absent she became dull that she experienced in his society, though it was citement and pleasure-a spasmodic joy that came a permanent bliss that steadily floats our life barque-pleasure, like mad waves, is fitful, and though at one moment it mounts us to the sky, it may in the next dash us upon hidden rocks, or eugulf us in ruin.

The summer glided away. Autumn came, and ainted the field and forest with rich, golden hues. Clyde Wellington left Cliffdale when the roses faded. His departure gave Laura an opportunity to analyze her real feelings toward him. She had enjoyed his society, but there never came over her spirit the healthy glow which she felt after a eason with Robert.

Her vanity had been flattered by the preference Clyde had shown for her society, but he had . eft without even asking permission to write to her. She thought of Robert, struggling, perhaps, in battle, and wished she had not been so hasty in . her decision. She even longed to hear some tidings of him, and she determined that very evening to call upon her neighbors and try to glean something from them respecting him.

As she walked down the well-worn nath that led from their garden to Mrs. Gray's, it seemed as though the grass had grown over the walk. She felt rebuked by her conscience, and ashamed of her neglect of kind friends.

BANNER OF LIGHT.

led her into the sitting-room. It looked very natural. Over the mantel hung a portrait of the absent one. Mrs. Gray met her as kindly as though she had been over every day. She could not have showed her more attention had she been her son's own affianced. It touched her innermost self, and did more toward making her see herself in her own true light, than any amount of coldness or indifferent demeanor could possibly have done.

They were in the midst of a cheerful conversation, when Mr. Gray entered with a paper containing the latest news. He handed it to his wife, who ran her eyes eagerly over its closely printed columns.

What made one name stand out as though written in letters of fire among the list of killed and wounded?

One shrick, and she fell lifeless to the floor.

Very tendorly Mr. Gray raised his wife and placed her on a sofa. She did not revive for a long time, but when she did, it was to become the comforter of those around her. She only turned awhile from the scene of life to bury her dead. She held back her great, surging grief, and was ready in a moment for the wide battle-field of life.

Laura felt that she had no right there, as soon as Mrs. Gray revived, and she prepared to go and send her mother to the grief-stricken family. Mrs. Gray approached her, and taking her hand, said:

"Laura, I have lost a noble son, but he has died bravely. God will bless him. I was not expecting such a blow; but God's will be done."

She stooped and kissed the brow of Laura, pressed her hand, and bade her good-night.

It was not the same being that walked the little path homeward in the cool air of evening, that walked it some hours previous. It was a young heart and head learning its great lesson of life, passing through the furnace of affliction that it might become refined like pure gold, as, sooner or later, the fire of purification must come to every soul. Then she knew that she loved Robert Gray / Reaching her home she exclaimed:

"Oh, mother!" It was all she could utter in words, but the utterances of her soul in heartrending sobs, showed how deep were her feelings. It was some time before she could control heremotions so as to be able to explain the cause of her anguish. No heart beside the mother's was more sorrow-stricken than Mrs. Deane's, when she learned the sad news. . Leaving Laura in care of an aged aunt who was temporarily visiting them, she was soon at the side of the bereaved parent. She found her, not wrapped in her own grief, but administering to her husband and children. Mattie was wild and comfortless. Her sorrow, like her joy, expressed itself in the strongest man-

ner, "Laura," said Mrs. Gray's aunt one day, a week subsequent to the intelligence of Robert's death, was there a young man visiting here last summer by the name of Wellington, Clyde Wellington?"

"Yes, at Mrs. Clifford's; but why do you inquire?"

"Oh, nothing, except that I trust you had nothing to do with him. He's an unprincipled man. His native place is Renwick, a few miles fromwhere I live. During the past two years he has been engaged to at least three girls-all nice young ladies."

Laura turned to conceal her blushes. She was about to turn the current of conversation into a more agreeable channel, when a servant entered and handed her a letter.

She hurriedly broke the seal and glanced at the name. Her astonishment was great when she discovered it to be signed Clyde Wellington, which was only increased as she glanced over its contents:

" DEAR MISS DEANE-You may have construed my long silence into an evidence of my indifference, and forgetfulness of you; but let me assure you that there is no being so dear to me as yourself. Since that fearful night upon the lake, my chief desire has been to make you my own. Circumstances over which I had no control prevented me from verbally declaring my love to you.

A few years ago I formed an attachment with

F. always has ready when glittering gold will not appease the indignation of sensible people."

Like a shield of silver rose the clear moon over the hills. The shadow of the old church-tower fell on the graves in the quiet churchyard below. The shades of time also lay upon the resting-places of the noble dead, far away. It seemed as though the memory of the brave one was never so fresh in the hearts of that bereaved family as that night. Each strove to talk of other scenes than those of war, but as though all minds were centered on one magnet, and that drawing them with its subtle, but invisible power, every attempt to speak of other things or persons resolved into fond, endearing tributes to the brave soldiers. Many a tear was hastily wiped away, and thought unnoticed by the others; but none so bitter as those which fell from the eyes of Laura.

"Let us have some music," said Mrs. Gray, feeling the vein of sadness, which, in spite of their efforts, was creeping over them.

" Mattie, play some of those songs your brother loved so well; let us all join. Why should we sorrow that he has gone but a day before, and for such a noble cause."

Mattie tried to play, but the well-remembered strains were too much for her intense, excitable nature. She rose, and went weeping to the sofa. Mrs. Gray motioned to Laura, who seated herself at the instrument, and though her own heart was throbbing with bitter waves of recollection, she played and sung the songs without a quivering tone.

"Nowfor some good national airs, Miss Deane,' said Mr. Gray.

"And then my favorite chant, 'Thy will be done,"" added Mrs. Gray.

Grand and full rose the melody of the Star Spangled Banner, its inspiring strains wafting the soul nearer and nearer to the spirit and scenes of conquest. All present felt the thrilling effects of the inspiring melody. Each felt that it was better to sing, even in sadness, for they all felt borne to a loftier sphere.

A quick, sharp ring of the door-bell, just as the last tones were dying away, caused them to start, and every eye turned inquiringly toward the door. Mrs. Gray answered the summons, and soon ushered into their midst a pale and sickly looking soldier.

"O, perhaps it's some one who was with dear Robert in his last moments," whispered Mattie to Laura.

He readily accepted the seat which Mrs. Gray offered, and seemed glad to rest. The kind wo man went for wine and refreshments, feeling that he must be hungry as well as weary. How glad she was to be of use to a soldier, and her heart yearned towards him as the memory of her own dear boy came sweeping over her mind. Perhaps he had no mother living, was the quick thought of her own noble heart. A dreadful cough greeted her ears as she re-entered the room. She paused with tray in hand, and her pulse beat quick as she heard him speak the name of her dear child.

"Then you were with him, and in the same company?" said Mrs. Gray' while all eyes were fixed upon the stranger, as though seeing their dear one last, he could impart to them some dying word, some little message.

" Take some wine," said Mrs. Gray, coming near or to him, and before she was aware of the act, she laid her hand tenderly upon his shoulder She thought he started, but it was only the hard cough which followed every effort. When it was over he drank the wine. Then clearing his throat he began:

"I have heard that sudden joy is as hard to bear as keenest sorrow; but I know of no way to prepare your minds for what I am about to tell you. I have good reasons to hope that your son is not dead. It was to impart these tidings that I am here to-night."

"What? what? Robert, our son, not dead? Oh do not deceive us, but tell us the foundation for such joyous surmisings!" eagerly exclaimed the mother.

"Listen, then-he is now before you!" said the soldier. He then removed his disguise, threw down the cloak and muffler, and clasped his

anxiously looked for Robert. He came not. Her heart sank with disappointment, and she bitterly reproached herself for having been so blind to her own interest when he offered her himself.

But the following day "when he came, her heart beat with hope and a new light shone from her eyes. During the next few days Robert often visited Laura. Then his calls became less frequent. What could it mean? Did he love some one else, or was he too proud to ask again for the love which had once been denied him. . Laura suffered greatly in her suspense. It was well. The old and faithful lover who had never changed, resolved not to be too hasty in the renewal of his attention. Sometimes, too, he thought Laura did not love him, and then he would stay away for many days and try to forget her.

When he learned from his mother that Laura had no other attachment, his heart beat with joy. Between the alternations of hope and fear, he sought hor one bright moonlight evening to learn his fate.

Mrs. Deane was absent on a visit to a friend. Laura sat at a table writing when he entered. At first she seemed cool and distant, but looking into his face and seeing the deep earnest look there, she extended her hand as she had not done since the night of his return.

"No, not there, Laura; sit here by me." She went and sat beside him on the sofa, and gazed earnestly into the bright, glowing fire.

"Laura, not long ago I asked you to be mine. I did not blame you that you could not love me, Perhaps you do not now, but something prompts me to repeat the question. What shall be the response?

She placed her hand in his and burst into tears. But they were tears of joy, and glittered over the deep calm of her face as the raindrops sparkle on tree and flower.

Tenderly he drew her head upon his breast. No lip disclosed their love to Mrs. Deane; she knew it all as she came into the cheerful sitting-room. Laura's tell-tale, happy face mirrored the deep, deep joy of the two loving hearts.

When the buds and blossoms awoke from their long sleep, Robert and Laura were married. As the shroud of winter was thrown aside revealing tiny blades of grass and tender buds, so they, after a period of suffering, laid the shroud of sorrow from their souls, and found purer joy and sweeter rest for having passed through a battle.

Written for the Banner of Light.

LINES.

ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF ELLIE, BY HIS FATHER.

In a little grave where the fir-trees wave, 'Mid the spring flower's perfumed breath, There the earthly form of my little boy Is sleeping the sleep of death!

'T is a year to-night since we saw the bright Blue eyes of our boy grow dim; One year since alone in the midnight hour,

We parted in tears from him! Now, early and late, with my ear at the gate

Of the world of immortal joy, Like a watcher I stand and prayerfully wait For a word from my angel boy!

And I get so near that I sometimes hear His voice on the other side, Come floating out, on the inner car,

From homes where the loved reside! And the rays of light on the inner sight

Shine now as never before, And I scar away to those mansions bright, Where the darkness falls no more!

Windsor, Vt., July, 1864.



ter. It will be seen in the sequel that of necessity the writ proceeded out of Chambers, and not out of Court. In point of fact the slaves departed from Wheeler, at five o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of July, 1855. The District Court is never in session at a later hour than three o'clock in the afternoon. At eleven in the evening, on the same day service of Habeas Corpus by as attemated at afternoon. At eleven in the evening, on the same day, service of Hahcas Corpus was attempted at the house of Williamson. The writ not being served on the 18th, as was attempted, before the time therein named for the return to the same, an alias writ was issued, and service thereof made upon Williamson next day. Williamson never thad the custody or keeping of the slaves, nor were they ever held by him under any commitment, nor by him ever restrained of their liberty. The respondent neglecting, or being unable to produce the slaves, pursuant to a mandate of the Judgo, was afterwards imprisoned by the United States Marshal for that district, on process issued out of the District Court, for contempt of same. These facts I take for the foundation of these strictures. the District Court, for contempt of same. These facts I take for the foundation of these strictures. In the examination of this case of imprisonment, I shall analyze the acts of the learned Judge in the very inception of his movement in the affair-it scarcely merits the name of judicial proceeding,

the very integrates the name of judicial proceeding, seeming to me to be extra leges et judices. The District Judge never had jurisdiction of any matter to warrant Habeas Corpus. It would be extremely absurd to suppose that because he had the right, by virtue of his office, to exercise certain powers, he might do what he pleased touching the rights and liberties of the citizen in-discriminately. Outside of the duties of his office, as limited and defined by the law of the land, a Judge is as harmless an entity as any other per-son, with the exception that when tempted to usurp power and inflict extra-legal punishment, he has greater facilities. The Judge had no juris-diction in the matter of the escaping slaves, and hence no power to issue the Habeas Corpus. These slaves were not fugitives, had not escaped from one State into another, and, therefore, were from one State into another, and therefore, were not within the provisions of the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850. No jurisdiction came or was conforred, therefore, by these acts, nor were the matters at issue within their purview.

I will continue the search for some ground of Habeas Corpus. These same acts are penal upon those who obstruct or hinder the claimant of a Those Vio obstruct or hinder the elalmant of a slave, or who rescue, harbor or conceal a slave. The application to the Judge discloses no charge of this sort; and, besides, if the respondent had, by any possibility, brought himself within those statutes by any act, the remedy for the injury to the relator, was not by Habeas Corpus, but by ac-tion, in the usual method, in the Circuit Court of the United States, by writ of Capias—the punish-ment or penalty for any violation of their provis-ions, touching obstruction, rescue, harboring, and concalment, being thus provided for, as may be seen on reference to the nets. But it was impos-sible for the respondent to bring himself, by any act, within these statutes; for they provide solely for escaping slaves, under Art. 4, Sec. 3, of the Constitution. Granting everything—allowing that these of shaves were fugitives, and that Williamson rescued them, the Judge could neither summarily by Habeas Corpus, at Chambers, nor by action in rescued them, the Judge could neither summarily by Habens Corpus, at Chambers, nor by action in his Court give relief. It would be an injury to be redressed in another Court than his. The lan-gange of one of these statutes is, "shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, which penalty may be recovered by, and for the benefit of such claiminint, by action of debt, in any Court proper to try the same." The United States Circuit Court, not the District Court, is the proper Court. But this affair of Habens Corpus was no action; No jurisdictional mattor springs up here. But it nor was it in Court--it was only in Chambers. No jurisdictional matter springs up here. But it is said the slaves were enticed away from their master. Is not this, indeed, reason for Habeas Corpus, and did not jurisdiction of the Judge here find a pivot for the play of that Archimedian lever in the law--the Habeas Corpus? It would have been well for him if it had; but all practitioners know that for such injury the relator has his acbeen well for him if it had; but all practitioners know that for such injury the relator has his ac-tion at law; that he must come into Court with a case, impleading his adversary with his declara-tion, and have trial in the manner and form be-longing to actions—into a forum proper, with its concomitants, crier, clerk, jury and marshal, where may be found a scal, minutes, entries, and records. In short, he must resort to the proper Court of Record for relief in such case, and by *Capias*, too— not by Habeas Corpus.

parties. I think that the circumstances of this case, and the character of the tribunal, will not embolden another traveler with slaves to avail himself of the wisdom of the Judge, exhibited in the matter before him in this case. If guided by proper counsel, he will, under like circumstances, choose other writ than Habens Corpus, another forum than a Judges' Chambers—will look well, to see that he has ground for complaint, and that, too, lodged in such place and in "such form that the judicial power is capable of acting upon it," as Judge Story has expressed it. This transit doctrine, though true, will not warrant Habeas Corpus. It calls for other remedy, and elsewhere —an action in Court—in any aspect of the affair. In searching among the categories of complaint, causes of action, and grounds of application, with causes of action, and grounds of application, with the facts connected with these escaping slaves, for something to warrant the Habeas Corpus, we are unable to find any; and I am unable to discover any in the code of nations, their conventions, the common law, the constitutions of States, their Unable to find any of the constitutions of States, their common law, the constitutions of States, their bills of rights, or their legislative enactments. Again: the District Judge never had jurisdic-tion of the person of the respondent under the Habeas Corpus; this proposition is but the corol-lary of that already examined. If what precedes be true, I am saved time in the proof of this; for what can be plainer than that if the affair did not call for the remedy which the Habeas Corpus was designed to bring, but left the wrong, or injury to be redressed in a court of record, the respondent Judge's Chambers, any more than if it had been juring the Judge at the states, I might instance cases, almost *ad infinitum*, where the Judge acts only as a commissioner, wholly divested of judi-cial authority. I will cite only the following, (*Ex Besture*, 12 *Wend*, 209,) which was a case of Judge's Chambers, any more than if it had been issued by his Honor, John Doe. It was at his op-tion to seek the Judge at his Chambers, or at any place appointed in the writ, or to remain absent; to make a return or not, at his pleasure. Suppose he had chosen to remain away, and the Judge had before him evidence of the due service of the -he chooses to go at the time, and to the place -he chooses to go at the time, and to the place nominated in the writ. What of it? Has the Judge jurisdiction of his person, so as to punish him for any cause? In the one case, if he obtained jurisdiction of the matter complained of—it the complaint before him came within the province of Jurisdiction of the matter complained of—if the powered to hear and determine all applications complaint before him came within the province of his powers—he night attach him, and thus compel his presence, and unless he gave sufficient excuse, might punish him for the contempt. In the other case he need not be attached; being in Court, he may be summarily committed for the contempt. But in either case, it should behoove a Judge to be careful of his conduct, and not to expose himself to liability in the law; to mark well, and carefully direct the question, whether he may meddle with digest the question, whether he may meddle with the person, till he has before him jurisdictional matter. In the small Courts, every Justice of the matter. In the small Courts, every Justice of the Peace is careful not to issue execution against property or person, till jurisdiction of the subject of complaint is had by him, although the defend-ent may have come into Court, and submitted to trial. Suppose a Justice to try the subject of title to land, a thing outside of his limits—the de-fondant coming into Court on summons, not ob-jecting to his jurisdiction, and even consenting to it—would the judgment be good, the execution harmless, and commitment to jail for contempt of Court during the trial, safe for his Honor? Consent does not confer jurisdiction. Will neglect to plead does not confer jurisdiction. Will neglect to plead want of jurisdiction in respect to the person, help the trespasser? Now the Courts of the United States are limited in their jurkdiction; outside of their limits the Judges thereof are as feeblo in power, as is the humblest Justice of the Pence, when beyond his statutory boundaries.

"The judicial department is authorized to exercise jurisdic-"The judicial department is authorized to exercise jurisdic-tion to the full extent of the Constitution, Laws and Treaties of the United States, whenever any question respecting them shall assume such a form that the judicial power is capable of acting upon it. When it has assumed such a form, it then be-comes a case, and then, and not till then; the judicial power actuals assumed then, and not till then; the judicial power actuals and a state of the state of the state of the Constitution arises, when some subject, touching the contest acts, and then such asserts his rights in the form prescribed by law. In other words, a case is a suit in law or equity, instituted according to the regular course of judicial proceedings,"

equity, instituted according to the regular course of judicial proceedings." "Cases arising under the Constitution, as contradistinguish-ed from those arising under the Laws of the United States, are such as arising under the Laws of the United States, are such as arising under the Laws of the United States, are full to be arised from the provents conferred, or privileges granted, or rights claimed, or protection secured, or prohibitions con-tained in the Constitution fuscif, independent of any particular merated. Thus: if a citizen of one State should be denied the privileges of a citizen in another; if a State should be denied the privileges of a citizen in another; if a person tried for a erimo against the United States, should be denied to privileges of a citizen in another; if a person tried for a erimo against the United States, should be denied to be com-mitted; if a person held to labor or service in one State, under the laws thereof should escape into another, and there should be a reflue it odeliver blin up to the party to whom such ser-vice or labor may be due; in these, and many other cases, the question, to be judicially decided, would be a case arising un-der the Constitution." "It has sometimes been suggested, that a case to be within the provision of this clause, must be one in which a party comes into Court to demand something conferred on him by the Con-sitution, or a Law, or a Treaty of the United States. But this construction is clearly too narrow. A case in haw or equity con-sists in the right of the one party, as well as the other, and may truly be addie to arise under the Constitution, or a Law, or a Treaty of the United States, whenever its correct decision de-pends on the construction of either."—(Story Com. on the Const., Sels—7–8.] A District Judge has jurisdiction and can excr-

A District Judge has jurisdiction and can exercise judicial power only where they are given by the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws of Congress. This Federal officer derives his office, and power to act in the same, not from anything found in the Constitution, Laws, or Bills of Rights of the States, or in the common law, but from what is found in the National Constitution

and Laws. His jurisdiction is limited by these; they present barriers against his extra-judicial acts. The element to which the laws have restricted his neasured, and its component parts been well as-measured, and its component parts been well as-certained. "The judicial power of the United States' Government is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."-

that functionary: "And be it further enacted, that all the before-mentioned Courts of the United States shall have power to issue write of Fierl Facies, liabeas Corpus, and all other write hot special-by provided for by statutic, which may be necessary for the ex-ercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And that either of the Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as Judges of the District Courts, shall have power to grant writs of liabeas Corpus, for the pur-pose of inplifting into the cause of commitment. Provided, that writs of liabeas Corpus shall in no case extend to prisoners in gaol, unless where othey are in encessary to be brought into come Court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into Court to testify."

Here the boundaries of the power of these Judges to issue process are clearly marked. Besides this, just as clearly is there a marked distinction in re-spect to their powers, in Court and out of Court, over the writs known in the law; in respect to tion, and have frial in the manner and form be-longing to actions—into a forum proper, with its concomitants, ericer, clerk, jury and marshal, while its concomitants, ericer, clerk, jury and marshal, while its in short, he must resort to the proper Court of Record for relief in such case, and by Capitas, too-not by Habeas Corpus. This matter of enticement, then, furnishes no foundation for writ of Habeas Corpus, either in time-term, or in vacation of term, in the District Court, proper, or in Chambers of the Judge There must be further search, therefore, for war-rant in this extraordinary use of Habeas Corpus, What if it be true that the relator and all sites to their powers, in Court and holding Court as such, in term; and in respect to what writs may be issued, and under what circumstances, by a Judge in va-cation of term, out of Court, in Ohambers so called. Now the Habeas Corpus, either in the offspring of the District Court, proper, or in Chambers of the Judge There must be further search, therefore, for war-rant in this extraordinary use of Habeas Corpus, blders, by the law of antions, have the right of transit of ther relator by his slaves, in Pennsyl-vania, matter, under the Code of Nations, for the writ of Habeas Corpus sent forth greeting ? The little, narrow, out-of-court proceeding of the Judges ment, seems not to correspond with the magnitude and importance of the question; nor, indeed, do the Judges Chambers, lowever luminous by the lights which burn and radiate within their greeting ? The which which that the circumstances of the question concerning the rights of the respective parties. I think that the circumstances of the combolden another traveler with slaves to and the sopping a bung-hole?" The knell of personal have reached our ears. "Ains, poor Yorick!" The spirit of liberty which animated the Fathers of what Colonial Judge over dared to appropriate have found the wisdom of the Judge, exhibited in Habeas Corpus to such usc-so to debuse its high mission? It might as well have been issued to enforce the enormities of the odious Stamp Act. May it never again become such a mischlevous Again: the District Judge had no power to com-Tagain: the Distribution of the proceedings under the Habeas Corpus. Now surrender all the foregoing propositions, for the sake of argument; allow the Judge the benefit of jurisdiction of the subject of complaint—of jurisdiction of the person; grant that the complaint before him made such a "case" as is contemplated by the Constitution, and con-cede that it was even triable on Habeas Corpus; in fine, that there appeared sufficient on the face of the proceedings, to show that the Judge had complete jurisdiction, in all aspects of the affair of which he took cognizance. It is clear from the language of the Constitution and Laws of Concial authority. I will cite only the following, (Ex parte Beatty, 12 Wend. 229,) which was a case of Haheas Corpus where the Supreme Court of the State of New York made the same distinctions which I have made above. It expressly declares that the Habcas Corpus when not granted "by the Court, is granted by one of the Justices there-of acting as Commissioner." In that State, all the Justices of the Supremo Court, besides those of some other courts, are em-powered to hear and determine all applications are silent as to imprisonment for contempt, he must not imprison, but resort to such remedy as the act prescribes. No doubt a contempt in the matter of Habeas Corpus, at Chambers, may be a misdemeanor, and punishable as such, in a criminal court. nal court. I might also cite in this connection, in support of this position, those celebrated statutes already referred to above — the Fugitive Slave Law of 1703, and that of 1850, as well as the Judiciary Act of 1789, a section of which last I have copied above, to show where the Judge stood with his Habcas Corpus: whether in Court or out of Court; on the Bench or in Chambers; holding his District Court, or sitting as commissioner; conducting the trial of a case, under the Constitution, in open trial of a case, under the Constitution, in open Court, or the hearing of a proceeding by Habeas. Corpus in Chambers—all of which statutes plainly impose a class of duties on the Federal Judges, besides certain commissioners appointed by them, and also "any magistrate of a county, city or

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JULY 30, 1864.

a young lady, which my sense of honor would not allow me too suddenly to displace by another better suited to the demands of my soul. I returned to my native place, resolved that if she still trusted in my youthful choice, however great the sacrifice might be to me, I would marry her. Judge of my surprise and joy, when I ascertained that she did not consider me in any way essential to her happiness.

