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Witerary Department.

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

DESERTED:

HEIRESS OF MOSS-SIDE

BY SARAH A. SOUTHWORTH. CHAPTER XI. * Thou hast made my life like music, In its melody of tone; Thou hast thrown around my spirit

All the beauty of thine own. It was as Threissa predicted. Beatrice did be come a general favorite with both teachers and scholars. Her rare beauty insensibly attracted them to her, while the noble qualities of her mind and heart served but to deepen the impression. She, however, attached herself to none, but treated all with that uniform kindness and gentle courtesy which were her particular characteris

Somewhat to the surprise of both of the girls, Miss Stanley seated them together. In her classes, the orphan still retained her place in advance of all the rest, while those who ranked not far below her found in her companion a formidable ri-

It was pleasant to watch Miss Austin's grim face lose its stern expression and soften into a smile, as she listened to the recitations of these two. She never experienced any vexation with them, by reason of ridiculous blundering and imperfect lessons. There she found intellects, which, in strength and keenness, were something akin to her own.

The weeks were lost in months, and Miss Stanley noticed, with decided satisfaction, that the scholars had altered much in their deportment toward Threissa. She always joined them in their walks now, and was generally the life of the party. This change the teacher traced, in a great measure, to the influence and example of Beatrice, and she could but admire the nobility of soul which the brave girl had displayed in persisting in drawing into their circle the despised foundling, in spite of the jeers, sareasms and indignant protestations of the small community. She judged, and rightly, too, that the struggle must have been long and severe before matters assumed their present amicable appearance. At first they absolutely refused to associate with the orphan at all, but finding that their favorite was as resolute as they, and that no argument or entreaty could shake her determination of holding herself entirely aloof from their company until they had recalled the sentence whereby they banished her seat-mate, they at last complied with her demands.

The subject of this dispute, however, remained entirely unconscious of the mighty battle that had been fought, and the great victory achieved in her behalf, but finding herself treated with friendly consideration, concluded that the girls were imitating her companion's courteous kindness, and from feelings of gratitude to her, she laid aside her hard, bitter manner, and emerged from the scornful critic into the agreeable, fascinating friend-a change which was delightful to witness, and which soon won the hearts of the majority, a few only continuing sullen and mo-

As the days passed, Threissa began to long for an expression of that love, and affection which she had once so rudely repulsed, but here she found a pride equal to her own. Beatrice was as gentle and polite to her as to all the rest, but no fondness glowed in the large, velvety eyes, and the musical voice was cool and stendy when it addressed her, never vibrating with the sweet tenderness that so thrilled her at first. Gradually she realized that as her hand had raised the barrier between them, she alone must throw it down. To do this, she must take back the harsh, insulting words that she had used on that memorable day, acknowledging that she had been unjust; but through this valley of humiliation her still haughty spirit refused to pass.

One morning, as she was about entering the school-room, a confused murmur of voices struck upon her ear, and catching her own name uttered in a tone of disdain, she paused with her hand upon the latch.

"I declare I won't go to walk, if Threissa is to accompany us," Virginia Ware was saying, passionately. "For pity's sake, Beatrice, could n't you possibly stir out once without having her tagging at your heels? Your friendship for that low-born creature is certainly wonderful."

"Just my mind, exactly," chimed in Louise Sawyer. "My dear Miss Lascelle, you can't imagine what a viper you are taking into your heart. She is liable to sting you at any moment. You don't know her as well as we do. Why, when I think of her treacherous doings, and the awful tricks that she has played upon some of us, it fairly makes me shudder."

"Oh, stuff and nonsense!" laughed Ellen Green. "She has only enjoyed a few innocent jokes at our expense, and then her victims were only those who had treated her badly. I ought to know, for she made me look like a fright on the night of the exhibition, and I so blissfully unconscious, too! You had better believe that I was mad, when I did discover it; but after thinking it over, I came to the conclusion that it was no more than I deserved."
"Three cheers for Nelly!" cried a voice.

They were given heartily. As soon as the noise

subsided, Laura Gardner exclaimed:

"I would n't have pocketed such an insult as that so calmly. For shame, girls, to feel a spark of admiration for the cringing spirit that could."

"Three groans for Laura and her clique!" said

There was an immediate response, amid shouts of laughter. "Beatrice, why don't you speak in defence of

your particular favorite?" inquired Edith Weston. " Because, thanks to the justice that was aroused in your hearts, there has been no need of it. Besides, I consider her so far above them and their malice, that I do not deem it necessary."

Threissa waited to hear no more, but fled with all possible speed to her room, where she flung herself upon the bed in an agony of tears.

The angry feelings that her arrogant, purseproud mates had excited, were now swallowed up by the deep contrition that filled her soul as she thought of her injustice to Beatrice.

"How they are changed," she murmured; " and it is all owing to her. I declare, this is heaping coals of fire upon my head with a vengeance, and they feel decidedly uncomfortable, too. If she had only treated me badly once or twice, the remembrance of my harsh, unkind words would n't weigh upon my heart so. The fact is, I can fortify myself against coldness and scorn, but gentle tones and friendly deeds quite unnerve me.

At that moment a light step sounded in the corridor; then came a rap at the door, and a voice,

whose sweet cadence thrilled her, said: "Come, Threissa, are you not ready? We shall not have time for much of a walk if we do not

start soon." She was almost tempted to keep silent, but knowing that she would ultimately be discovered

she at last replied: "I have concluded not to gathis morning. I am not well."

"Ah!"-and the tone was full of concern-"may

Come in?" "If you wish." But as Beatrice entered, she buried her face in the pillow.

"What is the matter? Have you one of your troublesome headaches?' "Yes. And a heartache, too," she added, men-

tally. "Would n't you like to have me bathe your

temples?" "No; I shall soon be well, if I am left alone." She was sorry as soon as the words had passed her lips, they sounded so very ungracious, even

to her own ears. "Tell her how your feelings have changed with regard to her," whispered Repentance; "then this dreadful oppression will be gone, and you will be at rest again."

"What! give her an opportunity to triumph over you in that style?" said Pride. "Oh, I would n'L'

" Perhaps this is a way she has taken to revenge herself upon you," chimed in Distrust, "and when she has humbled you into the very dust, by wringing an acknowledgment from you, then, depend upon it, she will laugh in her sleeve, and immediately give you the cold shoulder."

So the tearful eyes remained hidden, all unconscious of the deep tenderness that was mirrored in the sweet face that bent above. Beatrice stood irresolute for an instant, opening her lips as if about to speak, and then turned away, more mystified than ever by the girl's strange conduct.

A fortnight after this occurrence, Beatrice ran hastily into the schoolroom one recess, and found Threissa sitting at her desk, silent and alone. "What is the matter? Why are you not out in

the yard?" she said, gaily. "We are having a fine game, but the company is n't complete without you, so the girls sent me to hunt you up. Come, do n't stay moping here."

"Believe me, I should be delighted to oblige you," she replied, with a comical look, " but as it happens that I am in disgrace, I don't see but what you will have to dispense with my society." "In disgrace! I should like to know what for?"

"Why, you see, I carried my French exercise up to Madame this morning, never mistrusting but what it was all right every way, when lo and behold, she discovered that it was sadly blotted! Sure enough, it was, though how or when I did it, I can't imagine. Well, she gave me a long, severe lecture upon the sin of carelessness, which she informed me, was one of my greatest faults, and then she sentenced me to copy the offending article over again, and also said that I must remain in at the intermissions, both morning and afternoon, for a week."

A variety of expressions had flitted over her listener's countenance while she was speaking, and now she eagerly exclaimed:

"Please let me see your exercise, will you?" "I have n't written it again. I suppose I ought

to have been about it now; but the merry shouts in the play-ground, and the desire to be out there with you quite distracted my mind." "I mean the old one. I hope you have n't de-

stroyed it."

"Oh, no! here it is." Beatrice took it, glanced over it, and then said,

"I am extremely sorry that this has happened. Shall you be very angry with me when I tell you that I am the cause of your present confinement?"

"You?" and Threissa looked incredulous. "Yes, me; I spilt over my ink yesterday, and I was aware, at the time, that some of it snattered upon a paper that lay at your end of the desk. Of course, I did not examine it, so did not know whether it was a blank sheet, or otherwise. I intended to have immediately informed you of the mischief that I had done, but something prevented, and I have forgotten what, and after that I was confined to my room with a sick headache. so that finally it slipped from my mind entirely. will remedy the matter though, directly," and she started for the door.

A light flashed up in her companion's eyes, flooding her face with almost matchless beauty, as she called:

"Come back here, Beatrice, and tell me what you intend to do!"

Thus summoned, she returned, saying, with a touch of scorn in her voice:

"That is a needless question to ask, I should hink. What would any honorable person do under the circumstances? I shall find Madame D'Orsay, state the facts of the case to her, and insist upon taking the same punishment that she has inflicted upon you; thereby releasing you from a captivity which, to one of your peculiar temperament, must be decidedly disagreeable."

"Now I particularly desire that you should do no such thing," replied Threissa, in a tone of entreaty. "I am so much accustomed to being reprimanded, both publicly and privately, that I don't care a farthing for this little affair. A week will soon be over, so really, it do n't seem worth white to stir in the matter at all. Besides," she added, with a laugh, "Madame will reason in this style: that if I have been censured once when I did not merit it, that it is of no consequence, as it will help to balance the times when I richly deserved it, and yet, most wonderful to relate, have had the good fortune to escape. So promise me now that you will let it all pass. If I am contented surely you might be."

"Is it possible that you think that I will ever allow others to suffer for a fault of mine?" was the indignant response. "I should almost deem your proposal an insult, did I not understand the generous feelings that prompt it; and while I fully appreciate the kindness that would shield me from all blame, I assure you that I cannot accept of it. Why, the sense of justice in my own soul would condemn me if I did, and I should continually fear that its cry might be heard by others; and shame would cause my eyelids to droop, lest in looking up I might see contempt written on every face. Do you think that I should want such a burden as that dragging me down? Indeed, I don't. Oh! I tell you, Threissa, it is a great deal worse to despise yourself than to have the world scorn you;" so saying, she turned quickly away, as if to avoid further discussion.

The door closed, and the orphan was alone. "I wonder how she knows that?" she muttered giving her books an impatient push. "She can't certainly speak from experience, as I can. Dear me, I suppose it was absurd in me to imagine for an instant that she would let me abide the consequences of her act; but still I was really hoping that she would. I see that she is determined that l shan't release myself from the obligations under which she has placed me, and so I must live on, day after day, with the pleasing consciousness that I have wantonly insulted a person, who, in return, has done nothing but bless me," and with a sigh, she bent forward, resting her head upon her hands.

Presently a cheerful voice sounded in her ear: "It is all right, Threissa; I am the culprit now, and you can go out and take a breath of fresh air, f you wish, before the bell rings exercise? I must copy-that. I do n't expect that ever since, for I do hate study so. There's my sisit will look as nice as the original did before my heedlessness spoilt it; but I will promise to do my very best. Depend upon it I shall make great progress during this week's intermissions, and if Virginia Ware, Laura Gardner and Edith Weston are not extremely careful to improve every moment, they will be left, entirely in the background," and the laugh that rippled over her lips was merry and sweet as a chime of bells.

Her playfulness failed to elicit any response from her companion, who still maintained her old position. Suddenly something in her attitude attracted the attention of Beatrice, and going to her she placed her arm around her waist, saying, in the tender caressing tone that she knew so well how to assume:

"What! in tears, Threissa? I surely have not pained you in this matter?"

The girl raised her head, and though her eves were wet, a little of the old mirth flashed through them as she replied:

"Ah, but you have. You see I don't relish being killed with kindness, especially when I am sensible that I don't deserve it. Shall I tell you how very sorry, and how much ashamed I am that I passed my judgment upon you so unkindly and prematurely? There has scarcely been a day since then that I have not most bitterly regretted it. Still I was too sad a coward to tell you, so I have gone on, hungering and thirsting for the love once so scornfully rejected."

She had spoken hurriedly, as if fearing that her courage might fail her, and now she scarcely dared to look up to meet her friend's gaze. She was reassured, however, when the melodi-

as voice said: "I thank you very much for this acknowledgment. I felt sure that sometime you would make it. Now let every unpleasant reminiscence be forgotten. Henceforth may nothing occur to mar our friendship;" and bending down, she pressed a kiss upon the red lips, which was returned with

Just then the bell rang, and the teachers entered, followed by the scholars.

fervor.

Weeks passed. Threissa's face was radiant with happiness. Life was not to her the long and bitter draught it once had been. Ah, no! The friendship of Beatrice had flooded her heart with golden light; it had given her an aim, a purpose, and roused her keen, vigorous intellect to greater effort, while an inward harmony seemed to pervade her whole being, manifesting itself in the silvery cadence of her voice, in the joy that looked forth from the great, luminous eyes, and in the peaceful sweetness that clothed the rosy mouth.

Ah, we cannot realize how much we lighten each other's burdens in this our wearisome journey of life! God help those who sigh for love and find it not.

CHAPTER XII.

"I dreamed; and thought that life was beauty. I woke; and found that life was duty."

Winter fled; for the fragrant breezes of the

Spring came with smiles and blushes, crowned with bridal flowers. Then, she, too, floated down the stream of Time, and her warm-hearted sister, Summer, reigned.

Now all was mirthand joy in Madame D'Orsay's seminary. The girls laughed and chatted together with happy hearts, and the birds trilled no gladder melodies than they, for lottheir song is of the coming vacation.

"I don't know that I ever knew a term to pass so quickly," said Virginia Ware, one morning, Only think, in three weeks we shall bid farewell to books for a little time, at least."

"And I can't say that I'm sorry," replied Edith Weston. "In fact, I am tired of studying so hard. Try all I could, I could n't prevent Beatrice from going above me yesterday."

"Well, I should n'teare for that," rejoined Laura Gardner. "You know I had to give in to her last week. She is so industrious she carries all before

"I expect Threissa helps her," remarked one. There was a general laugh at that, and Alice Brown exclaimed:

"She would n't have any one's assistance. She worked over a problem a fortnight, rather than have either of the teachers help her. So you need n't think, Eliza, because you have to go to Threissa, that everybody else does."

"Bravo, little one!" said Louise Sawyer, patting her head. "I guess Eliza has received an extin-

guisher now." That damsel-a sleepy-looking maiden of fourteen - tossed her head disdainfully, as she re-

"I aint so fond of puzzling my brains as some people, and as long as we have such awful lessons, I shall ask somebody to explain them to me; not but what I could study them out alone if I took the trouble; but that I do n't choose to do, and I guess I aint the only one, either. Oh, by the way, girls, I wish you would call me by both of my given names when you speak to me; they sound so much more genteel together!"

"What are they?" inquired Jessie Lee, her blue eyes dancing with mirth.

She was rewarded with a stare of astonish-

"Is it possible that you don't know? Well, that is queer. I was christened Eliza Wilhelmina. Oh. dear"—with a vawn—"how I wish I wan't coming back to school next term; but pa, he won't let me stay to home; he thinks that I'm the genius of the family, and that one of these days I shall be known as the famous Miss Colton. You see, the way he happened to get that idea, one of those phrenological men came along to our house last summer, and he said I'd got a dreadful smart head, and was bound to make my mark in the world. Well, that tickled pa and ma almost to death, and nothing must do but I must come right off to this 'ere academy; and I 've been in purgatory ter, Josephine Araminta, she has fine times going to balls and parties and all sich like. Now I don't care particular about them things, but I'm certain of one thing, and that is, that I'll never have any books or papers anywhere around when I get to

"Oh, well, it will be a great while before that wonderful event happens," said Threissa, with a sly wink at her companions. "I can tell you though, Miss Eliza Wilhelmina, what will constitute your paradise on earth."

"What?" inquired the girl, in open-mouthed vonder.

be a lady."

"Sleeping all day, and eating plum-cake all

night." There was a shout of laughter from the listeners, and in the midst of it the bell summoned them to

the school-room. "Threissa," said Edith Weston, the next afternoon,"I should be very much gratified, if you

would promise to spend this summer's vacation with me. I don't ask you now from pity, as I did at Christmas; but understanding you better, I have learned to love you; and now, I assure you, that it would give me real pleasure to know that I was to have your society through the holidays. You may be sure that my mother and sisters will give you a cordial welcome; and I will do my utinost to make your visit pass agreeably." "I do not doubt it in the least," she replied

turning toward her with glistening eyes; "and I thank you very much, but I have already received invitations from Nelly Green, Jessie Lee and Alice Brown, and I cannot accept of your kindness any more than I could of theirs, for, with Madame D'Orsay's permission, I engaged to go home with Beatrice as much as two months ago."

"Well, I had no idea of their all stealing a march upon me," was the laughing rejoinder; 'but do n't be monopolized by one entirely. Can't you divide the time around?"

"I hardly think that that would be worth while," returned Threissa, smiling; "especially as you live so far apart." "Well, I don't know that it would be, so I sup-

nose I must give up the idea of seeing you at 'The Cedars' at all. But stop, though, you can come next Christmas: that will be better even than now. Will you promise?"

"Really, Edith, you are laying your plans a great while beforehand. You must excuse me if I refuse to bind myself to any such agreement now. We don't know what may happen in the next six months; something, perhaps, that will make such an arrangement entirely out of the question;" so saying, she glanced up into her companion's face, but started with alarm, as she beheld her white cheeks and quivering lips.

Springing forward, she placed her arm around her waist, and the girl's head fluttered down upon her shoulder, followed by the sound of weeping. "What is the matter, darling? Are you in pain?

and Threissa passed her hand caressingly over the glossy hair, that was just the hue of the chestnut's brown shell.

She made no answer, only sobbed passionately South penetrated even his ice-cold fastnesses. for a few moments, and then looking up, said:

"I suppose you will laugh, when I tell you that I don't really know what I have been crying for; but somehow your words made me shiver, and struck an icy chill to my heart. If I believed in omens, I should say that I was going to die before next Christmas," and again the great drops rolled down her cheeks, while her eyes resembled violets steeped in dew.

"Why. Edith, what an idea," began Threissa; but here her voice falled her, and when she spoke again, every particle of bloom had left her face. You have studied too hard lately, and are weak and nervous; I will ask Miss Stanley if you can't rest this evening, and to-morrow."

"Thank you, but I can't spend the time; I have already lost two places in my class. Beatrice went above me yesterday, and Louise Sawyer today; and if I am not very careful I shall find my-

self below Jessie Lee and Laura Gardner." "Oh, that is the secret of your low spirits, I guess. You were very much disappointed at not keeping your standing, so that has made you blue. But cheer up; you must expect such ups and downs in school-life. Perhaps before the term closes you may regain your place by the side of Beatrice. I won't try to make you believe that you will get above her, for I do n't think you will. She is so indefatigably persevering, and so tranquilly patient, hesides being possessed of such great natural abilities, that it is not surprising that she should progress as she does. Why, I should n't be astonished if she entered the lists with me yet, and came off conqueror;" and Threissa laughed with forced

Gradually Edith became composed, and soon the smiles stole back to her lips. At last she

"I guess I had better go and bathe my face. I do n't want anybody else to see me with this woc-

begone look." "I should think not," replied her companion. 'They might be frightened, you know; or else overwhelm you with an avalanche of questions, which would be worse. Come, I will go with you, so as to keep the way clear," and they went out

together, arm in arm. Half an hour later their eyes were as bright, and their voices as joyous, as any in the play-ground. To the eager, impatient girls, longing to be once more amid the dear, familiar home scenes, the days seemed to pass by in a slow and solemn procession. At last it wanted but a week of the joyful "breaking-up" time.

"Do you know, Beatrice, that I can scarcely realize that I am going to the great and wonderful city of New York?" exclaimed Threissa one morning, as she entered the school-room, and found her friend seated at her desk busily writ-

"I imagine that it will be real enough, when you find yourself rattling over the pavements," was the smiling reply.

"I doubt it: I shall believe, even then, that it is all a dream. I am in a perfect flutter of glad anticipation; and no wonder, for only think, I have n't been out of Lebanon since I came here, and that is almost seven years ago. You see I am as ignorant of the world outside as a baby." "I should think you would be. It is time, cer-

tainly, that you traveled a little. Any change must be delightful." "I guess you would think so, if you were in my

place, and more than all, the going home with you. The Fates were surely propitious that threw us together. I don't think that any one need to be surprised at my extravagant emotions, when they contemplate the prospect before me. I have been like a wild bird caged, and now I am to try my wings!" and the merry-hearted girl began to skip around the room, singing, "Oh, that will be joyful!"

Beatrice laid down her pen with a laugh. "Really, Threissa, your liveliness is contagious, and I feel very much like joining in your dance; but as I am confident that my exercise would not progress if I did, I don't see but what I shall be obliged to forego that pleasure." "Ah! I understand. That is a gentle hint that

my company can be dispensed with. Can't you

write in a noise? I certainly thought that you had so much self-concentration that you could confine yourself to one particular thing under whatever circumstances." "Then I must undeceive you. You give me

credit for a great many wonderful powers that I do n't nossess." "I think not; but, darling, how can you be so

calm and studious, when all the rest of us-teachers not excepted-are in such a flutter of excitement?"