I have but one hope now on earth, and that is that you will respond favorably to my request Will you accept the hand of a true and ardent admirer-one whose life of devotion to you will prove how sincerely he loves you? Impatiently I wait Truly yours, your reply. CLYDE."

Whether the words of her aunt helped Laura to a quick reply, or the impulses of her own heart dictated it, we may not know. But we can testify to the fact that a sharp, decisive answer was journeying to its destination by the return of the mail that brought the letter from Mr. Wellington. Could we have followed it, and witnessed its recention by him for whom it was intended, we should have seen anger and mortification acting out their strongest expressions.

"I will be revenged," he said, as he tore the letter into shreds. "I'll show her that it's no trifling matter to refuse me. Yes; I'll have my revenge;" and with an oath he raised his hand, and called for a witness to his resolve.

Autumn died, and placed her garlands under the pure white shroud which Winter wove. The old trees, bereft of their foliage, still turned heavenward, just as hearts' that have known the joys' of summer and walk beneath the chilling shadows of winter, still hope, and send their aspirations after the flowers of happiness that have faded.

It was New Year's Eve. Mrs. Deane and Laura had been invited to the Grays to spend several days. It was glorious to see them still trusting in God, and trying to be cheerful under their deep afiliction.

"We must practice what we preach," said Mr. Gray, as they were seated around the pleasant fireside. "It is one thing to say to our young men 'Go,' but another to feel that it is all right when one of our own band is taken. We must be careful and see to it that our practice agrees with our preaching. Why, only the other day I heard an old farmer say, ' When I can see folks' theory and practice go hand in hand, I'll let my three sons go to war; but I'll spend every dollar I'm worth to hold them back until that rich old Figerson sends his puppies.'

"This Figerson, a great politician, who talks loudly and boastingly of patriotism-is greatly astonished that young men do not hasten to the scene of action; in fact, goes so far as not to pa-tronize a store kept by a young man, or to employ one on any terms. He has three sons, but 'bodi-ly infirmities' excuse them, and his wealth serves for heroism. The soft hands of Adolphus Alex-ander Figerson never swung an axe, or handled a boe. Of course they cannot go to battle. 'We shall soon need a home-guard,' is the answer Mr.

mother to his heart. If he had risen from the dead and appeared in their midst they could not have been more aston ished and dumb with amazement.

The old church clock struck the hour of midnight before he finished an explanation of the facts that led to his having been reported dead. There was a young man in the same company who was killed on the same day Robert was taken prisoner. His name had been misspelt in the list of the killed.

Mrs. Deane felt that she ought now to return to her home, and leave the family to its new-found joy. But Mrs. Gray would not consent to her de-parture. So, after bidding the returned soldier a fond good-night. Laura and her mother immediately retired to their room.

Robert glanced toward Laura and felt that he had one more battle to fight, for his love for her had not all died.

The harsh treatment which he had received in prison had so reduced his flesh, that with a slight disguise it was no difficult task to appear in the midst of his friends as a stranger. He feared to come in any other way, having heard from a soldier of his own regiment, that the news of his death had already reached his parents. He had traveled day and night to reach as speedily as possible the dear spot.

A few days of rest and happiness would soon prove that he was not, after all, in as had a condition as his appearance would lead one to sup-

It was a wonder what a few days of home comfort did for him. The pale, haggard look gave place to one of returning health and vigor, and his cough under the remedies of a maternal hand, was soon cured.

O, my dear brother!" exclaimed his sister, as she sat upon his knee that night, " are you really alive, or is it your spirit?"

"I confess I appear a little ghost-like, but do spirits eat and drink as I have been doing? I will soon, however, give you literal proof of my being of the earth, earthy. In a few days you will see how your nice pics and puddings will disappear, and as I shall need your services in that direction, I advise you to retire to rest and pleasant dreams."

"See, mother," continued Robert, "that this witch does not come to me in the night to see whether I am flesh and blood."

The brother and sister then embraced, and the family retired for the night. It was nearly dawn before any of them slumbered, so full of gratitude were their hearts for the return of the lost.

The sun was high in the heavens when they awoke the next morning. Mattie was the first to

BY DR. HORACE DRESSER

So deeply rooted in the hearts of all good men is the liberty element—the sentiment of freedom —that any restraint of our clizens in time of peace, in the exercise and enjoyment of their in-allouable rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—never fails to induce inquiry into the cause, and an examination of the lawfulness and justice of such restraint. To such an extent has this sentiment been active among us, that at a period still fresh in the memory of all, an officer of the United States Navy received the unbound-ed applause of the public, and finally-the honora-ble awards of his government, for his fearless blo awards of his government, for his fearless boldness in enlarging from imprisonment, on the distant shores of the Mediterranean, the person of a foreigner, not then fully entitled to the immunities of American citizenship. The enchantment which distance always lends to the beholder, be-sides the prestige of arms, in the example referred to, no doubt, contributed much to the enthusiasm manifested in that instance of liberation. Not al-ways, howover, has distance adjectively belonged to the examples of unrighteous confinement with-in prison-walls and dungeon-ceils, occurring in these devices. hese days.

I might furnish a catalogue of cases which have agitated the popular mind, and remark on the auses leading to their occurrence, hesides raview causes leading to their occurrence, besides review-ing the judgments in each, which not only the Courts have rendered, but the Pcople equally in the tribunal of Public Opinion. Such an under-taking I have not designed for the remainder of the present paper—I shall dwell only on a single other case, cognate to the subject of this article, to further illustrate the uses and abuses of this anclent writ of Habcas Corpus, Though some years have elasped since the case engrossed the atten-tion of the public, it is nevertheless not of so long a time as to lose interest in the memories of men or fail to be a fit and illustrious example of abuse The allowance of the writ by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, whose opinion in that case I have already considered, gives fresh interest to this case. Now that an end has come long since to the judgments and doings in the premises, I shall review the facts and law of the case of a man who has given to the world an example of patience and non-resistance worthy of a citizen of the great State of the renowned Quaker, and of the beauti-State of the renowned Quaker, and of the beauti-ful town whose very name is so significant of brotherly love—the gathering place of the just and wise men, who sent forth to mankind the Declaration of Independence. I place upon record the *facts* of the remarkable Habeas Corpus of Judge Kane, to bring before him certain slaves of one I. H. Wheeler, who was passing with them through the State of Pennsyl-vania, and of the still more remarkable commit-

vania, and of the still more remarkable commit-ment by his Honor, of a person whom he fancied to be a fit subject for imprisonment—Passmore Williamson, who was consigned to the common jail of the city of Philadelphia, of which, at that time, he was a citizen.

time, he was a citizen. The Court record is not before me—this is to be regretted, for I should be glad to copy the writ, in order to show its origin—whether issuing out of and returnable in Chambers, or out of and return-able in Court. Certain it is; that no cause existed for the writ, nor could any complaint for the issue of one be made anywhere, in Chambers or in Court, till the escape of the slaves from their mas-

town corporate"—and all of which Judges, etc., in the fulliment of hose duties, act as special officers, for a purpose, out of Court, having no general juris-fatutes, giving them the right to act, will protect them only while acting within the scope of the statutory license, and no further—they have no common haw powers or privileges. It follows from these premises that, unless the statutes, which give their acts vitality, provide a means of disobedlence to their writs, orders, &c., they must submit to be contenned in the exercise of their disobedlence to their writs, orders, &c., they must submit to be contenned in the exercise of their orders and punish disobedlence, impliedly endorse the argument in, this behalf. The Legislature of New York, in the matter of the budge outside of his more references to the statutes in the Judicary Act, or in any other law of Cont missed or punish, as in Court, why the enament in the Judicary Act, or in any other law of Cont missed or punish, as in Court, why the enament in the Judicary Act, or in any other law of Cont missed or punish, as in Court, why the enament in the Judicary Act, or in any other law of Cont missed or punish, as in Court, why the enament in the Judicary Act, or in any other law of Cont missed or punish, as in Court, why the enament in the Judicary Act, or in any other law of Con missed or punish, as in Court, why the enament in the Judicary Act, or in any other law of Con missed or punish, as in Court, why the enament in the Judicary Act, or in any other law of Con missed or punish, as in Court, why the enament in the direction of the punish disobedlence to orders. The Judge on the lange of the law as it is, there having goue to the length of the have sit is, there if any person or persons, to whom such write atters Marshal. I have a pready shown that the prison in this case, and if the remedy while his hard in there meandy would have affordd aready and accedy trial drom une vend would have affordd aready and smedy trial to comuch which in prison in the imposing on Judges out-of-court duties—di uno disce omnes. I am sure that there cannot be found in the Judiciary Act, or in any other law of Con-gress, a single section or clause giving a Federal Judge, outside of his proper Court, any possible grounds to punish disobedience to orders. The Judge or party injured by the disobedience, or the contempt, as it is called, must resort to his action or criminal complaint for the injury—the Judge having gone to the length of the law as it is, there he must rest from his labors—*ita lex scripta est*. The act of Congress of March 2, 1833, rends thus: If any person or persons, to whom such writ of Habeas Corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make i return, or shall make a fulse return thereto, in ad-dition to the remedies heretofore given by law, he

return, or shall make a false return thereto, in ad-dition to the remedies heretofore given by law, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a mis-demeanor." This applies as well to disobedience to Habeas Corpus, issuing out of a Court, as to that writ issuing from a Judge at Chambers. In either case, it seems to be a powerful remedy, and to dispense with commitment. Whether it does or not, the Judge at Chambers has no other resort. The following statute correcting does not afford to dispense with commitment. Whether it does for not, the Judge at Chambers has no other resort. The following statute certainly does not afford any means of comfort in the way of penal visita-tion—it expressly applies to Courts; and before a Judge can inflict punishment under its behests, he must resolve his Chambers into Court, and him-fself as commissioner in closed Chambers, into The States Judge is none Court. United States Judge, in open Court:

United States Judge, in open Court: "That the power of the several Courts of the United States to issue attachments and to inflet summary punishment for contempt of Court, shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbohavior of a person or persons in the presence of the Courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justlee; the misbehavior of any of the offi-cors of shild Courts in their official transactions, and the diso-bedience or resistance of any officer of said Courts, party, jury, witness, or any other person or persons, to any jury invit, process, rule, order, decree, or command of shild Courts."

It may be observed that this section predicates punishment only in cases of resistance to "any lawful writ" of a Court, I have denied that the Habeas Corpus under consideration was a lawful writ of a Court, being based on such complaint as warranted its use. I have shown it to be with-out any basis in the law. The only fault I find with the prisoner is that he paid any or the least attention to the writ; instead of making return to it he should have treated it as an undawful writ it, he should have treated it as an unlawful writ, as it plainly was an artful contrivance by perveras it plainly was an artful contrivance by perver-sion, if not something worse, to entrap a poor wo-man and her children, slaves, who had escaped from their owner while in transitu, and for whose escape the respondent was no more responsible than any other citizen of Philadelphia. What abominations have not been perpetrated in the name of Justice, and by misuser of her most sa-ored instruments!

Again : conflict and confusion have arisen in Again : conflict and contusion have arisen in these matters of Habeas Corpus and commitment, by reason of not distinguishing between the acts of the District Judge done in his proper Court, and his acts as commissioner out of Court. It may be seen on reference to the section of the Juand his acts as commissioner out of Court. It may be seen on reference to the section of the Ju-dictary Act which I have inserted above, that Congress, after licensing the Courts, which had been created by it under the Constitution, to use certain writs and to exercise certain powers, ex-tends to the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the District Courts, power to grant writs of Habeas Corpus, with limitations—thus consti-tuting each of them, independently of any court-character, a sort of High-Commission, or Star-Chamber Tribunal, strictly and only to grant Habeas Corpus, to enquire into causes of commit-ment or restraint of persons, and to determine questions involved in the same; so much of which as thus licenses these Judges I here repeat: "And that either of the Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as Judges of the District Courts, shall have power to grant writs of Habeas Corpus, for the purpose of inquiry into the causes of commit-ment." It is under this clause that the Judge act-ed, when the Habeas Corpus issued to bring be-fore him the escaping shaves. It needs no mo-tion in Court to grant writs of the supreme court, as well as corpus of inquiry into the causes of commit-ment." It is under this clause that the Judge act-ed, when the the to grant writs of the write the form the fore in Court to grant write of the write the strip be-fore him the escaping shaves. It needs no mofore him the escaping slaves. It needs no mo-tion in Court to get allowance of the writ, when issued as this was issued. It certainly was not allowed in the District Court, between the hours of five and eleven o'clock P. M., as that Court was not then in session. This writ is never issued out not then in session. This writ is never issued out of a court of record, without motion of some sort, to the Court in session; and when so issued, it goes forth in due form, with the seal of Court, and attorney's and clerk's names, testo of Justice or Judge, directed to the person restraining and com-plained of; not so when issued by a Judge out of Court—he has no clerk, seal or officer to serve the erret and it must issue thout seal more the corred Court—he has no cierk, seal or officer to serve the writ, and it must issue without seal, may be served by any person, and this from the necessity of the case—nor can such a proceeding before the Judge at Chambers be mixed up and blended with his doings afterwards in Court. He cannot transfer papers before him in such proceeding to the files of the District or Circuit Court; nor can there be recorded therein any of his acts done outside as High-Commissioner or Chamber-Judge: they be High-Commissioner or Chamber-Judgo; they be-long not to these Courts, and are no part of their judicial transactions. Mr. Justice Taney, whose opinion has already been considered, thinks oth-erwise—the render has seen that in other things his views and mine are antipodes. He says in the conclusion of his opinion: "I shall, therefore, order all the proceedings in this case, with my opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of Maryland, and direct the clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the United States." The clerk couplit to have refused to file and record High-Commissioner or Chamber-Judge; they be-The clerk ought to have refused to file and record. Nor can a Judge in these Courts hear motions in respect to his decisions and orders made by him in such proceeding out of Court, as commis-sioner in Chambers. These Courts and Chambers are distinct forums, different spheres of action, and the law, as well as justice, requires the Judge to keep his action in each separate and distinct. But in this case of Williamson, as well as in the case of General Jackson, there was a jumble of jurisdictions, which seems to have here overlook-ed by counsel. In both cases the Habcas Corpus issues from Chambers—in both cases the order to bring in the persons alleged to be restrained of liberty is contemned—in both cases the punishment for the contempt is inflicted not by the Judge ment for the contempt is indicated not by the Judge at Chambers as commissioner, but by an order of the District Court, which never had the Habeas Corpus before it, nor ever nequired jurisdiction of the persons, or of the matter charged in the writs. williamson goes to prison-Jackson pays a fine-on the order of the Courts where neither of them had been before, on any process or pleadings, and which had not a shadow of jurisdiction over them in any respect or aspect! Another glance at the case of Williamson, bcfore passing to another topic, in recapitulation. Here is a proceeding commenced before a Judge, "Here is a proceeding commenced before a Judge, as commissioner, out of Court—in Chambers. Not in the exercise of power under the Haleas Cor-pus, issued by him sitting in the commission-chamber, but in the District Court, on motion, he grants an order of commitment for contempt in a protecding elsewhere; the prisoner applies to the District Court for relief from the order. The ap-plication is denied, and he remains a prisoner, on proceeds of the District Court. A Dubleation for reprocess of the District Court. Application for re-lief is now made to the Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, and anon, to the full Bench of of Pennsylvania, and anon, to the full Bench of State Judges; the petition, each time, is denied, and the prisoner laments in the language of Sterne's starling, "I can't get out! I can't get out!" Another appeal is made to the committing Judge. Jane Johnson comes into the District Court with her petition and implores; but she has no status, quoth the Judge, and she has leave to depart in peace. The prisoner begs leave to file his bill of grievances in the District Court, which has committed him. The Judge now sitting and has committed him. The Judge now sitting and holding Court, will allow it to be done only on condition that he purge himself of the contempt in Chambers / The prisoner makes satisfaction in some way, and is discharged. What a comedy of

of the law, and himself a proper subject for its amercements. The remedy would have afforded a ready and speedy trial at common law, and have cut short the tedious days of a wicked increar-tion. I pass on, but not without recording my disapprobation of the refusal of a State Judge to grant a writ of Habeas Corpus when it was ap plied for and made manifest that the act com plained of to him had precedent only in times and places of barbarity, and was such an act as would have caused a Star-Chamber and High-Commission Judge to blush to enforce it. I am promited, almost, to stop for a moment, and, deterring the main inquiry, see whether there is any limit to usurpation and abuse of power in the Judicial De-partment of the Federal Government; to ask in partment of the Federal Government; to ask in great sorrow, where are the expectations of its fa-thers and framers? Has it shown itself a splen-did failure after more than eighty years' move-ment? Has justice been established—has domes-tic tranquility been insured—has the common de-fence been better provided for—has the general welfare been promoted—have the blessings of lib-erty been secured to us and to those who shall come after us? But to enter mon these touces come after us? But to enter upon these topics would be foreign to the present purpose. I inquire why it was that a respectable citizen in his own why it was that a respectable citizen in his own city, at home among numerous and wealthy friends, surrounded by men of similar faith and principles to his own, did not receive aid, sympa-thy, enlargement, indeed, from prison. There was known to the law a writ which could have been applied to the immediate liberation of the prison-er from custody of the United States' Marshal. The writ of Habeas Corpus had failed to free him, and he still remained a prisoner. From day to day he forcibly felt the flat of the judicial function-ary: ary;

The old writ, de homine replegiando, should have been issued in the extremity. It is a common-law writ, and may be used to-day in all the States of the Union where their Constitutions, Bills of Rights, and Laws have adopted the usages and customs of the English law in all cases of imprisof hights, thit haws have involved the using hind customs of the English haw in all cases of impris-onment, "nisi captus est per speciale pracceptum nos-trum, vel capitalis justificarii nostri, vel pro morte homi-nis, vel foresta nostra, vel pro aliquoalio retto quare se-cundum consuetudinen Angliae non sit replegiabilis." The exceptions are seen in this quotation. The prisoner was not taken into custody by the special precept of the people of Pennsylvania, nor by the special order of the Chief Justice of the State, nor held for the death of a man, etc., nor kept in jall for any other reason by which, according to the custom of England, he was not repleviable. Nothing hindered the immediate use of this writ. Its power and force and presence were equal to the exigency. It should have been placed in the hands of the sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia. In the language of Blackstone, "the writ, de homine replegiande, lies to replevy a man out of prison, or out of the custody of any private person, upon giving security to the sheriff that the man shell be forth coming to answer any

man out of prison, or out of the custody of any private person, upon giving security to the sheriff that the man shall be forth coming to answer any charge against him." The use of this writ must always liberate in the cases not excepted, but it should not be forgotten that the cause of the im-prisonment will be the subject of inquiry in the Court in which it is returnable, and it may be that the trial will result in the defeat of the plain-tiff but it secures to him the right of trial by Jury tiff, but it secures to him the right of trial by Jury. This writ is attended with so much inconvenience and difficulty in procuring the necessary bail to the sheriff for the re-delivering of the prisoner, if, on the trial by the jury, he should fall in his case, that its infrequent use need not surprise any one. To this cause, more than to any other, perhaps, may be attributed its non-user; for this reason it Ins become almost obsolete. Sherifis are the sole judges in such cases, of the Sheriffs are the sole judges in such cases, of the amount of bail to be given; and they are not usu-ally disposed to accept a small sum or men of small means. The Habeas Corpus, on the contra-ry-is not thus trammeled; and besides, in some of the States, its allowance to all prisoners by a judge, is provided for under a heavy penalty for refusal to grant it, as I have before stated. It is easy to see, therefore, why the writ de homine rep-leginged is not so grant a safeguard to the citizen. legiando is not so great a safeguard to the citizen. He must be able in all cases of its use, to satisfy the demands of the sheriff; and that officer, many the demands of the sheriff; and that officer, many times, will not stop much short of the Constitutional prohibition, "excessive bail shall not be required." Were it not for the ball-feature of this writ, it would be adequate to the destruction of every ves-tige of power and authority of all and singular, the Judges and Commissioners under the Fugi-tive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850, officers esteemed by some as they esteem the promory of Juck by some as they esteen the memory of Juck Ketch and the knights of the whipping-post and branding-iron. Let this writ be brought into use. It is older than the Federal Government. It was never impaired, nor can it be, by any overreach-ing and usurplug act of its Legislature, Judicial, or Executive Departments. The Constitution is a standing barrier to its violation. This Charter of Government never gave to Congress the least power to limit or legislate away this great rem-edy of the Common Law. "The Constitution of the United States contains no reference to a common law authority. Every power in the Consti-tution was matter of definite and positive grant," says Chancellor Kent. The remedy for unjust imprisonment which is here proposed by the use of the writ, de homine replegiando, is the inherit-ance of all the States, at least of those existing prior to the establishment of the General Govern-inent, by virtue of their birth under the Common Law of England. And if it were ever a question of birthright, it has been fully settled by legisla-tive adoption. I quote again from Kent: "The Common Law as far as it is applicable to our situation and government, has been recognized and adopted as one en-tire system, by the Constitutions of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. It has been assumed or declared by statute, with the like modifications, as the laws of the land in every State." On an examination of the Constitution, declara tion of rights, and laws of Pennsylvania, abun-dant authoritics present themselves for the use of this common law remedy, the writ de homine rep-legiando, in any Court of common law jurisdiction in that Commonwealth. I quote: this common law in that Commonwealth. I quote: "Each and every case of the laws or acts of General Assem-by that were in force and binding on the inhabitants of said province on the 14th day of May last, shall be in force and bind-ing on the inhabitants of this State, from and after the 10th day of February next, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the said laws, and each of them, had been made or enacted by the General Assembly; * * and the Com-mon Law and such of the statute laws of England as laws heretofore been in force in the said province, except as is here-after excepted." Passed 28th January, 1777. (1 Sm. L., page 429.)

LIGHT. BAN NER OF

bless God for its gift. It is well worthy of the high encombum passed upon it by Du Ponceau; "We live in the midst of the common law, we inhale it at every breath, imblied it at every pore; we meet with it when we wake and when we lied down to hece, when we traveland when we wake at home; it is interwaven with the every follow that we speak; and we annot her as the other we without learning at the same time another language."

I cannot see why Williamson might not have been set at liberty forthwith. If he were guilty of a contempt of Court, which is denied, he would have taken nothing by this writ if it had been is-sued in his behalf. But he was not guilty of a contempt of Court, unless the Habeas Corpus was properly issued—unless the slaves were in his keeping, under his control, and restrained of their liberty—unless the Judge hed jurisdiction of his Reeping, under bis control, and restrained of their liberty—unless the Judge had jurisdiction of his person and the subject of complaint—unless the Habeas Corpus was the offspring of a public Court, not of a Judge's Chambers—unless, indeed, in the language of the haw, it was a "lawful writ." That it was not lawfully issued I think has been abun-dantly demonstrated.

Written for the Banner of Light. THE FRIEND I HAD.

BY EMMA TUTTLE.

On the damp air the funeral knell Sounds o'er the hills in measured tone. Oh, cease to toll, thou solemn bell! Let me forget my friend is gone. Four suns ago, and she was here Beside me in this quiet room,

Irradiating her good cheer. Now she is shrouded for the tomb! Oh, thus it is life's tempest-shocks Bruise us upon the hidden rocks!

She left me, kissing me good-bye, And promising to come again; And yet-I cannot tell you why-My very heart cried out in pain To see the carriage wheel away. I thought 't was but a silly whim, And hoped to see her in a day-It was a warning, shadowed, dim Oh, well! she was a precious saint!

Last morn upon my horse I sprang, And galloped to her father's door, While yet the early robins sang, To chat an hour, as oft before.

A mortal with no mortal taint!

I met her brother at the gate, As pale as stone-he turned away.

"Is that your gallantry of late?" I said. " How is my friend to-day?"

He knit his brows, he dropped his head, And hoarsely stammered, "She is dead!"