"Because I was early taught the lesson of selfcontrol. But I am not really so tranquil as I appear; for at the thought of being clasped in the dear, protecting arms of my father, and of gazing upon the sweet face of my gentle mother, the blood leaps more quickly through my yeins, while my pulse throbs joyously: but then that need not interfere with the daily routine of my studies, although I shall be as glad as you when the hour comes when I can shut up my books, and depart for a season from these classic shades."

"You may be happy, but I do n't think that you will experience the delight that I shall. Hark! there seems to be considerable of a commotion in the hall. I wonder what has happened;" and she started for the door, followed by Beatrice.

On the threshold they met Miss Stanley. "Anything unusual occurred?" eagerly inquired

"Yes; Madame has met with a sad accident, According to a previous arrangement her friend Mrs. Graves called this morning to take her out to ride. When near the railroad track, the sudden appearance of the cars frightened the horse to. such an extent that he became unmanagable, and ran, throwing both ladies from the carriage. Mrs.. Graves was uninjured, with the exception of a few slight bruises; but her companion was less. fortunate, as her ankle is broken, and she also received a severe blow upon the head."

"Bhocking! Awful! I wonder they wan't killed! And so near vacation, too!" were a few of the remarks that fell from the anxious group that had gathered around the speaker.

The next few days were very quiet. At each visit the physician found himself besleged by eager questionings, and the sober, pitying faces grew glad, as the reports became more and more

Finally the night arrived that was to usher in the morning of freedom to the weary, restless puplls. That afternoon they had been as gay and hilarious as of old, and now their merry voices rang forth, clear and sweet, upon the soft, summer

Standing at her favorite window in the upper corridor was Threissa, and so absorbed was she in her own meditations, that she did not hear the light step of Beatrice, and not until that damsel turned her around, was she aware of her approach.

What! star-gazing?" said the new-comer, as she imprinted a kiss upon the blooming cheek. "No, I can't say that I was. In fact, my mind

was not occupied with the scene before me." . "Ah! well, I think I can imagine what did engross it. We had better retire early, for we must be up with the larks. To-morrow evening we shall be at dear, lovely Ferndale."

"You will, probably, but I shall not."

Beatrice recoiled in amazement. "What do you mean, Threissa? I do n't understand that speech at all. Have I vexed or offended you in any way?"

Oh, no! nothing of the kind. I assure you it was not without a struggle that I relinquished the idea of accompanying you home. Inclination said go, while duty bade me stay. I have at last concluded to obey the voice of the latter."

"You talk in enigmas. What necessity is there of your remaining here? Madame is out of danger, now, you know."

"Therefore she needs me all the more. Think how tiresome it will be for a person of her active temperament to be in such a helpless condition. She will need numberless little attentions that a servant would never dream of rendering. I will bring flowers to speak to her of the world outside. If she wishes to be amused, I shall have some entertaining book at hand, and if sad or in pain, I will cheer and charm her by the potent spell of music. If I went with you all my enjoyment would be embittered by the thought of her, sick and desolate, here at home; and when do we ever experience any real gratification if we go contrary to the promptings of the inward monitor? I have stated my reasons, now, for choosing to forego the pleasure of visiting you. Do you not approve of them?"

Fully, fully! my darling!" was the earnest reply. "I should be unworthy of your friendship,

"Pardon me, girls," exclaimed Miss Stanley, suddenly approaching them, "I could not help overhearing a part of your conversation as I came through the hall, and I am almost glad that I did, as now I can make a proposition that will, I hope, preclude the necessity of your being separated during the vacations. I will remain with Madame, myself. Will not that do?"

Beatrice looked anxiously, almost hopefully at her friend, while Threissa caught the teacher's hand in both of hers, and pressing it fondly, said:

"I do not doubt your ability to make a better nurse, and a much more agreeable companion than myself; still I should be very selfish did I accept of such a sacrifice upon your part. Do n't I know how eagerly that feeble mother and that patient, deformed sister of yours have looked forward to the rising of to-morrow's sun, that was to bring you to their arms? I would not be the means of disappointing them for worlds, and although I thank you for your kind offer, excuse me if I say that your duty lays there, mine here." Miss Stanley's reply was to bend and kiss the

glowing cheek, and then she turned away. 'The spirit is strong, but the flesh is weak." Therefore it was with a sad face that Threissa beheld her friends depart the next morning, and truth compels us to say that she indulged in a few tenre are alle sought the parter

"Why, child! I thought you had gone home with Miss Lascelle," was Madame D'Orsay's greet-

ing, as she entered her room.
"Such was my intention, but I finally decided

to remain with you." "I should not have allowed it, my dear, had I known it. Betty could have attended to me very

Nothing more was said, but as the days passed the invalid could not help thinking whether there was ever a lighter, quicker step, or gentler and more skilful fingers than those of her self-installed nurse, and one afternoon, after she had been unusually fretful and Threissa more than usually patient, she surprised her by drawing her to her,

and kissing her with considerable warmth, as she "You are a good child, and must not mind my cross words. I assure you that I appreciate the sacrifice that you have made for me, and though perhaps I have not been as kind to you in the past as I might have been, I will try to give you no cause to complain in the future."

The grateful tears sprang to the girl's eyes, and she turned away, thinking that, after all, Duty brought her subjects a rich reward. ITO BE CONTINUED.]

Written for the Banner of Light.

THE ANGEL'S FIRST LESSON.

I awoke from my slumbers at midnight. And restlessly tossed on my bed: I watched the pale phantoms of moonlight, As they danced to the throbs of my head.

When the deep reigning stillness was broken. With a cadence sweet, gentle and mild, I caught the soft-whispered love-token That came from the lips of my child.

"My Father." she said, in her dreaming, Then the silence was hushed as before, O'er her features the moon was still gleaming, And I breathlessly listened for more.

When again the sound broke her sweet slumbers, The words found response in my breast: "My Father," she lisped, in soft numbers, Then tranquilly turned in her rest.

Thus I pondered those words and their meaning: T is no vision of mine and my love. But the angels their first lesson teaching

The name of her Father above. She walks in the star-lighted pathway, She drinks from the clear crystal streams: Of the life-giving waters of Heaven, In the beautiful land of her dreams.

Oh! ever in deep adoration May her soul in humility bend: By that altar where true consolation In love, truth and purity blend.

May her earth-life be chastened and strengthened By such visions of GOD and his love, Till the hour when her pilgrimage lengthens, She whispers, "My Father," above.

Children's Department.

EDITED BY MRS. LOVE M. WILLIS, Address 146 West 21st Street, New York City.

"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." [Lkion liunt.

THE GOLDEN FOUNTAIN.

CHAPTER VI.

For several days after the arrival of May and Lucy, they with Will were so busy thinking of Christmas, and all they had to do to prepare for the holidays, that they had no time for further conversation; perhaps they wished to forget the thought of Will's leaving them, sure it was they chatted with him about every gay thing they could think of. They dragged his arm-chair into the parlor, and placed him in it before the fine blazing fire in the large fire-place, and then they consulted as to what they should do to make the day happy.

We shall have a tree for Christmas Eve, of course," said Will, "but that is a small part of Christmas. It is then we shall do all we can to make each other happy; but I've been thinking so much about the pictures on my spirit, that I want to put some beautiful ones there to make the unlovely ones fade out. You know, May, in the Golden Fountain that a beautiful light seemed to go forth from good, kind deeds, that made all that was unlovely fade away; but here I am shut up, and I can do nothing. It makes me saddest of all to think I can do nothing."

"But we can do for you," said May; "there is Lulu with her kindly hands, and here are my

strong limbs to walk or run as you will." "Well," said Will, brushing away his tears one thing is very certain, when I had strength I spent it foolishly, so, perhaps, I miss nothing by being so helpless, for now I have a ready heart. You see I wish, before I start on my journey, to do what I can to repair all the mischief I have done. I want you girls to ask all the boys that I know to call and see me, and then, perhaps, I can find out what they need, and show them by some kindness that I wish to help them to be better."

"But, Will," said Lulu, "they won't come here, you know they won't. They think you are proud when at home, and they are afraid of May and I. Now we will go and call at their homes, and find out all about them, and then you shall help us plan all that we will do,"

"Let's go now," said May, "and let's prepare a beautiful picture for Will, so that the light shall shine forever and ever."

"But there's one thing that is sure," said Will, 'you will not be working for me alone; for every good thing done to help another is reflected on oneself. If you help me do some good, it will be all the same as if you had done it."

It was quite dark before the girls returned. "Oh!" said May, "we have had the grandest time you ever knew. As good luck would have it, we met Tim just out here, and we told him that we had started to form a picture-gallery for Christmas for you. He looked as glad as the sunshine when it touches the hawthorne tree. Do you know I think Tim the handsomest fellow I ever

May blushed as Will looked questioningly into

"A fine story you are telling, May," said Lucy, about our adventures, stopping to criticize people's beauty; let me tell. Tim took us in his sleigh, and said he was our obedient servant; so we ordered him to stop at Ed. Jones's mother's cottage, and there was a poor baby sick, and a mother looking tired; and we found out that Ed. wanted to learn a trade, but had no money to start with, or buy him a decent jacket to go to town with. Then we went to Sam Raymond's, but his mother was so cross that we thought we should learn nothing. After a while she told us that Sam | girls know what to do. was a sorry boy-I suppose she meant a bad boy and now you treat us like poor mortals." —but he said that if he could go to school, it was the wanted—no, only eight. I give you two minutes all he needed: and if he could n't, what was the use of trying to do anything; if he had some to produce them." books he'd study, but as he had n't, he'd have a good time hunting up mischief."

"And then," said May, "if you could have seen us as we called at old Mr. Derby's! He's rich and a miser, you know, and he lives in the meanest way. We inquired for Frank, his only boy, and he said he'd sent him out to get some wood, and he had n't got home. Then I thought to myself, what shall we do with this old fellow to make him treat Frank better; for he told us after a time, how he flogged him-it did him good he said, and how he sent him to bed at dark every

"Yes, and he climbs out of the window, and is in all sorts of mischief until daybreak sometimes," said Will.

"Oh!" said Lucy, "you ought to have heard May talk! you'd thought a dozen blackbirds were there. She talked about our school and about books, and about Christmas, and finally, do you think, she told him all about the Golden Fountain that she saw when she was a little girl. He opened his eyes at first, but soon I saw him look down, and I'm quite sure that when he pretended to cough, that he brushed some tears away. Then I said how happy he must feel because he could do so much good if he pleased."

"You ought to have seen him then!" said May, "he looked at first as if he would cat her up; but I stepped in an said, 'Why, yes, Mr. Derby, for only think how much good the books you gave to the library did us all. I am sure, I have thanked you always for giving me the opportunity of reading Prescott's works. That must be always a beautiful picture on your spirit; and then there's Frank.' I said, with my heart all in a tremble, for I was afraid he'd be angry, 'you are getting old, and Frank will be able to take votr place soon. and if you make his spirit bright and beautiful he'll be all the time blessing you, and then you'll kingdom in his hands.' He looked at me, and said, 'Girls, what did you come here for? If you want my money you won't get it, and if you want Frank to go to a party, he won't go; so there 's the end of it.' Then Lucy stepped up with such a gentle air, and said; "Oh, no, Mr. Derby, we only wanted Frank to come to dine with us Christmas day, for Will is going away.' He said, 'he 'd had enough of Will; Will led Frank into many a mischief.' Then Lulu cried, and he said, 'Well well, Will is sick and he may go; and I'll tell you what I'll do if you'll let me come, too: I'll promise to do most anything you wish."

"Then I put on my prettiest smile," said Lulu, and said, 'oh, we thank you, sir; we will try and make the day very pleasant to you, What do you suppose he wanted to come for? He'll spoil

all our fun and Frank's, too!" 'Perhaps not," said Will; "we will see. My opinion is, that what you told him about the pictures on the fountain moved his heart. But truly

we have business enough to do in these few days. But did you forget Charlie and Tom?"

"No; we learned that they had been sent for to go to their uncle's, who would send them to a fine school if they could provide themselves with books and clothing, and their mother was afraid

"And then," said Lucy, "we stopped with Tim at his house, and had such a nice supper of brown bread, toasted before the fire, and honey; and we managed, through Tim's sister, who never suspects anything, to find out that Tim had been working half the summer to lay by money enough to get him some' mathematical instruments, and that an old friend came along the other day, poor and ill, and Tim gave every cent to him."

"Well," said Will, "you have been like good angels, going about finding out people's needs; but angels always have to find people that are ready to assist them, and if you represent the angels, I must try and represent the one that the angels act through. Now I receive an impression that you are both tired-"

"False, false; we were never more rested." "Well, then, I am impressed that you want to play a game of backgammon,"

" False again." "Tell, then, what you both sit so quietly for,

looking at me?"

We are wishing, Will, you would tell us about

your journey," said Lucy.
"Oh, yes; I had almost forgotten, or thought perhaps you understood about it. I told you what

a life I spent, and how I felt about it, and how I became so ill. I am growing worse every day. I know it, and I made the doctor tell me all about my illness. He says I cannot stay here much longer, and so you see I must go away. When I found I must go, I began to think when I would go, and you see I wanted to go to the most beautiful place in the universe, and I found out that there was no place so beautiful as heaven; and so I felt willing and glad to go there. Don't cry, Lulu; you know that it will be just the pleasantest journey that I could take. At first I wanted to get well, and I fretted about it, and felt very miserable; but Tim talked so lovingly to me about the beautiful way that we all had to travel, and that those who took the shortest route were able to reach their place first, and then to help others, that I became quite willing to go. Tim says there are many mansions in heaven just fitted for us, and that some one has been preparing one for me. Now, May, please stop crying; just as likely as not your dear mother has been helping get ready for me, and she will be able to love me and care for me until you can come. You see I've laid awake nights, and thought so much about going, that now I really feel anxious to go. I've felt sometimes such beautiful air breathing over my face, and such calm rest, that I am sure that I shall be much happier when my tired limbs don't ache, and when my head don't burn so. I should never have known so much about the place I am going to if it had not been for what Tim told me about the Golden Fountain. For if my spirit is pure, and has only pictures of beauty upon it, I am sure to be happy anywhere. It troubled me to think I had put so many unlovely pictures on it, and so I have been trying to make them fade out; but I had to wait for you to help me. The doctor says I can stay here a few weeks only, but I know that my work will not be done then; for if the angel came back to talk with May, I can come back and bless you all. It is n't a

long journey that I am going, and then how good it will be to be thinking that you are all coming to the same place, though by a longer route." May and Lucy could not speak, but hid their

faces on the arms of the chair.

A knock at the door roused them. It was Tim, whose face looked so glad and happy that they were sure he had some good news to tell. "I've come over to tell you, Will, that he's

agreed to do it if we will pay ten dollars. Do you think we can? I've only two."

"We must; and what we must we shall do." "But how?" said Tim.

"What is it?" said Lucy. "You never think

"But angels never work in the dark, and with

out knowing what they are to work for."

"Angels are supposed to know, without being told. But this is the story. When I was wildest, a poor boy came here and worked on the farm, and I found it easy to lead him into all sorts of mischief, until he lost his place and was sent away. I kept thinking about him, and wondered where he was; but I heard nothing, and last week one of my good angels, by the name of Tim, came and whispered in my ear that he was in jail for stealing a man's bridle. I first taught him to rob hen's nests and peach orchards, and I knew he must have gone from step to step because of my bad influence. So the good angel Tim went and saw the man, who said he would decide what to do, and write to Tim. and he has agreed to let him out of jail for ten dollars, and Tim is to take him to work on his farm, and teach him honesty and goodness."

May and Lucy slipped quietly out of the room. They soon found that by taking half their money laid by for Christmas they could supply the sum. "Here are your angels, with the sum required. No thanks: angels accept no praise, only loving thoughts."

Will's face lighted up with real delight.

"This is so much better than to have been obliged to have told any one else the sad story; and now, you see, I do not have to break up the other plans I had made. You'll have him here by Christmas, Tim. Can't you go to town to-mor row and get him?"

"I'd go to-night, and on foot, to bless you, Will." "Now, Tim, if you are not very tired, just take me in your strong arms and let me rest a little. and I will tell you what I dreamed to-day, while you were all gone. I thought I had reached my journey's end, and had found the home that I had thought of so much. It was a beautiful place. be as happy as a king who has the power of a There was a dwelling and a garden and trees, and everything that I love to see here, only more beautiful. More than all else, I rejoiced in the flowers, and as I looked at them they all seemed connected with me. Then I asked some one what it meant that every flower seemed to be drawing life from me. 'Oh,' said the person who led me, 'these flowers are your good thoughts; see how they bloom, and how their fragrance fills the whole air.' Then I saw a great many other things of beauty and use, and when I asked about them, they told me that some were my good deeds, some were my kind wishes, and some were my holy prayers. Then I thought that was very strange, and I said so, when some one told me that all my thoughts had life in them and could not die, and that what had spiritual life became spiritual forms. Now, Tim, I don't understand it all, but I suppose it means that my spirit-home will be beautiful according to my love and goodness."

"Yes," said Tim, "we must all have heaven in | Smith, Peterboro', N. Y.

ourselves before we can find it anywhere else, The dream showed you how everything you had loved and enjoyed would bless you hereafter. I am glad you told me of it, Will, for now I know that you will go to a place where there are real flowers and trees and birds, and that you will have a pleasant home there; and, Will, you'll be helping prepare a pleasant place for us, will you not?"

"That's what makes me sorry, Tim, to think I must go away from you, so that you cannot know all about me, and tell me things about yourself." "But you forget, Will, that you will need no

telling then, for you will see me just as I am, and know all I think and feel, and how much I love you. Now let me sing to you. Come, May, play that sweet air on the melodeon, and let us all sing together.'

They all sang:

"Softly now the light of day Fades upon my sight away, Yet unto my spirit's eye, Light is breaking gloriously,

When for me the light of day Shall forever fade away, Then the light divine shall glow, That no dimness e'er can know.

Soon the flowers of earth shall pale, And their breath of sweetness fail; But the flowers of love shall bloom Where can come no winter's gloom." TO BE CONTINUED.

Letters Received.

EMILY R. B., MAQUOKETA, JACKSON CO., IOWA. -Thanks for your pleasant words. May all that is beautiful and good flow into your life. Above all things, may love govern you, so that you can learn in your own spirit of heaven and its loving

ELLA F. D., CHELSEA, MASS.—It was pleasant to read your cheering words. We can all do much to make the world happier and better. Let us all try to find the kingdom of heaven, and to walk with pure spirits, by cherishing love and goodwill to all.

Cosmo, Lynn.-Your amusing criticism is quite to the point. That enigma was inserted without revision; but the other mistakes have occurred after the manuscript left the hand of the editor of the Children's Department. Perhaps they are unavoidable; however we will try and devise some plan to prevent in the future many blunders. Remember in charity the indistinct chirography of many contributors.

TO THE WRITERS OF ENIGMAS.—For the future we shall accept only such enigmas as are distinetly written, with the answer affixed, and the solution of each part given, as for example: My first, third and fifth gives life to the world. Ans. -Sun, etc. It will be easy then for the proofreader to correct any errors that may occur. Take time to write clearly, and to fully express every idea.

CONUNDRUMS.-Always send the answer accompanying the conundrum. X. E. W. X. please

Rebus.

I dwell amid the clearest light, Also amid the darkest night; I'm seen in every angel band, In every song in summer-land; I'm always seen in noonday light, And in the darkest, dreariest night; I wish this cruel war was done, Though but for me they 'd fire no gun; I help sustain the good old flag, Though always seen with General Bragg; I mix in company number eight, And I go first in every gate; I do not like to go alone, But if I'm there, then one is gone; The ploughboy trifles with my name, Though I think he is not much to blame; He sometimes seems to be quite mad, But I always make the le For all kinds of gossip I go in, But with slanderers I am never seen; In every danger I am seen; I serve the king, but not the queen; Children, I live in glory high-

Enigma.

And now pray tell me, Who am I?

Lynn, March 30, 1864.

I am composed of 68 letters. My 27, 10, 16, 23, 59, 51, 4, 14, 52, 13, 64, 5, 25, 46, 30, 26, 61, 50, 6, 33, 66, 39 is one whom all delight to

My 55, 34, 13, 63, 17, 43, 2, 32 is one of the battles of the present war.

My 1, 44, 19, 62, 54, 23, 66 is one of the battles of the present war. My 12, 31, 22, 18, 65, 45, 47, 3, 49, 18, 60, 42, 24, 58,

40, 20 are the names of two brave Generals, for merly attached to the army of the Potomac. My 67, 38, 56, 9, 32, 7, 41, 53 is the name of a Un-

ion General. My 15, 1, 8, 54, 42, 48, 18, 37, 57, 4 is the name of a Union General.

My 32, 55, 21, 28, 41, 11, 68, 52, 36, 30, 26, 61, 29, 54, 5, 66, 35, 12 is the name of a Union General. My whole is contemned by many, but eagerly

sought after by others. A SOLDIER, 1st Reg. N. J. Vols.

Answer to the Penny Puzzle in our last. By Leonard M. R., Camp Randall.

1. Temple (of the forehead). 2. Lock (of hair).

3. Pear (pair of lips). 4. Hare (hair of the head).

5. Bee (B, the letter). 6. Tulip (two lips).

7. Tea (T, the letter).

8. Band (around the crown on the head).

9. Ark (are, part of circle formed by the band). 10. Crown. 11. Ell (L, the letter).

12. Liberty.

13. Crown. 14. Ball (of the eve).

15. Y, used as turning-table on railroads (letter Y).

16. Charm (string of beads).

Answer to the Enigma in the Banner of MARCH 19th. N-O-T is quite a naughty way to spell a knot of wood.

It seems to me, but then to some it may be just as good. A-N-A seems a new way to spell a female name, If it is not, then 'tis" all right," and no one is to

blame; My dictionary gives to me quite another feature, But it may be so, for aught I know, in the Arcana of Nature. Cosmo.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA IN OUR LAST,-Gerrit

Written for the Banner of Inglit. REPLY TO MRS. F. O. HYZER,

BY M. B. TOWNSEND.

Dear sister, many, many thanks, For kindly sympathy expressed Upon our glorious "BANNER's" page, To my poor human heart distressed. Tis true I could not, could not say, When writhing 'neath the rod, My heart with blood-drops covered o'er,

For I was weak, and faint, and sick; Mine eyes were dimmed with tears; I could not see the "silver side." Through all my gloom and fears. And faith almost sank down to die Within my troubled breast; It seemed no car could hear my cry,

No power could bring me rest.

Thy will be done, oh God!

But now, although the cloud is dark, My way I cannot, cannot see, My soul looks up in trust to God, And whispers, It is well with me, And though bright earthly hopes are crushed, And pain and woe are mine, Thou lovest whom thou chasteneth, Thy will is all divine.

Our sufferings are compliments, I sometimes have been told, For God must choose the strongest ones, With spirits true and bold, To bear the heaviest burdens here, To meet the stern decree

That lifts the soul from death and sin, To make it ever free. I know life's furnace-heat is good, And we are born through pain To higher spheres of usefulness,

Again, and yet again. And when we look with wisdom's eye, Although we stand alone, T is then in truth that we can say, "Thy will, oh God, be done!"

The Lecture Room.

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

A Discourse Délivered by Rev, Moses Hull, lu Lycoum Hall, Boston, Sunday Afternoon, February 14, 1864.

[Reported for the Banner of Light.]

"Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring forth your strong reasons, saith the King of Jacob."—Isaiah, xli: 21. I have not chosen this text on account of any relation it sustains to the subject to which I derelation it sustains to the subject to which I design to call your attention, more than any other, but simply as a motto. My design is to merely try to set forth, in as plain a manner as possible, some of the reasons for my change of opinion on the subject of Immortality. This the public demands. When a person who has taken a conspicuous part in politics or religion changes the opinion which he has thrown out before the world, it is but just that the public demand the reason of

spicuous part in politics or religion changes the opinion which he has thrown out before the world, it is but just that the public demand the reason of that change; and in this case, so far as time will permit, it shall be cheerfully given.

I might here offer a word of apology for ever having embraced the doctrine of the death-sleep of the soul—a word of apology, I say, not a word of regret. Strange as it may sound to you, I do not regret having spent twelve of the most precious years of my life in the advocacy of a doctrine which I now look upon as absurd and silly in the extreme. "I believed, therefore have I spoken." I still believe that great good will yet result from my having been an Adventist. But could the truth have been presented to me when the doctrine of the sleep of the soul was, I think I should have taken hold of it. A person can only contrast what he sees and hears with what he has seen and heart before—not with what he may in the distant future see and hear. He who has never heard of Mahometanism or Mormonism, would be illy prepared to contrast one with the other. When the doctrine of man's complete and total mortality was presented to me at the early age of When the doctrine of man's complete and total mortality was presented to me at the early age of sixteen, I could only contrast it with the other, as sixteen, I could only contrast it with the other, as I understood it, and with dectrines which I was taught, necessarily grew out of the other. "After the straitest sect of our religion" I was raised a Calvanist. I was taught that

"You can and you can't;
You shall and you shan't;
You'd be damned if you do,
And you 'li be damned if you do n't;" that I had an immortal soul, which, if elected

that I had an immortal soul, which, if elected, would at once, upon my "shuffling off the mortal coil," enter upon a state of the most perfect and complete happiness. But if God, in the dispensation of his grace, had not enough to divide with me, and let me have a share, I was passed by, and in that case let me live as I would. Let me take a journey to Mecca upon my knees; let me pray until the last hair in my head turns gray, and weep even bitter tears of blood over sins which I had committed, and sins which I had not committed. my soul must, upon leaving this hody, be ted, my soul must, upon leaving this body, be cast into a fire so hot, that if it were taken out and cast into a cauldron of red hot potash, it would freeze to death instantly. There it must remain until the day of judgment, then be called

would freeze to death instantly. There it must remain until the day of judgment, then be called out and judged, and, if worthy, sent back to roll and fry, and broil, and stew eternally. If, however, when the day of judgment comes, a mistake has been made, and Cain, who has rolled in hell six thousand years for killing his brother, proves to be one of the "elect," poor, scorched and fried Cain shall have the privilege of entering heaven, and, perhaps, exchanging positions with his brother Abel.

These things looked so horrible to me that I could gladly accept of anything which would release the character of the Infinite from the reproach thus thrown around it. Hence, when the Advent doctrine came along, and exhibited the folly of the above system, I fied to it, and rejoiced in it night and day. From that time forward, I, like all other sectarians, read everything that I read, and did everything I did, with reference to the one idea, viz., that man is, in the present existence, wholly mortal. This I believed and preached, and loved—not that I loved the chilling thought that all there was of man went into the grave, and law there preposed. thought that all there was of man went into the grave, and lay there unconsciously until the general resurrection—but I loved it as a substitute for the more HORRIBLE doctrine of my boyhood days. Now I no longer believe it, and in two discourses design to give you some of my Biblical reasons

design to give you some of my Biblical reasons for my change of opinion.

If the audience will excuse me for not trying to be very methodical, I will present the arguments as they were presented to my mind. I acknowledge that the Bible was not the first thing which set me to thinking upon the subject. My first doubts came in something like the following manner: Man is mortal—wholly mortal; there is nothing of him but flesh, blood and breath. When he dies, he dies all over; there is nothing remains alive—nothing to preserve the identity of the man; he ceases to think and act. How is it possible for him to ever live again? The dust of which man was composed in the first place, has lost its consciousness, and has really no more to do with the man and his identity, than it has to do with the one thousand forms in which it existed before it was fashioned into man—or, the thousands of forms in which it may exist after it ceases to exist in the form of man.

to exist in the form of man.

Now how is it possible for man to live again? Now how is it possible for man to live again? Adventists acknowledge that there is no hope, other than by a resurrection of the flosh. The doctrine of a physical resurrection upon any hypothesis is questionable, but especially is it impossible upon the Adventists' ground. As there is nothing of man but his fleshly organism, his identity, as a matter of course, must consist in that; and as consciousness is but the result of material organization it must consist in that; organization, it must cease at death. But upon this principle the chain of our existence is broken, and the man this side of death can never be joined

to the one beyond the resurrection.

There is, then, no mind after the person is dead, and the mind, having ceased to exist, can have no resurrection. Hence if mind exists again, it must

istance from the new creation. It can never be linked with some other mind which once existed, years afterward, as must be the case with Abel, it could not be the same mind, for identity does not lie in the particles of matter of which man is comnosed, but in the conscious mind; and this new mind cannot, by memory or consciousness, identi-ty itself with the mind which existed six thousand years before. Again, if identity consists in mat-ter, I am not the same man now that I was ten years ago, for it is a physiological fact that the matter of which this body is composed is not the years also, for the approximate and that the inaction of which this body is composed ten years ago. Lest this should be denied, let us prove it. Yesterday you trimmed your finger-nails. Did you realize then that a part of your very being was gone? The day before you went to the barber's shop. Did you realize, as the barber was trimming your hair and beard, that a part of your very being, your identity, was being lost? When you awoke this morning, you found yourself suffering extremely with the toothache. Did you realize, when you called upon the dentist to extract the tooth, that he was taking away a part of your very existence? Last winter you had a severo spell of typhoid fever, during which, in six weeks, you lost twenty-five pounds of flesh. After your recovery, however, in a short time you regained that twenty-five pounds, with three or four more. recovery, however, in a short time you regained that twenty-five pounds, with three or four more. But is the flesh thus gained composed of the same particles as that which was lost? Not by any means. Young man, the body you now inhabit was last year, part of it, growing in your father's wheat-field or potato-patch. Other portions of it were growing in the tea-fields of China, the rieafields of the South, the coffee-fields of other portions of the South, while still other portions were floating in the great ocean, in the shape of codfish and mackerel.

These being facts, it follows that "Father Abra-

and mackerel.

These being facts, it follows that "Father Abraham" could not have had less than twenty-five different bodies. If identity consists in matter, is it possible that he could have preserved his identity all the way through? But supposing this difficulty be obviated, which one of Abraham's twenty-five bodies shall have the preference in the resurrection? or will all of them come up? If so, certainly there will be "gtants in those days." Abraham will have a beard forty feet long.

Let us take another illustration. Some of the martyrs were burned at the stake, and their ashes

martyrs were burned at the stake, and their ashes scattered upon the waters of the rivers and ocean, so as to prevent their having a resurrection, as the persecutors supposed. The theory we oppose says that mind is merely a function of the brain. Now where is the mind of these martyrs? brain. Now where is the mind of these martyrs? It has had no existence since the body was burned. Where is the body? The finid parts exist in the form of water. It may have an hundred times ascended in vapor, and fallen in the form of rain and dew. It may have floated in the clouds, flown from the fountain, or run in the stream. It may have mingled with the waters of the ocean a thousand times as often formed the san of trees. thousand times, as often formed the sap of trees and plants, and been as often drank by man and beast. As to the solids of the body thus burned, the ashes may have been washed from place to place by ten thousand waters, and driven by as many winds. Yes, the body of this poor martyr may have fattened the soil, been absorbed in veg-etation, and an hundred times entered into the composition of other animal bodies. Now we ask, composition of other animal bodies. Now weask, How is it possible for these various particles to get together and identify themselves as the veritable martyr burned at the stake? Jesus of Nazareth was correct, when he undertook to refute the Sadduceos upon the resurrection by proving the immortality of the soul to them from their own Scriptures. When the Sadducees came to him with unastions and difficulties concerning the resurrect questions and difficulties concerning the resurrec-tion, he answers, "Now that the dead are raised, even Moses showed at the bush, when he calleth the Lord the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, for he is not the God of the dead, but of the living, for all live unto him."—Luke xx: 37-38. Who wonders that the Sadducees were silenced? He used their own Scriptures to convince them that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were alive, and hence their identity was preserved, notwithstanding the long sleep of their bodies in

As before remarked, I fail to find evidence that As before remarked, I that to find evidence charthe physical body ever will be raised. Indeed, the Bible in more than one place says emphatically that it will not. The resurrection body is the "spiritual body," not the animal. Paul says, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." Or, as the Greek reads, "There is a some suppose a betabody. Or, as the Greek relation, Interest a some psuchekon, and there is a some pneumatikon—a better rendering of which might be, there is an animal body and there is a spiritual body. That the spiritual body is not the one composed of flesh and blood is evident from verse 50: "Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption." Who dare dispute him? I can-

not.

Before I proceed to the more positive evidence in the land of the more positive some of the more positive evidence. of man's inmortality, I will examine some of the evidences brought forward to prove the opposite. The strongest proof-test of our opponents is found in Psalms, exivi: 3, 4—"Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help. His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish." Here permit me to say that it is possible for us to be too literal in our interpretations of such poetic effusions as the one just read. Poets do not confine themselves to such plain matter-of-fact statements as the price current or the multiplication table. A latitude is given to poets. Who of us that so often sing:

"Had I the pinlons of a dove,
I'd to those regions fly,"
would think of starting to the "celestial land"
on dove's wings? Nay, would we not regard it as
an insult for anyone to interpret our song in that way? We often sing:

There rocks and hills, and brooks and vales
With milk and honey flow."

"There rocks and hills, and brooks and vales With milk and honey flow."

Yet even those who expect to see rocks and hills, and brooks and vales there, do not expect to find them literally flowing with milk and honey. May not the same rules upply to Bible poetry? Let us see. Go with me to Psalms, xci: 4—"He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler." Who thinks of quoting this to prove that God is a great bird, big enough to take all of his children under his wings and feathers? Yet such an interpretation of this text would be as rational as any interpretation of the other that would prove man unconscious in death. Supposing we apply the literal principles of interpretation to this text, and thus prove man totally unconscious in death, we will apply the same rules to another, and prove that he will eternally remain in such a in death, we will apply the same runes of anomor, and prove that he will eternally remain in such a state. In Job, vii: 9, we read, "As the cloud is consumed and vanisheth away, so he that goeth home to the grave shall come up no more." Now down to the grave shall come up no more." Now where is your hope of another existence? One text has them so dead that their "thoughts perished," and the other has them so dead that they can "come up no more." But the writer of this last poem is not satisfied with the above strong expression. He adds "He shall return no more."

last poem is not satisfied with the above strong expression. He adds, "He shall return no more to his house; neither shall his place know him any more."—Verse 10.

We now sak the question: "Does man's thoughts perish at death, in the sense that Adventists believe?" We answer, No! An argument is generally made in connection with this text, upon the

persons been heard to talk in their sleep, who, upon awaking, could not remember a thing they had dreamed. Thus we prove that the mind is active, although it is unable to take cognizance of its own actions.

Let us now see if the text itself will not bear a light to the control of the contr

different interpretation from that put upon it by Adventists. Suppose, to illustrate this, that Mr. A, being a man of wealth, goes into some specularity which he expects to the distant future.

be a new mind, and not a renewal of the old one, his plan shall have been perfected. B works with for that is extinct. Such mind must date its extinct all imaginable zeal and energy, until A sickens all finaginable zeal and energy, until A sickens and dies, at which time his estate passes into the bands of his executors and administrators. Where but long since ceased. "But," says the objector,
"the identity consists in a reorganization of the
same particles of matter." To this we reply, that
if it were possible for the same particles of matter
if the were possible for the same particles of matter
that "his breath" has gone forth. This is not
to be organized into a thinking man six thousand
only true, in fact, but the Bible will justify that designs, intentions or purposes toward B have perished; he cannot carry thom out, from the fact that "his breath" has gone forth. This is not only true, in fact, but the Bible will justify that interpretation of the term "thoughts." For instance, Isalah says, "Let the wicked man forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts," etc. Who believes that "the unrighteous man" is required to quitthinking? No one! How much more rational is the interpretation that the unrighteous man is entreated to forsake his unrighteous plans and purposes. But upon this matter there is no room for guessing. Job has placed the matter beyond dispute; hear him: Job xwii: 11, "My days are past, my purposes are broken off,

the matter beyond dispute; hear him: Job xvii: 11, "My days are past, my purposes are broken off, even the thoughts of my heart." How were his "purposes" or "thoughts" broken off? Evidently by his sons; his property and everything being taken from him, he says he escaped with the "skin of his teeth." His plans were frustrated. So with the text, "his thoughts perish;" that is, his plans are thwarted.

Would that I had more time: every text supposed to teach the unconsciousness of the dead should pass under review; but I have not. I will only ask the congregation to listen to a brief examination of one more. Psalms lxxxviii: 10, 12: "Wilt thou show wenders to the dead? Shall the dead arise and praise thee? Shall thy loving kind-

anination of one more. Psalms Ixxxviii: 10, 12:
"Wilt thou show wenders to the dead? Shall the'
dead arise and praise thee? Shall thy loving kindness be declared in the grave? or thy faithfulness
in destruction? Shall thy wenders be known in
the dark? and thy righteousness in the land of
forgetfulness?" Where is the proof of unconsciousness in this text? Is it in the form of the
questions? If so, then verily the text is against the
resurrection; for one question is, "Shall the dead
arise and praise thee?" I might answer no, and
refer to Job vii: 9; xix 12; Proverbs xxi: 16; Jeremiah Ii: 39; and Isaiah xxvi: 14, as proofs.

I now-propose to prove that death is a departure.
No one doubts that Paul was speaking of death
when he said, "I am now ready to be offered and
the time of my departure is at hand." 2 Timothy,
iv: 6. In 2 Peter, 1: 13: 15: "Yea, I think it meet
as long as I am in this tabernacle, to stir you up by
putting you in rememberance! knowing that
shortly I must put off this, my tabernacle, even as
our Lord Jesus Christ hath showed me: moreover I will endeavor that after my decease you
may have these things always in rememberance."
Here Pater is in the tabernacle and going to my over I will endeavor that latter my decease you may have these things always in rememberance." Here Peter is in the tabernacle, and going to put of the tabernacle, "But," says the objector, "don't you see there is to be a decease of that which puts off the tabernacle?" This objection once had some weight upon my mind, but when I examined the Greek, what was my surprise to find that the word rendered decease was exodos that the word rendered decease was exodos.
Every one knows the meaning of that word; it is
to "move out," "to depart," &c. Here, then,
death is a departure from the "tabernacle" or
body. What can be plainer?
Now turn to Phil. 1: 21: 24: "For to me, to live

Now turn to Phil. 1: 21: 24: "For to me, to live is Christ, and to die is gain; but if I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labor! yet what I shall choose I wot not, for I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better; nevertheless to abide in the flesh is more needful for you." The word here rendered "depart" is not exodos, as in 2 Peter, i: 15, but analusia; signifying not to go off bodily, without tasting death, to be with Christ, but a separation, dissolution, or breaking up. It may signify the moving out of an old house on account of its dilapidated condition. I have read this text merely to prove that death is a departure; but from what does death separate us? The next sentence will tell. Nevertheless, to abide in the flesh is more needful for you."

Why speak of abiding in the flesh, if it were not possible for him to abide out of it? Some speak of the flesh being taken up to be with Christ, but

of the fiesh being taken up to be with Christ, but Paul's contrast is between going to be with Christ and remaining in the flesh.

and remaining in the flesh.

A parallel to this is found in 2 Corinthians v: 1:

8: "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven; if so be that being clothed we shall not be found naked. For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened; not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life. * * Therefore we are always confident, knowing that while we are at home in the body, we are absent while we are at home in the body, we are absent from the Lord. * * * We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body and

and willing rather to be absent from the body and to be present with the Lord."

Now, I am led to ask, what does all this mean? What can it mean, if there is nothing of man but body? How can he be absent from the body? What means the expression "if this tabernacle were dissolved?" More, what sense has this passage if it be not true that death removes the man from the comp supulation while to the parameter. from the soma psuchekon soma to the pneumati-

Once more go to Genesis, xxxv: 18: "And it came to pass as her soil was in departing, (for she died) that she called his name Benoni, but his father called him Benjamin." Who can read this father called him Benjamin." Who can read this without deciding that death is a departure of the soul from the body? Am I deceived upon this point? then, verily, has the Bible deceived me, and I am almost tempted to use the language of the "weeping prophet." "O, Lord, thou hast deceived me, and I was deceived!" Jeremial, xx: 7.

Permit me here to leave the subject until this evening. father called him Benjamin. vening.

The Wrongs of the Indians.

Our friend, John Beeson, whose devotion to the red men is quite as carnest and consistent as that of many other humanitarians to a race of a darker color, comes out in the columns of the Sunday Times of Washington with a plain charge against Gens. Sibley and Sully, that they have been guilty of greatly wronging the Indians of the North-west, the latter being first provoked to commit their ravages by the conduct of our agents and military commanders toward them. Father Beeson arraigns these two generals before the court of Conscience, boldly specifying the charges. We give room to his particulars, as he brings them into this searching court for evidence:

this searching court for evidence:

"It is in evidence by the published reports of General Sibley that with his branch of the army he followed the retreating Indians far into their own country, and so near did he come to them that for the last twenty miles of his pursuit the route was covered with their scattered property, consisting of blankets and provisions, all of which were destroyed by the troops, besides killing a number of stragglers who were too feeble to make their escape. It is in evidence from other reports that subsequently General Sully entered the Indian country from another direction, and that he, with his forces, overtook and surrounded an encampment of Indians in a rayine, estimated to number 2,000 souls, inclusive of squaws and papooses, with all their property, consisting of camp equipage and ponies and dogs; that he caused one of his regiments to approach within thirty yards of this conglomerate mass of human and animal life, and to fire volley after volley upon them until night; and that during the darkness, all the Indians who were able fied through fear of a renewal of their massacre in the morning, leaving three hundred of their number killed, besides a vast number of wounded and dying scattered along their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from another report that there is now one thousand three hundred Indians of the Sioux nation, nearly all of whom are women and children, kept near one erally made in connection with this text, upon the philosophy of mind.

Mind is supposed to be a function of the brain, but it is not. The brain is only a medium through which the mind acts. Hit a man on the head hard enough to fracture the skull and press it down upon the brain, and we say man ceases to think. Still we cannot prove it. The brain being the only organ through which the thoughts are manifested to the external world, man cannot, when that is impaired, manifest his thoughts; but shall we thence conclude that he has quit thinking? As soon would we suppose that a man quits thinking in his sleeping hours, because he cannot when he awakes remember his dreams. How often have persons been heard to talk in their sleep, who, upon awaking, could not remember a thing they had dreamed. Thus we prove that the mind is had dreamed. Thus we prove that the mind is starve."