Dear girl! her earthly life was brief, But balmed by love's most precious dew. Now she has passed beyond all grief,

Where life is reseate and new. Cry out my heart, cry out in pain! Nurse if you will your selfish grief-

Your loss is her uncounted gain; But sorrow till you find relief. I know to-night her head is prest Upon her angel mother's breast.

Walnut Grove Farm.

U. Clark's Itinerant Etchings.

The Banner-Westward-Job Comforters-New Pub-lie Speaker-Empire State-Utica Lunatic Asylum -Spiritualism, Orthodoxy, and Insanity-Strange Test-The National Convention-Hobby Riders-The Spiritual Monthly.

I wonder, dear BANNER, if you are aware of the interest your tens of thousands of weekly eaders take in the perusal of your sheet. Coming directly from Boston, I am everywhere questioned as to the BANNER OF LIGHT, and I find its weekly visits are hailed with joy in all homes where Spiritualism is established.

Through with the labors and excitements of our glorious Pentecost during anniversary week in Boston, on the first of June, I started out on a tour toward the West. My first Sunday was in Pepperell, Mass., the home of our late friend, L. W. Blake. He had passed on! Bro. Blake was one of the most zealous friends of our cause. His whole life was in keeping with his belief. His varture and his funer notice of his faith. The officiating clergyman went through with a cold funeral service, with no comment, no spiritual consolation. I am told it has lately grown fashionable among many ministers, on funeral occasions, to do nothing more than run over a brief service, and omit all allusions to the departed. This course is certainly the most politic for all anti-spiritual clergymen, since they can make no allusions to departed friends. unless it be to banish them away into some distant realm of silence, or doom them to eternal woe. From such clerical comforters, good Lord, deliver the mournful! It is hoped the time hastens when all Spiritualists will dispense with such miserable, mumbling theological mongers. The grave-diggers in Hamlet would be preferable to such pulpit functionaries.

religion is a sort of disease, which disappears on the return of physical health.

Dr. Wm. Bristol, our hospitable host in Utica, called my attention to a fact published in the BANNER, No. 25, Vol. 14, in an article by "A Seeker after Truth," of Cincinnati, O. A medium, in a select circle held in that city, was influenced to personify a spirit representing himself as named Hugh Peters, and as beheaded in 1661, during the reign of Charles I. No one in the circle had any knowledge or remembrance of this martyr. Subsequent researches, however, enabled some of the parties to identify Peters. Dr. Bristol made inquiry at the best library in Utica, and called my attention to the following facts: According to Neal's "History of the Puritans," Hugh Peters was beheaded with nine other martyrs, in 1660. The behavior of the regicides at their execution was bold and resolute; Col. Harrison declared at the gibbet that he was fully persuaded that ' what he had done was the cause and the work of God, which he was confident God would own and raise up again, how much soever it suffered at that time.' He went through all the indignities of his sufferings with a cheerfulness that astonished the spectators. When Mr. Solicitor Cooke and H. Peters went into the sledge, the head of Major-General Harrison was put upon it with the face bare toward them: but notwithstanding this. Mr. Cooke went out of the world with surprizing resolution, blessing God that he had a clear conscience. Pe ters was more timid, but after he had seen the execution and quartering of Mr. Cooke, he resumed his courage at length, and said to the sheriff, 'Sir, you have here slain one of the servants of the Lord, and made me behold it on purpose to terrify and discourage me; but God has made it an ordinance for my strengthening and encouragement.""

Ellisburg, Henderson, Sacketts Harbor and Lafargeville, Jef. Co., having been visited and labored with, favoring us with indications of interest on the part of the people, Canada West next comes in route, then the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad to Chicago and the Grand National Spiritualist Convention. I make it one of the specialties of my labors at present, to call attention to this coming Convention, and I rejoice to find our most zealous spiritual friends alive with interest in regard to the great movement. It is hoped that every section of the land will respond to the call of the Committee and send delegates and when none can be formally elected, let individuals volunteer and be on hand. It is very de sirable that all our workers, writers and speakers should come in counsel, no matter whether they rank among the most public and popular, or belong to more retiring fields of labor. I could name two or three hundred scattered through the States. all of whom ought to attend the Convention, and I trust that those who are not able to pay their way, may be sent as delegates and their expenses anticipated by their home friends. Let it be understood that this Convention is neither sectarian nor political, nor the project of wire-pullers or logrollers, seeking to erect creeds, standards, or leaderships. It is hoped that none will attend this Convention with any idea of riding personal hobbies or having everything conducted in accordance with their peculiar notions.

I find quite a wide response to the BANNER'S suggestion regarding a SPIRITUAL MONTHLY. Bro. Horton was right in saying that we needed a Spiritualist periodical, and not a miscellany. One of your correspondents names a number of writers who are openly antagonistic to the great piritual movement of the hour, while he omits the very ablest and foremost minds now working with us. It were preposterous to propose to meet the present demands of Spiritualists without presenting them an out-and-out spiritual magazine, conducted by writers and workers who are heart and hand in the field, in oneness with the people, and who are familiar with the whole country, and can anticipate the popular demand. Failure will certainly overtake any periodical not conducted by these experienced field-workers and writers, and not in full sympathy with the pioneer host

for the first time spoke to an audience of about five or six hundred, in a manner that was pleas-ing, closing with a beautiful poem on Charity, never heard by mortal car before. A bright fu-ture awaits this woman, if she obeys the higher promptings of her nature. She has rare mediumstic nowers

3

istic powers. Mrs. Coonitey recited a published poem, by re-quest. An intermission followed, lasting an hour, during which a general good time was had. J. H. W. Toohey then gave us one of his effective addresses, which to be appreciated must be heard. Mrs. Chappell being in the audience, was loudly called for by her friends in St. Lawrence County; the come forward and wake of her experience she came forward and spoke of her experience and sufferings for the last year, saying that she was thankful for what she had passed through, as through such ordeals she had learned lessons which were of profit to her.

During the time she was speaking, a man in the audience, who seemed to be influenced by a spirit that is not called for at our circles, made some re-marks, to the great disturbance of some of the hearers, and said that a woman should not speak in public, etc. Mrs. Chappell replied that the manifestation was very natural, as the man was probably controlled by Pauli Dr. Coonley spoke, in trance, answering charges upon Spiritualists of being anti-Christian. His

upon Spiritualists of being anti-Christian. His arguments were well received. The meeting was a success, and we believe much good was done, and that many were strength-ened and prepared to go forth with renewed ener-gy in the great field of reform. We believe that the influence of that meeting will tell to the future good of humanity in old St. Lawrence, which, to us, is the centre of the universe. J. FRANCIS, Chairman. S. C. CRANE, Secretary.

S. C. CRANE, Secretary.

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 pub-lished. As we publish the *appointments* of Lecturers gratul-tously, we hope they will reciprocate by calling the attention of their hearers to the BANNER OF LIGHT.]

N. FRANCES WHITE WILL SPARK OF LIGHT. J N. FRANCE WHITE WILL SPARK IN Chelses, July 24 and 31, Aug. and 14, and Sept. 18 and 25; in Plymouth, Sept. 4 and 11; in 'aunton, Nov. 6 and 13; in Quincy, Joc. 4 and 11; in Troy, J. Y., during January; in Springiteld, during March. Miss Lizzig Dotin will speak in Philadelphia, Pa., during Detober. Address, Pavilion, 57 Tremont street, Boston, Missa

Charles A. flavnen, 57 Tremont street, Boston, Muss. Charles A. flavnen, will speak in Dover, Me., July 31 and Aug. 7; In Phillips, Aug. 14; in Providence, R. I., during Sep-tember; in Taunton, during October; in Foxboro', during No-venher; in Worvester, during Pecember; in Lowell, during January and May; in Chelsen, during February.

MBS. M. S. Townskin, and S. Address as above. J. M. PEEBLES will speak in Rockford, Ill., the first two Sun-days of each month. Address as above.

SUSIE M. JOHNSON Will lecture in Glenburn, Me., July 31. Will not engage for August. Address, Bradley, Mc., care of A. B. Enney.

A. D. Elliory. WARREN CHASE may be addressed at Whitewater, Wis., from July 20 to Aug. 5; after that at Chicago, III., till further no-tice. He will receive subscriptions for the Banner of Light. Mas. A. P. BROWN will speak in Danville, Yt., overy other Sunday until further notice. The opposite Sundays not yet engaged. Is at liberty to speak on week-day evenings, if wanted.

WALTER HYDE loctures overy week in his office at Hope Chapel, New York City. See advortisement. Address, 720 Broadway.

Broadway. J. G. Fisst will speak in Cleveland, O., during September, Will answer calls to attend funcrals, picnics, grave meetings, and to lecture week-day evenings in the vicinity of his Sunday appointments. Address according to appointments above.

LEO MILLER will speak in McHenry, Ili., July 31; in Wauke-gan, 111., Aug. 7; in Cincinnati, U., during September; in Cleveland during October. Address as above, or Detroit, Mich. MRS. SUSIK A. HUTCHINSON will speak in Syracuse, N. Y., during July-address, care of E. F. Butterfield, M. D.; in Ver-mont during August-address, East Braintree, V.; in Quincy, Mass., Sept. 4; in Fortland, Me., Nov. 20 and 27.

Miss EMMA Houston will lecture in Somers, Conn., Sept. 18 and 25; in Worcestor, Mass., during October and November. Address as above, or Manchester, N. If.

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

dress, Woodstock, Vt. Du. AND Mus. L. K. COONLEY will lecture and heal in Cen-tral and Northern Illinois this summer and fail, after July 15, until further notice. Address, Chicago, Ill. Will furnish Spir-ltual and Reform Books at publishers' prices, and take sub-scriptions for the Banmer of Light. II. P. FAIRFIELD, trance speaker, will lecture in Taunton, Mass., Sept. 4 and 11; in Foxboro', Sept. 18 and 25. Will an-swer calls to lecture and attend funerals. Address, Great-works, Me.

swer calls to lecture and attend funerals. Address, Great-works, Mo. Miss SARAH 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. Miss. E. M. Wolcort will speak the first Sunday of each month in Leicester, Vi., for the coming year; and the second Sunday of each month in East Middlebury, Vi. Miss. FANNE BURBARK FELTON will speak in Windsor, July 31; in Chelsea, Aug. 21 and 28. Miss. Accusta A. GUNREN will speak in Worcester, July 24 and 31; in Old Town, Me., during August. Address, box 813, Lowell, Mass. IsaAc P. GREENLEAF will speak in Exoter, Mc., July 31; in Glenburn, Aug. 7; in Rockland, Aug. 14, 21, 28 and 80; in Glenburn, Nov. 6; in Exeter, Nov. 13; in Hucksport, Nov. 20 and 37; in Glenburn, Dec. 4; in Exeter, Dec. 11; in Blecksport, Dec. 18 and 25. Address, Exetor Mills, Me.

and not in full sympathy with the pioneer host now going forth as the agents of the angel-world to prepare the way for the "kingdom of heaven" "Hanner of Light; also attend funerals. MRS. E. A. BLISS, of Springfield, Mass., will speak in Lowell during September.

No exception will be found to the full and abso-lute adoption and use of the common law remedy which I have presented in this article, by way of repeal, limitation, or modification. Again:

"All Courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administer-ed without sale, denial, or idelay." (Art. 9. Die. or Right of Penn.) "Trial by Jury shall be as heretofore; and the right thereor remain lawlolate." (Art. 6. Dec. of sights.)

Thus it appears that the acgis of the common law rests upon the State of Pennsylvania, and is a sure shield to all its inhabitants. The common law is an overshadowing presence, and like the pillar of fire by night and of the cloud by day to the men of Israel, it shall conduct our citizens asfely on in the pathway of life. In these days of indicid numerations mer feal its significance and errors-what dramatis persone-what scenes and | judicial usurpations, men feel its significance, and

Two evening lectures in Athol called out good audiences, and made me acquainted with some earnest souls.

One night in Warwick; small audience, but a few good friends. Our devoted Bro. Barber stands out here as one of our best co-workers.

In Richmond, N. H., poor soil was found. A vacant church stands there as an illustration of the spiritual and religious vacancy of most of the people. Three meetings in the Universalist church at Winchester, N. H., on Sunday; an encouraging attendance, with signs of progress, and some first-class minds. Orange, Mass., one night, large audience; North Dana, two nights, good results. Belchertown, one night, the new. Town Hall, well filled with an enthusiastic assembly. From central Massachusetts I struck out into Central New York, and labored two Sundays in Utica. The friends in this city are enough encouraged to talk about leasing a hall for regular Sunday meetings. This is an important locality, and and there are signs to animate Spiritualists inproviding means to anticipate the growing wants of the public.

An interesting visit was paid to the New York State Lunatic Asylum in Utica, one of the largest and finest institutions in the country. The medical gentleman who conducted us through the Asylum, made many interesting inquiries on Spiritualism, and was an attendant at one of our Sunday meetings. He seemed to have no fear that Spiritualism tended to insanity. On our introducing the medium who was with us, as a fit subject for the Asylum, he declined accepting her on any such plea, and so far complimented her sanity and intelligence as to ask her a great variety of profound questions, and to make himself generally agreeable. The report of the Asylum for 1864, represents four clergymen as subjects of insanity, and more than fifty persons whose maladies were caused by religious anxiety, but not a single Spiritualist is reported. The report says, "As a general thing, the most wretched melancholics are members of churches." It is added, 'This class of patients are gradually relieved of all depression and anxiety as health returns." If this report be true, then, it is obvious, first, that the religion of the churches has a most miserable and melancholy tendency; second, it causes more insanity than anything else, and third, this church

U. CLARK. now at hand.

Spiritual Grove Meeting.

[Reported for the Banner of Light.]

On the 9th of July, 1864, the Spiritualists of Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., met in Kingsley's Sugar Grove, pursuant to appoint-ment. A small number of the ever-faithful conform by selecting Bro. Francis, of Parishville, as Committee of Arrangements were — Messrs. Per-kins, Parker, and Cutting, of Parishville; Read,

Kingsley and Phelps, of Stockholm; Ellis, of Pots-dam; Hoadley West, of Potsdam, and Chandler, of Norfolk.

Voted to hold the next meeting in Kerriman's Grove, in Parishville, on the 20th and 21st days of August next, and that a general invitation be ex-tended to all friends to meet with us. The Chairman gave a short address, and spoke

encouragingly to all, exhorting each on this, and on all occasions where opportunity offered, to speak forth his convictions and best thoughts. The first piece in the "Hymns of Progress," was then sung with good effect, to the old tune— Coronation

Coronation. Mrs. L. K. Coonley recited Massey's fine poem, "The People's Advent."

Bro. Perkins gave a history of his experience, which was interesting.

Father Barnes gave a short speech, in which he spoke of his conversion from grogshop and hotel influence to Godliness, through the ministration of angels.

Mr. Kent spoke of the Christ principle, and was glad to hear those who reverence the Bible---not the letter, but the spirit. Mr. Kent is almost help-less, not able to feed himself, but his brain is clear, and he manifested much interest in the meeting. Meeting adjourned one hour, from "labor to re-freshment," during which time a general greeting passed, and the physical man was refreshed; for our sisters had prepared a bountiful supply of substantials and dainties, from which all were filled.

Afternoon.—The Misses Read, with their bird-like voices, greeted the audience with a song from the "Hymns of Progress," entitled, "The world would be the better for it," accompanied by melodeon music.

Dr. L. K. Coonley, of Massachusetts, was then called to the platform, and gave us a very in-structive address, in the trance state, which I do not feel competent to report, even in part. Bro. Heminway was called, and spoke in an unknown tongue, and Bro. Barnes went upon the stand, and held a short conversation with the speaker (as it seemed), in the same language.

ong by Miss Read. rs. Coonley then recited a poem, entitled "The Mrs

Morid is worthy better men." Mrs. Brown next spoke, by inspiration, in a manner which highly pleased the people. Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock next morning.

At an early hour on Sabbath morning, persons from the surrounding towns began to come in,

The meeting was opened by singing, after which Mr. Barnes read a part of one of Paul's speeches to the Galatians, and made a prayer "in due and consist form" ancient form."

A short discussion then ensued between some A shift discussion then ensued between some of the speakers as to who should represent us at the National Convention at Chicago, but the mat-ter of appointing delegates to said Convention was deferred to some other time and place. Mrs. Brown then addressed the meeting in her usual pleasant manner.

Mrs. Eliza Ellison then took the platform, and

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

ADDRESSES OF LECTURERS AND MEDIUMS. (Under this heading, we insert the names, and places of resi nce of Lecturers and Mediums, at the low price of twentyfive cents per line for three months. As it takes eight words on an average to complete a line, the advertiser can see in advance how much it will cost to advertise in this department, and remit accordingly. When a speaker has an appointment to lecture, the notice and address will be published gratuitously

nder head of " Lecturers' Appointments."] DR. H. F. GARDNER, Pavilion, 57 Tremont street, Boston, will answer calls to lecture.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE, San Francisco, Cal. sep19-1y* CORA L. V. HATCH. Present address, New York. Jan2-+ SUBIE D. GILBERT, clairvoy ant and trance medium, 1 McLean ourt, Boston, Mass.

Miss Straits M. Joinson intends spending the full, and per haps whiter, in the West, should employment warrant, These desiring here nervices will obligo by an carty application. Ad-dress till August, Bradley, Mo., care of H. B. Emery. jy2-3m⁶

IRA H. CURTIS speaks upon questions of government. Ad-lress, Hartford, Conn. nov2l—1y*

dress, Hartford, Conn. nov21-1y^o MRS. SARAH A. HYENES, formerly Miss Sarah A. Magoon, tranco speaker, will answer calls to lecture. Address, No. 87 Spring street, East Cambridge, Mass. mar12-7m^o Mus. SUSIE A. HUTCHINSON, Milford, N. H. ap23-6m^o

ALLS SUSIE A. HUTCHINSON, Millord, N. H. ap23-6m[®] MRS. C. AUGUSTA FITCH NEWCOMB, trance speaker, will make fall and winter engagements to lecture. Address, Volney Iowa, care of M. S. J. Newcoub, Esq. may28-10w[®] MISS LIZZIE M. A. CARLEY, Tpsilanti, Mich., will make summer and fall engagements wherever (on public routes) her services are desired. Will take subscriptions for all the spiritual papers. may28-3m[®]

Miss. C. FANNE ALLEN'S address will be Stockton, Me., after July S. She will now receive calls to lecture for the coming autumn and winter, and attend funerals when desired. jy16

MRS. H. F. M. BROWN MRY be addressed No. 97 St. Marks place, New York City. place, New York City. Mns. C. A. PULSIPHER, of Oneida, Knox Co., Ill., will answer calls to lecture, or speak on funeral occasions. Miss A. P. MUDGETT will answer calls to lecture, and attend funerals. Address, 86 Cambridge street, Boston, Mass. jy9-3m^o

DR. HORATIO L. TRYON, chairvoyant and trance speaker. His Post Office address until August will be Chicago, 11.

FANNIE BURBANK FELTON, So. Malden, Mass. juni-6m MRS. ANNIE LORD CHAMBERLAIN, musical medium. Address, BI Shawmut Avenue, Boston. jun4-

JI Snawmut Avenue, Boston. Data -DR. A. P. PIRRCE, trance madlum, will answer calls to lec-ture on Sundays. Address, No. 8 liaymarket place, Boston.

ure on Sundays. Address, No. 8 liaymarket place, Boston. jun4-3m² MES. FRANK REID, Breedsville, Van Buren Co., Sileh. jun4-3m²

MRS. E. K. LADD, medium, No. 4 Stoddard street. je4--3n.

MES. FRANCES LORD BOND, CARE OF Mrs. J. A. Kellogg, Am-herst, Mass. juni1-6m*

MRS. MART PARKHURST, Fairport, N. Y., will answer calls to ecture and attend funerals. juni1-11w

Mns. A. P. BROWN'S address, St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt.

junil-3me THE RESUMRECTION.—Elijah Woodworth, of Leslie, Mich., will discuss the ailimative of the following subject with any Orthodox minister of regular standing, who will accept the challenge: "That the resurrected body of Jesus first is the Christian Church personlited." may 7-3m⁴ MRS. CLARRIE H. DEARBORN will answer calls to lecture. Address, Worcester, Mass. marl2-Gm*

A. B. WHITING, Albion, Mich. jy9-3m*

Miss L. T. WHITTIER will answer calls to lecture on Health and Dress Reform, in Wisconsin and Illinois. Address, White-water, Walworth Co., Wis. janl6-+ MRS. SOPHIA L. CHAPPELL. Battle Creek, Mich.

DE. JAMES COOPER, of Bellefontaine, O., will answer calls to speak on Sundays, or give courses of lectures, as usual. MRS. F. O. HYZER, box 166, Buffalo, N. Y. mar5-+ ME. and MES. H. M. MILLER, Elmira, N. Y., care of Wm. B. fatch. Mosas HULL, Battle Creek, Mich. jan9-i

F. L. H. WILLIS, 129% East 20th st., New York. Inn -THOMAS COOK will speak, whenever desired, (to circles) on the Setting up of the Kingdom of Heaven, and other reform ubjects. Address, Huntsville, Madison Co., Ind. May 7-3m⁶ SAUUL H. PAIST, the blind madium, will answer calls to lec-ture and alt for tosts. Address, Henry T. Child, M. D., 634 Race street, Philadolphia, Pa. L. JUDD PARDER, Boston, Mass. junll-+

(1) 1.8 million 1.1 million

Poems by A. W. Sprague.

4

Those of us who knew in life thenoble impulses that governed the author of this volume of poems, can never act the part of critic. There was, in her, the true womanly soul, in whose presence one felt the inspiration of something diviner than genlus. From her steady, carnest eye, the determination to do the noblest and best, ever looked; and in her quiet manner, one felt the power and strength of interior aspiration. She has left in many a heart sweet recollections, and they do not need any testimonics of what she ever promised unto herself to do and become. None who knew her could over doubt her under any circumstances.

The present volume of poems opens again to her friends that inner sanctuary of her soul, where she sought not earthly fame, or even earthly love, but only to feel the light of divine life, which should quicken overy power and attribute of her nature. They lack finish, for she had no opportunity to revise them; and they show the phases of her thought as different subjects and scenes came before her, rather than artistic study. But they are ever upward in their tendency, and breathe a voice of quickened aspiration. "The Real Prayer" shows so tender and loving an appreciation of pure devotion, that we copy it entire:

THE REAL PRAYER.

I stood within a shadowy-aisled Cathedral, vast and dim, And listened to the organ's tone, Like a perpetual hymn. 'T was not the time for service grand,

When thousands gather there; Only a few, with stricken hearts, Bent low in silent prayer.

The pictures on the walls were works Of some great master hand, And bade the solemn past return, Like famed magician's wand. And what a heaven was in the eye And face, upturned, divine, Of that Madonna! Could one help But bow at such a shrine?

And, oh, the agony of him-The Christ upon the tree! I turned away-too much, too much Like stern reality.

And saiut and martyr, bearing rack And torture for "His sake," O'er all the walls; enough it seemed The heart well-nigh to break.

I looked again at those in prayer, And said, "Who knows the heart? And said, "Who knows the heart? Those pictures, like reality, Are but the works of art; And may not these be pictured prayers— The essence passed away— Devotion's form without the soul, The worshipers to-day?

I paused in thought, and said, "Thy soul, Religion, tell me where? Keligion, tell me where?" When through the open door there came An answer to my prayer: A ragged little errand-boy, With bundle in his hand, Walked silently, and knelt him down Where I had dared to stand.

He dropped the hundle by his side, And crossed his hands in prayer, And lifted up his little face, A living picture there.

And what an earnest, speaking face! How eloquent the form! Face, form, and ragged garments said, "God shield me from the storm."

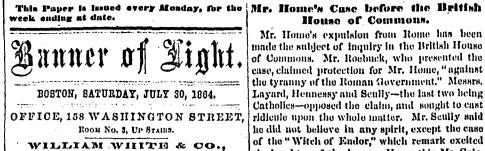
Madonna, saint, and martyr-face, Faded like mist away. "The past be with the past," I said; "Devotion lives to-day!

That look of earnest, trusting faith, No hypocrite may wenr: This poor, lone, friendless, kneeling child— The very soul of prayer!"

Day after day I've seen them kneel; Long prayers I've often heard; But never one like that to me— That prayer without a word. And when I weary of the guilt That in devotions share, I think of that young worshiper, And still keep faith in prayer.