In the brain is only a medium through a long their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from an along their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from an oldent report that there is now one thousand three flushred that there is now one thousand three flushred to the report that there is now one thousand three destroyed by the troops, and we learn from an olong their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from an olong their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from a long their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from an olong their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from an olong their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from an olong their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from an olong their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn from an olong their route. Their camps and ponies were destroyed by the troops, and we learn

Mr. Beeson says he is aware that it will be said in defence of these authorized acts, that all this cruelty was inflicted for the raids and ravages previously committed by the Indians; and intion from which he expects in the distant future to realize a great profit. He employs B to work for him, promising him a rich reward as soon as previous to these horrid transactions of Sibley ports.

and Sully-thirty-eight of the red men having been publicly hanged, others having been shot, sion, brought his own rope and marlin-spike to and some three hundred more sentenced to im- the hall, having previously laid a wager that he prisonment and hard labor. After the ringleaders | could secure the mediums so that it would be imin the massacres of 1863 had been taken, and paid | possible to loosen them. He went artistically to the forfeit of their crimes, the rest of them were work, tying and splicing, and when he had cruelly driven from their habitations which the finished, so confident was he of success, that he government had once guaranteed to their posses- promised the audience to believe in the spiritual sion, and abominations committed against them theory, if the medium was released. In much at which the blood runs cold in the mere recital, less time than Mr. Berry had used in tying him, Not in this way can a government become great Mr. Wm. Davenport was freed, and walked out and strong, nor a people preserve their prosperity, upon the platform, to the astonishment of Mr. Because the Indians were powerless to resist the Berry, who, if a man of his word, must now be a advance of our armies, therefore no mercy was good Spiritualist. shown them; this is wrong and wicked; such crimes never fail to return and curse their perpetrators. Although we have cheated and crowded previously attended a private circle, was selected the red man, we have, nevertheless, punished him as one of the Committee. He also had imbibed when he sinned against our laws; but we cannot the notion that the rope was not tied, but only merely because he has not the power to help him-

Written for the Banner of Light. THE MAIDEN'S VISION.

BY S. M. R.

I dreamed of a noble spirit-It came, oh, so close to me; I looked far into depths of beauty As the sun looks into the sea.

I listened to gushing music, That murmured, and rose, and fell, Till my soul was full of gladness, Of joy that no words can tell.

For life seemed to have a newness It never before had known; And I said to myself, "Oh, never Will my spirit feel alone!"

Then I lifted my own poor spirit Up to this noble one, As lovingly as the spring-bud Lifts itself up to the sun.

I thought to speak to the vision-To ask, "Would it always stay?"
But alas! it suddenly vanished— Passed in silence away.

And then I sat by the window,

And nothing saw or heard, Save the sigh of the passing breezes, And the song of a fleeing bird. But so long as I live in the earth-life,

Or as spirit in heaven above, I will bless the hour and the vision Of Beauty, of Light and Love. Watertown, N. Y.

Spiritual Phenomena.

The Davenport Brothers in Baltimore.

During the past three or four weeks the Davenport Brothers have been in Baltimore, and their scances, both public and private, have been attended by many hundreds of our citizens. Mere curiosity has given place to intelligent interest, and many who came to the hall to laugh at the tricks of jugglers, have gone to their homes to reflect and ponder over the wonders they have wit

In order to give full force to what I am about to state in regard to these young men, and the manifestations of spirit-power presented through their mediumship, it will be proper for me to mention that previous to my personal investigation I was skeptical in regard to the truth and honesty of the mediums, and had no faith in the genuineness of the manifestations. I was so much opposed to the exhibition of what I deemed a fraud in the guise of Spiritualism, that I expressed to a friend of the Davenports my regret that they should think of coming to Baltimore.

Spiritualism is my religion, and all trickery or falsehood assuming that name will ever meet my active hostility.

Being in New York when the first three or four exhibitions were given in our city, I was surprised and chagrined, on my return, to hear some of our most reliable and intelligent Spiritualists express a conviction of the reality of the manifestations. I insisted that they had been duned, and regretted that they had countenanced an imposture by their presence.

My opinion was based upon what I had read in the reports of the New York Conference some years ago, and was strengthened and confirmed by the statements of a friend in Philadelphia, for whose integrity and intelligence I have the highest respect. I thought it impossible that there could be any mistake in the matter, and upon such testimony I not only pronounced the manifestations fraudulent, but refused even to witness

But, Mr. Editor, I have a dear friend to whose voice I always listen with filial love and respect one who has guided me through many pleasant paths, and whose counsels ever blend wisdom with affection. He, my dear spirit-father, said to

me:

"Washington, my child, we, your spirit-friends, desire that you should not denounce without full and fair investigation. Attend these exhibitions. Scrutinize what may be presented. We are not in the direct sphere of these young men, therefore we cannot speak from our own knowledge of the character of the alleged manifestations; but while you are in contact with them we will be with you. While you examine with critical minuteness whatever may occur, we will quicken your vision, and, if fraud is attempted, will assist you to detect it."

With this counsel and promised aid, I went to

With this counsel and promised aid, I went to the Davenport exhibition on the following Monday. During the ensuing three weeks I attended fifteen public exhibitions, and sat with them in eight private circles. The result of this extended and careful investigation I desire now to present as concisely as possible to your readers.

At my first visit the mediums were securely tied, with hands behind them; the cords, passing through the seats of the cabinet in which they sat, were tightly wrapped and tied around their ankles. While thus fastened, I saw a hand-not once or twice, but ten or more times-strike one of the committee who was standing near the door of the cabinet.

In this case, the theory which some persons entertain in regard to this manifestation will not hold good. The rope was not merely twisted between the wrists, so as to resemble a knot, from which twist the hand could be drawn and dexterously thrust back again. The hand was larger than Mr. Davenport's, and the door of the cabinet was not closed, but wide open, and the light full anon it.

When I entered the cabinet, I placed one hand apon each of the mediums. My cravat was taken off, my coat and vest unbuttoned, and the guitar, violin and tambourine thrummed or beaten, and carried, at the same time, to any part of the cabinet which I directed. While this was being done, I felt hands touching my face. This, I assert, could not have been accomplished without my detecting some movement on the part of the Daven-

On one occasion, Mr. Berry, a rigger by profes-

Upon another evening, Mr. R. D. Morrison, a lawyer and gentleman of good standing, who had be defended in persecuting and destroying him, twisted between the wrists. He therefore desired this opportunity to test the matter. After tying three knots between the wrists, and using a large quantity of rope to secure the body, legs, and feet of the medium, he declared himself satisfied; but a gentleman in the audience then proposed to him to tie the arms, also. This suggestion was at once adopted, and with another piece of rope, the arms were tied between the elbow and the shoulder. Whilst thus securely fastened-feet, legs and body, with three knots between the wrists, and ropes tied around his arms-the coat of Ira Davenport was drawn from his body, leaving the fastenings just as Mr. Morrison had placed them.

On another occasion, at a public exhibition, I sat just eleven feet from the cabinet, and I saw a hand, to which no arm was attached, three times strike the committee man. This occurred while a full light was thrown upon the cabinet. The same evening I saw a hand at the aperture after the doors of the cabinet were closed, which, I think, was smaller; and I also saw another hand that I knew was larger than either of the Davenport's hands. I also saw at that aperture a female face. The young men wear beards. This face was smooth and fair, and thrice I saw it.

In a private circle, just at the moment when a light had been called for, I requested that the coat might be removed from the medium. Both requests were complied with. The light was struck, and, at the same moment, the coat flew, as it were, over the head of the medium, in view of the entire circle; while an immediate examination proved that he was still securely tied.

In a room made perfectly dark, where no ray of light could or did penetrate, I had an apple brought to my lips with as much accuracy and delicacy of touch as I could have used in placing it there. It was held until I ate about half of it, when the remainder was taken across the room to my wife, and held to her lips while she consumed it. During the time the apple was with me, I used my feet to ascertain-if any one stood near me, but could not touch any material sub-

It would only weary your readers should I enumerate all the manifestations of spirit-power which were presented to me through the mediumship of these young men; therefore I will not extend the list, but will only add, that during my extended investigation, I did not, in a single instance, detect any attempt at imposture, nor perceive the slightest tendency toward trickery.

Though strongly prejudiced against the mediums personally, as well as against the character of their manifestations previous to meeting them, I now endorse, without hesitation, their mediumship; and deem it a pleasure, as well as an act of justice, thus publicly to express the respect and esteem which three weeks' close observation of their public and private life has caused me to feel for them. Instead of objecting to their presence in Baltimore, I shall welcome them hereafter with the affection of a brother, not forgetting to extend also a most kindly greeting to the invisible band who accompany and labor with them to extend to the masses a better knowledge of the life beyond the grave.

The courteous demeanor of Mr. G. S. Lacv. th business agent, has won for him many friends. With sentiments of regard I remain yours truly, WASH, A. DANSKIN.

Baltimore, Md., April 8, 1864.

Coxrespondence.

Jottings in and around Washington Permit me through the columns of the BANNER OF LIGHT, to give its many readers a sort of shorthand history of my visit to this metropolis.

Spiritualism here is advancing with wonderfully rapid strides. Thanks to A. E. Newton, the philosophy is now sought for, as well as the phenomena. Charles H. Foster and the Davenports have convinced many a skeptical mind, and paved the way for a broader philosophy. Since being here, I have chatted with the President, visited hospitals, crossed over on to the "sacred soil," been admitted into the tents of the soldiers, spent two half-days in and around the Navy Yard, and very many hours in viewing the beautiful and grand works of art in the interior of the Capitol. And it may be interesting to some to learn that I yesterday counted no less then six Senators eagerly devouring the contents of the BANNER, while in their respective seats. Twas like a bow of promise to me; for surely, with progressive minds at the helm of national affairs, we need fear no evil. Long may our glorious BANNER continue to give us Light and Liberty.

I have visited the freedmen's evening school, taught by A. E. Newton, Alfred Horton, G. A. Bacon, and others whose names I have forgotten; and here let me say that if any one wishes to see the love-principle which Christ taught made manifest, they have but to step into that school and witness the patience, perseverance and love, displayed by those men; and that, too, after the fatigue of their day's labor, and without any hope of recompense. The pupils are of all ages, and are making rapid progress, though some of them are so old that they may never be able, in this world, to read their "title clear." Their eagerness to learn is only excelled by the deep religious element which pervades their being. Passing out of the school, under the escort of Mr. H., we stepped into a colored church, where a revival meeting was in full operation; the melody was exquisite. No words of mine can describe the scenes spiritual

which greeted us there. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, on Seventh street, keep spiritual books and papers for sale, and are themselves earnest workers in the cause.

Not only is Washington a recipient of these truths, but from her shores they radiate to all parts of the world; and in this respect a mighty

work is being done here. I spend next Sabbath with the Quaker Friends in Wilmington, Del., and from thence pass into Pennsylvania, returning home in a few weeks; and would be happy to make engagements in New England for the summer months. I return again to this section next winter, and shall look forward with much pleasure to the meeting of those faces which have not only become familiar, but dear to

me-among whom Mrs. Ward and family will be remembered with gratitude for the kindness which prompted them to take a stranger into their house, and for five weeks trent me in every respect as one of the family. Blessings attend them and every other worker.

May the BANNER continue to unfurl its folds in every department of governmental and private life, is the earnest wish of a lover of truth and progress. Susie A. Hutchinson.

Washington, D. C., April 5th.

Cincinnati Spiritual Organization.

I have been directed by the members of our Society to forward you a condensed account of the formation of a Religious Soccity of Progressive Spiritualists. I have copied our charter, and en-

After a hard struggle with the prejudices of a certain class of our citizens, we have at last obtained the victory, and secured a firm foothold, with support enough from influential members of society, to enable us to keep our position and increase rapidly in power. We are now incorporated as a religious society, under the laws of Ohio, and, as such, have all the privileges that other religious societies or congregations have. We have secured a commodious hall, on the corner of Winter and Walnut streets, (Metropolitan Hall) and will fill it without trouble, with earnest seekers after truth.

We will be pleased to have any of our "progressive" friends (who contemplate passing through our city) stop here, and we will endeavor to give them a cordial greeting. A spirit has whispered to us that the Great Convention of Spiritualists will be held in Cincinnati. What do you think of the plan? It would certainly awaken the citizens of this place to an amazing degree; not that the people are lacking in liberal feeling, but they have not been thoroughly aroused to the

beauties of the "Harmonial Philosophy." We are preparing a copy of our constitution and by-laws for publication, and, when published, will not fail to forward you a copy.

CHAS. EDW. BENNETT, Sec. Religious Society of Progressive Spiritualists.

At a meeting held in the city of Cincinnati, on the 24th day of March, 1864, by a number of persons desirous to spread the cause of Spiritualism, and for that purpose to form themselves into a Religious Society, and to be incorporated as such, under the laws of the state of Ohio, Judge A. G. W. Carter was duly elected president of the meeting, and Charles Edw. Bennett was appointed secretary.

Whereupon the president stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of a Religious Society of Spiritualists, for the purpose of incorporation under the laws of Ohio.

Resolved.—That we who are now assembled, being desirous of promulgating the great and sublime principles of the Harmonial Philosophy, and of unfolding and elevating the minds of humanity to a due appreciation of the attributes of Deity, as manifested through Mother Nature, the better to enable us to appreciate a common paternity and brotherhood, unite ourselves into a society, by the name and style of the Religious Society of Programment and style of the Religious Society of Programments and style of the Religious Society of Programments and style of the Religious Society of Programments of Programment name and style of the Religious Society of Progressive Spiritualists, and direct the officers of this meeting to have our Society incorporated as such under the laws of Ohio.

Whereupon a constitution and articles of association for the Religious Society of Progressive Spiritualists were unanimously adopted, and the following officers, agreeably to said constitution and articles of association, were duly elected; to wit: Ira Adkins, President; Joseph Walter, Vice President; Charles E. Bennett, Secretary; C Butterfield, Treasurer; A. M. Iliff, L. Bricker, David H. Shaffer, Trustees; A. C. Bagley, Collector.

It was unanamously resolved that all those persons who have signed and will sign the constitution and articles of association, shall be taken, and considered as members of this Religious Society of Progressive Spiritualists. It was also resolved that the constitution and articles of association be printed, and published in pamphlet form for the use of the members and the public.

The newly-elected officers of the said Society were then inducted into office, and the Society was fully organized.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

A. G. W. CARTER, President. CHARLES EDW. BENNET, Secretary.

Missouri.

For the past seven years, during our residence in St. Louis, we received the BANNER from the newsdealers in that city; but having removed to the country, we can no longer obtain it from that source. Enclosed find \$2,50 for a year's subscription. As we look upon it as a necessary appendage to our stock of literature, as well as the inculcation of the glorious truths of Spiritualism, we cannot well do without it. We find few sympathizers here; but as the car of progress rolls on, I trust she will ere long reach this benighted land.

Towns are few and far between, and the country, as a general thing, thinly populated; but as universal emancipation is now regarded as a fixed fact, I can see the evidence of increased prosperi-

We have never suffered from guerillas or bushwhackers, a very large majority of our inhabitants being unconditional Union men; but in Calloway County, on the opposite side of the river, it is exactly the reverse. At the breaking out of the rebellion, they were secessionists almost to a man, but they are now regarded as copperheads, or, as they please to style themselves, conservative Union men. Negroes are now regarded by them as very precarious property, there being a great inclination for them to travel off. Masters are making the best terms they can with their slaves to induce them to remain, but the intelligent portion. especially the bone and sinew, are fast leaving. some to join the Union army, others to seek a home where they can get a fair remuneration for their services. May they keep moving on, until our country is what it purports to be, a land of EDWARD UNDERHILL. liberty. Medora, Osage Co., Mo.

Progress in the West.

Please notice in the BANNER that the Spiritualists of this city and vicinity are fully alive.

Arrangements are now being made to hold a three days' meeting, to be called the Grand River Valley Spiritual Convention, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 24th, 25th and 26th. A notice will be sent to you as soon as speakers are heard from. 'Moses Hull-once my worthy opponent in debate-is expected; also A. B. Whiting, Mrs. Kutz, H. P. Fairfield, E. Whipple, and one or two others. I will be content with simply reporting the eloquence of my co-laborers, for the BANNER.

In spiritual communities, where spiritual papers are well patronized, lecturers are better appre-

ciated and sustained. Please change my address from "Paw Paw" to Albion; and insert my appointments for the months of April, May and June, as follows: Will speak at St. Johns, one-half the Sundays of each month; at Lyons, the first Sunday of April, and the first

and last Sundays of May. W. F. JAMESON. Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1st, 1864.

This Paper is tasted every Monday, for the week ending at date.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1804.

OFFICE, 158 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM NO. 3, UP STAIRS.

WILLIAM WHITE & CO., PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

For Terms of Subscription see Eighth Page.

LUTHER COLBY, - - - EDITOR.

SPIRITYALISM is based on the cardinal fact of spirit communion and influx; it is the effort to discover all truth relating to man's spiritual nature, capacities, relations, duties, welfare and destiny, and its application to a regenerate life. It recognizes a continuous livine 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.

The Laboring Women.

From our standpoint, we are bound to regard the spiritual as well as the material wants of the sewing-women, and laboring women generally of the country. We would see them not merely put in the way of securing an independent living by their own exertions, but we would see them placed in such a position socially, that is to say, relatively to the other sex, that they would feel that the day of their redemption had at last dawned. They have certainly been patient waiters for such a change; and we have never yet found the instance where such waiting was not duly rewarded in the

On the subject of wages for the working women of the country, bearing the fact continually in mind that the prices of living have advanced so alarmingly, and considering, too, the companion fact that male laborers in every walk obtain rates of wages very much enhanced from what they formerly were, we think the weaker sex are wronged as masters at the South would not wrong even their slaves. It is a crime, appalling to contemplate; and must be explated by the nation either by hastening to do justice or by sufferings not now thought of.

The sewing-women of New York receive wages whose mere mention, in these times of high cost is enough to make one's blood curdle with indignation at any men or system which will offer nothing more than such a starving pittance in return for long-protracted, confining and exhausting labor. No people can thrive on such a basis of tyranny. There can be no pure sentiment, no sound opinion, no public virtue, if the noticeable men, and the rich men, and the ambitious men of a nation are willing to build themselves up at the expense of woman. Modern civilization has established one doctrine beyond reach of cavil. that in proportion to the care which is bestowed upon woman, and the opportunities which are thrown open to secure her independence, and the freedom she enjoys to make herself a position and an influence in society, does the community progress in refinement' and advance in general culture. When, however, we turn about and, as in the case of sewing-women, tell them that they shall work, and work with all their might, too, for wages which would hardly find dogs in good meaty bones, we at once attempt to reverse the natural order, and beget a confusion for which we have the very worst to fear.

At the meeting which was held not very long since in New York, none but working women being present and participating in the proceedings, a statement was made concerning the prices received for work, which will make a decent man's blood run cold. One woman made drawers, of white cotton drilling, sewing with a machine eighteen hundred stitches, finishing with buckles, button-holes, straps and strings; she worked all the time from seven o'clock in the morning till nine topping only long enough to piece of bread and drink a cup of tea; and by this means she could manage to make four pairs a day. For every pair she made she received four cents and one sixth, or sixteen and two-thirds cents per day! Another woman had three children who looked to her only for subsistance, and made drawers for her living, receiving five cents and a half per pair. She was able to make two pairs each day. She found her own thread! A third supported a sick husband and four children; and carned, by working ten hours a day on haversack-pockets, eleven cents a day. A fourth, being sixty years old, made army shirts, and earned thirty-nine cents a week!

The statements made at the meeting in question show that for making shirts, which are now selling at three dollars and fifty cents each, the sewing-woman gets sixteen cents. For making coarse shirts, she gets eight cents a piece. She can make two of the former, or three of the latter, with a sewing-machine, in a long working day of twelve hours. She finds her own thread in both cases. Ladies' collars and cuffs, containing seventeen hundred fine sewing-machine stitches, the outer edges ornamented with an insertion of various colored trimmings, are made for twenty-one cents a dozen sets-each set consisting of a collar and pair of cuffs. These sets cost the manufacturer two dollars and fifty-eight cents a dozen. The retail price is seventy-five cents a set; the wholesale price about five dollars a dozen.

These few items, taken from the mass of statements which were made at that meeting, are enough to let us into a clearer view of this most terrible state of things. They cannot go on, if we would become a pure and progressive nation. Such a report as this is a disclosure of a state of things from which honest minds revolt with indignation and horror. We cannot afford to pay the attention we do in what is styled society, to the man who owes all he is and has to this cruel grinding of the faces of the poor. Every dollar of his riches is wet with the sweat of unfortunate and impotent poverty; shall that be the reason why we will feast and toast, toady and flatter

There are philanthropic movements enough on foot at the present time, but they leave out this most necessary plan for the protection of woman -for keeping off harpies from the honest wages which her exhausting labor more than earns. The sick soldiers are taken care of, as they certainly deserve to be; so are the contrabands; and there are schemes set a-foot for the elevation of the entire black race of the Continent. While these things go on, shall we have it said of us that they are accomplished at the expense of woman's sacred freedom, and at the cost of her character? There ought to be at least some sort of a society whose business it should be to do nothing but frown down the task-masters who thus coin money from the heart's blood of woman; who should give up their whole time to the most scathing denunciations of a system which is thus silently tolerated in the midst of plenty and beasted refine-

The Currency Question.

The question of paper and gold, of a paper currency indefinitely inflated and a currency restricted by considerations of value, is at length fairly before the nation, and is being discussed in the various journals of the country. Long ago we were told by the invisibles that the financial question, involving both the rights and relations of labor and capital, would soon come up before the people in its huge proportions, and that its discussion and laborious adjustment would lay under tribute | before. the best talent and the highest spiritual energies of the nation. That the question presses hard upon us even now, it is not necessary for us to assert; every intelligent man already knows it for himself. The fear to-day is, from an inflated paper diseases of the nerves, loss of voice, diabetis, currency—a currency that has no basis of value at rheumatism, ulcers, tumors, weak and inflamed all, does not rest on gold and silver, is not redeemable and does not represent anything more than a or medicine. promise to pay, and which can be manufactured ad infinitum. How far can we go with such a currency, is the question, and not begin to feel our weakness. We all know that a redundant currency of paper begots a spirit of speculation, and at once forces up the prices of all sorts of commodities. We understand that this is the same spirit that works woe for the social state in all ways, by leading men into extravagance, by corrupting public morals, by engendering pride and vanity, and by making the family of simple and sweet virtues appear as nothing. It is a great question to open-this of the national finances, but a multitude of interests lie buried under it, as bugs and beetles lie hidden under a stone long imbedded in the grass. We shall have more to say upon the whole of it in a future number of this paper.

Cant and Hypocrisy.

We have been reading a silly, shallow article in Washington paper, (the "Daily Times,") on the "Observance of the Sabbath." The writer evidently believes he has got the law and gospel both in his hands, if not in his heart and life. He goes on to vent a tirade against Spiritualists for desecrating the Sabbath at the Federal capital; affecting to think that, out of all the other forms of iniquity for which Washington is celebrated, not less on Sundays than on other days, there is not one which surpasses for guilt and horror the use to which Spiritualists are putting the Sabbath in that rightcous city. "We allude," says the Times, more especially to that class of people who are known as 'Spiritualists'." He don't like it, that they should take the Sabbath to preach their religious views and opinions. He speaks of a dreadfully wicked thing called a "Circle," which was held at somebody's house in the evening. Evidently there was one form of wickedness with which the Saints that dwell in Washington were not till then acquainted. The country had never before thought to give them credit for so much as that. He proceeds thereupon to quote the terrors of the olden Scripture against these persons who attend such circles, and tells the medium how it has been said of old, "A wizard thou shalt not suffer to live." No doubt he would like to put a stop to the whole "business," by hanging, drawing and quartering every believer he can lay his hands on; and that is one good reason why these circles ought to be held with regularity near his dwelling. He winds up in this style, which is enough to make a cat laugh: "It is bad, and very bad to neglect Divine service on the Lord's day but it is ten-fold worse to descrate the Sabbath by deeds which are strictly prohibited by Divine

Thoughts on Taxation.

The people would not be so loth to insist on neavy taxation if they knew how it was going to work. They have an indistinct idea that if Congress imposes heavier taxes than now, they alone will have to bear the weight of them; whereas it is all the other way. The people now pay high prices in consequence of the cheapness of paper money: that kind of money is cheap because we are borrowing instead of getting in larger revenues by taxation. The more we borrow, the more we shall have to borrow: the currency expands to correspond, which makes gold cost more, and puts up the prices of all the commodities of life. But field, hearing that she was to be carried to Dr. if we insisted on heavier taxation, we should be paying our expenses as they occrue, to a certain extent, and there would be less need of expanding the currency. By taxing, we should of course get more ready money; and with more of that, we should borrow less; and with less borrowing, we should have a lower price for gold, and therefore for everything else. These principles are within the grasp of the lowest comprehension. It is the man of means who pays the taxes, or at least the bulk of them: it is the laboring man who has to pay the high prices, and the man who can most poorly afford it, too. He pays the taxes in the shape of increased prices: in his advanced rent, in his higher priced provisions, in his beef and pork, his sugar and tea. The rich man can afford to do it, but the poor man cannot. . He has nothing but his labor for his capital, and that may not always be in demand. Even when advanced, as now, it is never in proportion to the rise in genoral prices.

The Czar's New Proclamation.

On the 15th of March, by virtue of a recent ukase of the Czar of Russia, every living sorf in Russian Poland was set free forever from bondage. This generous proclamation of emancipation will quench the fires of revolt in Poland, and draw that nation of people to the heart of Russia with cords that are stronger than steel. It is a moveown cabin and plot of ground, and feel the risings of an individual manhood. He is to become a self-governing citizen. He is to elect his own village officials, his mayor, and sheriff, and justice o the peace-a privilege which it is said not even the enligtened government of Prussia has yet extended to its subjects. Millions of human beings are thus made freemen, having lived in bondage heretofore, by the mere stroke of a pen. There is no middle class in Poland; the only classes are the aristocracy and the serfs; the mercantile class is chiefly composed of foreigners. Men have nowhere struggled more heroically for a nationality than the brave aristocracy of Poland; but, unlike the Hungarians in their revolution, this controlling and superior class never based their movement on the emancipation of the serfs. There has been no popular leader to give shape and character to the movement; it has been rather the fight of a secret Committee against a Monarch, than of a people struggling to be free against

R. R. Tickets at Reduced Prices to the Convention in New York.

Persons desiring tickets at reduced prices from Boston to New York, and back the week of the Convention, must send in their names immediately. Address Dr. H. F. Gardner, care of the Ban-

Dr. J. R. Newton in Springfield.

The afflicted will be glad to learn that this wonderful restorer to health by the "laying on of hands," is now at work for the good of humanity in the western part of our State, where he is meeting with great success. He has been practicing in Springfield for the last three weeks, and has operated on over twenty-seven hundred persons, with complete success in most cases. His power has so increased, that he now heals quicker than ever

The following are the diseases that most readily yield to the healing powers, viz: Female diseases of every nature, spinal disease, heart and liver disease, weak lungs, dyspepsin, St. Vitus' dance, eyes, etc. The cures are performed without pain

We give the following list of some of the cures he has effected during his visit there: H. R. Foster, Paper Mill Villago, N. H. Speechless over one year: cured instantly.

G. W. Thayer, Cedar street, Springfield. Lame arm two years; cured in ten minutes.

Mrs. C. H. Fassaur, 13 Wilcox street, Springfield. Cancer, with great pain; cured. Mrs. John W. Clark, Springfield. Neuralgia,

Amelia S. Phelps, Wilbraham. Spinal disease four years; cured in a few minutes, and walked two miles. Mrs. Leverett Smith, State street. Tumor; cured.

very bad; cured.

Mrs. Lottie Carrier, Conway, Mass. Lame and stiff knee; cured instantly. Miss Caroline Nador, 3 Congress street, Spring-

field. Weak and inflamed eye; cured. Miss Amanda Hathorn, No. 149 Central street, Springfield. Spinal disease and female weakness, very sick, not expected to live; cured in a few minutes on the evening of March 21st, so that she arose from her bed, dressed herself, and went to a neighboring house and notified the lady who was to watch with her that her services were not needed. The next morning she walked three miles, since which she devotes her time to bring-

ing the sick and afflicted to be healed. Mrs. Sarah P. Cook, Hadley, Mass. Ovarian tumor twenty-two years; cured. Mrs. George Bosworth, Palmer, Mass. Tumor

in breast; cured instantly. Miss Sybil B. Clapp, Montague, Mass. Spasms wenty years; cured.

Miss Arabella C. Gibbs, Albany, N. Y. Spinal disease, and lame; cured: Mrs. Henrietta Davis, 34 Mulbury street, Spring-

field. Swelled liver, not expected to live; cured. Mrs. L. L. Steadman, Chicopee, Mass. Lame; came with two crutches: in a few minutes walked off well, and left her crutches

Mrs. John Fisher, 25 West Union street. Hernia: cured. Mrs. Caroline Pomeroy, Becket, Mass. Denf-

ness seven years; cured.

Mrs. Ellen Wood, corner of Union and Main streets. St. Vitus' dance and dropsy; cured with one treatment. Mrs. Julia S. Chapin, Chicopee. General weakness; unable to walk without crutches; after one

treatment, reported herself perfectly cured. Mrs. Benjamin Purington, Willimantic, Conn. Consumptive three years; failing fast; perfectly

Mrs. George Taylor, Granby, Mass. Sick twenty-one years, for seven years unable to walk; brought twelve miles on a bed; cured in five min-

utes, and made to walk perfectly well. Mr. Josiah T. Hunt, Cummington, Mass. Paralysis entire left side, the leg entirely useless, could not feel a pin stuck into it; cured in a few minutes, walked off well, and left his crutches. His mother, who had been paralyzed five years, was cured at the same time.

Mrs. Clara D. Gardner, Chicopee, Mass. Spinal disease twenty-two years; cured.

Miss Carrie Jenks, twelve years old, daughter of Allen Jenks, Esq., of Mulbury street, Springfield. Spine disease, and withered limb; came on crutches; was perfectly oured in a few minutes, ran and s well as any one. Her limb of natural size. An eminent physician of Spring-Newton, declared it was all mesmerism, and that he could do it as well as any one. He made the attempt to cure her, but without success. He then said, "If he can cure her, I will think there is something in it."

Mrs. Winthrop P. Houston, North Amherst, Mass. General debility, unable to walk for eighteen months; cured with one treatment; since renorted herself perfectly well.

The doctor extends a cordial invitation to all who cannot afford to pay to come and be healed free of expense.

Our readers will be amused at the following logic by the editor of the Springfield Republican, which we clip from that paper of the date of March 26th. It is entitled:

MIRACLE WORKING IN SPRINGFIELD.—Extraordinary things are going on at the Union House in this city. A venerable and patriarchal looking man, with gray hair and beard and agreeable man, with gray harr and better and agreeable presence, occupies one of the parlors, and from fifty to a hundred and fifty cripples and invalids visit him daily, most of whom go away thinking they have been cured by some invisible power at command of the spiritual physician. Some leave behind them the crutches and canes they have for rear leaved unever others long hetpless and care years leaned upon; others, long helpless and car-ried thither in the arms of their friends, suddenly resume their former vigor and rise up and walk; rheumatic pains and contractions and the sharp paugs of sciatica mysteriously disappear at a touch; tumors that have been growing for years vanish in a few minutes under the hand of the ment of such grand proportions, we are hardly propared on the instant, to take it in with all its chronic and incurable, yields to this strange increalts. The Polish serf is henceforth to own his assaults of the materia medica.

assaults of the materia medica.

But do these marvels really and truly occur?
They seem to; the spiritual doctor thinks so, and
his patients think so, and some of them express
the utmost delight and gratitude for relief from
ailments which they had feared would carry them
to their graves. If they are not cured, or at least
temporarily relieved, then Dr. Newton has a power over the imagination quite as miraculous as
the power to remove disease. Indeed there are
some instances of apparent cure which cannot be some instances of apparent cure which cannot be explained by any power of imagination, such as that of a child in this city, bent over with spinal complaint for several years, suddenly straightened up and made strong; and cases, of which the docup and made strong; and cases, of which the doctor has evidence, of cures of persons miles distant from him, who began to mend from the moment he spoke the word. "These things can't be true." Perhaps not; nobody has a right to believe them without sufficient evidence. Go and see, and test the powers of this modern miracle-worker.

But how does he do these things? This is easier.

But how does he do these things? This is easier sked than answered. Perhaps "ould clootie" asked than answered. Perhaps "ould clootie" helps him. Perhaps "the spirits" have some hand in it. Or it may be "animal magnetism," if anybody knows what that is. We asked the doctor arch, than of a people struggling to be free against a tyrant and despot. The Czar has, by a single bold stroke, changed the entire character of the Polish movement.

Now these third that is, by a single law these things are done, and he answered gravely, and with every appearance of sincerity, laying his hand on the holy book, "Verily, verily, I say unto you. He that believeth on me the works that I do shall be do also; and greater works than those shall he do, because I go unto my Father." But quoting Scripture proves nothing; the devil can do that with the best of them; besides, the age of miracles is long past. Who told you so? The Bi-ble does not say it. Dr. Newton has his theory, however; he thinks that what he does is in accordance with natural law: he does not work miracles in the theological sense, but in the popular sense. He supposes that he is in some way charged with repayment of the same in due time.

an excess of vitality, which he can impart to those an oxcess of vitality, which he can impart to those who are deficient, and so enable them to throw off disease. This is a power which has been recognized by many scientific physicians, but not to the degree which Dr. Newton scens to possess it. How he gets it he does not appear to know, but sometimes when dealing with hard cases he utters a prayer for help, which indicates that he has some tides of disting interposition.

idea of divine interposition.

No matter about the theory. Facts are the important things; theories are of slow growth, if they are worth anything, and facts can often be accounted for her or of theories. portant things; theories are of slow growth, if they are worth anything, and facts can often be accounted for by a variety of theories, from which no human wisdom can select the only true one. What the public most cares to know is: Does this man, Dr. Newton, actually cure the diseased in some way? If he does it is rather convenient to have such a man about. If he merely makes people think they are cured, and they hold of that mind any length of time, even that is worth something. But if what he claims and his patients attest as to his achievements can be proved true—and the fullest and freest scrutiny is invited—then Dr. Newton is a marvelous miracle-worker. Since he invites the poor (counting all poor who are not worth a thousand dollars) to be healed without money and without price, there is no reason why those who need his help should not seek it. They may get laughed at for being humbugged; but may get laughed at for being humbugged; but they can afford to be, if they are relieved of neu-ralgia, sciatica, or any other vexation of the fiesh. If the experiment fulls there is no harm done.

New Publications.

THE FRACTIONAL FAMILY: Being the First Part of Spirit—Mathematics—Matter. By Arthur Young. New York: Walter Low.

This elegantly printed book, with its royal looking pages, forms a fractional part of a work which goes to show that man has established, at best, no more than a "Fractional Family." It is purely scientific in its scope and method. Its aim is to show by irrefragable demonstration, that the fractional, or practically irreligious family, "is the family as it exists in the actual, or inverse phase of destiny; and the fractional must be socially and industrially coordinated into the integral, or affective and practically religious, in order that humanity may achieve its destiny of harmony and good." The table of contents is full of suggestiveness, and the illustrations furnished in the course of the argument help to show very vividly that we are but parts of an integral family, whose whole will never be established on earth until all the qualities are made to vibrate in harmony with the original design. We cannot undertake, in our columns, to follow out any further the author's plan; his book must be read and studied to be apprehended and appreciated. We can only say that it is a profound essay on the theme selected for treatment, and commend it to the thoughtful acquaintance of

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT; or, the History of the Great Rebellion. By Hornes Greeley. Published in Hartford by O. D. Case & Co.

We have had before us for some time specimen pages of this new History of the Rebellion, from the pen of Mr. Greeley. It is not necessary to say that it is readable, whether the treatment of the subject jumps with the views of all readers or not. The author's style is racy and vigorous, direct and clear. He opens the history with a comprehensive statement of the condition of the country for a long time prior to the war, showing the tendency of events, and arguing from these the results which he accounts sure and permanent. Mr. Greeley thinks rapidly, and generally strongly; and although he may be intensely one-sided in some of his views, instead of catholic, calm and liberal, yet he is intense and eager only on the side of what is free and true, and means nothing but the advancement of what is noble and good. No matter what views people will take hereafter concerning the causes of this rebellion, a history of it from the pen of so prominent an actor in its earlier and later stages, so earnest a disputant, so impassioned a declaimer, and so sincere an advocate as Horace Greeley, will not fail to be read by thousands and tens of thousands. His work will, in fact, become a part of the drama of the times. It will be the views and sentiments, the logic, the description, the narrative of a man who saw the storm coming, and who lived through the gale. We cannot but commend the careful investigation which he has shown in the preparation of his stitutions under the broad banner of Kreedom and the nationt labor ! given to what he must have believed would be a very striking history of the times by one of the most striking men who live in it. The typography of the specimen pages which have been forwarded us by the publishers, is excellent. The first volume will soon be ready, and the whole work will be disposed of in two large and stout octave volumes. We can speak more thoroughly and understandingly of the work when it has all been placed in our hands.

HARPERS' MONTHLY for May, has been placed on our table by A. Williams & Co, Its leading article, "Life with the Esquimaux," is splendidly illustrated, and the same can be said of the Psyche," and "A Visit to the Convent of Our Lady." In short the entire contents are in keening with the usual excellent monthly feast served up by Harper. This is the last number of Volume twenty-eight, and now is a good time to send in subscriptions for the first number of the new vol-

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Youth's History of the Rebellion; from Walker, Wise & Co. Alice's Dream, a Gift for Christmas Times, from the same firm. Life Among the Angels, from Messrs. Dunn & Durham, Duquoin, Ill. Intellectual Freedom, or the Emancipation from Mental and Physical Bondage, by Charles S. Woodruff, M.D. From Sinclair Tousey, New York. Woman and her Era, from A. J. Davis & Co., New York.

Free Emigration Project.

Secretary Seward has proposed to the consideration of the House Special Committee on Emigration a plan for bringing out a body of service able emigrants from Europe to supply the vacancies in all departments of labor which have been created by this war. It may be estimated that the war has taken out of their accustomed en ployments, in which by their productive activity they were constantly adding to the wealth of the country, at least a million and a half of men; and to this number may be added another million, who have been kept at work providing for those in the field. This would take out of their rightful places in life some two and a half millions of men. How shall their places be supplied? Who can be summoned to take them? More than all, where are they to come from? Certain parties interested in manufactures, have sent out to Europe, and offered inducements to the artizans abroad to come over and earn the very generous wages which they are all ready and willing to receive. Acting on a hint, Mr. Seward proposes that the government shall set on foot a project very similar, by which the manufacturing, mining, and other incrowded with a population not able to sustain it-

Something New-The Spiritual Sunday School Manual.

Spiritualists will be glad to learn that the demand for some suitable book to aid in forming and conducting Spiritual Sunday Schools, has been anticipated by the author of the "Plain Gulde to Spiritualism," in his "Spiritual Sunday School Manual," a book of one hundred and fortyfour compact pages, got up in neat, convenient pocket size, and just published by Wm. White & Co. We owe our renders an apology for not having noticed this volume at an earlier date. All who have perused this Manual pronounce it to be the exact book now needed among every family of children and in every place where it is possible to collect the young together for Sunday Schools. The volume contains "Rules, Lessons, Readings, Responses, Invocations, Questions, Answers, and Hints, Songs and Hymns," &c., not only adapted "to the formation and management of schools, and the home culture of the young." but likewise to conferences, public meetings, and to the old as well as young. The "Readings and Responses" for opening and closing schools, are choicely expurged, and selected from Harris. David, Jesus, Paul, Seneca, Pope, Tupper and Davis. Then follows a great variety of "Questions, and Answers and Hints," on "Sunday and Sunday Schools," "The Golden Rule," .the "Ten Commandments," the "Commandment of Love," the "Christian Sects," "Spiritualists and Spiritualism." The questions and answers are separated, and are not in the old catechism style. Pupils are not dictated, and no dogmatism or sectarianism is taught. Many of the questions are left without answers. A large collection of "Gems of Wisdom," with questions, renders the book still more valuable, and then follows a series of beauful and touching "Little Spiritual Stories," which cannot fail to elicit intense interest; then "Infant Lessons and Questions," and the volume closes with a choice collection of "Songs and Hymns" with familiar tunes, among which are parodies on "Lilly Dale," "Long, Long Ago," When this Cruel War is Over," "Beautiful Land," "Shining Shore," "Marching Along," Light in the Window," etc.

Now that Spiritualists have in this Manual just the book needed for homes and Sunday Schools, we trust that no family will be without it, no children be left unprovided, and no place will dispense with a Sunday gathering of the young. As Spring opens, now is the time to begin. We hope public lecturers and mediums will cooperate with the people in awakening interest in behalf of the culture of the young. We can assure our readers that the "Spiritual Sunday School Manual" will prove just what it claims to be, and we bespeak for it a general circulation. Mailed free: 30 cents single copies. To schools and the trade, a liberal discount. Address the BANNER office.

Moses Mull.

This gentleman closes his present course of addresses in this city next Sunday, April 24th. After speaking the first Sunday in May, in Portland, he will start on his journey home, to Michigan, lecturing at various points on the route. He will be at the Spiritual Convention in New York, May 11th, 12th and 13th.

We advise all those who have not heard this able and earnest co-laborer in the spiritual field, to avail themselves of this last opportunity, for the present, of doing so, feeling sure if they take our advice they will thank us for having given

His discourses on Sunday, the 10th, were on the Past, Present and Future of our country, and his reasons for desiring and believing Spiritualism to be true. Both lectures suited the audiences very much. His comparisons of the earlier periods of our country with the present day, were instructive, amusing and almost astounding. He gave a concise history of the growth of the evils which have ultimated in the present rebellion; closing his address with a fervid picture of the future of our beloved country. As he traced along the rapid growth and expansion of liberal infrom all kinds of slavery, either of body or mind his words seemed to glow with the fire of prophetic inspiration.