Her cheerful, earnest purpose in life, is breathed forth in " Let the Saints be Glad in Heaven:"

"I'd rather have a step that brings A joy at every tread, Than all the silver sandals worn



PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

12 For Terms of Subscription see Eighth Page. LUTHER COLBY. - · · · · EDITOR.

SPIRITUALISM is based on the cardinal fact of spirit commun SPIRITEALESS is based on the cardinal fact of spirit commun-lon and indux; it is the effort to discover all truth relating to man's spiritual nature, expacities, relations, duties, welfare and destiny, and its application to a regenerate life. It recog-ulzes a continuous Divine inspiration in Man: it aims, 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 God and the spiritual world. It is thus catholic and progressive, leading to true religion as at one with the highest philosophy.—London Spiritual Magazine.

Follow the Intuitions.

If, while we paid due respect to the reason, and allowed it full play in its own particular sphere, we at the same time gave all the room and margin which belonged to the intuitions, to the silent but powerful instincts of the being, reposing as it were rather on the perceptions of the spirit than on the reasonings of the faculties, we think there is little doubt that there would be very much fewer mistakes than are made in life, and very much more uprightness and honesty of conduct. The fact is, we are not surcharged with faith: we are not willing to take a plunge into the divine current, believing that we can swim there if we do but believe we can. By trusting to our reason as much as we do, and by employing it to the extent we do, we come to think that to succeed as men and women in the world we need but whet and sharpen our intellectual faculties. and keep bright and glittering the blades of wit and reason; but further experience in life undeceives us on this point, and we come at length to learn that there is vastly more power in soul than in mind, and that the individual who actually and practically trusts in God as he goes along will in the end find himself further advanced and better developed than if he had boasted of the highest gifts which a generous Providence had vouchsafed him. There is so much more in growth than there is in gift. The spirit is so much the superior of the mind.

We run our eyes, the other day, over an address before a Commercial College in New York, by one of the Professors, or Teachers, in which he says, that every man living, no matter what his calling or condition, had a peculiar vein of philosophy running through his life and conduct; and that that line might be as old as Plato or Socrates. The lecturer therefore laid down the principle with all possible emphasis, that "ethics should be taught as well as accounts." In discussing the tenets and characters of the ancient philosophers, he divided them into two classes-those who tended to empiricism, and those who tended to idealism. He thought the effect of the power was to lead to skepticism, wild reasonings, and that their teachings in too many instances resulted in demoralization. Of the latter, however-the idealists-he thought the result of their teachings led to devotion, to principle and the natural elevation of man. He further set up the claim that the intuitions of the soul were the true unitary standard of appeal, in all questions pertaining to morals and to the infinite. He held that men are too much in their reasonings, and not enough in their intuitions; and that this was proved sufficiently by the course which men too generally pursue in life. If they wanted to prove slavery, or any form of gratification to be right, they could find plenty of argument; while, after all, their intuitions were to the contrary.

The intellect is whetted to sharpness to realize its ends. But if men, not ignoring reason, but aloting it its proper and h prove true to their innate sense, there would be far less trouble resulting in society. There would naturally follow a higher type of manhood in man. If we do but stop to observe with care, we shall find it is the intuitional class in whom we confide, as a general thing. All the Christian graces blossom in their souls. They spread abroad life, health, and sanity among the nations, and are the real pillars of the true Church, and the buttresses of all true and enduring government. We are decidedly and emphatically of the gifted ecturer's opinion in relation to the value and reliability of intuition over reason. To whet and sharpen the intellects is one thing-to awaken and employ the full powers of the soul is quite another. The man who approaches us with his soul, rather than with the powers of his mind, is our man; he can come close to us, reach our inner qualities, get hold of our feelings and sympathies. And so in his own career-he must follow his own impressions if he would be what he can be, what he is capable of being, and what he really ought to be. If he goes ahead, reasoning his way along until he has got where he thinks (not knows) he ought to be, he will never be the individual which it lies within his power to be, neither will be perform that service among his fellows which is clearly within every person's power and privilege.

BANNER LIGHT. OF

House of Commons.

Mr. Home's exualsion from Rome has been made the subject of inquiry in the British House of Commons. Mr. Roebuck, who presented the case, claimed protection for Mr. Home, "against the tyranny of the Roman Government." Messrs. Layard, Hennessy and Scully-the last two being Catholics-opposed the claim, and sought to cast ridicule upon the whole matter. Mr. Scully said he did not believe in any spirit, except the case of the "Witch of Endor," which remark excited the laughter of the house. Upon this Mr. Coleman makes the following comment:

"I happen to know that if Mr. V. Scully will ask the opinion of the prince of his Church, Car-dinal Wiseman, he will find a very different meas-ure of belief. It is only a few weeks ago that Car-dinal Wiseman, in speaking of the modern spirit manifestations to one of his flock, said that he en-tircly believed in them, and that he could not be a Catholic without doing so."

The conclusion of the whole matter in the House of Commons was, that nothing was done; in the words of the reporter, " the subject was dropped." Subsequently the following paper was drawn up by the friends of Mr. Home, and is being very generally subscribed to:

"The undersigned, indignant at the unjust ex-pulsion of Mr. Home from the Papal States, not

puiston of Mr. Home from the Papal States, not only without having been guilty of offence, but without any charge of wrong-doing being urged against him, desire to record their sense of the persecution to which he has been subjected. The Foreign Minister having vainly sought to obtain redress for this outrage on the rights of a British subject, and Mr. Home having incurred considerable pecuniary loss by a sudden and forced ejectment from Rome when all his arrangements had been made with a view to mersue bis studies had been made with a view to pursue his studies as a sculptor, we have entered into a subscription to relieve him of such pecuniary loss, to which we invite the coöperation of those who consider his case one of indefensible and gross opposition.

We desire also to place on record our confidence in the integrity of Mr. Daniel D. Home; and thus give expression to the sentiments of respect and esteem with which we regard him."

"And Darkness Supervened."

A clergyman of Chelsea, one Mr. Morgan, has recently taken his turn in the exposing of Spiritualism. At the close of his last lecture, a woman whom our friend Mason, of the Telegraph, designates as a "medium inspired to refute the statements of the preacher," arose to address the audience, "but before she had time to make her announcement distinctly to all, the gas was turned off, and darkness supervened." Add this to the darkness in which the preacher had already mantled the audience, and that of an Egyptian night must have been as noonday to it. This is apt to be the case when a man whose only knowledge of Spiritualism is derived from hearsay, or from a prejudiced examination, undertakes to enlighten a congregation of persons who are willing to subscribe amen to every word he utters, even before they know what the word is.

It was a fitting close for the evening; a proper benediction upon a people willing to sit and listen to remarks intended to disprove a truth which is the corner-stone of the Christian religion, and the very life and soul of the holy Scriptures.

Were the gentleman's arguments against Spiritualism so weak that he feared a woman's words might possibly destroy their force? Had he nothing but darkness with which to meet her? As the people crept slowly and carefully from their pows, stumbling over stray objects upon the floor, and feeling with outstretched hands their way along, holding fast upon the pew-doors, and so found their way out of the darkened house, strange thoughts must have passed through their minds. When they came all was light and cheerful; when they left all was dark and cheerless. They came for light and they obtained darkness. When the preacher who thus chose to leave his hearers in the dark, puts away the MSS. of that discourse for future use, it would not be inappropriate for him to make a memorandum upon the back of it, somewhat in this form: "Preached this in Chelsea, June, 1864; and darkness supervened."

The Chicago Convention-Spiritualism The Opposition in England Vielding. "The Wizard of the North," Mr. Anderson, who and Politics.

We see it stated in one of our exchanges that the Spiritual Convention to be held in Chicago, on the 9th of August, is for the purpose of forming a political organization. The editor further states, what he likewise knows to be untrue, that the "convocation has been brought about by the Democratic National Executive Committee," and that the Convention of that party was postponed to await the action of the Spiritualists !

We claim to be informed as much as any one of the plans and purposes of the Convention, and we deny, most emphatically, that they have any political basis whatever. Such a denial on our part may seem uncalled for by some of our readers, but in a time like the present, when overything is being drawn into the political vortex, we deem it best to throw an obstacle in the way o the progress of such a false rumor, at its start.

No one can deny that Spiritualism has become power. The belief in this fact is apparent in this attempt to wed it to a political party. But the nature of that power is very far from being comprehended by the world at large. It is cosmopolitan in its character, not confined to any people or country, and when it is brought into action the whole race of man will feel its quickening and elevating influence. In what way this great lever will move the world we cannot say, neither can any one; but this one thing we do know, it will not become leagued with any existing political organization, or employ the platform of any " party" as a fulcrum. The time is rapidly approaching when the world will be startled by a voice that shall say unto every form of oppression and wrong-"Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.'

A New Polar Expedition.

Mr. C. F. Hall, the well known Arctic Explorer who passed three years, from '60 to '62, among the Esquimaux, sailed July 15th, from New London Conn., on a second expedition of discovery in the North Polar regions. His life there has only harpened his zeal to know still more about the latitude and the people, and the very labors and hardships he has hitherto endured throw a romantic coloring around the expedition, which makes it more attractive to him than over. 'His only companions on this voyage will be an Esqui- | liberal it is. maux and his wife, whom he brought back with him, and has supported at his own expense, and instructed in the ways of civilization. A thorwith the Esquimaux for food, and to pay those whom he will engage to serve him. Capt. Hall has already acquired the Esquimaux language, is familiar with their habits, is known favorably to the people of a large region, and will remain with them from two to three years. He will travel with them in their annual migrations, and will spread everywhere the knowledge of his purpose to learn new particulars concerning the fate of Sir John Franklin, and any other matters of interest in the almost unexplored regions of the North. He proposes to make his winter quarters at Repulse Bay, which is the most northerly-northwest point of Hudson's Bay. Then, by means of dogs and sledges, he will make his way to King William's Sound and Boothin Peninsula. While there, he will visit the north magnetic pole, and commence a series of magnetic experiments. In this vicinity of the country he will stay, perhaps,

No Loan.

two years.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been forced to return to Washington without negotiating the loan of fifty millions on which he counted in New York; the difficulty arising not from a want of willingness on the part of the Banks to lend that amount of money, but from a clause in the law authorizing the loan. The expectation now is that the Secretary will at once put a six per cent. par son to believe will be at once taken. The Govern ment is behind with its obligations already, to the amount of ninety millions of dollars, and there is no resource left, save in a loan. The Secretary, at any rate, takes back word with him to Washington, that the confidence in the financial strength of the Government, on the part of monied men, is unabated; his impressions, after his week's visit o Wall street, are of the most cheering character. The latest indications are that the Secretary vill ask the people to take seven and three-tenths interest bearing Treasury notes at par, convertible or not, according to his option, at their muturity in three years, into six per cents, interest payable in gold, in long bonds. To this denomination of notes he may also add a large amount of com pound interest six per cent. legal tender notes and gold bearing bonds.

nade such an ado in New York a few years since with his pretended exposure of Spiritualism, has recently been engaged in the same thankless task in Scotland. He draws large audiences, and puts money in his purse, but entirely fails to satisfy the majority of his audiences. As Mr. A.'s business is to deceive by his tricks, nothing better than deception can be expected when he undertakes to show how "spiritual manifestations" are produced.

A Mr. Taylor lectured for many months in London pretonding to expose " the spirit-rapping impostures," but it appears now that Mr. T. was from the very first a believer, and was fully aware that his tricks in no way accounted for the real phonomena of true mediumship. His wife was a medium, and by her he obtained some of the most remarkable manifestations. Mr. Taylor has recently expressed a wish to enter the field as a lecturer in favor of Spiritualism.

One more-a Mr. Chadwick has for years, as a public lecturer in England, opposed Spiritualism, and has been sincere in doing so. Evidences, however, accumulated so abundantly in proof of its genuineness, that he has been compelled to yield, and is now not only lecturing in support of its truth, but has commenced the publication of a paper entitled "The Spirit-World."

The Convention-Answer to Correspondents.

In reply to inquiries made by several of our correspondents, we are authorized by Dr. H. F. Gardner, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to state that a person attending the Convention at Chicago, need not necessarily be a regularly appointed delegate in order to take a part in its proceedings. It is to be a mass Convention, open and free to all Spiritualists. No credential, therefore, will be required other than an interest in the objects of the 'meeting, and the fact that a person is present is sufficient proof that he possesses that.

By reference to the official call on our eighth page, it will be seen that some changes have been made in the prices of fare to and from the Convention, and we would request all inquirers to read the call attentively, and observe how broad and

We are not informed of any special arrangement having been made with railroads and steamboats at the West, but presume that the friends oughly-fitted whale-boat is the only vessel Capt. of the cause there will see that something is done. Hall takes, and his supplies consist of clothing It is desirable that this be attended to at as early and penmican for himself, necessary instruments a day as possible, in order that the public may be and books, and an assortment of goods to trade duly informed in time of any arrangement that may be made.

Call for Men.

The new call of the President for half a million of men is based on the supposition that the grand army in Virginia must be kept up at its maximum, in order to wear out the force under Lec. Volunteers may be received for fifty days, after which the deficit will be supplied by draft. The volunteers, however, will be taken for one, two or three years: but the draft is but for one year. This makes it comparatively easy. Those who go into service this year will not be summoned to duty in the field at present, but will be provided very shortly with winter quarters; the term of service is brief, the bounties liberal, and the prospect is that this is, in any event, the last year of the rebellion. If Grant be faithfully supported, he will certainly capture Richmond and destroy Lee's army. There is no more doubt of that than that the sun will rise to-morrow.

Awful Accident.

As we remarked a week or two ago, this is the season for accidents on steamboats and railroads. There is a real glut of them. The last was the horrible wholesale slaughter committed on the Erie road, one train smashing at full speed around a curve into another, and a train laden with rebel prisoners and their Union guards, numbering loan upon the country, which we have every rea- about a thousand men in all, losing a little short of a hundred men killed outright, and more than a hundred wounded. The accident occurred merely from the telegraph operator or agent at one station neglecting to inform the operator at the next station that a train had the track, and to let no other train advance until the road was clear.

JULY 80, 1864.

By saints to earth long dead.

Then bring me life, an earthly life! And let me live it true, Before, O blessed snints in Heaven! I come to live with you."

We are told that the poem entitled "The Poet" was written with very great rapidity. It has many passages of noble sentiment, and breathes of that living fire, that even then was consuming the too frail body. How much we need such inspired speakers, we must all feel; but are they not living unto us still?

On one of the first days after our well-beloved friend had entered the higher life, she came to us, and in beautiful, loving words spoke to us, and told of her entrance into the beautiful realm of spirit-life. There was about her a freshness of life that we had never seen with her on earth. Her soul seemed exultant in its new-found joys. Shall we doubt that with that increased power she still does the work she so loved to do, viz. to labor for the elevation of human spirits? We will trust in the living inspiration that she seeks to bestow, and feeling her calm, strong life still operating for the good of the world, trust still, labor still, and strive to aid her in doing all she would L. M. W. have done.

Spiritualists' Levee.

In accordance with the notice given in the BAN-NER of the 25th ult., the Spiritualists of Eden Mills and vicinity, held a Levee on the 4th inst. The weather was favorable, and at ten o'clock, A. M., people had collected, according to various esti-mates, from fitcen hundred to two thousand. At eloven o'clock a procession formed, preceded by the Eden Brass Band, and marched to the grove.

The meeting was called to order by the Presi-dent, Mr. Charles A. White, who remarked that eighty-eight years ago our forefathers met to take rom the yoke of Creeds, Bigory and Supersti-tion. The audience then listened to one of Mr. Denton's poems recited by Mr. Bent of Wisconsin, in a trance state. He then delivered a beautful. eep, and sound discourse on the "Old Dispensation and the New.'

Ion and the New. Mrs. A. P. Brown of St. Johnsbury, Vt., en-ranced, gave a pungent address upon "The Devil Arts A. P. Brown of St. Johnsbury, Vt., en-tranced, gave a pungent address upon "The Devil, his Origin, Locality, and Use." She then read a poem by Miss A. W. Sprague. Volunteer speak-ers were then called for, and responded to in very short addresses by two or three.

short addresses by two or three. We were favored with numerous pieces by the Choir and Band during the exercises. Those who were disposed then repaired to the tables where a substantial repast was prepared for the physical man by Messrs. S. Scott and G. W. Denio. In the evening there was a dance in Denio's Hall, in which many participated Thus passed the first Spiritualists' Levee ever bed in these pasts, and although great things

held in these parts, and, although great things were not aimed at, yet we trust much good will

H. C. QUINCY, Sec'y. P. S.—Chas. Crane of Hydepark, and Albert Hodsden of South Troy, Vt., were appointed dele-gates to the National Spiritual Convention, to be holden in Chicago in August. H. C. Q. Lowell, Vt., July 4th, 1864.

- There are ten thousand Swiss emigrants at Havre and other ports waiting passage to this country. The Swiss appreciate America.

The Alabama and Kearsarge.

The excitement over the naval fight between these two vessels in the English Channel, is still kept up in the French capital, and manifests itself in a variety of ways. One of the first of the French marine painters has already painted and sent to New York a large picture of the fight, and is engaged upon another, which is to be presented to Capt. Winslow by subscription. The combat is an endless subject of discussion, too, among naval and scientific men. It has likewise entered into literature; and even the restaurants have allusions to it on their bills of fare. And, worse than all, Capt. Winslow has had poetry about the matter inflicted upon him, which speaks of "concealed thunder" and of "monster guns which worry Neptune and vex the mighty deep."

French Sympathy.

Both Napoleon and the French people are hostile in their disposition toward us, and would do us incalculable harm if they only had the power. The Emperor of the French, however, does not know exactly how to enter upon an experiment it. with our strength and resolution, while he has to furnish so large a force as he does for the subjugation of Mexico. He would be glad to pitch into our interests, if he did but dare; but the business he has undertaken against the Mexicans will be likely to occupy all the men he will have to spare on this side the Atlantic. He is not doing the Mexicans so much harm, after all, as he is doing us good. The forty or fifty thousand men he keeps Government of the United States.

National Sailors' Fair.

While much has been done for our soldiers of the army, that other, and equally important arm of our national defence, the navy, has been comparatively overlooked. We are pleased, therefore, to see a move made in its behalf, and that a great Fair is to be held in this city for the purpose of providing a home for the disabled sailors who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and for whom the Government has made no provision, except in cases of those who have been in the service twenty years. A managing committee has been appointed, comprising a large number of the most wealthy and influential gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, and a call is made on the loyal and patriotic men and women of our land to aid in the good cause by contribution, either of money or articles of taste and utility. It is confidently believed that the subject need only to be brought before the public to enlist the sympathy and coöperation of all.

A Word of Caution.

One of our most reliable commercial journals remarks that, if we would avoid riots and bloodshed in our citles this winter, the whole community must be determined that prices shall come down. It calls on all the banks to refuse to discount a note that will enable parties to hold up still higher their merchandize. By rigidly adopting this course, it says, they will help the whole community; and before the rigors of another winter set in, we shall see many staples at one half their present prices. And we are assured that there is no lack of coffee, tea, sugar and molasses, and many other foreign goods; that our importations are much larger than usual, and never was there such an abundance of all domestic produce.

Atlanta.

We have every reason to believe that, before this issue of the BANNER will be in the hands of the reader, intelligence will come of the fall of Atlanta. Johnston offered no resistance at all to the advance of Sherman, who had marched southward from the Chattahoochee River, and was within shelling distance of Atlanta. The rebel commander had retired within the defences of the place, and the Union General was getting ready to invest it. There can be but one opinion respecting its fate. If Johnston has really concluded to make his last stand here and now, no doubt Sherman will be very glad to be made aware of

The Indians.

A California correspondent suggests that at some of our Conventions an effort be made in behalf of the Indians. He thinks that something should be done to rescue them from the ditch into which they have been driven by heartless men. who, in order to elevate themselves, tread upon the prostrate forms of their brethren. The same there do not allow him a very large margin of men | writer speaks very highly of Dr. Child's speech to calculate on, as an invading force against the on Non-Resistance, as reported in our issue of March 9.

Monumental Designs.

The committee who have in charge the design and erection of a monument at Gettysburg to commemorate the valor of the brave men who there gave up their lives in 1863, have given notice to competitors for a design that they do not desire to receive a plan for a tall obelisk or column. Undoubtedly, therefore, they will take up with some squat and unexpressive affair, whose base will not begin to hold the names of the four thousand heroes whose blood sealed the victory which was gained for the Union cause on that snot. It is believed to be better that they should not proceed at all, if they design to confine their artists to some wretched plan. To be at all a success, Art must be married to Religion, as it was in the middle ages. This designing a work of art for money is like writing a poem for pay-what is the inspiration worth which gives it life? The cathedrals of old Europe were erected by men who wrought at their tasks with religious fervor and zeal, and not for hire and pay; and if we would have similar productions in our time to become significant to future generations, we must work for similar motives.

The Weather and Crops.

We are all of us rejoiced to hear that the recent rains at the West have done so much good as they have. In Illinois, which is the greatest grain growing State, the crops have been greatly benefited. They are now busily engaged in gathering in their wheat harvest in the southern portion of the State, and the yield is related to be equal to that of last year. And the papers of the great western cities inform us that the wheat and grain crops are in a most promising condition, and calculated to cheer the hearts of all who behold them. The trouble now, however, will be about help to get in the harvest; that is liable to prove as serious a cause of mischief as bad weather. But there always is "a something" to pay with

the agricultural business, as there probably is in every other, and we need not give our minds excessive trouble over the idea that there will not be enough to eat, in the first place, and plenty of labor of some kind to get it into the granaries and turing or healing, should address him at Chicago, store-rooms.

Scaled Letters.--Illness of the Medium.

The public are requested not to forward any seald letters to our care for the medium to answer, at present, as her health will not allow her to sit for the purpose of receiving responses to such letters. Letters already sent to this office for answer. we shall retain for awhile, in the hope that the medium may soon be able to answer them. If not, they will be returned agreeably to our standing notice. Due notice will be given when the medium regains her health sufficiently to resume her duties in the holy calling for which she has been cliosen by the angel-world.

A New Paper in California.

THE GOLDEN GATE is the name of a new weekly paper published in Sacramento, the first two numbers of which we have just received. It is designed to be a free paper, devoted to the investigation of spiritual science, and the development of a progressive humanity. It is edited by Mrs. Frances H. McDougal, is neatly printed, and promises to be a valuable aid to the cause for whose special advocacy it is established. A more beautiful and appropriate name could scarcely be conceived of, and we trust it may prove to be to many "golden gate" through whose open portal they may see peace, joy and increased happiness. We commend it to the attention and patronage of our California friends.

Delegates to the Convention.

The Spiritualists of Providence, R. I., "appreciating the importance of the National Convention." have chosen the following named gentlemen to represent them at the Convention to be holden in Chicago, August 9th: Messrs. Wm. G. R. Mowrey, Immanuel Searle, Lauriston Towne, C. V. Kennon, and L. K. Joslin.

At a meeting of Spiritualists on the 4th inst., at Eden Mills, Vermont, Messrs. Charles Crane of Hydepark, and Albert Hodsden of South Troy, were selected as delegates to the above Convention.

Dr. J. R. Newton.

This world-renowned healing medium has gone to Europe. He left this port in the steamer Asia, for Liverpool, last Wednesday, July 20th. Our numerous correspondents who are daily writing to us to learn the doctor's whereabouts, will please notico the above fact.

Dr. L. K. Coonley.

This efficient co-laborer in the Spiritual ranks, requests us to say that he intends laboring in the Western States after the National Convention adjourns. Those wishing his services, either for lec-Ill., on or before the 9th of August.

JULY 80, 1864.

BANNER LIGHT. OF

New Publications.

THE NEW ENGLAND COAST. By Robert Carter. Boston: Orosby, Nichols & Co.