In this week's BANNER will be found a report of his first lecture in Boston, giving some of his reasons for change of opinion on the subject of Immortality.

The Spiritual National Convention.

It is an encouraging sign in behalf of the cause of Spiritualism, to learn that the committee appointed for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the grand National Convention to be held in the West during August next, have received numerous letters from various points in the Western States, with invitations to places suitable for holding the Convention. Among the localities from which invitations have been sent are Battle Creek, Mich., Cincinnati, O., and Chicago, Ill. The committee call for still further reports and a free expression of opinion. Let the whole country take the matter into consideration, and ngitate the subject. Address the Secretary, H. B. Storer, care of this office, or the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. H. F. Gardner, 57 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

The New York Convention.

The Spiritualist Convention to be held in Clinton Hall, New York, during the second week in May, promises to equal if not exceed the great Convention recently held in Boston, A number of speakers from the West, as well as from New York State and New England, will be in attendance. A new era seems dawning, and these conventions are significant of the issues pending.

We understand that the managers of the New York Convention in due time propose to announce some convenient stopping places in the city for the accommodation of visitors from a dis-

Spiritual Meetings in Washington. Much interest is being manifested in these meetngs at the capital. Mrs. Hutchinson, who has just closed an engagement there, was greeted with large and intelligent audiences. Mrs. F.O. Hyzer followed her, and lectures there during April, and also the first Sunday in May; then L. Judd Pardee fills the desk for the rest of the month and the first Sunday in June, and A. E. Newton the balance of the month, and Thomas Gales Forster during July, after which the meetings will close till the hot season is over, when they will be re-

sumed again. Newsdealers Everywhere

Should keep a sufficient number of copies of the BANNER OF LIGHT on their counters for sale to supply the demand. We hear, of late, complaints from various quarters, that copies of the BANNER dustrial districts of the old world, at present cannot be had in many places where it is kept for sale, two days after it has been placed upon self, may be induced to give of their abundance to the counters. The reason is, the dealers do not us, thereby benefitting themselves and us at the order enough to meet the demand, and thus it same time. The government is to pay their ex- often occurs that those of our readers who desire penses at first, but to take measures to secure the to purchase the paper at the news agencies, in preference to subscribing, are sadly disappointed.

Spirit Message Verified.

Will you do me the favor to reprint the enclosed communication, purporting to come from my brother George, who departed this life when quite a child? It is worded with childlike simplicty. but within that garb of innocence was conveyed to me a truth of great price. The message originally appeared in the BANNER of October 3rd. 1863. As regards the former message alluded to. it is only necessary for me to say that it came from the same source, and contained the same information. More than two years had passed since I received a letter from my friends in Australia, although I had repeatedly written; and I had almost began to despair of ever hearing from them again. The message was as follows:

"I've come here to tell my brother that his letter to our brother Edward has been lost, and mother says if he will direct again to Edward, who is in Sydney, New South Wales, he will be success-

My brother, who lives here, don't know where our brother Edward lives. He has n't heard from him for a long time, but some time ago my teachers told me that I might come and tell my brother that Edward was in Sydney; so I came and told him, and asked him to send a letter to him there. But it was lost, and he must send another one, di-recting to King Street, Sydney, New South Wales. just as he did before.

And my teachers ask, that when he receives an answer, he will let the world—the skeptical world—know there is a truth in clairvoyance that could not have been revealed in any other way. When he learns the intelligence that our own brother Edward is really there, that his spirit guides have told him correctly, then they ask that he give that to the world, for the benefit of those who are in darkness.

GEORGE HOLLINGDALE."

Soon after publication of the above I addressed a letter to my brother as therein directed, but with slight hopes of its ever reaching him, as all my past correspondence had been mailed from an entirely different section of the country. And so the matter rested, until a few days since, when the foreign mail by the steamer Africa was delivered. I then received a letter from my brother. dated Sydney, New South Wales, January, 20th, 1864, in answer to the one sent by me last October. containing information regarding himself and other friends, especially interesting, covering a period of over two years.

With the request made in the concluding words of the message I cheerfully comply, and would state that it is entirely owing to the information so received that I have been enabled to obtain news from my absent friends.

Before closing allow me to express my sincere thanks to all concerned. Especially would I thank that esteemed lady, Mrs. Conant, through whose mediumship both messages were receivedwho has devoted so many years of her life to the revelations of modern Spiritualism, the great, practical proof of immortality to all mankind.

Yours respectfully, J. HOLLINGDALE. Charlestown, Mass, April 10, 1864.

"James King of Wm."

We have received another letter identifying the spirit message of "James King of Wm.," given at our free circle some time since. Mr. Charles Peirce, of this city, informs us that he was in San Francisco in 1849, and that Mr. King was then doing business there as a banker, under the above name: that he became one of his most intimate friends, and speaks of him as one of Nature's noblemen. He then gives the particulars of Mr. K's. assuming the editorship of the Evening Bulletin, those exciting times, by James Casey, who was afterwards hung for the murder. He also identifies the communication of Casey, which was given at our circle previous to King's.

Mr. Peirce also handed us a copy of a portrait of Mr. King.

The Adelphian Institute.

By a notice in another column, it will be seen that the summer term of the above institution will commence on the 26th inst., continuing five in four years. months. This boarding and day school for young ladies is situated in Norristown, Pa. It is under the management of the Misses Bush, very competent instructors. The mode of instruction is months. This boarding and day school for young petent instructors. The mode of instruction is thorough, comprising all the studies usually taught in our first-class schools. The location is beautiful and healthy. Parents who may place their daughters under the charge of the principals of this institute, will, we are confident, be well satisfied with the result.

The Arcama of Nature.

highly interesting spiritual work has just been issued by us. All orders will be filled at once.

Pardee in Chicago.

L. Judd Pardee has been lecturing in Chicago, Ill., during this month, with good success. From thence he goes to Washington.

Uriah Clark's Engagements.

Our correspondent and co-worker, U. Clark, gives a course of lectures in Essex, Mass., on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, and Sunday morning and afternoon, April 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th.

He lectures in New Bedford, Mass., Sunday morning, afternoon, and evening, May 1st., and will speak the week after in the vicinity, from thence going to New York to attend the Convention. Address this office.

Plain Guide to Spiritualism.

As evidence of the growing popularity of the "Plain Guide to Spiritualism," the publishers inform us that the second edition is nearly exhausted, and a third edition ordered. Those of our readers who are not already supplied, are referred to the advertisement in another column.

To Correspondents.

[We cannot engage to return rejected manuscripts.]

J. S. R., TAUNTON.—Your notice came too late for insertion in last week's BANNER. If you will bear in mind that the BANNER goes to press one week previous to its date, and govern yourself accordingly, you will remedy the delay you com-

H. T., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The letter you allude to was answered and mailed to your address April 13th.

THE RISING TIDE.—We feel impressed to speak a good word for this paper. Mrs. Daniels, its pub lisher, needs more patronage from Spiritualists, and should have it. The price of the Tide is only one dollar and fifty cents per year. Spiritualism is rapidly spreading all over the world, and the spiritual journals should not lack for support. We are awere that the Rising Tide is small in dimensions; but this is no reason why it should not be sustained. Lend its publisher a helping hand now, to enable her to enlarge it in the future, which we have no doubt will be done when sufficient patronage warrants.

Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but fn deserving them.—Aristotle.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

FIF Everybody should buy last week's BAN-NER, and read the discourse given through Dr. H. P. Child of Philadelphia, at the First Spiritual Church, Thompson street, March 6th. The spirit controlling was, no doubt, that of Lorenzo Dow. Every one familiar with Dow's eccentric way of speaking, will at once recognize the similarity in this discourse. Besides, it contains much good solid sense.

We call the special attention of correspondents and others who think the Davenport Boys are "humbugs," to the letter of Washington A. Danskin, Esq., of Baltimore, in this number of the BANNER. Mr. D. is a gentleman of high standing and integrity, and his statements in regard to these mediums deserve the candid consideration of all who feel any interest in the subject.

The Spiritualists of the United States are said to number five millions of persons.—Boston Jour-

A few years ago the secular press used to speak of this large body of people as "a handful of fanatics." Numerical strength has a wonderful effeet in opening the eyes of prejudice and bigotry.

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR, ESQ., of the well known publishing firm of Ticknor & Fields, of this city, died in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., of congestion of the lungs. He was 53 years of age.

The telegraph brings a rumor that the rebels under Gen. Forest, have recaptured Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, and slaughtered four hundred of the six hundred men who garrisoned the place.

The rumor, recently current in the newspapers, that Gons. Lee and McClellan had an interview of three hours' duration, just after the battle of Antietam, turns out to be a heax—and a mean one, at that. We should do no injustice to Gen. McClellan, or any other general who has served his country on the battle-field. We regret the appearance of such slanders in the public prints, which are often made by designing men for selfish purposes.

We know a preacher who, when speaking, constantly hammers the desk with his fist, to rivet the attention of his audience.

Why is a water-lily like a whale?-Because it comes to the surface to blow!

In a lecture at Portland, Maine, the lecturer, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell when he has outgrown it, said: "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You cast them aside, do you not?" "Oh, no!" replied the little one, "we let out the tucks." The lecturer confessed that she had the advantage of him there.

Intoxicating liquors, in all their forms, and however disguised, are the most productive causes of disease with which I am acquainted.—Dr. Trotter.

A gentleman at New Orleans is desirous of ascertaining if there are any good mediums in that city. Will some one of our friends there post us in the matter.

Gold is going up. So are the necessaries of life. By-and-by everything will go down, with a rush so rapid that "the oldest inhabitant" will be completely astonished; public confidence shaken; general turmoil the result for a time; and, finally, when people come to know that "honesty's the in 1856, and of his being shot in the street, during best policy," they will do right, and peace and prosperity will return.

> When a man dies people generally inquire, What property has he left behind him?" But the angels will ask, "What good deeds has he sent before him?"

> Mr. Garrison pronounces strongly in favor of the reëlection of President Lincoln. The opinions of eminent abolitionists are of importance in these days, showing how the political world has changed

The sieve through which the man "strained very nerve," is for sale at first cost.

Good manners consist in the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company.

To smile at the jest which plants a thorn in an-The third edition of the second volume of this other's breast, is to become a principal in the mis-

chief.

A CURIOUS PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT. - A late English paper informs us that a few days back a pig was killed at Mr. Cooper's brewery, Eastbourne, when it was discovered that it had three kidneys, which were submitted to Messrs. Colgate and Kent, surgeons, who pronounced the organization of all of them perfect. Will those who object to Spiritual Phenomena because they do not themselves see them, believe this fact without they see the kidneys? But perhaps then they would want to see the pig killed over again.

The body is the soul's house, and as the house grows old, it often lets in upon its inhabitant light from heaven through the chinks made by time.

THE PRINTER.—Unseen he sitteth at your fireside; pursues you closely in your daily walks; and with nice air, keen eye and acute mind, solves your every word and act, and from time to time roughly scribbles for his memento and your comment.

"Pa." said a lad to his father, "I have often read of people poor but honest; why do n't they sometimes say rich but honest?" "Tut, tut, my son," replied the father, "nobody would believe

Eighty-three religious papers are issued in Paris, viz., 62 Catholic. 18 Protestant, and 3 Jew-

Advertising is the oil which wise tradesmen put into their lamps, and that foolish ones neglect to

HUMBUG.—We consider the old man's reply to his son as to the meaning of the word humbug, nearer correct than Webster's. "Humbug, my son, is when your mother says she loves me, and don't sew the buttons on my shirt."

"Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking eggshells?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?" 'Cause I dropped the basket just now, and see what a mess I am in with the yolk!"

Fresh air is forced into the tunnel under the Alps by applying the power of the water from the

At thirty we are all trying to cut our names in big letters upon the wall of this tenement of life; twenty years later we have carved it or shut up our jack-knife.

Many of the waves of trouble, like those of the ocean, will, if we await them calmly, break at our feet and disappear.

"Father," said a blue-eyed prattler of fifteen summers, "aint sister and I your resources?" "Yes, my child," replied the indulgent parent. Well, philosophers say man should husband his resources!" The father turned aside to wipe away a tear, and the prattler finished the love-letter she was writing.

that the bodies of the swill-fed and swill-dead cattle are selling for beef in the Pittsburg Market.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Friends of Progress will hold a Quarterly Meeting in Uncle Seth's new hall, in Greensboro', Ind., on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 13th, 14th and 15th of next May. All who wish to be co-workers in human elevation are cordially invited to be present. Dr. Cooper, of Ohio, and Mrs. Mary Thomas Clark, of Williamsport, Ind., are engaged as speakers. Bro. Peebles, of Michigan, is also expected, as well as many others. Ample provisions will be made for the accommodation of all from a distance, free of charge.

By order of Committee, I. H. HILL.

A Card.

A home visit form my son from the army of Gen. Banks, and the sale of our Cottage Home, in Michigan, and the purchase of lands in Illinois for new home, with the business of moving and building, etc., will occupy my time for several nonths, so my friends may not see my engagements in the BANNER as usual; yet I shall lecture every week at some convenient place near my business, if I am able to do so.

WARREN CHASE. Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1864.

Answering Scaled Letters.

We have made arrangements with a competent medium to answer Scaled Letters. The terms are One Dollar for each letter so answered, in-cluding three red postage stamps. Whenever the cluding three red postage stamps. Whenever the conditions are such that a spirit addressed cannot respond, the money and letter sent to us will be returned within three or four weeks after its receipt. We cannot guarantee that every letter will be answered entirely satisfactory, as sometimes spirits addressed hold imperfect control of the medium, and do as well as they can under the circumstances. Address, "BANNER OF LIGHT," 158 Washington street, Boston.

Bread-Ticket Fund.

We have established at this office a Bread-Ticket Fund, for the express purpose of aiding the des-titute poor. Those who feel inclined to cooperate with us in this laudable enterprise, are requested to send their mite to us. A registry of all moneys sent us for this purpose will be carefully kept, and the amounts duly acknowledged.

CARPETS FOR THE PEOPLE-Do n't Pay the High Prices. Our stock is very complete in all the varieties, and will be sold without the addition of the recent advance in prices. New ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover street.

CARPETS. The largest assortment. The lowest prices, Terms invariably cash,

No variation in prices. On these principles a large and satisfactory trade is carried on by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover street, Bos-

FINE CARPETS CHEAP. Terms cash, and no variations is prices. We have on hand about 2000 yards of cut pieces fine English Tanestry Brussels, which will be sold for less than the present cost to import. New England Carpet Company, 75 llanover street.

SCOTCH AND KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS. A few bales of new and desirable styles just opened by the New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanover street.

EB Elegant Brussels, Velvets and Tapestries; also Royal Velvet Medallions, just received by the New England Car PET COMPANY, 75 Hanover street.

Floor Oil Cloths, of the elegant enamelled fluish, for sale at manufacturers' prices, by the New England Carper COMPANY, 75 Hanover street. CARPETS. Crossley's improved Electrotype, a new article

quite as durable and beautiful as Brussels, for half the price for sale by the New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanove

CARPETS BY THE "ARABIA." The new patterns of the cele-brated manufactures, John Crossley & Sons, of England, are now opened and for sale by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET COM

Quality is the true test of cheapness. One thousan pieces of Crossley's English Tapestry Brussels, comprising the new designs and new colorings for the Spring sales, just re-celved by the New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanover street. One price and cash systems strictly adhered to.

The current of trade is sure to flow to that house which sells at the lowest prices. Our best English Velvets, Brussel and Tapestries will be retailed during the season at importers prices. Our customers will find our departments for fine good styles of foreign production, as well as the favorite home man ufactures. New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanove street. One price and cash system strictly adhered to.

DOUBLE THREE-PLYS - many new patterns added to stock this week. NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hand ver street.

FINE CARPETS. Get the modern styles-now opening 100 pieces of the most splendid English Tapestries ever shown in this market, by the New England Carpet Company, 75 Ham over street. One price and cash system strictly adhered to.

CARPETS AT RETAIL. We shall continue to supply our cus tomers who are about furnishing or redecorating the floors of their dwellings, with carpets from all our departments.

The most skillful upholsterers on hand to cut, sew and fit carnets when desired. NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 73

Royal Velvet and Medallion Carnets-the finest things out for parlor and drawing-rooms-for sale by the New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanover street.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE. Cash purchasers are invited to examine our stock, which is very complete in all its varieties NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover street.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.—For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the armics of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurry, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every Knapsack should contain them. Prices, 30 cents, 70 cents, and 41.0 per box or piot.

April 23.

should contain them. Frees, or Carlot April 23.

Dox or pot. 1w April 23.

The "Snow's Pens."—All persons who want the Best Pens in market, can get a package containing 144 good pens, with fine, medium, or round points for rapid writing, for ONE DOL LAR! Sent by mail. 130 Grand street New York, Feb. 27. 3m (near Broadway.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WOMAN AND HER ERA!

BY MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM. JUST PUBLISHED IN TWO VOLUMES. Price \$3,00. For sale at this office. April 23.

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN BY EDWARD 8. RAND, JR. A N clegantly illustrated volume on the Cultivation of Flow A ers and Ornamental Plants under all circumstances and in all situations. Price 22,50. Sold by all the principal Book and Seed Dealers, and sent by mail by the Publishers.

April 23.—6w*

J. E. TILTON & CO., BOSTON.

CONFUSION OF METAPHORS,-Acertain minis- FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL,

ter, after returning thanks in prayer for the "spark of grace" vouchsafed to his congregation, with fervent confusion of metaphor entreated Heaven "to be pleased to water that spark."

This MEDICINE is of long tried efficacy for correcting all disorders lacidental to the feminine sex. That the anticted may feel assured that this Circilal is truly valuable and worthy to be pleased to water that spark."

This MEDICINE is of long tried efficacy for correcting all disorders lacidental to the feminine sex. That the anticted may feel assured that this Circilal is truly valuable and worthy feel to destroy healthy action—I add a few testinoidals from physically with the confusion of Medicine respect.

The Water of the feminine sex. That the anticted may feel assured that this Circilal is truly valuable and worthy feel confusion of the feminine sex. That the anticted may feel assured that this Circilal is truly valuable and worthy feel confusion. The feminine sex. That the anticted may feel assured that this Circilal is truly valuable and worthy feel confusion of the feminine sex. That the anticted may feel assured that this Circilal is truly valuable and worthy feel confusion of the feminine sex. That the anticted may feel assured that this Circilal is truly valuable and worthy feel confusion of the feminine sex. That the anticted may feel assured that this Circilal is truly valuable and worthy feel confusion.

DR. WILLARD C. GEORGE, formerly Professor in the Worcester Medical College, and President of the Eclectic Medical Society, Mass, speaks of it in the following terms:

"I have used the Female Strengthening Cordial, similar to that prepared by Dit. GEO, W. SWETT, 198 Hamover street, and I regard It as one of the best medicines for Female Complaints that can be found." Du. J. Kina, 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 Fe-male Reproductive Organs."

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

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES:

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES:

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

"As a general remedy for Fennale Compilative, this 'Cordial' is a very valuable one, but by the Profession It is esteemed more highly for its good results during Confinement in releving the great suffering attendant upon childbirth. I acknowledge 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 confinement, as by the energy it aparts to the uterine nervous system the labor will be very much facilitated, and removes the cramps which many females are liable to. No woman, if she knew the great value of the Strengthening Cordial, would fail to use it.

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

The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the Female Strengthening Cordial has proved invaluable:

Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uncasiness,
Depression of Spirits, Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain in the
Back, Alternate Chills, and Flushing of heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the Body,
Ileadache, Languar, Aching Along the Thighs,
Intolerance of Light and Sound, Pale Countenance.
Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Difficult Breathing,
Hysteria, &c., &c.

It is a specific remedy in all Uterino Diseases, Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, Irregularity, Palminiess, Profuse or Suppression of Customary Discharges, Leu-corrhea or Whites, Scirrius or Ui-cerated State of the Uterus, Sterility, &c., &c. No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and none less. likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetable agents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and have used for many years.

Price for Single Bottles, \$1,00; Six Bottles for \$5,00. Should your Druggist not have it, send directly to us, and when six bottles are ordered, we will settle Express charges, BO SHIP and get that prepared at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 105 HANOVER STREET, BOSTOS.

April 23.—6m GEO. W. SWETT, PROPRIETOR.

THIRD EDITION.

THE LILY-WREATH SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATIONS: RECEIVED CHIEFLY THROUGH THE MEDIUMSHIP

OF MRS. J. S. ADAMS. BY A. B. CHILD, M D.

Go and whisper to the children of earth, and tell them that what they term the fleeting vision, is but the soul's reality.—Floria.

The little buds that have in love been given, are now gathered and twined in "Love's" "Lilly Wreath." No thought of self-approval groupts the hand that scatters them to uncrowned brows. He gives, from "Love's bright hower, buds that have daily opened fragrant to bis soul. Let them fall gently on the brow of many forms that come to angel-gardens, gathering Hope's bright wreaths. Even from sufficechoes, even from augel-pens, there come imperfect breathings, that call for Charity's soft muntle to rest thereon. They have been whispered in love, they have been breathed from happy homes, where carth's children shall abide. To each and all, Love whispers, "Come." and the buds thou hast gathered from the "Lily-Wreath," bear with thee on the breath of pure affection; and brighter, softer garlands shall crown thee, undying, to deek thy how forever.