The author of these more than pleasant letters is a gentleman of fine literary attainments and qualifications. He was for two or three years the liams, of the Commonwealth, by his friends. Its secretary and reader for the historian Prescott-a fact which certifies strongly for his skill and ability. The contents of this goodly volume, offering the summer reader such pleasant pages, are made ed on a scale of 3-32 of an inch to the foot; its exup of a series of letters which were originally addressed to the New York Tribune, while the au- six and one-half inches, depth from top of saloon thor was engaged in the solstitial pastime which to bottom of keel four and one-half inches. It almost everybody would like to indulge in at this particular season. They let us into delicious scenio sketches of coast-life, and acquaint us with resources for summer enjoyment, and solid summer improvement, too, more rich and varied than one could suppose until he had come to the actual reading of the book.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for August is out and for sale by all the periodical dealers. Some the of wine. In the engine room are musical of its best contributors have articles in this number. January Scarle has a paper on the "Causes of the Minnesota Massacre," in which he endeavors to do impartial justice to the Indian. At the the Sanitary Commission at Philadelphia for exclose, he says: "Woe to them, who, knowing what | hibition, and will probably be on view for a few must inevitably result from their foul dealings, days in this city. continued to deal foully with the Indian-until doomsday came!" We recommend a careful perusal of it. "Negro Troops," by H. E. Russell, will be read with interest. In fact, there are many other good articles which should be read.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for August opens with a fine steel engraving representing a scene in "Harvest Time." The double steel fashion plates are equal to any of the previous ones which have graced the pages of this magazine. The wood engravings excellently represent what they are designed for. The literary contents are supplied by some of the best magazine writers of the day. Published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia, at 82 per year. For sale in this city by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street,

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

We shall print in our next issue another paper in continuation of the "Experiences of Henry Whittemore in Spirit-life."

The friends of Mrs. Annie Lord Chamberlain are informed that she has removed to No. 19 Chapman street.

CORRECTIONS .- In "A Sketch from the Roadside of Life," published in our last, second column. the third line of sixth paragraph should read, "from lower to higher;" also in fourth column, the thirtsenth line of second paragraph, " of healthy action," instead of " of our healthy action."

Elijah Woodworth speaks in Eaton Rapids, Mich.; on Sunday, July 31st, and the following Sabbath,

THE MUSIC BOOK for Public Meetings, Circles, Conventions, Grove Assemblies, and Social Gatherings at home and abroad, is "THE PSALMS OF LIFE." This standard collection for Spiritualists, Progressionists and Reformers, contains upwards of five hundred choice Psalms, Hymns, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, to each of which is appended suitable music. The Boston Transcript says of it, " As a Hand-Book of Poetry it is worth four times its cost." The press throughout the country have spoken of it in the highest terms. No Spiritualist society, choir, or family should be without it.

FELLOW FEELING .- A young doctor counting a maiden's pulse.

Dr. J. G. Holland, of the Springfield Republican, does not appear to have much faith in " deathbed "repentance, as the following truthful lines from his pen indicate:

AN ELEGANT TESTIMONIAL.-There is now at the store of Jordan, Marsh & Co., a model of the steamer Commonwealth, of the Stonington line, executed in gold and silver, by J. D. Benton, of New York, for presentation to Capt. J. W. Wildelicacy of finish, just proportion, and correctness and completeness of detail are the admiration of all who have examined it. The model is constructtreme length is thirty-one inches, breadth of beam contains fifteen doors, one hundred and twentyeight blinds, one hundred and forty-four windows, and sixteen hundred panels; besides, in the saloon, chairs, tables, sofas, etc. The hull and upper works comprise over six thousand different pieces. Seventy-three ounces of gold and two

hundred and forty-two ounces of silver were used in its construction, and its cost is estimated at \$6500. On one of the tables in the saloon is a botworks (not yet completed), which will play five national airs, and selections from the opera of 'Martha." It was taken to the Central Fair of

"My voice is still for war," wrote the mute.

A Swedish doctor lately restored to activity a snake which had been frozen to torpidity for two years. He is going now to experiment upon Swedish criminals. He proposes to reduce the individual to a complete tornor by the gradual application of cold, and to resuscitate him after a year or two.

To a man who was inquiring what in the Old Nick he should do with his torn and mutilated postal currency, a fellow who evidently has an eye to the main chance replied, " Deposit it in the contribution plate at evening meetings, the same as other pious people do."

Speak not injurious words, either in jest or in earnest. Scoff at no one, though you may see occasion.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, recently of Portland, Me., has received a call to the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims, in San Francisco, as successor of Rev. Thomas Starr King, and will leave for California in a few weeks.

A BRIDGE FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM, is the title of an able speech (printed in pamphlet form) delivered by Hon. Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, on the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen, June 13th, 14th and 15th, 1864.

A National Fast has been appointed for the 4th of August.

Mexico is going into the cotton-raising business.

The assistant whom Blondin was wont to carry on his back across the Niagara was a Milanese, who, breaking down in his affairs, resolved to commit suicide. Blondin got him to be his assistant in his perilous feat by the following logic: "If we go down, very good: you are drowned, according to intention; if you arrive safe on the other side the fortune of both of us is made."

The hay crop has been abundant in Maine, as well as in this State, this season.

Lawyers have doubled their charges. We hope they won't have occasion to double their cases. The Kearsarge has put out to sea again, on the

lookout for Semmes in his new yessel, which it is said he has succeeded in obtaining. The Middleboro' Gazette says that an immense

quantity of straw is being cured and bleached in that vicinity, to supply the place of imported goods. Foreign straw brings an almost fabulous price.

CONTENT.

Have faith in God that for thee all is wellto, whether thou in Fortuna's smile dost dwell. Or, crushed beneath Adversity's dead weight, Lie 'neath thy burden near disconsolate, Thou yet shall be content. Not that "content" which Idleness begets, But that of faith and steadfust hold on God,

Which never, when its sun beclouded sots, Writhes like a wayward child beneath the rod. Oh, sweet Content, that bath such faith in Right. It resteth calm, screne, in God's own will in Darkness as in

-JOHN S. ADAMS. Light.

A Spiritual Message Verified.

A lady who is a medium and well known to the spiritual circles of London, is intimately acquaintspiritual circles of London, is intimately acquaint-ed with a learned divine, one of the most popular preachers of the Metropolis. This lady has for some time past unsuccessfully endeavored to im-press her friend with the truth of Spiritualism. Being at his house recently in the company of his wife, who, we believe, has herself become a medium, they sat at a table, and among other messages there was one addressed to the clergyman, which murnorted to be from the snirth of a friend of his there was one addressed to the clergyman, which purported to be from the spirit of a friend of his, who gave the name of John. That, however, as the clergyman remarked, was a name too common to identify him. "John who?" was asked. "John S—," was the reply. "That is true," he said; "I have a very old friend of that name; but I am not aware that he has passed from this life." In an-swer to other questions it was stated by the spirit that he died two days previously at a certain hos that he died two days previously at a certain ho-tel in the town of Λ —, in France. Some few days after, the message was verified. The body of John 8----- was sent from A----- to London, for interment, and the clergyman had the melancholy duty of reading the funeral service over the re-mains of his late friend.—London Spiritual Mayazine.

The Spiritualists of Chicago.

We have received a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the First Society of Spiritualists of Chicago, from F. H. May, the Secretary of the Society. It promises to become a valuable auxiliary to the cause in that city and vicinity.

Vacation for our Free Circles. Our friends and the public will bear in mind that our free circles are closed until the 1st of September, when they will again be reopened.

To Correspondents.

[We cannot engage to return rejected manuscripts.]

O. W .- "Lella " came duly to hand.

J. M. P .- " Notes " received-will print soon.

Dr. H. S. B .- Will comply with your request soon

J. F.-You will find an answer to your questions in another olumn of our paper.

Three Days' Meeting.

The Spiritualists of Old Town, Milford, Bradley

The Spiritualists of Old Town, Milford, Bradley and vicinity, will hold a three days' meeting in Milford, on the 26th, 27th and 28th of August. It is expected that the Davenport Brothers, whose celebrity is world-wide, will be present, and possibly the Davenport Sisters; also, some prom-inent Spiritual speakers and lecturers. Among them, W. K. Ripley, H. P. Fairfield, C. A. Hay-den, I. P. Greenleaf, Mrs. A. A. Currier, Emma Houston, Susie M. Johnson, and, we hope, a host of others. All lecturers, mediums and Spiritual-ists are most cordially invited to come and share with us our homes, hearts and hopes.

with us our homes, hearts and hopes. The friends here will make provision to accom-modate those coming from a distance, and want every niche of room occupied. Come! one and all! Let us join hand and heart,

that we may more effectually work-"For the cause that lacks assistance, For the wrong that needs resistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that we can do."

H. B. EMERY, NEWELL BLAKE, Committee of Arrangements.

A. RIGLEY, I. M. ROBINSON, J. J. NORRIS, Bradley, Penobscot Co., Me., June 25, 1864.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

HOSPITALLAB HALL .-- Spiritual meetings are held in this hall every Sunday, at 10% A. M. All mediums are invited. DR. C. H. RINES.



MASON & HAMLIN'S

UNIVERSAL OPINION

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION."

Bays Mr. FRY, the distinguished Musical Critic of the New York Tribune, "that Messrs, MASON & HAMLIN have suc-ceeded in making a better small instrument" than any other of the Organ kind; "that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in Europe."

"THE CABINET ORGAN,"

Writes MR. NICHOLSON, the able critic of the New York World, "is quite as great an improvement whether the New York World, " is quite as greatan improvement upon the Melodeon, introduced some twenty years since and its successor, the list-monium, as a Concert Grand Plano of to-day is over the imper-fect. Planos in vogue a quarter of a century since."

IT 18

"TEULY A CHARMING INSTRUMENT," Writes MR. GOTTSCHALK, the eminent Planist (who has tested it thoroughly by use in his Concerts), " worthy of the high praise it has received, and

Suro to Find Its Way INTO,

EVERY HOUSEHOLD

07, TASTE AND REFINEMENT, Which can possibly afford its moderate expense."

"It is," writes Rov. Dr. PRIME, in the New York Observer,

"A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT FOR

THE TEMPLE SERVICE,

So readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and so effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most re-fined and fastidious." "AS COMPARED WITH

Melodeons, Harmoniums, otc.,

THE CABINET ORGAN

18 CERTAINLY SUPERIOR

In quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised," writes MR. WM. MASON, the well known planist, adding that "the instruments are really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion about them."

These instruments " represent

THE HIGHEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF INDUSTRY IN THIS DEPARTMENT,"

Says the Boston Advertiser, adding, "This is not only our

Unanimous Verdict of the Organists and Musicians

Who have examined these Organs, and often submitted them bevers tests." *,* Descriptive Catalogue sent by mail to any address.

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274 Washington Street, - - - Boston. 7 Mercer Street, - - - New York.

MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, MASS. MASON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. July 30-cow 4w A BOOK FOR THE CENTURY !

WOMAN AND HER ERA! BY MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM. Two Volume, 19mo., nearly 800 pages. THIS REMARKABLE and PowERFUL Work comprehends an exhanitive treatment of the Worka OUSSTION. The ar-gument embraces the following divisions:

VV. 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 tist may be reasonably stated in favor of each proposition, and so, without obtruding sup a uthority of its own, to leave the judg-ment of the learers free and unprejudiced, we will retain the custom which has here handed down from Socrates; and this method, dear brother Quintus, if you please, we will adopt, as often as possible, in all our dialogues together." — Creero.

CONTENTS. OONTENTS. PREPACE.—List of Authors Cited. BOOK I.—PRELINIXARY. Statement of the Subject Cited; The Impossible; The Miraculous; The Improbable. BOOK II.—TOUCHING CRETAIN PHASES IN SLEEP. Sleep in General; Direams. BOOX III.—DISTURBANCES POPULARLY TRAMED HAUNTINGS. General Character of the Phenomena; Narratives; Summing UD.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE HYMNS OF PROGRESS: BEING a Compliation, Original and Select, of Hymns, Songs, and Readings, designed to meet the progressive wants of the age in Church, Grove, Hall, Lyceum and School,

IMPORTANT TO REFORMERS.

5

D and Realings, designed to meet the progressive wants of the age in Church, Grove, Hall, Lyceum and School, BY LEVI K. COOMLEY. This very neat and most excellent collection should be in every family whose feelings are the least interested in the de-velopment of the times. It is without the music, but largely adapted to tunes in popular use. Where unusual music is re-quirted, reference is given so that it can be obtained. In the "Reasons for publishing this aid to Melody," the antihor says: "In traveling for the last even years in various sections of our country, and attending Progressive Meetings, the want of more general singing to produce a oneness of feel-ing has been very apparent. When offering, in such places, the works having the music attached, the reply often comest "We are not acquainted with music; give us a book of Hymms and Songs without music, adapted to familiar tunes and well-known metrea, of convenient size and comparatively low in price, and we should like it better." On the other hand, many of the Leaders of Choirs say they prefer the works separato from the music, and to large-sized type; that they choose to select for themselves the music adapted to the music and they wish, are in our part of the book and the music in another, so that two books become necessary. This work is issued to the the arch for the deficience." Welet Readings at the commencement and closing of meet-ings is a common practice, and gives a variety of exercises that cannot well be dispensed with in the present demands of societ? We are the sould be the subwey work in the descent demands of societ?

Society. When any of the words have been taken from copyrighted works with music, the author's name is given, and reference made to where the music or work containing it can be ob-tained, so as to give a wide extended notice of such publica-

made to where the music or work containing a case or tailined, so as to give a wide-extended notice of such publica-tion. Nothing is given in the lifuxes or Phoceass that can give offence to any true Reformer in whatever department he or she may feel it a duty to labor. The first one hundred pages are nearly all occupied with the Hymns adapted to Tunes in common use throughout the country, and the rest of the work is classified as follows: Is Musi be Born Again—Being Hymns and Song's concerning the change from earth to a pirit-life, in various meires. Miscellang-Being sciences adapted to a great variety of subjects and occasions, in various metres. Miscellang-Being Fruits-Designed for the use of Lyceums, Schools and Feativities, in various metres. Songe-Offerings of the Affections. Uniou Pearla-Songs, particult and sympathetic, of our coun-try and its defenders. Select Readings-For opening and closing meetings, and for private or social gatherings. gyffy the volocals and reading at this office. Jo 23. CECOMIN CINTYAN

SECOND EDITION

OF A SPLENDID VOLUME, ENTITLED,

POEMS FROM THE INNER LIFE! BY MISS LIZZIE DOTEN.

THE quick exhaustion of the first edition of these beautiful T Poems, and the rapid saile of the second, shows how well they are appreciated by the public. The peculiarity and in-trinsic meril of the Poems are admired by all intelligent and liberal minds. There had long been an carnest call for the re-publication. In book form of the Poems given by the spirit of Poe and others, which could not be longer unheeded, hence their appearance in this splondid volume. Every Spiritualist in the land should have a copy.

Table of Contents:

A find the first first first for the former first for the former first for the former first for the first former for the first former for the first former former for the first former former for the former former

PART I. PART 1. A Word to the World [Prefa-The Bong of the Korth, The Drayer of the Sorrowing, The Bong of Truth, The Song of Truth, The Song of Truth, The Song of Sigurd and Gerda, Kepler's Vision,

PART II. The Spirit-Child, [By "Jeu-nic,] The Spirit-Child, [By "Jeu-nic,] The Spirit-Child, [By "Jeu-the Spirate Child, [By Ma-The Spir

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FOOTFALLS

ON THE

BOUNDARY OF ANOTHER WORLD

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

10.00

"Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true: That p noble deed is a step toward God-Lifting the soul from the common sod To a purer air and a broader view.

A six-year old boy that was walking with his mother on the street at Taunton, the other day, was puffing away lustily at a cigar. No doubt the mother thought it was manly.

On the 25th ult, while a band was playing before Marietta, Ga., the popular air entitled "The Battle Cry of Freedom," a shell from a rebel battery fell in their midst, killing two of their number. The other musicians finished their piece, however, although they were put a little out of tune by the accident.

The Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, member of the legislative council of Bombay, and son of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has given fifteen thousand pounds to be distributed among the poor of London. Well done for Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejcebhoy.

"Do you suppose that you can do the landlord in the 'Lady of Lyons?' " said a manager to a seedy actor in quest of an engagement. "I should think I might," was the reply, "I have done a great many landlords."

Courage does not consist in feeling no fear, but in conquering fear. He is the hero, who, seeing 'the lions on either side, goes straight on because there his duty lies.

The world, now-a-days, live too much " in the house;" souls grow angular as the apartments they dwell in, and come, like them, to have parlors and pantries, closets and coal-holes.

Western farmers are now applying petroleum successfully in the destruction of caterpillars. The effect is instantaneous. The oil is applied to the trunk of the tree and introduced into the nests.

An ingenious chemist in this city is said to have manufactured a wash, which, by daily application, will prevent the beard from growing, no injury being done to the skin or complexion.

Mr. Sumner made a proposition in the late Congress to incorporate two national academies, one of literature and art and the other of moral and political sciences. Bryant, Church, Dana, Holmes, Curtis, Emerson, Prof. Whitney of Yale, and such, are the proposed corporators of the first; while among those of the last are Beecher, Phillips, Bancroft, Dr. Horne, Edward Everett, Gen. Halleck and Prof. H. B. Smith, of New York.

Doctor Bolus, who was very angry when any joke was passed on his profession, once said, "I defy any person whom I ever attended to accuse me of ignorance or neglect." "That you may do safely, doctor," replied a wag: " dead men tell no tales!"

Foote expressed the belief that a certain miser would take the beam out of his own eye, if ha talking child, and insist upon the truth of these knew where to sell it for timber,

RARA AVIS.-In the town of Rowe they have a Is ARA AVIS.—In the town of Rowe they have a good many strange things, and among the stran-gest we have heard of are the operations of a chirp-ing lark. For some unaccountible reason, a little bird of this species visited the domicil of an old bachelor and made friends with him. Whenever he went to the door the bird was always there to exact his and unargue he up at the bird was any greet hin., and wherever he went the bird was sure to go. It would follow him into the fields, and remain as long as he did. In short, it has been his constant companion for three months, and its last crowning act of singularity and familiarity was to

light upon his hand and drop an egg.—Springfield Republican. The best juices of meat go out into the brine when salted; and a plan has been invented for separating them from the salt, and using them for soup. Liebig thought that the scurvy and other

diseases, afflicting those whose principal diet is salt meat, arise from the absence of these animal extracts which are retained in the brine.

Robert J. Walker estimates the yearly gross earnings of all the trades, professions, occupations, &c., of the United States, at the immense sum of two thousand millions of dollars.

The auction sale of pictures in New York from the first of November to the first of July, produced more than \$600,000. The private sales have also largely increased over those of any previous year, and the prices have materially increased, 50 to 200 per cent. over the original cost being readily obtained.

The Great Eastern has taken three thousand tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water tanks, in which the Atlantic cable will be stowed away as fast as it is completed.

The speculators in tea, coffee and sugar, are carrying immense amounts of these articles, and paying one per cent. a month interest to do it. The New York banks are talking of shutting down upon them, which would bring about a collapse, and let prices down sensibly.

One of the principal points made at a trial in a Court of Probate, in England, to prove the incapacity of a testatrix aged seventy-three, was that when she played whist, she revoked, and trumped her partner's king."

A Mrs. Hern whipped two editors at Dubuque, Iowa, a few days ago, and wished there had been four. She'll do for one of the home guard.

A Californian claims to have discovered a substitute for blasting powder that is much cheaper and less dangerous. Sawdust is one of the ingredients. The inventor of the compound is now using it successfully at the mines.

The Troy Whig has the following: "South Troy is just now agitated by the stories told about a child that talked at birth. It prophesied that a comet was coming in a few weeks, and was going to give us a terrible drouth, and that in consequence of its disarrangement of atmospheric laws there would be a five years' famine. The war was to end next year, according to the inspired baby's

prophecy. There are numbers who have seen the stories,"

DR. C. II. RIMES. CINELSEA.—The Spiritualists of Chelsea have hired Library Hall, to hold regular meetings Sunday afternoon and evening of each week. All communications concerning them should be addressed to Dr. B. 11. Grandon. Chelsea, Mass. The following speaker has been engaged:—N. Frank White, July 31, Aug. 7, 14, and Sept. 18 and 25.

7, 14, and Sept. 18 and 25. LowetL.—Spiritualists hold meetings in Leo street Church. "The Children's Progressive Lyceum" meets at 10% A. M. The following lecturers are engaged to speak afternoon and ovening:-J. S. Lovciand, July 31; Mrs. Sarah A. Horton, during August; Mrs. E. A. Biliss, during September; Nris. 64. Temple, during October, November and December; Chas. A. Hayden, during January.

Hayden, during January, Quikoy.—Mectings every Sunday in Bodger's Chapel. Ser vices in the foremoon at 10%, and in the afternoon at 2% o'clock. Speakers engaged :—Mrs. Susio A. Hutchinson, Sept. 4; Mrs. F. C. Clark, Sept. 1; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Sept. 18 and 25; Miss Martin L. Beckwith, Oct. 2 and 9; Mrs. Frances Lord Bond, Oct. 23 and 39; Mrs. M. Macomber Wood, Nov. 6 and 13; N. Frank White, Dec. 4 and 11.

N. Frank White, Dec. 4 and 11. TAUNTON, MASS.—Spiritualists hold meetings in City Hall regularly at 2, and 75 P. M. Speakers engaged: --H. P. Fair-field, Sept. 4 and 11. Sarah A. Hyrnes, Sept. 18 and 25; Charles A. Hayden, during October; N. Frank White, Nov. 6 and 13; Miss Susie Al. Johnson, Nov. 20 and 27; N. S. Greenlend, during December; Miss Mattle L. Beckwith, during January; Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook, during February. Ptrnoorn, Mass.—Spiritualists hold meetings in Leyden Hall, Sunday aftermoon and evening, one-half the time. Tcha-bod Carver, Cor. Sec. to whom all letters should be addressed. Speakers engaged:--Mirs. 8. A. Byrnes, July 31; N. Frank White, Sept. 4 and 11. PROVIDENCE.—Meetings are held in Pratity Units

White, Sept. 4 and 11. PROVIDENCE.—Meetings are held in Pratt's Hall, Weybosset street, Sundays, afternoons at 3 and evenings at 7% o'clock. Progressive Lyceum meets every Sunday forehoon, at 10% o'clock. Speakers engaged --Mirs. M. S. Townsend, during July; Charles A. Hayden, during September.

JULY 1: UNAFIES A. Haydeh, during September. PORTLAND, MR.—The Spiritualists of this city hold regular meetings every Sunday, in Mechanics' Hall, corner of Con gress and Casco streets. Prec Conference in the forenoon. Lectures afternoon and evening, at 3 and 1% o'clock. Speak-ers engaged:—Hon. Georgo Thompson, of England, Aug. 28; Miss Marina L. Beckwith, Sept. 18 and 25; 11. B. Stoere, Oct. 2; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Oct. 9; 11. P. Fairfield, Oct. 23 and 30; Mrs. Sarah A. Byrnes, Nov. 6 and 13; Mrs. Susio A. Huchtla-son, Nov. 20 and 27. OLD Town Mrs.—The Spicinglists of Old Town.

OLD TOWN, ME.—The Spiritualists of Old Town, Bradley, Millord and Upper Stillwater hold regular incetings overy Sun-day, afternoon and evening, in the Universalist Church. Speaker engaged 1—Mirs. A. A. Currier, during August.

Speaker engaged 1-AIRS A. A. Currier, during August. 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 sucker.

nen speaker. The FinkENSS or PROGRESS will hold spiritual meetings at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d street, New York, ev-ery Sunday. Circles, wonderful diagnoses of disease, and pub its speaking, as per notices in the daily papers.

ne speaking, as per nonces in the daty papers. Cixcinxari, O.-The Spiritualists of Chichmail have organ-ized themselves under the laws of Ohlo as a "Religious Socio-iy of Progressive Spiritualist," and have secured Metropolitan Hall, corner of Ninth and Wainut streets, where they hold regular meetings on Sunday mornings and evenings, at 10% and 7% o'clock.

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Message Department.

Each Mossage in this Department of the BAN-NER we claim was spoken by the Hpirit whose anno it bears, through the instrumentality of

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 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 loave 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.

The Circle Room.

Our Free Circles are held at No. 158 WASHING-TON STREET, Room No: 4, (up stairs,) on MON-DAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. The circle room will be open for visitors at two o'clock; services commence at precisely three o'clock, after which time no one will be admitted. Donations are solicited.

MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

MESSACES TO BE FUBLISHED. Tuesday, June 14. — Invocation; Questions and Answers; Gen Feilx Zollkowiter, to his friends; Timothy Fhillips, to his mother, in Fisherville, Ohio; Mary Kelley, to Mr. Kowell, of New York, Who died in Richmond, Ya., June 14th, 1864. Thuraday, June 16. — Invocation; Questions and Answers; Mary Elizabeth Oliver, to her brother, in Cloveland, Qi Wm. L. Smith, to his family, in Clarksville, Mo.; Mary Arabella Los, to her father, Cant. Jaseph C. Lee, in Charleston, S. C.; Mary Snydor, to her husband, in New York City. Monday, Jane 20. — Invocation; Questions and Answers; Col. O. J. Wise to friends in Virginia; Alonzo M. Jones, to his mother, in Chelvez, Mass.; Patrick White, to his friends in this city; Margaret Moore, of Manchester, Elig., to her pa-rents.

rents. *Tuesday, June* 21.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Communication from Gen. Lauder; Joe Green, to his mother, and Mr. Algers; Helen A. Graham, of Savannah, Ga., to her

and Mr. Algers; Helen A. Graham, of Savannah, Ga., to her father. Thursday, Jane 23.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Rebecca Thaxter, of Boston; Hen Cooley, to relatives in Wil-liamstown, Pa.; Eleanor Jarvis, of Clarksville, Mo., to her brother, Col. Joseph Jarvis, in the Army; Clarkes Willshams, to a brother in the Navy; Annie Elenwood, of Hamilton, L. C. Monday, Jane 27.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Gol. Richard Todd, to Thomas Todd of Kentucky; Cyrus Phil-lips, to his mother; in Huntsville, Mo.; Louisa Griffin, to her mother, in New York City, and her father, Andrew Griffin, in the Army; Peter O'Brien, of the 32d Mass. Reg., to his brother Tim.

Instein in New York City, and her fither, Andrew Gröhn, the mother, in New York City, and her fither, Andrew Gröhn, the Arnyr; Peter O'Brien, of the 32d Mass. Reg., to his brother Tim..
 Tuesday, June 28. — Invocation; Questions and Answers; Eliza Lacey, killed at the destruction of the Arsenal at Washington, D. C., to her mother; Charlle Wilkins, to his relatives in Jersoy City, N. J.; Jonathan Withers, of Portsmouth, Eng.; Edward Massin, to his father, Giles Masson, or New Orleans, La.; O. Lewis Barclay, to relatives in Wilhers, to present the sense of the Arsenal at Washington, Del. Thursday, Jane 30.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Mary Gregg, to her son, Dr. Daniel Gregg, at present in Richmond; Wm. Delacey, to his wife, near Atlanta, Ga.; Victoria, a sieve, to Massa George Burgess, of Orville, La.; Andrew Cole Perry, to his brother, Joe, and his parents. "
 Tuesday, July 5.—Invocation; Answer to Thought Question; Francis Stacey, to his mother, Mr. Strail, C. Stacey, at Wickster, at Wickster, at Wickster, at Wickster, at Wickster, and Springfield, Mass. Battery; Francis Stacey, to his brother, Mr. Strail, C. Stacey, at Wickster, at Stacey, The Massouri, and Springfield, Mass. Battery; John Downey, to his brother, Thuesday, State, V. 2.
 Tharsday, July 9.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Batcei Hill, to Capt. Alfred Todd, of the 7th Viginia Regulars; John Downey, to his brother, Theothy Downey, to Ala, to Basouri, and Springfield, Mass. Rachel Hill, to Capt. Alfred Todd, of the 7th Viginia at Regulars; John Downey, to his brother, new fin News to Scerer Questions by Almister; The Caal Off Question; Is Allah a Hindoo Giol Y Mang, July 14.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Wm. Roland, My to his bother, new off the Stere, Capt. J. Theodore, Stere, Capt. J. Jon Bawer, Sto Scerer Questions and Answers; Sto Scerer Questions and Answers; Sto Scerer Questions and Answers; Sto Scerer Questions of New Millamster, John Kamin, John Kama, John Kamin, John Kamin, Joh

Reverend William Andros.

My friends, I cannot make you understand how exceedingly thankful I am for the privilege of addressing myself to you to-day, with the hope that I may reach friends who are near, yet afar off.

Three years have passed, as nigh as I am able to judge concerning time, since I was rudely and violently separated from my body. I was settled as pastor over a small society in Greensboro'. Alabama. I lived in pence if not in plenty there for four years. I was not aware that I had any enemies. I owned no slaves, and I made no onslaughts on slavery, for I knew it would be useless to do so. I felt that it was a nower I could not control or alter in any way, so I thought best not to meddle with it.

But I was a Northern man, born in the good old State of Massachusetts: and when this iniserable condition of war was first inaugurated at the South I found I was looked upon with sust on for what. I really did not know: but I was told by one of my neighbors, that I was a Northern man, and as I hadn't expressed myself in favor of Southern sontiments since the breaking out of the war, it was but natural to suppose that there was a volcance of abolitionism within me that would sooner or later burst forth. So I was looked upon as a dangerous character, and it seems that it was decided that I should be sent North. I had a wife, two young children, one son, the son of a former wife, who were dependent upon me for support. Like all of my calling I was poor, had very little to do with, and when I was told that I must leave the State, I said to myself, God only knows where I shall go. I cannot flee to the North without a sacrifice of everything, and indeed, I had hardly more than money enough, perhaps not enough. It seemed to me as though I must wait for some time before going North, for I had some debts I wished to settle But while I was trying to arrange my plans, my enemies, it seems, were laying plans, and they thought it was best to assail me by night, to separate me from my family, and carry me thirteen miles from my home, and murder me. I went forth, friends, from my home without a shadow of suspicion or fear, for I went with those I had supposed were my friends, for two of them were my nearest neighbors. They were members of the Vigilance Committee, and they deemed me a traitor, and they said their country demanded they should deal thus-and-so with those who were traitors. When told this, I asked, "What am I a traitor to ?" "To your country," they replied. Said I, "Before God you lie, for I am loyal to my country, so help me God ! And although I know, and feel that I am about to yield up my life, yet I honor the sacred Constitution of the United States, with the exception of one clause, and that, if it does not outwardly refer to your pet institution, yet does so in principle. That I cannot honor; but all the rest I do." After making free in that way, I was speedily divested of my clothing, and sent, without warning as it were, into this spiritworld. I requested the privilege to pen, or pencil a few lines to my wife, and was allowed to do so; but poor woman! she became frantic at my loss, and in her agony she wandered off. she knew not where, in search of me. But she did not, could not find me; did not find me. When she returned. she was told that she must leave the State. My youngest child has passed to the spirit-world since my death, and thank God for that! My oldest was forced into the Confederate Army, but thank God he escaped, and is now at the North. The other is with my wife, an exile in Texas. Oh, I pray God I may reach her with some thought. I am told in the spirit-world I shall. I want her to know that it is the general belief with us that the reign of slavery is about over; that they who have oppressed us, who have placed the yoke upon the necks of others must suffer as well. They are even now writing that which shall seal their doom forever. But thanks be to

BANNER OF LIGHT.

to improve. I would not place one stone more very hard to get along. Let one of the spokes be knocked out of the wheel, and it's hard work to about their necks, for I feel they are beavily burdrag it up bill.

Good-by to you.

I want my wife-Olivo is her name-to know that I can return and speak to her; to know that I died without fear, to know that I am alive, to know that I have the power to return, to know that I can commune with her privately, to know also, that my son, who is dear to her, is safe on Northern soil, and will soon, I trust, be able to render her assistance.

Oh, sir, say that this feeble tribute of my love is from William T. Andros, formerly of Greensboro', Alabama, to Olivo Andros. I think she is near St. Charles, Texas. I have the assurance of those who know more of these things than I do, that she | can go there as I am; but I'd like to have gone in will receive it. Farewell, sir. June 9.

Lucy S. Hills.

dened now.

I was a teacher in Macon, Georgia. I was born in Waterville, Vermont, and was twenty-two years of age.

I was in the family of Mr. Dasmond; of Macon Georgia-Mr. William Dasmond. I was persuad ed by my friends there to remain until after the war was over. It seems they thought it would amount to very little, and peace would soon be restored. But it was a monster of huger proportions than they had anticipated, and was not to be so easily crushed out.

After matters assumed such a direful condition then found myself regretting that I had not availed myself of the opportunity of going North in the first of the trouble, for when I was ready to go it seemed impossible. And after making three attempts and failing. I was taken sick, the result of disappointment and exposure, I believe. I had what might be called lung fever, which resulted in consumption.

I had no thought but what I could come North whenever I desired to do so. I had no special home: I made a home wherever I happened to be dwelling, but most of my friends were at the North.

I have a half-brother in New York City, who, I've learned since I came to the spirit-world, has tried to ascertain my whereabouts, and see if I could get back to the North. But his efforts, like mine, have been unavailing.

I hope to be able to inform my friends. Mr. and Mrs. Dasmond, with regard to their son William. They have news that he is dead. On the contrary, he is living, but is a prisoner in Federal hands.

I also wish to inform my dear old grandmother in Vermont of my death; that I am happy, although I find the spirit-world not at all as I expected, and I would be very glad to say something to her by which she may receive light regarding this new world.

During the time I was residing in the family of Mr. William Dasmond, I made the acquaintance of a person calling himself a medium. He was in I then saw something of spiritual manifestations. His name was Bosworth. I know not where he is now, or what became of him, but 1 learned something of these things. Mr. Dasmond became somewhat interested in Spiritualism, and said he hoped when any one of his family should die, that they would return, if possible, and give him some proof or spirit-communion.

He is mourning over the supposed death of his son William, and wondering why he does not return, if Spiritualism be true. I am the first who passed to the spirit-world from that home circle; and I return and assure him to-day that Spiritualism is true in the main, but in many respects it is not true. I mean by that, that many of the manifestations are spurious; but I also mean that many are entirely genuine.

I hope to be able to commune with that person with that family, but I do not know when and how; do not know if it will be possible for me to do so at all. With many greetings of love, many kind wishes for all I have left, I am still Lucy S. Hills. Thanks, sir, for your kindness. June 9.

Dennis Kane.

Well, Major General, what are you going to do

[How long have you been in the spirit-world?] I'll tell you the day, sir, but I can't tell you the time, for I know nothing about it. I came to the spirit-world, sir, on the 14th of May. [Nearly a month ago?] Well, if I were to judge, I should say it was about a month. [Were you in Grant's army?] I was; and he's going into Richmond, and I wish I was there to go with him. Faith, I'd like to take something there, if it's nothing but a whiff of the pipe. And there's a good many feel as I do; would give anything to only get one foot in there. Well, there's one thing sure of it-I the body, musket in hand, and ready to do service.

Invocation.

June 9.

Maker of the day and night, Father of the suneam and shadow, we lift our souls in thanksgiving unto thee. We pray not because all nations have praved in the past, because all tongues, all kindred, pray in the present, but because there is the spirit of prayer within us. Oh God, our Father, the voice of this nation, like an unquiet spirit, is sounding out in sad tones that war is with them, pestilence and famine are yet to come Spirit of Eternal Justice, we in our ignorance would ask why thou dost delay thy presence why thou art standing in the distance? why oh why, is thy power withheld? The answer comes to our soul: it is for wisdom, and not for folly. Oh, our Father and our Mother, we would ask that the missionaries of love, whose mission it is to bind up the broken-hearted, to look after and tenderly care for those who sit in sorrow. draw near unto this people. May they draw near this hour, and fold in their soft garments of love this afflicted nation. Oh, may they wipe away their tears, and although they lead these children through direful scenes of woe, yet may

they minister to their necessities; may they teach them lessons of eternal love; may they infuse that spirit into their being, so that they may know war no more. Oh, we would take this sorrowing nation in the arms of our sympathy and love, and bear them away from this scene of woe; but our sympathy is not wisdom, and it is well that the Great Father ruleth ever. It is well that his arm is ever outstretched in mercy. It is well that a power superior to our own finite wisdom is ruling in the universe, and to that we bow in humble June 13. reverence.

Questions and Answers.

SPIRIT .- According to your custom, we wait to answer inquiries from the audience, if they have any to offer.

QUES .-- In seasons of Methodist revivals. persons are sometimes wrought upon by the power of the habit of visiting at Mr. Dasmond's house, and God, as it is termed, to such a degree that they lose their strength and consciousness for the time and remain for several hours in a trance state and usually have visions of heaven and hell corresponding with their religious faith. Please exexplain the philosophy of this?

ANS.-It is a well known fact that all speakers throw out from themselves a certain power, by which they are able to psychologize certain sensi tive members of their audience. At the places you refer to, there is usually a large amount of this psychologic influence, and there are also a liberal congregation of sensitives-persons who are susceptible to this psychologic power-who can be brought under the will of another, so as to become unconscious for a time. Now such, we be lieve, as lose their consciousness are mediums, not only to psychologic influence, but to spiritual influence, also. It is no mystery. It is simply the action of law as old as the universe. In all places of religious excitement, whether at camp-meeting or under the dome of the church, the influence is the same, and is capable of being excited by these persons at all times. They are simply the sensi tives of your land, and are acted upon according to natural law.

Q .- Whence do the sensitives receive their im-

ly set foot in Baltimore before I was called higher,

I know very little about this thing-in fact. I know nothing which could be of any service to me in regard to this Spiritual Philosophy. When I got to the spirit-world, I made the best of my condition, and very soon learned to be content and quite happy. But I've ever been seeking to find a way to come back as I'd like to, that is, to my friends personally; but have never been able to come at all until to-day.

My experience in earthly things is rather limit. ed, as I only lived about seventeen years here; that of course was n't much, as I was obliged to labor for my support, and of course did n't have any better opportunities of getting knowledge than others that are poor, except they 're fortunate enough to get some showered down upon them from the invisible world. In that case, they're lucky, for it do n't cost them anything to get it, and you can't shut out light that comes in that vay.

When there was a call made for troops, I joined the Lowell City Guards, so as to go to war, for I thought it would be called upon first. Sure enough I was right, and I went, fully determined to do something. I do n't know as I did much, but I certainly gave the nation my good will, and that was about all I had to give, anyway, for I did n't have a chance to see any service before I had to give up my body. So I was rather disappointed upon finding myself in the spirit-world, but little more experience in these matters has taught me to be uite contented and happy.

Now if my friends would like to talk with me in this way-talk with Luther C. Ladd that was and is---I should be glad to talk with them. I can't tell them much, but I can tell them more than they know, for they don't know anything about the spirit-world. I'll give 'em some information, and as they 've all got to go there, I take it that a little knowledge won't come amiss.

I was a native of New Hampshire, but was in Lowell at the time of my volunteering, and went from there. Good-day, sir. June 13.

Joe Baxter, (Colored.)

Massa, I tell you what it is, you've got a good deal to do before you take Richmond; you got something to do, all of you, before you take Richmond, as true as you 're a born child; all of you's got something to do. You can't go in there without a good deal of sacrifice, and an army almost as large as half your Northern population. But I bress the Lord, for I believe that you'll get into | itualism was true, so' soon after death that they Richmond, for I believes this good old Father Abraham is going to put you all in there. You aint going in before the 4th of July; no, you aint going in before then. You can't get in, there's no such thing written in the book of your destiny at the North. You're agoing to hear another call soon. You'll have to go, and he won't let you put in your money to save your heads. No you won't. you 've got to go, good many of you that have staid to home.

I had a talk with my old massa-what I was slave under for twenty-two years-last night, and I told him that God was on the side of right and that opinion, and I said, "You see who's right, old Joe, or you-you see who's right."

My old massa is a great believer in these things. He talks with his father and his mother many times in this way, and once in awhile some of us come; and he don't think he's doing wrong to have slaves. He's conscientious about it, but he's wrong, for all that; I told him so. He did n't think it was me. He did n't believe that it was old Joe Baxter who came and talked to him last night. He says. "If it is you, go where they let spirits come and talk at a public circle, in Boston, and tell me what you said to me to-night."

So I'm here; so I'm here. That old massa is in Washington. He's holding his tongue, because he can't say anything to better his condition. He's got his medium there now.' I tell him " that God is on the side of right, and he save all over the land, 'let my people go;' and if you holds on to them, he'll be sure to make you suffer for ite sure to punish you in some way

JULY 30. 1864.

Louis Carroll.

My father is a prisoner in Richmond, and he do n't know that I'm dead. I lived in Chicago when I was here. My mother lives there now, My mother is with a sister now. Sho is not living where she was when I was here.

I want to tell my father that I'm dead; and my mother-she's broke up house-keeping and gone with her sister, and a gentleman here says your papers go through to Richmond very often. They go through to Richmond, particularly when there's anything in them to put them through for. He told me to come here, and he'd see what he could do for me,

My father lost his hand and he's been sick, but he's well now; his name is Carroll-Josiah Carroll. My name is Louis Carroll, and I was most eight years old-most eight years old. I aint been in the spirit-land but a little while-two or three months only; aint learned much.

My mother-she's an Adventist. My father's nothing. [Has no particular religion?] No, sir. I want-I should like to tell him I died in February-died in February; was n't sick but four or five days, and I haven't been homesick at all in the spirit-land. Whenever I staid away from home a little while I felt homesick, but I haven't been homesick here.

I broke up the drum my father gave me. I stove the head in. Mother's got it now just as I left it. And when my father goes home he'll see it. He told me to let him see it looking pretty well when he came home. [Did you drum too hard?] Yes. sir: I lost one of my drum-sticks. and had a piece of wood what had sharp corners on it; that's how I come to stave it in. It's got my name on it, on a brass plate. 'T was my father's present to me just as he went away.

I should like to tell my mother, too, Uncle John is here. He says my father will soon be exchanged-is coming home-will soon be exchanged. She'll like that; I'm sure she will. I'm going now. Oh! my Uncle John says, tell my father that I-I went to the spirit-world the very day he exchanged his quarters from down stairs-from down cellar, to up in the sky parlor of the prison. [In Richmond?] Yes, sir; that very day I died. Now I'm June 13. going.

Olive J. Swazey.

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Oh, I am here! oh, I am so thankful for it! I knew I should come. I-I told four of my friends who have no fixed belief in a hereafter, that I was sure I could return, and I would do so if this Spirshould know that there was no possible means for your obtaining the knowledge that I shall give here without my coming.

Oh! my life here was a hard and miserable one, and you'll pardon me if I do not recall it. I'm only here, sir, to prove that this glorious philosophy is true, as far forth as I can. At one o'clock, this very day, I said good-by to my friends. It is now scarcely four, I am told. You'll be careful about the dates?

Mary, Jennie, Rose, Adeline, and Fanny, I come to redeem my promise. Oh, be true to the teachings of the angels. They will lead you out of the white man at the North. But he was n't of darkness into light. It's true, all true, more than true. Oh, glorious truth!

I died of pneumonia, sir, at one o'clock to-day, in St. Louis, and my name, my proper name, Olive J. Swazey. June 13.

Written for the Banner of Light.

OH, TAKE ME HOME!

BY MRS, F. E. HUBBARD.

Oh, take me home, for I am lone and weary, I've waited long, and watched for thee to come To bear me safe across the darksome river, That lies between me and my spirit-home.

Oh, take me home, for earth has cast its shadows Far o'er my path, and darkened life's bright day; And I am left to grope my way in sadness-Oh, come and drive these clouds of earth away

Oh, take me home, for heart and strength are failing; I feel my earthly task is almost done: Life's battle, though severe, will soon be over, And the great victory over death be won.

for me? [All we can.]

I'm Dennis Kane, from Troy, New York, and I came to me death by lead, I suppose. They tell us when we come to this place we must speak of our death, what caused it, how old we were, and all those things that will help our friends to know us by.

Now, my name you have and manner of death My age was, as nigh as I can judge, between thirty and thirty-one; my height about five feet four inches: weight, somewhere between one hundred and fifty to one hundred and fifty-five pounds.

I 've got a wife and one child, and I 've not got much of a faculty for sending ideas this way do n't know much about it; have to learn about these things, you know, before you can do much I am from the 141st New York, sir, Company A. Now seeing as I died for my country and yours -that is, mine while I was here, you understand -you 're bound to do the best you can to help me here. [Certainly.]

Well, sir, what I'd like to have you do in the first place is to let my wife know I can come; and I'd like to let my cousin' Jack know I can come, and a brother what's living out in Missouri, too. And what's better, I'd like him to take my wife and child and take care of them. I believe the town he's living in is Colson; seems to me that's it, sir. Anyway, I want him to take my wife and child out there. He's got-well, some little dislike against me, something about our family affairs. I believe: but no matter: he's more money than I 've got, anyway, and my wife 's left with a child to care for. It's a small, little, wee one she's got, and she's not able to do much for herself until the little one grows larger. Till then I want him to take care of my wife and child. Faith, if he do n't, now, I shall be his evil genius, and haunt him day and night. Major-General, if I say I'll do a thing I'm pretty sure to do it, and he knows me well enough, if I say I'll be his ghost, to believe that I'll keep my word.

Now I'm here, just as much as I ever was, only without my body; and I claim just as much of a hearing, just as much as if I was here in the body. I want justice done me and my family, if I have lost my body, you know. That's all right, Major, aint it?

Now, sir, about the pay. Faith, it's your hand in your pocket wherever you go here. [What nizes as its Saviour. It might have been; we canhave you got to pay with?] It's a thing of the mind; that is to say, they are ideas, they ain't like your currency. Now I propose to pay you in this way, sir: when you come to the spirit-world, and I was here.

Now, sir, all you've got to say is that Dennis

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ressions of heaven and hell?—from the mind o the psychologizer, or from their own?

A.-Generally from the mind of the psycholo gizer. Pictures that are existent in the ideas ad vanced by the speaker are generally reproduced while in this abnormal state, and you know that these pictures are generally shadowing forth some kind of heaven or hell.

Q.—How is it that they appear as pictures upon the mind of the sensitive? Are they impressed upon the optic nerve?

A.-We believe they are impressed upon that vital element in which the brain is over submerged that spiritual element, if you please, through which and by which all thought is born into external be ing. We believe the pictures are produced this way. They are a living reality to the one who sees them. They will always tell you they do not see with the eye. This should prove that the optic nerve has little or nothing to do with producing them.

Q.-Was the light in the bush, which Saul per ceived on his way to Damascus, a demonstration of psychology, or a spiritual manifestation?

A .-- We are informed-and we have full faith in our informer-that this was a direct spiritual manifestation; that the power showered upon him was from disembodied spirits; persons who were able to overthrow his darkness with light.

Q.-The effect of these images when produced by persons in the form, you call psychology; when out of the form, a spiritual action. Is that the dis tinction?

A .-- We are not aware that Paul perceived any of these images.

QR .--- He saw the brightness.

A .--- Yes; and so many mediums at the present day see lights passing from disembodied spirits. They are able to see these luminous bodies, or the atmosphere by which they are surrounded.

Q .- In this case of Saul when on his way to Damascus, can you tell us who produced those pictures?

A .- It would be an impossibility. We might as well inform you of the precise time your present war would end.

Q .-- Who addressed the words to him, "Saul Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

A .- That we cannot tell you. It was said to have been from one the Christian world recognot tell. June 13.

Luther C. Ladd.

I have been trying to give some manifestation don't know much about the country, I'll be a in this way, ever since my exit from this world of guide for you. So you see I'll be able to pay you yours. I went away from earth on the morning for your kindness, after all. Hey! will that do? of the rebellion. I believe my life was the first [Yes; or do a good service to any one who needs one sacrificed in the cause, and I'm very glad of it.] Ah, faith, I was always ready to do that when it. I would n't have it any different now if I could.

I went expecting to do something toward crush-Kane comes here and would like to have his let- ing out the rebellion, and hoping after the trouble ter reach his wife in Troy-you mark that down- | was over to come home again. But Fortune, Provcousin Jack, and a brother in Missouri. [Is your | idence or God-it matters not, I suppose, by what God. in their case there is still a chance for them | wife in Troy still?] Troy; yes, sir; and working | name you call it-decreed otherwise. I had hard-

Massa, I wish you could get in before the 4th of July, into Richmond, but you won't. Now you see old Joe Baxter comes here, and I appeal to Massa William Baxter, of New Orleans, to prove that I come here and told what I said to him last night. Next time, old massa, believe what I tell you there. If you don't I may say something you won't like-something that may put you in a tight place there. Good-by. ' June 13.

Lieut. A. A. Romney.

I was lieutenant on board of the Merrimac, at the time of her engagement with the Monitor. I was wounded during that engagement, and died in consequence. I shall be under infinite obliga tions to you, sir, if you will inform my friends at the South that I am anxious to commune with them in this way.

You will please say that A. A. Romney, second Boutemant on board the Merrimac, desires to commune with his friends in South Carolina. I am extremely anxious; there is much that I left undone that I should like to perform, if possible.

Do not fear, sir, that I shall interfere with your affairs as a nation, for I come here solely from personal motives; because I wish to commune with my friends, my family, those that are dear to me on the earth. [We shall print your message.] For which I shall thank you, at least. June 13.

Dr. William H. Brooks.

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I, William H. Brooks, was, surgeon in the 11th Georgia, and was killed at the battle of Pitts burg Landing.

I have a brother who is three years my senior in the army at the North. I am anxious to find a way by which I may commune with him. I understand that my friends at the North are thinking rather hard of me; have been told strange stories in regard to my entering the confederate army. I do not come here to refute those stories, but simply to say that I will give them the truth if they will give me a chance to commune with them personally.

I entered the confederate army from motives which I think were good, I was not pressed into the service, as my good mother supposes, but on the contrary I voluntarily entered the confederate army in the capacity of surgeon. I had served but a short time, and in my sympathy risked too much and lost my life. I do not regret it; I am | gan and Illinois never before was in as prosperglad I am what I am, and would not return if I had the power to.

I understand that my brother is a captain in the army of the North; in the 9th Ohio I believe; of what company I cannot tell, but am informed that it is the 9th Ohio.

I ask that he give me an opportunity of talking with him as I talk here with you. Then I can tell him the whys and wherefores of many things that are now mysterious to him. And from him I hope to transmit intelligence to my friends, many of them, in the body. Farewell, sir. June 13.

Oh, take me home, for visions bright and lovely Are wafted to me from the other shore: 'T is there the weary ones of earth are resting. And earthly pain and toil are known no more.

Oh, take me home, where all is joy and gladness, The tears of sorrow there shall cease to flow; Sweet strains of music will dispel all sadness, And every face with radiant beauty glow.

Ready? ah, yes! my spirit's long been waiting To quit this mortal form, and lay it by. That it might soar to that bright home immortal. Prepared by our kind Father in the sky.

A Note from A. B. Whiting.

Permit me. Mr. Editor, through your columns to greet my many friends in the East, and inform them of my safe arrival home: and that I am still laboring for the cause. Also, to express my regrets that my business arrangements were such that I could remain with them no longer: hence I was obliged to reject a large number of calls for Sunday lectures, as well as some calls for services during the week. Those who have not received individual replies to their epistles, will please accept this note as an apology for my seeming neglect. Should I continue in the lecture field another season, I should be pleased to receive calls to lecture in the East during next spring and summer.

After leaving Springfield, June 13th, I stopped on my way home, at London, Canada, where I gave one lecture to a large audience of carnest listeners. There are some noble workers at London, and the interest has increased wonderfully since I delivercd my first lectures there, about two years ago. I am engaged to return there in August and give a series of lectures-after the Chicago Convention. I would be pleased to receive calls from any other places in Canada where they may desire lecturers. My permanent address is Albion, Michigan.

I hope to see a multitude of my friends and acquaintances from both East, West, North and South, at our great National Convention. From what I can learn, Michigan will be well represented there; and I trust the same will be the case with our sister States. Rest assured, Mr. Editor, that the cause of Spiritualism in Canada, Michious a condition as now; and I may add that the BANNER never was as generally read and appreciated as at the present time. I lecture during this month at Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo. A. B. WHITING.

I am truly yours, Grand Rapids, Mich., July 16th, 1864.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?-Strange, Moore, and Wright, three notorious wags, were, on a cortain occasion, dining together, when Moore observed: 'There 's one knave among us, and that's Strange." Ah, no," said Wright, "there's one Moore." "Ah," said Strange, "that's Wright." 1.1

JULY 30, 1864.

BANNER OF LIGHT.

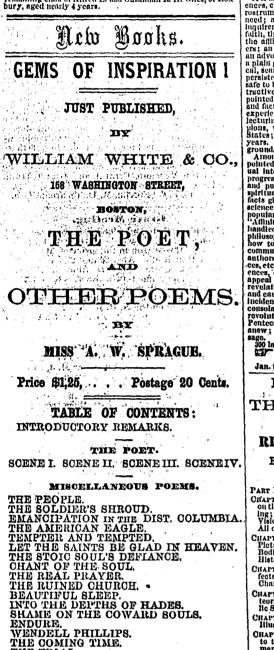
Obituaries.

Oblituration. Fassed on to a higher life in the angel-world, from East Ed-ington, Me., but 5, list, B. D. Fenny, aged 40 years. It was a hrave, happy, progressive him, nuch loved in so-clety. At meanly age he became associated with the Univer-salisits, and lived and enloyed their Gospel around the family circle. This opened a new world of progressive life to his solution, and he has gone to enloy it forever, leaving a dear fath-er, a loving mother, and brother and alter a to make the the family circle. This opened a new world of progressive life to his end, and he has gone to enloy it forever, leaving a dear fath-er, a loving mother, and brother and alter a to mourn his de-parturet not, however, as those who have no faith or knowl-edge in splitnial things. The writer was called to attend the funeral services, which were held in the church in Edington. Notice had been given out that there would be splitual services, and notwith that the hurried season of having the clurch was well filled with friends and neighbors. May his happy split comfort them with the words of life, finimortality and heavenly communion, is the prayer of He burner in the have the split to a the the season of the heave of the the burner in the have the split to the the there with the words of life, finimortality and heavenly communion.

Wm. H. Ilicks, of Co. I, 27th Michigan Infantry, son of John and Ann Hicks, of St. Johns, Mich., wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, on the 2d of June, passed to split-life from Wash-ington, June 28th, in the 23d year of his age. The funeral services were conducted by the writer, in the Methodist church, in St. Johns, on Sunday afternoon, July 3d, at loclock. It is a happy sight to witness the cheering effect that the beautiful principles of our religion has upon the minds of those imbude with them, in the hour of bitter trial and sore bereave-ment.

induct with them, in the bury of shift that have been approximately with the knowledge in possessed of the bright future, his last days on carth were cheered, although he suffered much physical pain, having lain on the field of battle three days and nights after being wounded. Ills father attended him through his sufferings in Washington. His body was brought home for internent. W. F. JAMIESON.

From Northfield, on the lath last., of diptheria, Emily L., only remaining child of Alfred E. and Susannah R. H. Glies, of Rox bury, aged nearly 4 years.



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

er, Evidence of our Future Existence. PART II.—Questions, Considerations, and Suggestions. How Objects are seen Psychometrically; Seen best in Darkness, and with closed eyes; Why called Sight; Mesineric Inducate not needed to induce the necessary Senalitvences; Where the gaze is Directed; Why the Psychometer is unable to see some Objects; The Nature of the Light by which Objects are Seen; How the Psychometer Travels, or Appears to Travel; How Account for the Henring of Sounds; Going Backward in Time; Continued Effects of Inducates; Departed Spirit; Predominant Influences; Conclusion. Morning Por Pashions. Ladies' Dress. Accomplishments. Ferninino Accomplishments. Manners and Habits. Married Ladies. Unmarried Ladies. Unmarried Centiemen. Public Stiguetto, Calling Elfquetto, Cards. Morning Parties. Picnica. Evening Parties. Privato Theatricals. Receptions, &c. Marriago. Engagements. The Ceremony. Invitations. Dresses. 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Gentlemen's Preface. Ladies' Preface. Houghts on Society. Dad Society. Dia State of the second s	er. er.

Miscelluncous.

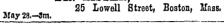
ASTROLOGY AND MEDICINE!

DR. LINTER,

ASTROLOGER AND BOTANIO PHYSICIAN.

DR. LINFTIGR, ASTROLOGER AND BOTANIO PHYSICIAN. ASTATEMENT of the Disposition and Qualities of the per-son will be given, and on the leadth and Constitution, with advice as to the heat means to avoid the results of Con-stitutional Complaints, of the Length of Jdfe, and the Manner of Death, of Wealth, and what Profession or Eunployment will be most suitable; a full statement of Marriage, the Descrip-tion, Diagnosition and Qualities of the Wife or Bushand, and which will die fact; of Children, what number, and Iftiny will live. The Astrologer can be consulted upon all analysis in con-dence. Time of birth necessary. TERMS, ORAL-For Reading a Brief Statement of Principal Events for three years to come, 60 Cents; a Minute Reading all through Life, with valuable advice how to avoid Constitu-tional Diseases, 81,60, and in addition to the above, which is the Modern Fractice of Astrology as practiced by the Ancients, seven hundred years before Christ, translated from an old Latin Book printed in 1688, the being the only Astrolo-ger who has the Work, having been translated at great expense into English. I Hence, to read both, 92,00. TERMS FOR WHITING, (RENT my MAIL)-For Answering any Three Questions about same person, 50 Cents, in Stamps or Chrene, 92,000. For Calculating the Most Important Directions, with the Transit of the Suptem or Integrate, and Judgment Writ-ten therefrom-both Systems, very minute: Ladles, 81,00, and Gentlemen, 92,000. The Doctor has been 19 years in this city. **EXT** Address, **DR. LISTER**,

DR. LISTER.



FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. THIS MEDICINE is of long tried effency 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—not one of those secret compounds purposed to destroy healthy action—I add a few testimonials from physi-clans, whom all favoring the Eclectic and Reformed Practice of Medicine respect.

DR. WILLARD C. GEORGE, formerly Professor in the Worces-er Medical College, and President of the Eclectic Medical So-dety, Mass., speaks of it in the following terms :

Ciety, Mass., speaks of 11 in the following terms:
 "I have used the Fenale Strengthening Cordial, similar to that prepared by Dr. GEO. W. Swirrt, 166 linavoer street, and I regard It as one of the best medicines for Female Complaints that can be found "
 Di. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their Treatment," says:
 "This medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the Uterus. It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Female Reproductive Organs."
 Dir. E. Suirri, President of the New York Association of Botanic Physicians, says:
 "No female, if in delease health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial. I owo much of my success in midwifery to the use of this MAPPIER AND MAPPIER TAPPED.

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES

The following from DR. FAY is well worthy your notice:

The following from DR. FAT is well worthy your notice: "As a general remedy for Female Complaints, this' Cordial' is a very valuable one, but by the Profession it is estermed more highly for its good results during Confinement in reliav-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 holor will be very much facilitated, and removes the cramps which many females are liable to. No woman, if she know the great value of the Strengthening Cordial, would fall to use I.

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

days excepted. tf May 7. MRS. N. J. WILLIS, Clairvoyant Physician, BTRER, Boston, Mass. tf March 26. MRS. T. H. PEABODY, Clairvoyant Physician, at home from 4 to 9 o'clock r. M.; No. 15 DAVIS STREET, Boston. May 7. MISS E. D. STARKWEATHER, WRITING MISS E. D. STARKWEATHER, WRITING to 6 r. M. May 7, May 7, The following symptoms indicate those affections in which

The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the Female Strengthening Cordial has proved invaluable: Indisposition to Exertion, Wakeduhess, Uncashness, Depression of Spirits, Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain in the Biack, Alternate Chills, and Flushing of heart, Draging Sensation at the Lower Part of the Body, Ifealacte, Languer, Aching Along the Thighs, Intolerance of Light and Sound, Paic Countenance. Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c., &c. Green Sickness, Irregularity, Painfulness, Profuse or Guero Sickness, Irregularity, Painfulness, Profuse or Sterility, &c., &c. No, better Tonic can possibly the put up than this, and none

No better Tonic can possible 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 sottle Express charges. BOTANIC DEPOT, 106 HAROVER STREET, BOSTON. April 23.-6in GEO. W. SWETT, PROPRIETOR.

STONINGTON LINE!

Or Psychometrical Defineation of Ohnracter. M. AND MISS, A. B. SEVERANCE would respectfully M announce to the public that those who wish, and will visit them in person, or send their autograph or lock of hair, they will give an accurate description of their leading traits of char-acture and peculiarities of disposition; marked changes in past and future life; physical discuss, with prescription therefor; what bushness they are best adapted to psruo in order to bo successful; the physical mad mental adaptation of those in tending maringe; and hints to the inharmoniously married; whereby they can restore or perpetuate their former love. They will give instructions for solf-improvement, by telling what faculties should be restrained, and what cultivated. Seven years' experience warrants them in saying that they can do what they advertise without fail, as hundreds are will-ing to testify. Skeptics are paracticalary invited to investigate. Everything of a private character, 81.00. Hereafter all calls or letters will be promptly attended to by either one or the other. Address, Mit. AND MISS. A. B. SEVERANCE, March 26. If Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wisconsin. Summer Arrangement ! Inland Route ! NEW YORK, VIA GROTON ! Cars leave Station of Boston and Providence Railroad for

" COMMONWEALTH,"

CAPT. J. W. WILLIAMS, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; for Steamer "PLYMOUTH ROCK,"

Dr. H. Phillips, of Westfield, Mass., Is heating the slek by the Apostolic Method, at the Anglo-American Hotel, Hamilton, Canada West, with astonishing success, where he will remain for a few weeks. 2w*-Jy 23. DEVOTION. WAITING AT THE GATE. THE SOUL OF SONG. TAKE ME HOME. ** PLYMOUTH ROCK, ** CAPT. J. C. GERR, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATUR-DAYS, at 540 o'clock, p. M. Ianding in New York at Pler No. 18 North River, floot of Carilandt street) connecting with all Raliroad and Steamboat lines for the North, South and West. Tickets furnished and laggage checked to New York, Phila-dephia, Pittsburg, Fa., Bnithmore, Md., Washington, D.C., Dun-kirk and Buffalo, N.Y., and the West. Passengers for Philhdel-phia, Baltimore and Washington, make connections with the Raliroad without Chargo or Transfer at New York. In senson for passengers taking the earts for the above places. Returning, one of the above boats leave Pler 18, New York, at 5 p. M. Freight taken at lowest rates. Steamers' Berths and State Rooms obtained at 16 WASHINGTON STREET, and at the BOSTON AND PROYIDENCE, R. R. STATION, Plensant street, foot of the Common. JOHN O. PRESENTER, Accent, Boston, July 23. 76 WASHINGTON STREET, ACCENT, ACC Relies and Amulets; Halluchations. CHAPTER 8.—Conclusion. Psychometry reveals the Powers of the Soul; As the Body becomes Weaker it becomes Stronger;

Mediums in Boston.

DR. MAIN'S

1

HEALTH INSTITUTE, AT NO: 7 DAVIS STREET, is now open as

A heretofore for the successful treatmont of discuss of every class, under DR. MAIN's personal supervision Patients 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 them.

three days in advance, that rooms may be prepared nem. **EF** Orvice Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those requesting examinations by letter will please enclose \$1.00, a lock of hair, a return postage stamp, and the address plainly written, and state sex and age. **EF** Medicines carefully packed and sent by Express. A liberal discount made to the trade. tf May 7.

MRS. R. COLLINS, CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

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

MARS. A. C. LATTHAN, MAGNETIO AND CLAURVOYANT PHYSIOIAN, WILL treat diseases of Body, Mind and Spirit with VITAL-IZING MANIPULATION and MACKETIC REMEDIES. Also, Delineution of Character, Matters of Internal Culture, Latent Powers. 4c.

Powers, &c. Mus. LATHAN gives especial attention to the preparation of her medicines. No poisonous drugs will be given. Her reme-dies are NUTHIFIOIS and EFFECTIVE. D'Oilice No. 292 Washington street, Boston. tf May 14

MRS. M. G. ROLFE, HEALING MEDIUM,

NO. 1 MCLEAN COURT, ---- BOSTON, NO. 1 MCLEAN COURT, --- BOSTON, CONTINUES to heat the sick by laying on of hands a pairt Physiclaus control her. Will visit the sick at their homes, if requested. She also has licraha Medicines for tho permanent cure or the following discusses: Fits, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Consumption, Bronchitts, Asth-nua, Deep seated Ulcers, Nournight and Paisy. 4w²-Jlylő.

ma, Deep seated Ulcers, Neuralgia and Palsy. 4w*-Jiylé. D.R. A. P. PIERCE, Clairvoyant, Magnetic and Muser and Muser and Analysis and Angle and Angle and Muser and Angle and Angle and Angle and Angle and In body and mind, of all kinds of diseases, at his office, No. 9 Intymarket Flace, Boston, which enters by Avery Rt. from Washingtow street, or at their homes, in or out of the city. Charges moderate: D.R. WILLIAM B. WHITE, Sympathetic, Clair-voyant, Magnetic and Electric Physician, cures all dis-cases that are currible. Nervous and disagreeable feelings removed. Advice free; operations, 81.00. No. 4 JEFELSOM PLACE, icading from South Bennet street, Boston. June 11. 3m²

SAMUEL GROVER, Trance, Speaking and Healing Medium, No. 13 Dix PLACE, (opposite Harvard 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 EMERSON STREET, Somerville. If May 7.

DR. BENJ. H. ORANDON, Electric and Mes-meric Physician. Residence, 12 MAYERICK STREET Chelsen, Office in Boston, Room No. 4, TERMONT TEMPLE. March 26. MRS. M. W. HERRICK, Clairvoyant and Trance Meellum, at No. 13 Dix PLACE, (opposite Har vard street), Boston. Hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6, Wednes-days excepted. May 7.

MRS. H. J. PRATT, Eclectic and Olairvoyant Physician, No. 50 School street, Baston, Room No. 2. Hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SOUL READING,

Or Psychometrical Delineation of Character.

THE STORY OF THE HUMAN RACE, from 35,000 to 100, 1 000 years ago. By GRIFFIN LES, of Texas. (P. B. Ran dolph.)

a we years ago. By GRIFFIN LEE, of Texas. (P. B. Ran-dolph.) INTRODUCTORY.—Adam not the first man: Men built cities in Asia thirty-five thousand years ago: Luke Burke and the credibility of lilstory; The Fate of Genlus; The New York Tribune and Leonard Horner on Egyptian Pottery 13,500 years old; How we know that the Egyptians Ende Pottery 7,500 years before Adam's date; The Artesian Well borings of the French Engineers in the Egyptian Ditar; Discovery of the Colossal statue of Rhampses II., and what followed it; Syn-cellus and the Chaldean Chronology, strictching back 36,000 years; Chinese Kings 18,000 years ago! Price 81,25, postage 20 cents. For sale at this office. May 14.

Price \$1, postage 16 cents. For sale at this office. Ap'1 23.

"I STILL LIVE."

A POENFOR THE TIMES, BY MISS A. W. SPRACE. THE above is the times, BY MISS A. W. SPRACE. THE above is the time of a beautiful POEM, by Miss SPRACE, and is the last written by her which has been published in pamphlet form. It makes a volume of 22 pages, and was published by the lamented author just before her de-parture for the better land. The Peem is dedicated to the brave and loyal hearts offering their lives at the shrine of Liberty. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents; postage free. May 28.

A. B. CHILD, M. D., DENTIST, 50 School Street, next door East of Parker House.

Hancock House, - - - Court Square,

BOSTON.

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

Light." BOOKS IN BRANDON, VERMONT. I REEP CONSTANTLY FOR SALE all Spiritual and Re-formatory Works which are advertised in the BlankEr of Light. MILO O. MOIT. LIGHT. March 19. ť

WM. L. JOHNSON, Dentiss, NASSAU HALL, Wash ington street, entrance on Common street, Boston, Mass. March 26, 1

MISS L. HASTINGS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND MELODEON, VOCAL MUSIC, (Italian Method.) and FRENCH and LATIN LAKGYAGES, will visit pupils at their residences, or receive them at her own, 33 Lowell streat, Boston. Terms reasonable. if-June 18.

DR. J. T. GILMAN PIKE,

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 centa, postage 16 cents: paper, 59 eents; postage 10 cents. For sale as this office. t/May 16.

1

BANNER OF LIGHT.

"So it does," said Arthur; "and I am going to find it and speak it in school next week, and

"Do you suppose," said I, that the old sailor

cred room, and took down that exquisite shell

that bears its flowery name; and as we looked in-

to its pearly chambers and saw its blushing beau-

ty, we felt as if we should see a beautiful maiden

coming forth with a prayer on her lips, and as we

placed it to our ears and heard its sweet air-music,

we fancied it said, "Make me noble, beautiful and

"The story of Ernest," said Willie, "means

"And the story of the Rosebud," said Anna,

shows us how God dwells in our life, and we

" Real beauty always begins within," said Aunt

be so. But how late it is ! Let us have the can-

dles and one song, and then we will separate for

that we can find goodness and beauty in every-

thing if we have it in ourselves."

pure !"

to-day.'

Children's Department. BY MRS. LOVE M. WILLIS.

8

"We think not that we daily see About our hearths, angels that are to be, Or may be if they will, and we prepare Their souls and ours to meet in happy air." [LERGH HENT.

AUNT RATIE'S STORIES.

No. 6.-ERNIEST. AND THE SAILOR'S HISTORY OF A SEA-SHELL.

Children," said Aunt Ratio, as we walked through the green lane up toward the beech grove, " do you see those sunset clouds ? I have been watching them and studying their forms, until I seem to see beautiful objects. See, now, is there not a golden archway that one fancies opens to heaven? And can you not look through, and In the deep blue of the sky almost see the faces of beloved ones?"

'Yes, see," said Arthur, "there is a hand just over the archway, and there, just to the right, is a chariot; one can almost fancy it moves.'

"But what's the use of seeing things that are not?" asked Anna; "I know clouds are clouds, and sky is sky, and I don't want to fancy anything else."

"Well," said Aunt Ratie gently, "if we only look at things as they are, and never see their beauty and glory, we shall have a dark world to live in. A cloud has its use, and it also has its beauty, and through them both we can learn of the wonder and perfection of all things. God placed in us the love of beautiful things, that we might find something higher and better in everything about us than its mere use; for everything we see and hear is meant to bless us outwardly and inwardly-outwardly by its use, and inwardly by its beauty. If you do not quite understand what I mean, I will make it plain to you, if I can, by telling you what Egbert told Gertie and me one beautiful autumn day. He had taken us out into the woods, as we have now come, and seated us on a bank of dried leaves, and said:

'Girls, what do you know about God?'

'Oh, I know a great deal,' said I; 'he's a Father who loves everybody, and especially good chil dren.'

'And what do you know of him, Gertie?' 'Oh, I know very little, except when I feel him

in my heart, just like sunshine, or moonlight.' 'Well,' said Egbert, 'that is knowing a great deal; but I wish to tell you what happened to me many years ago. When I was quite a little boy my mother died, and my father was gone most of the time on the sea, and I had no one to love me very dearly, as mothers and fathers do, so I was sometimes very sad and lonely. My father sent me up among the mountains, that I might grow strong and become like other boys. Here I lived with good, honest people, who took care of me, and meant to be very kind to me; but they told me nothing that I wanted to know, for they talked about their farm and their crops, and how much wheat would be worth a bushel, and how many potatoes they could raise to an acre. The women told of butter and cheese, and the best way of making them, and the children, like their parents, talked of berries and nuts and planned how many they could gather and sell.

This was all very well for a part of life, but small as I was. I felt that there was something in me that potatoes would not feed, and so, notwithstanding the generous bowl of bread and milk they gave me, I felt hungry all the time. We lived in a nice farm-house, and the farmers had large, spacious barns for their hay, and granaries for their grain, and they allowed me to come and go when I would, for my father paid them a generous price for keeping me; but, as I said before, I did not feel contented or happy. I wanted something I did not find.