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

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

Mrs. J. II. Conant, while in an abnormal condition called the trance. The Messages with no names attached, were given, as per dates, by the Spirit-guides of the circle—all reported verbalim.

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 have the continuous in an undeveloped state.

leave the earth-sphere in an undeveloped state, eventually progress into a higher condition.

We ask the reader to receive no dectrine 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.

Special Notice.

The Circles at which the following messages were given are held at the BANNER OF LIGHT OFFICE, No. 158 WASHINGTON STREET, Room No. 4, (up stairs,) on MONDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. The circle room will be open for visitors at two o'clock; services commence at precisely three o'clock.

MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

Monday, March 28.—Invocation: Questions and Answers ames L. Smyth, to his mother, in Princeton, Mich.; Victoria aughter of Col. Wm. Schy, of New Orleans, La.; Archibald awis, (colored) of the Stil Mass. Reg., to his sister; Mary Jonahoe, to her brother, Dennis Murphy, in Holden Court Caw York City.

daughter of Col. Wm. Selby, of New Orleans, La.; Archibald Lowls, (colored) of the Stit Mass. Reg., to his sister; Mary Donahoe, to her brother, Dennis Murphy, in Holden Court, New York City,

Thursday, April 7.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Lieut. Hamilton Burgess, to his sister, Sarah, or Theo, Perkins; Wm. J. Creighton, of Frankfort, Kv., to his mother; Join Phillips, to friends in Maine; Mary E. Reid, to her husband, at New Orleans, La.

Monday, April 11.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Join Merrill, to his folks, in Eastport, Me.; Lucy Lee, daughter of Gen. Lee; John Forney, to his brother, Patrick Forney, in New York City; John Berry, to his brother, In Boston, Mass.; Henry Littlefield, of the luth Maine, Co. 1: Lottle Wingate, to her mother, Charlotte Wingate, of Brookiyu, N. Y.

Tuesday, April 12.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Daniel Mg. Laughlin, to his wife, in Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Mason, son of Capt. Wm. C. Mason, of the 2d Yirghin Cavalry, Co. A; Olive Ann Lawrey, to her mother, in Camberland, Tenn.; Ben Page, to his friends, in Washington, Vt.; Mary Graham, of St. Louis, Mo., to her brother, Thomas.

Invocation.

Lead us where the shades of error no longer fall upon the spirit. Lead us where the fountains of Truth are flowing free. Lead us where the book of Wisdom is open to all; where we may read thy Word and be satisfied; where night is lost in day; where war is overwhelmed with peace; where Reason in all its divinity, in all its glory, sits enthroned with the human. And unto thee, oh Supreme Ruler, Mighty Spirit whom we cannot see, be everlasting praises spoken. March 22.

Answering Letters.

SPIRIT.—Seeing there are some present who do not understand the modus operandi of answering these letters-[letters laid upon the table at the circle room]-we think it may not be amiss to

offer a few remarks concerning this subject. At the outset we would say, it is presumed that some disembodied intelligence answers these letters. Inasmuch as the ideas contained therein are directed to some one or more dwelling beyond time and form, it were not unreasonable to suppose that the disembodied return in answer to the call.

It should be understood that these written thoughts take on certain forms, or characters, and by those characters, or forms, they are read or comprehended by the disembodied spirit-not by the writing.

Now in order to get correct answers to your letters, your questions should be clear and distinct-When you pen the question, you should strive to have your mind free from all other subjectsshould endeavor to throw as much of your own magnetic life into your questions as possible, for the more life your letter contains the more satisfactory will be the answer.

It is now not a mere speculation or belief that the disembodied spirit can return and communicate its ideas to spirits in the form, but with millions it is absolute knowledge. Therefore it were folly to contend against it.

It should be understood that as much is required of the individual asking the questions, as is required of the human subject, or the operator, or medium who stands between the morten and post-morten batteries. Thus you should sometimes ascribe failures to yourselves. If your questions are not answered to your satisfaction, you should closely examine self to see if the fault does not rest with you. It may be with the answering intelligence, it may be with the operator, or medium. But in order to insure all that you may hope for, or success in the answering of your letters, you must obey the law governing these manifestations. Let your mind, we say, be clear, free from all other subjects at the time of writing your questions. And above all, be honest; offer no curiosity, for as sure as you do, you will attract to yourselves corresponding intelligences, who, in order to gratify that morbid curiosity that oftentimes takes possession of humanity with regard to spiritual matters, will answer your questions, perchance, incorrectly. Now any intelligence who is able to take control of the medium employed, may answer your questions. But if you are honest, and ask these questions in a spirit of investigation, desiring truth, desiring wisdom, to make yourselves better acquainted with the things pertaining to the spirit, then rest assured you will not fall to receive other than satisfactory answers to your questions—then you will have little cause to find

It should be understood that no remuneration is expected in the answering of these questions, and none is required, save your good will. Remember that this, your good will, is an essential element, which we cannot well do without. Give it, and the day of recompense will surely dawn upon you.

Questions and Answers.

We are now ready to receive any questions, if the audience have any to propound.

Ques.-After I enter upon the next stage of my being, must I see all the thoughts I have had in my earth-life? If so, can I be wholly happy?

Ans.-Memory is an eternal element which belongs to the spirit. It ever treasures within its store-house all the experiences it has passed through, and under proper conditions it is able to call up those experiences, and live over again the scenes of its earthly-life. Now it is not to be supposed that the entire panorama of thoughts will be called up in casting off the mortal. The past is only called up by corresponding conditions in

the present. Q.—It is recorded in Luke that Christ said to the Jews, that they were all Gods. What did he

A.—Doubtless, precisely what he said—that all | me again. I asked the third time, and he said, | Q.—The powers of sympathy between separated

human beings were Gods in themselves. And so ["Confound your Impudences you'd better button then it must be a part of Deity. It is Deity. It don, sir; I meant no offence. [We didn't mean can be nothing else.

Q.-Does the human spirit require a whole cternity to perfect itself in?

A -- We believe that masmuch as there is an eternity, an eternal past, present and future, it is necessary. Q. - The phases of mediumship sometimes

change suddenly—from rapping to impressional influences—then to clairvoyant conditions. Please to explain the cause?

A .- The causes are many. Sometimes the melium passes rapidly out of one sphere of mediumship into another. We can scarcely divine the cause of these different phases of mediumship. It may be that the controlling influences are of the lieve I should crack a joke, if I got a chance, opinion that the machine will run faster and elevate humanity on a larger scale by shutting down upon the physical and rising up in the spiritual. And again, it may be that the controlling influences believe that the physical, or the alphabet of Spiritualism, is necessary; therefore they make use of it sometimes for long times, sometimes for only brief periods of time. And again, sometimes sickness, grief, joy, all the different elements that go to make up human nature, have much to do toward changing the character of the different phases given through mediumship.

Q.-Are there any rules by observing which we can be aided in the development of our mediumship? If so, please to impart them?

A .- Yes; support the body by that food that is best adapted to its wants. Give it the requisite amount of sleep. Keep an even mind under all circumstances, if possible. These are the only requisites to good mediumship we know of.

Q.-Why are not mediums happier in their

earthly relations? A .- Because the spiritual is not in harmony with the material or temporal. The medium in some respects, is not a resident of earth. They have risen above the material. They are living so much in the spiritual that they may be said to exist in a spiritual atmosphere. Consequently there will ever be inharmony manifested in their surroundings, or between their spiritual and temporal concerns. We perceive there are some persons present who desire to know whether the subject employed at these circles is conscious of what is passing around her. In reply to that unspoken question, we would say that our medium is in a semi-conscious state, and is generally clairaudient to most of the influences controlling her. She hears them speak, and writes what she is told to by them. With other influences controlling our subject, there seems to be a cutting of the connection between brain and the arm, that she may be only the mechanical agent

for the expression of their thoughts. QR.—Then the power operating must closely fill the organism of the medium.

A .- The power must ever be graduated to suit

the capacity of the medium employed. Q.—Where is the by-place of the spirit itself? A .- In a semi-conscious state, controlled, or held subservient to the will of the spirit controlling.

Q.—Then must not the law of compression, or expansion, or both, be used according to the re-

quirements? A .- Neither.

QR.-Please explain.

A .- If I should give you a narcotic-opium, if you please—for the time being, you would be under the control of that powerful agent. Now it is the same with your medium. Her spirit is controlled by a superior influence—that is to say, an influence that is more powerful than itself; but that spirit is always consulted with regard to its returning into its sanctum, or taking its flight; but it is never forcibly ejected or forcibly controlled. March 22.

Clarence Bowen.

All the way from Richmond. [Are you, indeed?] Yes, sir; pretty hard road to travel, especially when you come barefoot. I had a few corns -them's hard to get along with, you know. Well, Major-General, I died in durance vile in

Richmond. [Libby Prison?] That's the place. I did n't know but what I should be left to take my own life. You could have the privilege of doing so, if you wanted to. You could n't look out of the window-if you did, pop goes the weasel. Oh, I got treated to one of the underground apartments in Libby Prison, because I was unfortunate enough to take on the small pox-and they have very excellent accommodations for those who are afflicted with that disease. An old physician, speaking of small pox, once told me that folks never need to be pitted, if they'd only keep in a dark room. Well, I had darkness enough to have kept me from being pitted, but I did n't happen to weather it, Major-General, so I got back here under different colors from what I went out under.

I was Clarence Bowen, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and was twenty-seven, most twenty-eight years of age. I've left friends in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and in New York State, that I should be terrible glad to open correspondence with, if I could. They need n't worry any more about my getting exchanged or dis-

charged, 'cause I 've got both. Well, the folks don't know I'm dead, so it will be likely to surprise them a little to hear of my death. They 've felt that I'd turn up, they hoped right side up with care. Well, I have, but not in the way they expected me to. Now, what I want to know first is, whether I can open communication with my friends. Second, what sort of a way you propose for me to come. Third, I want to | tice? know whether there's any way to make my folks acquainted with this new telegraphing operation, and consequently pay due observance to its rules I heard something of Spiritualism here, but I used to say, if spirits can come back and talk to me then I'll be pretty sure to believe in Spiritualism. Now you see what a fool I was; did n't know then that with your mediums much depended upon the way they were molded; that they had been grown into this thing, attached to it from the time of their birth. I did n't know anything of the laws governing Spiritualism. I assumed to have a good deal of knowledge, as many folks do, but I come to the conclusion, after reaching the spirit-world that I knew but a very little.

I was a private in the Fourth Rhode Island do n't know as I should ever have been an officer,

but it's a pretty hard life. Now, Major-General, I'd be very glad to pay you for your kindness, but gold and silver I hain't got, any more than I've got my old body. I did all others may be found embodied, in an even and n't have much when I was on the earth, and I well cultivated mind. have n't got even a greenback, nor a stamp. But I'll give you just as much help as I'm able to, by the lapse of time since their departure from under all circumstances. [What was your age?] it? Haven't I just said? Where's your ears? [We A did not hear you give it.] Did n't you? Well, I periences, the spirit loses its desire to return to was between twenty-seven and twenty-eight years. "Button your cars back." That's what of time it is attracted powerfully to earth, because one of the rebs said to me when he brought my it has not outlived its human life. But when it grub, when I did n't let on about it. He made has outlived that human life, then the spirit is no some remark. Said I, "What is it?" And he longer attracted to earth as an individualized intold me again. Said I," What is it?" And he told | telligence.

you are. If the soul is an off-shoot from Deity, your ears back, so you can hear." I beg your parto be impudent.] Well, I did n't mean to be, either. I'm a plain-spoken sort of a fellow, stranger. I don't mean to be ungentlemanly to any one, either; but I always did love to joke, when I was here, and I have n't shook it off, Major-General, since I came to the spirit-world.

> Now it don't matter to me whether I'm over so fortunate as to get to heaven, or not. I was thinking of that city the Bible tells about. whose streets are paved with gold, and that has so many gates on all sides. Well, that fine place I've not arrived at yet, and I don't know as I should take off my hat to my superior officer, if I should be so fortunate as to get there; and I be-

Now see here, Major-General: if you'll ask Josiah Bowen to walk up to the capt'n's office and settle, I'll thank you. No matter if I am dead, I'm good for fighting my way along still. I'll just send a shot through him that will hit all the rest. Are you going to do it? [We'll try to.] Good-by, then. Here's hoping that you'll never have to die with small pox, because you may have to go out alone, as I did.

Jennie Ainslie.

I'm Jennie Ainslie, of Danville, Louisiana, and was eleven years old. I left my mother in September, 1863. My father is in London, England. If you please, sir, I wish to send a letter to him. I wish him to know I can come back, and I wish him to know that my brother George was killed. He was-he was a member of a cavalry company. He was killed about twelve, thirteen, most fourteen days ago. [Was he in the Confederate service?] Yes, sir. [Speak as you wish; don't be

My mother's people live at the North, in Boston, and I was with them when I was eight years old. I was here two months, nearly, in July and August. My mother cannot get to her people now and my father is in England negotiating about cotton; and if you'll please to say this to my father, and ask him if he will go-[To some medium?] Yes, sir, some place where I can speak—where George can speak. ,

[How old was George? do you remember?] Yes, sir, he was twenty—in his twenty-first year. He was my oldest brother. [Have you any brothers or sisters left on the earth?] Yes, sir, I have another brother fourteen years old, not any sister. [Do you know whether this letter will reach your [ather?] They said it would.

I'll tell him all about where I live if-. [You'd better give the names of your mother's friends at the North, if you can.] The names are Hill. They lived in Boston. Yes, sir, my mother has a brother n the army-Federal army-and my mother has a sister in Tennessee. Her name was Todd-Rebecca Todd. She was married to Mr. Todd, it is, [was very small—and he, too, is in the army. [The Federal army?] No, sir; he's on the Confederate side; but my mother's brother is on the Federal side.

My father is not in the army-never was, never has been. [Who is he negotiating cotton for?] For himself. He has n't grown it. The land is appropriated to corn and other things. They say it don't grow well. [Corn?] No, sir; soil, they say, that's used for growing cotton, aint good for anything else, but I heard my father say that he was compelled to do it. I thank you, sir. March 22.

Invocation.

Our Father, with the dew of our earthly experiences still glistening like great tear-drops upon our being, we lift our souls in deepest gratitude to thee, feeling for the first time during our lives, that we are eternally allied to thy wondrous mind; feeling for the first time that soul is a part of Deity, grand and sublime. Oh, God, we praise thee for the gift of life. We praise thee, oh, God, that we are able to read the book of remembrance; that over and over, upon the walls of our being, are written lessons of Life. Eternity has penned | shall be no room for doubt. I would say I did them for our use. Oh, God, we bless thee for the same. Father, Spirit, thou hast no need of our thanks-no need that we lift our souls in thanksgiving to thee, but we are thy children, and we must praise thee, feeling as we do the divine fountain of joy welling up within our hearts. Our Father, looking back upon the sands of our mortality, viewing as we are now able to the dark shores of our mortal existence, we can but stand in wonder and ask, what next? Oh, God, the volume of Life is mighty; great indeed is the lesson which thou hast inscribed upon its pages. Oh, may thy kind angels so lead us in the way of truth and wisdom, that thine earthly children shall bless us in the childhood of our coming. May they lead us in love, and hold us in their strong arms of Hope and Faith. Oh, we ask no blessing to rest upon the beloved kindred we have so recently been separated from, for we know that within their own sacred self hood, there thou art writing blessings. Oh, in unison with Nature, whom thy children worship, they will lift their souls to thee, chanting a new song of Immortality, knowing that it will be acceptable unto our Father.

Questions and Answers.

SPIRIT.—If the audience have questions to propound, they are requested to do so without de-

QUESTION.—A correspondent sends us the following: Has God given man any laws outside of Nature whereby he may govern his faith or prac-

ANSWER.—We know of no laws outside of Nature, either pertaining to the mental or to the material.. To us Nature embraces all life, whether in the past, present or future.

Q.-Are not birds frequently employed by the spirits to give us evidence of their presence?

A.—Certainly they are. Everything in the animate, or the inanimate world, may be used as a medium betwen the world of spirit and the world of matter. If these inanimate objects called tables and chairs can answer to the demands of many internal beings, and become for the time being freighted with intelligence, why may not the little bird bear intelligence to the mind also? Why may it not be used as a medium between the embodied and disembodied spirit? We see no reason why it may not.

Q.—What condition of ourselves is most favorable to produce these manifestations?

A.—That condition which is above and beyond

Q.—Is the ability of spirits to visit earth limited

A.-After passing through certain spiritual exearth as an inhabitant of it. For a certain length

friends, sometimes sensibly affect each of them. Are these powers diminished by increase of distance between them?

A .- No, certainly not. Space does not affect the action of mind upon mind. You may inhabit the most distant world and yet retain your sympathy for friends dwelling on this planet. You can hold perfect correspondence with them Thought is not dependent upon or subject to the laws of space or material law.

Q .- Does the intelligence recognize any difference between principles that underlie Nature in the spirit-world, and those principles that underlie Nature in the material world?

A .- All principles are eternally the same under all conditions; it matters not whether they exist in spirit or in material life. That which we call a principle is not compound in its nature, therefore, it must be the same with spirit as with matter.

Q.—Do these principles have visible manifestations in the spirit-world? A .- Most certainly they do; for it is by the man-

ifestations you come into rapport with them. Q.—Philosophically speaking, there is then no

difference? A .- No, there is no difference. You have been told that the principle of immortality—call it the

soul, spirit, or whatsoever you may choose to—is always the same; that the Bushman, the Hottentot, and the Angle-Saxon in soul-principle are the same. This is true; as all intelligence has sprung from and revolves around the great central sun of Deity, so all must be alike; coming from Deity there can be no difference. Q.—Does your ability to impress an individual

depend upon the physical development of that individual, in the relation it bears to primatal mat-

A .- Yes, there are some individuals who are exceedingly impressible in their natures, so plastic that spirit can easily stamp itself upon them. Others' natures seem to be like marble. It is almost impossible to make any impression upon them. Their own spirits find it exceedingly hard to manifest correctly through their own bodies. Q .- Do mortals have the power of changing that

condition? A .- Yes; but the power is entirely dependent upon wisdom. As you grow in wisdom concerning yourselves and the laws of the spirit-world, you will grow in power-power to make that right which seems wrong; power to unfold that which is now imperfect and undeveloped; power to manifest those divine qualities of your interior being, that you have hitherto not had power to manifest

to the world. Q .- Will you please give me an illustration to show how spirit is compensated for the loss of

earthly experience? A .- It is compensated by its return to earth

by attracting itself to earthly bodies, from which they may gain an earthly experience; not exactly that which would have been theirs had they gained it when on the earth, but as near to it as may be. For instance, the child when separated from earthly existence, is always returned to earth by its attendant spirits. It has need of the experiences of human life. If the mother remains on the earth, it is generally brought to her, that through her assistance it may acquire the experiences of earthlife. Sometimes it is brought to the father, sometimes to strangers.

Q.—Shall I succeed on the journey I am about to take?

A.—That question could better be answered by your attendant spirits, than by us, we think. If you will place the thought upon paper, and the paper on this table, doubtless some friend will an-March 24. swer it.

Willie Lincoln.

I beg your pardon, sir, for troubling you again, but really I am very anxious to see my parents believing in a rational religion.

I am Willie Lincoln, son of President Lincoln. I am here for the purpose of asking my parents to visit Mr. Foster, for I do communicate there, and I can make myself known to them so that there come to my mother when she was in Massachusetts. If she had laid aside all her fears, all her skepticism and scruples of right, I should have done far better.

I would ask that my parents visit Mr. Foster together. [Have they not done so already?] No, sir, not as I could wish. I am more prepared to give what I have not been prepared to give until now. I'm sure they will be satisfied, and I shall

be more than gratified. I seem to be entrusted with an especial mission to my parents; not because they occupy positions above the masses, but because there is great need of their being baptized in Truth; because there is great need of their abandoning old forms, and coming out into the living reality of the present hour. I would say that that little piece of card board which my mother has in her possession, she may look upon as a link binding her spirit to mine,

return to her in after years, if not in the present. She will understand, sir, what I refer to. Although it bears but a poor representation of myself, yet my life was upon it, and through that I shall be able to do much.

and a something by which I may gain power to

I'm obliged to you, sir, for your kindness. March 24.

Thomas Gaston.

It was wisdom on the part of Deity to institute so simple a way for us to commune with our friends. Why, the whole atmosphere looks to me like one stupendous telegraph shop, with wires here, there, and everywhere, and everything seems to be an operator. But the best of all are these luminious bodies called mediums. They not only attract us to themselves, by their physical luminosity, but they give us power to attach ourselves to their bodies, and come back and work out our salvation, though it be with "fear and trembling."

It is now only two years since I went home left one home and entered another; and I have never been fortunate enough to gain sufficient power over these bodies to speak until to-day. I lived on the earth eighty-seven years, and I think after all, I died in childhood, for I knew so little about life, that I was hardly able to go alone when I lost my body.