One day I took a long walk through the woods. and amused myself hunting for beech-nuts. After walking through the path I came upon a little them God's smile. He told me of the clouds and came to its beautiful chambers, and within its called them God's writing. He told me of the sky pearly borders one could read the beautiful prayer and called it God's manile, and said no one could for its life. When it had completed its work, and he poor who knew how to find God's riches. I all the nucleus came to see, they said: "'Oh, how lovely and is this the sure reward of

did not understand all he said to me, but I felt as if I was with a great teacher who know every- a holy desire?'-Then Coralians took the beautiful shell and thing and could instruct me in all I needed to

know. We came to a large rock and seated ourbore it to the glorious kingdom of her father, and selves upon it. when he saw it he said : Ernest, for that was the blind boy's name, put "'This indeed is after my own heart; let it be-

his hand in his pocket and took out a box of come the favorite of the sea, and we will call it crumbs and scattered them about, and told me to [" Rosebud," because within its heart it kept the sit very still. Soon little birds came hopping beautiful, holy life that I gave unto it, but was about us to gather the crumos, a state of ty." and had never felt so happy before. I seemed to ty." "Oh, Aunt Ratie!" said Bertle, "what a poet "Oh, Aunt Ratie!" said Bertle, "what a poet think about us to gather the crumbs. I was delighted never content until it blossomed forth in beauthat old sailor was! His story makes me think

nest, and I was no longer homesick or lonely. "There is nothing I so much wish to see as the of that beautiful poem by Holmes." clouds,' said Ernest, 'I think I could read so much in them."

'But I can see them very well,' said I, 'and I then, Aunt Ratie, I will repeat it to you." have never read anything but just about the rain and the wind."

meant that we could all be as beautiful as we 'Then I must tell you how,' said he. 'The wished, for I can't believe that?" sun shines on them when they are dark and "Yes," said Aunt Ratie, "and he was right. makes them bright and beautiful, so they tell We cannot change our features, but if our spirits me; then I read that the dear Father in heaven are beautiful within, they will shine out until makes all troubles excellent to us if we let His even our faces will look lovely; and if we have love shine into our hearts. At sunset they are holy and pure desires, we can become almost most radiant; that means that when death comes, anything that we wish. And now come," she added, rising, "I will show you a 'Rosebud of the it will be the most heautiful part of life. The ocean,' that Egbert brought home to me." blackest bring storms; that means that the greatest troubles are of great use, and help to bring We followed her to the house through the green

the brighter day. Oh, what wonderful writing lane, and she opened the cabinet in her little sathere must be on the sky! but come, let us go down, for you have a long walk home to the farm house, and I must be getting things ready for our supper.'

1 walked home that night happier than I had ever been, for I had learned a lesson I had wished to learn. I had found how beautiful and good is everything. I began to study for something within the flowers, and the grass, and the clouds, and I found something to love everywhere. My father sent for me soon after, and it was some months before I saw Ernest again.

"Yes," said Aunt Ratie, "and thus we find the goodness and love of God." The long, cold winter had passed, and the beautiful spring had come, when I again went up to the farmer's home to spend the summer. One of the first days after my arrival, I went over to see | can show his beauty and love in ourselves. I al-Ernest. He was so ill that he could not sit up, ways thought I must try to become beautiful by but so cheerful that you could not think that he some outside show." was sick. He told me beautiful stories of the angels that he had seen, and of the home that he was Ratie. "but it took me a long time to prove it to going to. .

'I shall not die,' said he, ' but live close to everything beautiful, and see with my soul. I don't feel as if I was blind now, for I see a great many things that my father and brothers do not. I see my mother bending over me, and I feel her hand soothing my pain. Do n,t/forget,' he added, ' that the best business you can do is to find beauty and love in everything.'

Those were the last words I heard him speak for the next day when I went to the hut, his body was dead, but his spirit truly lived.

'Oh, what a pity he should die,' said I. 'I wish I could have seen him.'

'I am sure it was beautiful he should die,' said Gertie; ' for now he sees, and will never be blind any more.'

What I wanted to show you, was this,' said Eghert, ' that it is what we have of beauty within us that makes everything seem beautiful about us. I was telling that noble sailor, Simon, who saved my life, about Ernest, one day, and he said, "I will tell you a story about a sea-shell. It is called the Rosebud of the Ocean, because of its benutiful blush tint, and ladies prize it greatly as an ornament for their parlors.

There dwelt far down in the silent, calm depths of the sea, a tiny atom. It was so minute that one would never imagine it could be of any value; but there was within it something as wonderful as dwelt in the great chambers of the ocean-it was life. As day by day that life beat, the little atom grew, until it knew within itself a great happiness, and a great desire. A wish sprang up within it to become something better and nobler, and that wish was its prayer. The beautiful maidens of the sea, Coralinna and all her fair sisters, heard to give us a call, and, if convenient, a course of lectures, as we believe much good can be done. We have a large fall fitted up in the town of Ver-mont for that purpose, and we wish you to occupy lt.

py it. Come, and such as we have give we unto thee. You will come by cars to Bushnell, or to Lewis-ton, thence to Vermont by stage. Once there you will find a warm friend in the person of Rhodes Dilworth, or Joab Mershon. J. HALL. Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill., 1864.

The National Convention.

MR. EDITOR-In common with all true friends of human progress, who are acquainted with the grand mission of Spiritualism, I reloice in antici-pation of the great good that may result from the National Convention of Spiritualists at Chicago,

National Convention of Spiritualists at Chicago, on the 9th of August. My good hopes are based upon two considerations: First, The parties that will compose the Con-vention will consist of women as well as men, and hence the gentle, tender spirits of mother, wife, sister and daughter will help to suggest and permeate the doings of the Convention. There will be present, not only the most receptive, but the most progressed minds of both sexces, from all parts of the country, all of whom will be attended by their guardian angels and spirit circles, which, by their guardian angels and spirit circles, which, in the aggregate, will form an innumerable host of the wisest and best who have ever walked on

Second, The object of the Convention is more grand, because more comprehensive and benefigrand, because more comprehensive and benefi-cent in its purposes than any that has preceded it. It is not to build up a new party or to establish a new creed; but to vitalize all parties with the love of God and Man—to promulgate truth as found in all creeds, and thus establish the kingdom of God upon earth by a realization of the great fact that of Faith, Hope and Charity, CHARITY is the great-cet est,

est. Let every community of Spiritualists contribute their means to send delegates, and thus hasten forward the good time " when Righteousness shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the great JOHN BEESÖN.

Washington, D. C., July 18th, 1864.

Suppression of Truth in Canada.

We make the following extracts from a private letter dated Quebec, July 8th:

The Davenport Brothers have been exhibiting The Davenport Brothers have been exhibiting their wonderful mediumship in Montreal, and I was in hopes they would have come to Quebec, but was disappointed. Only one Montreal paper had the courage to advertise and give a report of their performance, which was very favorable and fair. But the subject was smothered up, and al-though four nights were announced. I heard of no more than the one which was fully attended

more than the one which was fully attended. We have had in Quebec a Madame Dimont, ad-vertised as a clairvoyant. She was here only a vertised as a clairvoyant. She was here only a few days. As soon as I heard of her I went to see her; but here, also, was I disappointed, being told at the hotel where she resided, that she left the city that morning, by order of the authorities. Churchdom takes alarm at the appearance of anything of the kind, and leaves no means untried to prevent its diffusion. Such is the land I live in. Still, let us hope that the light will pierce through and dissolve the clouds of ignorance.

Wonderful Manifestations in Rutland, Vt.

We are having convincing proofs here of the power of spirits, through the mediumship of sev-eral mediums, one of whom, Horatio Eddy, is so eral mediums, one of whom, Horatio Eddy, is so fastened with ropes that he cannot possibly move his hands in any manner. He is then placed with-in a circle formed by the persons present, and while there, the ropes still tied about him, his coat is taken off and put on again under all the ropes! He is sometimes tied to a pole at the top of the room. His sister Mary is carried by unscen hands around the room above the heads of the skeptics. Lights are produced appearing like beautiful flow-ers. Spirit hands are placed on the heads of many. Musical instruments, bells, etc., are carried about the room, and played upon at the same time. Through Wm. Eddy and A. J. Sargeant convinc-ing tests are given. All these things are awaken-ing great interest and producing good results. *Rutland, Vt., July* 8, 1804. M. W. D.

At Chicago.

Mr. T. W. Taylor extends an invitation to those attending the Convention at Chicago to give him a call. His place of business is at 104 Randolph street. In a letter from Mr. T., dated at Memphis, he states that the friends of the cause in that city, and in all places he has visited, express great interest in the approaching Convention.

First Grand National Convention of Spiritualists.

At a Convention of the Spiritualists of New England, held in Boston, in March last, the follow-ing Preamble and Resolutions, after a full and

JULY 30, 1864.

alism who may chance to come in this direction not exceeding 630 meals included, the round trips to give us a call, and, if convenient, a course of Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester and Fifthnot exceeding £20 meals included, the round trip: Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester and Flich-burg, Mass.; Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Keene and Portsmouth, N. H.; Bellows Falls, Eutland, White River Junction, Barlington, Montpeller and Br. Albans, Vt., and Ogdensburg, N. Y., by the following route: over Vermont Central Rail-road from Boston to Ogdensburg, thence via Bar-nia Line of steamers to Chicago, and return by the same route. Tickets good from July 20th to October 1st, inclusive. Tickets to bie had in Boston only of L. Millis, Esq., General Agent, No. 5 State street, and at the ticket offices of the Ver-mont Central in the above mentioned places. From the State of Maine passengers will be con-veyed over the Grand Trunk Railroad to Port Sarnia, thence by the Lakes as above for the same fare, viz., \$25 for the round trip, or \$29 includ-ing meals on the steamer. Apply to William Flowers, £50, General Agent, Bangor, Me. The Spiritualists of New York can make satisfactory arrangements for reduction of fares by calling up-on E. P. Beach, Esq., General Agent of Grand Trunk Railway, 279 Broadway, New York City. H. F. GARDNER, M. D., Chairman, H. B. STORER, Sceretary.

H. B. STORER, Secretary. EP All papers favorable to the movement will please copy.

Grand National Convention.

Grand National Convention. For the information of the friends in New York and the New England States who desire to attend the National Convention in Chleago, permit me to say that the fare from New York City to Chicago and return, via Buffalo, Sarnia and the Lakes, is \$30,70, exclusive of meals, or \$35,70, including meals on steamer, for the round trip. From Buf-falo to Chicago and roturn, \$12 without, or \$17 with meals on steamers. Excursion tickets to be had only of E. P. Beach, General Agent, No. 279 Broadway, New York, and George H. Tryon, op-posite the Erie street "Depot, Buffalo. Single meals on steamer. For particulars in regard to farcs from the New England States, and depots for the sale of excursion tickets, see notice in an-other column. Tickets good from July 20th to Sept. 1st, inclusive. United States currency and notes received at all refreshment rooms on the line of the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Railroads and on the steamers.

Grove Meeting.

Grove Meeting. The Spiritualists and friends of progress of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., will hold their third Grove Meeting of this season in the grove of Mr. Herry-man, in Parishville, Aug. 20 and 21, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Speakers from the Chicago Convention on their return East, will find a cor-dial reception with us, and, if need be, their extra expense provided for. Stopping at Potsdam, or Napy's Station on the N. R. R., N. Y. By order of Committee, REV. JAS. FRANCIS. Parishville, N. Y., July 14, 1864.

Grove Meeting.

Grove Meeting. The Third Annual Grove Meeting of the Spirit-ualists of Superior, near Ypsilanti, Mich., will be held on the 6th and 7th days of August next, com-mencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Speakers on their way to the Chicago Convention are respectfully invited to attend. Accommodations free, and as large a fee given the speakers as can be obtained. Moses Hull is engaged, and others will be unless response is made to the above. By order of the Committee.

By order of the Committee, WM. F. GOODELL.

Annual Meeting.

The fourth Annual Meeting of Spiritualists will be held at Centreville, Bradford Co., Pa., on the 21st day of August, commencing at 10 A. M. Spencer, Pa., July 17, 1864. WM. M. PALMER.

BANNER OF LIGHT: Journal of Romance Literature and General Intelli-gence; also an Exponent of the Spiritual Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century.

Published weekly at 158 Washington street, Boston, Mass., by William White, Isaao B. Rich, and Charles II Chowell. LUTHER COLBY, EDITOR, assisted by a large corps of the ablest writers.

The distinguishing features which have thus far character-ized the pages of the BANKER will be continued, with such im-provements as the advanced condition of minds require. The Publishers carnestly ask the aid and co-operation of the friends of Spiritualism and Reform, to enable them to continue to make it an able and fearless advocate of the Rights of Humanity and Spiritual Progress, and worthy of its name. A very little effort on the part of our friends will place the BANKER in the front rank of success, and thus aid in sending the light of Truth all over the land.

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Enigma. I am composed of 19 letters.

My 7, 3, 14, 4 grows in dense tufts on rocks and

My 17, 13, 11, 18 is a useful metal. My 15, 9, 11, 16 is what many people have become.

My 1, 13, 11, 3, 7 is what most ladies know how to use My 19, 17, 18 is what many people love too well. My 2, 6, 12, 17, 8 is a boy's name. My 5, 17, 18 is what we all should avoid. My whole you will find advertised in the columns of the BANNER. EVA. · · ANSWER TO CHARADE BY X. E. W. X .- Mis-

Rebus. Read old tradition, there I stand, The leader of a rebel band; Five letters all compose my name,

No two of them are just the same; If you're not versed in classic lore, Four letters tell how to get more. Of these five letters transpose four, "I will show you my mesmeric power; Three of these letters give the name Of one who my envy did inflame; Four of these letters on your sheet

Would show my character complete, What men are anxious most to do Four bring before your view; Transpose four letters, they will hide The fears I cause a youthful bride. Again, four of them give an ancient name, Whose sons heap on me all the blame; Now I've so plainly spelled my name. Tell who I am, and whence I came. COSMOS.

My 10, 2, 6, 12, 16 comprises the greater part of our common food.

trees.

clearing, and saw before me a poor but which had a garden-natch before it, in which grow fine yegetables, and also some flowers, which the frost had not yet injured. They looked very beautiful to me as I saw them, and I wished I had some; so I ventured up near the door of the hut, thinking I would ask for one of the purple asters. I was delighted to see a little boy within, and I stepped up into the doorway. He turned his head toward me, but his eyes did not meet mine. He was dressed in the poorest of clothes, but his face was so cheerful and pleasant that I did not mind his attire. When he spoke his voice was low and sweet, so that I thought of the whip-po-wil, with its sweet, sad tones.

'I cannot see you,' said he, ' but you must come in, and you will find a seat, and perhaps tell me who you are.'

'Why can't you see?' said I.

'I am blind; but I hear very quickly; so I knew you were coming a long way off, and I knew you were a boy by the sound of your step, and I knew you were a gentle boy because you walked softly, and I knew you were not very happy because you did not spring and jump, and I thought perhaps you wanted something, because you stopped and then came directly forward.'.

'I did want a flower,' said I, ' and I thought perhaps some one would not mind giving me one.

'Oh, I am glad you love flowers!' said he, 'are they not beautiful?

. 'But you can't see them?' said I.

'No, not as you do; but I can find their beauty if I cannot.'

I did not understand him, so I said, ' How lone ly you must be here. Do you live alone?

'No: I have a father and some brothers who are away at work, but I am never lonely; you see I have so many things to love me that I can't be lonely, and there is so much that is beautiful to learn of in everything, that I have more than I can do. My mother lives in Heaven, and she loves me so dearly that she never gets tired of teaching me how to find God in everything. I was trying this morning to find him in the soft wind that blew in at the door. The farmers say, 'What a fine wind! it is a splendid day to harvest our crops;' and the boys say, ' What a fine wind to blow off the nuts!' but my mother says, ' Hear the. wind! it tells thee of a loving care that keeps thee and all the earth."

'But I don't hear my mother,' said I, ' although she is in heaven, too.'

'That is because you do n't listen to hear her. She keeps speaking to you I know, for all mothers love their children; but come, let us go out together, and go up this high hill. If you will just take hold of my hand I can show you the path. I know it by touching the trees.'

We went out together and walked slowly up a winding path, for I was so glad of some one to talk to that I would gladly have gone anywhere with him. He told me how he became blind when a little baby, and what a sad life he had until he a little baby, and what a sad life he had until he began to find the goodness and beauty of every thing. He told me about the flowers and called and then came the great reward; for the rose tint cellent paper, to some of the lecturers on Spiritu-

this holy wish, and bore it to the great sea king. He said: "'What would the little atom have?' And they

answered:

"'It would not have any gifts, but it would be come beautiful and pure, that it might show that thy life is within it.'

Then the sea; king replied :

"'Let its prayer be answered, and do each of you minister to it, and we will see what it will do.' Then the sea-maidens carried all that was no

cessary to the little atom, to help it in its growth and the acquisition of beauty. They carried beautiful sea-weeds, and tiny, glowing particles of earth and stone; they infused into the water all kinds of food, and then they said:

"'Now it can become just what it will. If it will be beautiful it may be, but it must do all the rest itself, for it has the life of the great sea-king within it, and our gifts are all about it.'

"'I presume,' said one, 'it will be nothing better than a sea-oyster.'

"'If it keeps wishing that beautiful wish,' said Coralinna, 'it may become more beautiful than all the inhabitants of the sea.' Then she whispered prayer, and thou shalt have it all answered.' Then the little atom said to itself:

"'If I can become all I desire, I will become the most beautiful of all the sea-treasures."

So it began to build its habitation, and worked unceasingly day after day. It seized the best of all the treasures about it, and transformed them all into its beautiful dwelling. But it grow so slowly, and seemed so insignificant, that it became often discouraged; and had it not been for the words of Coralinna, it would have been content to be only a common sea-oyster.

One day the maidens came to see what progress it had made, and they all turned and laughed, say

ing: "Fiel it is no better than any shell that we toss on the shore daily.'

But Coralinna heard the faintly breathed prayer from the tiny chamber, and whispered again:

"'Do not fear, thou canst become as beautiful as thou wilt.' So the little shell said:

"'I will toil on and not grow weary"

It worked again, more and more industriously, and prayed more and more earnestly, antil it builded for itself a far more beautiful structure than at first. When the sea-maidens came again, they said:

"'Oh, that is very well, but is no better than others have done.' But Coralinna whispered: Keep true to thy beautiful wish.'

Then the little shell worked away more busily than ever, thinking ever: 'I will be true to the

holv life that is within me.' When the maidens came again, they said:

"'Really, this is becoming a very pretty shell;" and Coralinna said: 'Let not thy prayer fail.' Day after day the shell toiled on, with ever the

take. ANSWER TO CONUNDRUM BY SAME-Past time. (Pastime.)

ANSWER TO ENIGMA BY ORESTES-The Battle Field.

Correspondence in Brief.

A Good Example.

MR. EDITOR-It is stated in the Herald of Progress, July 16th, 1864, that the price of paper four years and a half ago, was about four-fifths of a cent per sheet. To-day it is two and a half cents. Now as I have subscribed for your paper to the 17th Sept., 1865, and knowing that you cannot furnish it to me or any other person without a loss at the present price, and to prevent any such calamto the little atom, and said, 'Never coase thy ity as its suspension, I transmit one dollar additional to said subscription, with the hope that others may be induced to follow my example.

Yours in earnest, JOHN COSGROVE. Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

A Field for Lecturers.

A few of us who have stood for twelve years and have labored hard to convince the people of the reality of spiritual communion, now begin to see the fruits of our labor. We have speaking, seeing, writing and healing mediums, and the

see the fruits of our labor. We have speaking, seeing, writing and healing mediums, and the writer is now used as a pantomime medium. A. B. Williams is a son of Abraham Williams, the old pioneer, who came to Illinois some thirty years ago, and in 1840 emigrated to Grand Island, Mich., to which place his son removed in 1859, he then being an opposer of Spiritualism, so much so, Mich., to which place his son removed in 1859, he then being an opposer of Spiritualism, so much so-that he would not read anything on the subject. The old gentleman having read some works on Spiritualism, became a partial believer, whence a controversy arose between the father and son. The latter claimed that if spirits could come, they could come there as well as anywhere. The old controvers, held the same only on end could udd centleman held the same opinion, and concluded to form a circle and test the matter. One was therefore formed, which resulted in the developtherefore formed, which resulted in the develop-ment of the son as a healing, speaking and sing-ing medium. He then gave his father such tests as brought him out a full believer. The son came back to his old homestead with his family to live, where he is visited daily by patients, for the treat-ment of disease. He has given many good tests by way of describing diseases, and has healed some diseases which have been of long standing. Rich-ard Marshall, a skeptie, who had had a hane back for six years, being at one of our circles, was per-fectly cured in two hours and thirty minutes. A little girl of nine or ten years of ace was cured of

little girl of nine or ten years of age was cured of fits, of several years' standing, and which had baffled the skill of some of the best physicians, by

laying on of hands a few times. I will further say that the people in this vicinity are thoroughly aroused. We held meetings in Stephen's Hall last fall and summer, where large

discussion, were adopted by a unanimous free vote:

Whereas, The facts given to man through communication with the spirit-world, conclusively prove that a portion of the inhabitants of that world feel a deep interest in the elevation and improvement of humanity, and are associated world for the perfecting of wise plans to accomplish so desirable an end; therefore

Resolved. That it is largely by associated action on the part Resolved. That it is largely by associated action on the part of Spiritualist that their benuilful teachings can be made prac-ically useful to our race, and result in the establishment of in-ity dual and social liberty, equality and fraternity throughout Res of Spl

ary out and social history, equality and fracting throughout *Resolved*, That we believe that the exigencies of our times demand that measures should be taken by which this concert of action on the part of Spiritualists should be brought about. And for the accomplishment of this object, we recommend that a National Convention of Spiritualists should be commend that some central point in the great West during the coming sum-more

some central point in the great west during the coming sim-mer. *Resolved*, That this Convention appoint a committee of five to correspond with the friends of the movement throughout the country, and decide upon the time and place where the Con vention shull be held, and make any other necessary arrango ments for carrying out the spirit of the foregoing Resolutions, H. F. Gardner, H. B. Storer, Mrs. Amanda M. Spence, Miss Lizzie Doton and Henry C. Wright were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, That we most carnestly recommend all Spiritual-ta associations and neighborhoods to appoint one or more of helr best minds to attend this proposed Convention when

After careful examination and deliberation the Committee have decided that the greatest facili-ties for the accommodation of those who may at-tend the Convention can be had in Chicago, III. They therefore most cordially and carnestly in-vite all Spiritualists throughout the country to meet in Convention in the city of Chicago, on meet in Convention in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August next, at 10 o clock A. M., and continue from day to day thereafter during the pleasure of the Convention, for the purpose of a free interchange of thought upon all subjects embraced in the foregoing resolutions, and to take such action in the premises as they may deem best. And as the Committee fully recognize the Identity of interest of all Humanity he same cordial invitation and greeting to the Spiritualists of the Canadas to unite with them in their deliberations.

"No pent up Uties confines our powers, For the whole boundless universe is ours."

It was said in a former notice, all Spiritualists relize the great fact, that we live in a transition age old things are rapidly passing away in the reli-gious and social, as well as in the political world. gious and social, as well as in the political world. Behold all things must be formed anew. And the time has fully come when the millions in our country who have received the glorious light of the incoming day, must decido whether, by asso-ciated action, they will give direction and shape to the new, securing to all and each the greatest possi-ble amount of individual, social, religious and po-litical freedom, compatible with the greatest good of the whole: or whether religious and political litical freedom, compatible with the greatest good of the whole; or, whether religious and political demagogues, the rulers of the past, shall, in the re-construction, so frame our Constitutions and Laws as to crush the millions, for the exclusive aggran-dizement and benefit of the few. Slavery, cruel-ty, oppression and wrong have had full sway un-der the old regime, based as it was, and is, upon the Mosnic code of barbarisms, and it is for us to decide whether they shall still rule the earth, or the more rational and beautiful theory of the the more rational and beautiful theory of the Brotherhood of all races of men, and the Father-hood of God shall furnish the basic foundation of

hood of God shall furnish the basic foundation of the new Church and State. In conclusion, the Committee would urge upon the attention of all Spiritualists the recommenda-tion contained in the last resolution. Do not fail to have a representation from every city, town or hamlet. Come, and let us reason together. Arrangements have been completed with the Vermont Central R. R. Company to convey pas-sengers from the following places to Chlicago and return for \$25, exclusive of meals on steamer, or

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