I am from Castleton, Delaware. I have one son who was living at the South, had lived there thirty odd years. The last time I heard from him he was under Southern surveillance, to a great extent, and was quite rabid against our Northern principles. I got my daughter to write a letter for me to him, to this effect: "You'll see the day-i you do n't before death, I think you will afterwhen you'll be sorry for the course you pursued. I don't disown you, but I don't like the way you're managing. Your forefathers defended the flag of the Union, and some of 'em laid down their lives that they might do so: and now you'd trample it under your feet. Oh, my son, I'm ashamed of you! I'm ashamed to own that I'm your father, when I think of the course you have taken

well after death as before. When he has all his powers and his opinions unaltered, then why not express himself accordingly? Yes, yes, Thomas Guston is the same, and he feels the same reverence for the old flag as ever, and he calls upon his son to return to his first love, for surely he did love the Union once.

I'm not as enfeebled in my spiritual condition as I seem to be here, to-day. I have the full possession of my faculties, the same as I had while on earth, and the power, in my spiritual condition, but here I must be what I was during my last days upon the earth-weak.

My son has lately lost his first born in war. If he wants to hear from him, let him go where God has appointed the means by which he may communicate, and he'll be sure to hear from him.

I would wish that my letter, sir, might reach Charleston, South Carolina, I would like it to reach my son, James H. Gaston of Charleston. South Carolina. Good day.

You ask. I believe, for us to give a statement concerning the disease we died of. I had no disease. I lived out the full measure of my days, and died in my bed; went to sleep, apparently as well as ever, and woke up a new man. March 24.

Eleanor Arnold.

I do not come here to ask forgiveness of my friends on earth, but simply to add my mite toward proving to my friends on the earth that I'm not dead, and that I ve found not such a hereafter as they have believed.

I am not here to vindicate my past life, by any means. I sincerely regret the course I was compelled to take, for it has flung a dark shadow over my spirit. And, although I'm sure I shall sooner or later cast it off, still there are very many unpleasant things to contend with just now,

I was born in Compton, New Jersey, in the year 1840. I died in St. Louis, in December, 1863. I lived in New York City four years, under circumstances which I care not to speak of here. I fled from the tyranny of my relatives with whom I resided after the death of my mother, the remembrance of whom I over cherished as sacred. Though I was charged with disgracing her name, yet there was a sacred chamber in my soul that no one but her spirit ever entered. Had she been spared to me my life might have been a far different one. But she was taken, and I was tossed friendless upon the ocean of life, and compelled, absolutely compelled to choose wrong rather than

right.
My friends in New Jersey have been informed of my death, and some of them say it were better she had died in her childhood; and others have consigned me to an endless hell; others hope that I found pardon and forgiveness before death. To each and all I have but little to say. My own soul is my own judge. I must stand acquitted or condemned before the tribunal of the God that lwells within me. No one has a right to condemn, no one has a right to acquit me, save the God of my own being. That I am condemned to a certain extent, is equally true. I would in all kindness ask my ancestors to turn within themselves and search carefully their own souls, and see if there are no deformed objects there; no rooms that need cleansing; no portions of their being that need their care. If there are none, they may try to reform others. But if there is, they had better stay at home, and do what they can toward setting their own houses in order.

To the kind friends who stood over me when I was dying, I would say, "You have my blossing and my prayers for your happiness hereafter. Give me but the opportunity to return, and you will be happier, and I shall be a thousand times repaid for all I've suffered. I'll tell you how you may safely abandon your present course of life, and how you may gain favor with your own souls, if not with others. It matters not whether we find favor with the cold and unfeeling world, so as we are at peace with ourselves.

Please say that the letter is from Eleanor Arnold to friends in St. Louis.

Clara Hodgkins, (a child.)

Oh, tell my mother the angels sing to me of Heaven, now. I don't live now where folkswhere folks don't always see right. I live now where the sky is always bright, the water is always clear, and the flowers are always fresh, and there's no winter at all.

If you please, I am from Liverpool, sir, England. It was not upon these American shores that I died; and my mother is one of these folks who believes folks can come back; and I said I'd come here just as soon as I could, and tell her about the spirit-world. But it's such a great place I can't tell her much about it now, but when I've been here longer, then I will come and tell her more about it.

My name was Hodgkins, Clara Hodgkins. I was eight years old here—eight years old. I've not been in the spirit-world but a little while, just a few weeks. I had a consumption, they said, of the blood; but it was occasioned—my teachers in the spirit-world say-from a deformity that existed from birth, of the heart. The blood did n't flow correctly through the heart, and was not properly oxidized, so I died from consumption on that account, my teachers tell me to say.

I was-I lived in spirit, my mother said, beyond my years. I was n't like most of children. I lived away from other children.

Say I came, and that I'll come again. [Do you remember the street your mother lives in?] Yes, sir, Hopewell Square; it is n't a street. [Will she get a paper if we direct one to her?] She'll get it without, because she does get-because she did got it before I died. Good-bye. March 24.

Written for the Banner of Light.

DREAMING AND WAKING.

BY MRS. JANE FROHOCK.

Care's asleep when life is young, The brain with fancy's seeming, Castles in the clouds are hung-It is the hour of dreaming. Dreams of bliss are sweeter far Than care's corroding sorrow; Who the joys of youth would mar By fearing for the morrow? Nest'ling sly within the heart, Despite the voice of Duty, Love, though blind, with magic art, Is winning smiles from Beauty.

CHORUS.—Care awakes as youth speeds by The spell is lightly breaking; Castles fall and fancies fly; It is the hour of waking.

Love grows strong 'mid earthly strife, When hopes and fears are blending; Stronger still when Sorrow's rife, While Duty's calls attending. Along life's path rich treasures lay, Well worth the pains of finding, Richer still when, passed away, The heart to heaven they 're binding.

I feel just the same now, and I can't see why a person may not come here and express himself as ing it.

Obituaries.

Departed for the spirit-land, from Dover, Vt., March 5, 1864, Mr. William H. Woods, aged 2t years and 5 days.

He leaves a wife, father, mother and sister to grieve for his early departure. Mr. Woods being an only son, energetic and industrious, was living with his parents and sister on only daughter) a quiet and harmonial lifet and, his wife being a medium, they often enjoyed the sitting of a family circle. The "vacant chair" will be a said remembrance to the lonely wife, parents and sister, for an important link in this family chain has been severed for the first time; but they have the consoling belief that he has gone to

"A land where light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are always vermal,
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But blooms for aye eternal."

His sickness was not long, neither was it considered danger-

But blooms for aye eternal."

His sickness was not long, neither was it considered dangerous. His spirit took its flight while sitting in his chair, as is supposed, from the stoppage of blood through the heart. The fingeral ecremonics were performed at the home and the meeting-house, by Mrs. E. B. Bennis and Miss Neille J. Temple, after which he was buried by the Masonic Fraternity, in accordance with their customs, he being an honored member of that institution.

I should do injustice to my own feelings, and probably to the feelings of others, were I to close this without saying that the discourse at the meeting-house by Miss Temple, of Whitingham, Yt., surpassed everything by the way of an inspirational discourse that was ever listened to in this vicinity.

On the 37th of March, the availables from the meetal, from

On the 27th of March, the angels here from the mortal form the sweet spirit of little George L. Bingham, eldest son of Ly-man R. and Mary Jane Bingham, who had been with them five years and two months—a light in their home, in Charlestown, and over a comforter of their hearts.

comforter of their hearts.

He was no common child to us,
Who loyed him all too well;
It seemed as though he was too puro
With us on earth to dwell.
Oh, he was but a tender link
Between our souls and heaven,
Drawing us nearer to that source
From whence our lives are given.
And now we'll class that little hand
'Inst reaches from on high,
And rise to meet our angel child,
Where loved ones never die.

Where loved ones never die.

In North Cambridge, on the 4th of April, my dear little cousin Reuben D. Wood, youngest son of Frederick and Eveline S. Wood, went out from the earth-home, where his presence has for seven years and thirce months been a living sunbeam in their midst, to enter the higher school, where angels become his teachers and carthly pains are forever past. Ills disease was searlet fever, and during his last hours he called loudly for me. They sent for me, but ere I arrived his voice could only be heard by the inner car. Dear little Ruby was an angel, and the beautiful form he were was cold before us.

But soon years he llyward here.

But seven years he lingered here,
And yet upon that brow
Was stamped the type of manilness
That makes me wonder now.
His sweet blue eyes were often lit
With inspiration's fire,
As carnestly he plead to gain
His young heart's strong desire.

His young heart's strong users.
But now and an angel throng
We see him smiling stand,
And know that he will watch for us,
In that bright Summer-Land.
And though our earthly hearts may bleed,
The healing baim will come,
And, all resigned, we yet shall say,
Thy will, oh God, be done.

M. S. TOWNSEND.

From Oswego, Ili., March 3, 1864, Harvey W. Tooley, son of William Tooley, aged 23 years 8 menths and 3 days.

Again the eelestial visitants have decked the brow of a true and noble soldler with laurels of victory, and bore his spirit away from earth to the home of angels. He was one of the brave "36th Illinois," and survived the fearful battles and several skirnishes without hijury. He had re-enlisted, and was home on furiough, when the angel Death marked him for his own. A few hours before his departure, he saw and described two of his departed sisters, and conversed with one of them. He then hade farewell to his aged father and his brothers and sisters of earth-life. He whispered, "I am going home to the spirit-land, where there is no more war and no more suffering." That he would not stay here-longer, and that they would all soon come; and then, with one long look of tenderness, he sought the realms of higher development, but the vacated casket we lad mournfully away.

Also, March 16th, Martin Tooley, son of William Tooley, 27 Also, March 18th, Martin Tooley, son of William Tooley, 27 years and 6 months.

Passed to Spirit Life. April 4th, 1864. Ithamar May, of Pomfret, Conn., aged 65 years 6 months and 24 days.

He was a 4m believer in the beautiful faith of Spiritualism, and for many years a subserber to the Banner. Aided by his intuitive perceptions of the life beyond he passed on, hopeful, happy and resigned. He gave specific directions concerning his affairs of cartin, and the arrangement for his funeral service; gave good advice to all who came into his presence during his last hours upon cartin, and passed on without a doubt or fear, yielding up his spirit giadly. A large concourse of sympathizing friends and neighbors assembled at Central Hall in Futuan, to pay their last tribute to one with whom they had long been connected in business relatings, and to listen to a very elequent and logical discourse by Charles A. Hayden, of Maine, inspirational speaker, upon the subject of "Immortality."

The close attention paid by the numerous audience, is a sufficient evidence of the deep interest manifested.

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

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

Moses livel, will speak in Boston, Mass., during April: in Portland, Me., May I: in Worcester, Mass., May 8. Address Banner of Light onice till May 1st; after that time, Battle Grock Mich.

Mus. M. S. Townsend speaks in Newburyport, April 24; in Troy, N. Y., during June; in Quincy, Sept. 21 and 28. Address Bridgewater, Vt., until June. Bridgewater, vt., until Julie.

MRS. AMANDA M. Spence will speak in Charlestown during
May! in Calcopee, during June.

may; in Chicopeo, during June.

Miss Lizzie Doten will speak in Foxboro', Mass., April 24; in Quincy, May I and 8; in Milford, May 29; in Boston during June; in Lowell, July 17, 24 and 31; in Philadelphia, Pa., during October. Address, Pavilion, 57 Tremont street, Boston.

Dr. L. K. Coonley will speak in Charlestown, April 24.
Address, Newburyport, Mass., or Banner of Light office. Mas. Sophia L. Chappell, of New York, speaks in Old Town, Mc., April 24; in Worcester, Mass., May I. Address at the Banner of Light office.

Mus. Sanan A. Horton speaks in Portland, Mc., April 24. Address, Brandon, Vt.

J. M. Pegnles will speak in Rockford, Ill., the first two Sundays of each month. Address as above. Miss Emma Houston will lecture in Bangor, Me., till July 31. Address as above, or East Stoughton Mass.

Address as above, or East Stoughton Mass.
 Mas. Mary M. Wood will speak in Stafford, Conn., during pril. Address, 1505 Ellsworth street, Philadelphia, Pa., care

of N. J. Wood.

Mas Mariia L. Beckwiff, tranco speaker, will lecture in Chleopee during April; in Springfield, May 1, 8 and 15; in Count, Sept. 4 and 19; in Lovell during June; in Stationi, Count, Sept. 4 and 11; in Portland, Me., Sept. 18 and 25; in Quincy, Get. 2 and 9; in Philadelphia during November. Address at New Inteen, care of George Beckwith.

Mrs. A. P. Brown will speak in Taunton, Mass., April 24; in May she returns to her home in Vermont. Persons wishing her services are requested to apply soon. Address, St. Johns-bury Centre, Vt. AUSTEN E. SIMMONS will speak in East Bethel, Vt., on the fourth Smalay of every month during the coming year. Address, Woodstock, Vt.

dress, Woodstock, VL.

Mr. A. B. Whiting will speak in Providence, R. I., during
April: in Chicopec, Mass., during May; in Springfield, June 5
and 12. Will answer calls to lecture week evenings. Address

Miss Susie M. Johnson speaks in Boston, May 1 and 8, and desires to make engagements for the spring and summer. Address, Chicopec, Mass.

II. B. STORER will speak in Chelsea, June 5 and 12. Address, Foxboro', or 4 Warren street, Boston. Miss, JENNIE S. RUDD will lecture in North Easton, Mass, May 8; in Northampton, May 15 and 22. Address, Taunton Mass,

WALTER HYDE will lecture in Cooper Institute, New York City, on the subject of controlling the healing powers for the treatment and cure of disease, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday of each week, until the first of May.

Mas. ANNA M. MIDDLEBBOOK will lecture in Troy, N. Y., during April; in Providence during May. Will make engagements for June, and the fall and winter months. Address, box 422, Bridgeport, Com.

Miss Sarah A. Nerr will speak in Locke's Milisand Bryant's Pond, Me., for one year, commencing the first Sabhath of March. Address, Locke's Milis, Me.
Miss. H. F. M. Buows will speak in Dodworth's Hall, New York, April 24. Until May let she may be addressed care A. J. Davis, New York.

W. A. D. Hum's speaks in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 24, and May 1 and 8. He will answer calls to lecture on spiritual and philosophicals subjects. His address, Hil May 14th, is Cincinnati, O., care of J. B. Campbell, M. J. D.

natt, O., care of J. B. Campuell, M. D. WAIREN CHASE'S address will be Chicago, Ill., till further notice. His business engagements in the West will prevent his return to Now England till lato in summer or fall. He will receive subscriptions for the Banner of Light. W. K. Rivley will speak in Somers, Conn., April 24; in Willimantic, May 15, 22 and 29; in Little River Village, Me., June 5, and July 10; in Plymouth, Mass., June 19 and 26. Ad-dress as above, or show's Falls, Me.

Mns. Laura M. Hollis will speak in Stockton, Mo., the first Sunday in each month.

Mas. Addusta A. Curnien speaks in Charlestown, June 5, 12 and 19. Will receive proposals to speak in the East during the aumnor months. Address as above, or box 815, Lowell, Mass.

Mas. E. A. Bluss, of Springfield, Mass., will speak in Chelsen, April 24, and May 15; in Plymouth, May 1 and 8; in Quincy, May 22 and 29.

J. S. FINNEY speaks in Willimantic, Conn., during April. J. G. Fran speaks one-half the Sundays at Battle Creek; one-fourth at Kulanazoo; one-fourth at Flahwell, Allegan Co. Address Battle Creek, Mich. Will spend the three summer months in New York and New England.

Hontias in New York and New Engands.

18AAO P. GIREKIKAF Will speak in Exeter, Me., April 24;
in Bover, May 1, 8, 15 and 22; in Exeter, May 29. Will answer
calls to lecture in any part of New England where his services
may be required. Address, Exeter Mills, Me.

may no required. Address, Exeter Mills, Me.
CHARLES A. HATDEN will speak in Lowell, during April; in Chelsea; May I and 8; in Lyceum Hall, Boston, May 15; in Chelsea, May 22 and 29; in Lycn, June 5; in Quincy, June 12; in Dover, Me., June 19 and 26; in Old Town, July 3, 10, 17 and 24; in Lincoln, July 31; will make no engagements for August; in Providence, R. I., during September; in Tannton, during October; in Foxboro', during November; in Worcester, during December.

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

ADDRESSES OF LECTURERS AND MEDIUMS. [Under this heading we insert the names, and places of residence of Lecturers and Mediums, at the low price of twentyave 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 gratuttously

to lecture, the notice and address will be published gratuitously under head of "Lecturers' Appointments."]

10s. 11. F. (Jahnben, Pavilion, 51 Tremont street, Boston, will answer calls to lecture.

Miss Emma Handbrug, San Francisco, Cal. sepi9—19's

Cona L. V. Hatch. Present address, New York. jan2-†

Miss Stail M. Johnson will answer calls to lecture. Address, Chicopec, Mass.

17a. 11. Curits speaks upon questions of government. Address, Hartford, Comm.

Mys. Lynn france speaks. Taunton, Mass., will Mass. manuer calls to lecture and attend funerals.

FANNIE BURBANK FRITON, South Malden, Mass.

100728-6m*

MRS. SAIMH A. BYRNES, formerly Miss Sarah A. Magoon, trance speaker, will answer calls to lecture. Address, No. 81 Spring street, East Cambridge, Mass.

MRS. SUSE A. HUTCHINSON, Milford, N. H. ap23—8

MRS. JULIA L. BROWN'S address for the next six months will be Hamiltal, Mo., care of N. O. Archer.

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Mus. F. O. Hyzer, box 166, Buffalo, N. Y. mar5-†

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P. S.—Mrs. C. having so much business to attend to she will
not be able to examine locks of hair by letter. If—April 2.

A STROLOGY AND MEDICINE. DR. LIS-A STROLOGY AND MEDICINE, DR. LIS-TER, No. 25 Lowell Struct, Boston, Mass, can be con-sulted by mail. A few questions answered for fifty cents, cur-rency; a written nativity, all events in life for three years to come, \$1; written through life—ladies, \$3; gentlemen, \$5. Time of birth wanted. Medicine sent by express, with full directions. The Doctor has resided eighteen years in Boston. All confidential.

PR. WILLIAM B. WHITE, Sympathetic, Clairvoyant, Magnetic and Electric Physician, cures all diseases that are curable. Nervous and disagreeable feelings removed. Advice free; operations, \$1.00. No. 4 JEFFRESON PLACE, (leading from South Bennet street), Boston. Sept. 12.

Sept. 12. 6m°

SAMUEL GROVER, Trance, Speaking and Healing Medium, No. 13 Dix. Places. (opposite Harvard street). Boston. Hours from 9 to 12 m., and 1 to 5 p. m. Will visit the sick at their homes, or attend funerals if requested. Residence, 3 Emerson Street, Somerville. 3m Jan. 9.

MRS. H. P. OSBORN, Independent Clairvoyant and Psychometric Medium, has taken rooms at No. 14 Kneeland street, a few doors from Washington street, and will resume her skithings for tests and examinations. Hours from 9 to 12 M., and 2 to 6 r. M., Circles Tuesday and Thursday evenings. DR. BENJ. H. CRANDON, Electric and Mes-meric Physician. Residence, 12 MAYRRICK STREET, Chelsea. Office in Boston, ROOM NO. 4, TREMORT TEMPLE.

MRS. N. J. WILLIS, Clairvoyant Physician, Trance Speaker and Writing Medium, No. 24 1-2 WINTER STREET, Boston, Mass. MRS. M. W. HERRICK, Clairvoyant and Trance Medium, at No. 13 Day Place, (opposite linavani street), Boston. Hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6, Wednesdays excepted.

MRS. SARAH R. SCOTT, Healing, Developing and Test Medium, and Electrician. Shawhut Avener, Roxbury. Fourth house beyond Oak street. 3m° Feb. 20. MRS. T. H. PEABODY, Clairvoyant Physician, at home from 4 to 9 o'clock P. M.; No. 15 DAVIS STREET, Jan. 2.

MRS. LIZZIE WETHERBEE, Healing Medi-um, at No. 1 McLean Corur, Boston. Hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.; 2 o'clock till 5 P. M. No medicines given. April 13. MRS. C. A. KIRKHAM, Trance and Personintegrating Medium, No. 140 Court street, Boston. Bours from
April 16.

MRS. CHARTER, MEDIUM, No. 11 Lagrange

The Place, Boston. Cincle Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 1-2 o'clock. April 9. MRS. S. J. YOUNG, Medium, No. 80 WARREN STREET, Boston, Mass. March 5. C. YORK, Clairvoyant Physician, Charles.

March 5.

MISS G. HALL, Clairvoyant and Writing Medium, No. 3 Kirkland street, Hoston. 5w April 16. DR. P. B. RANDOLPH, Medical Clairvoyant,
No. 11 West 41st Street, near 6th Avenue, New York.
Consultation Circulars, (for prescription), \$2.00. Circles Monday and Thursday evenings. Letters to insure attention and reply must contain four red stamps.

3m Feb. 27.

HEALING THE SICK

WITHOUT GIVING MEDICINE OR CAUSING PAIN

DR. J. R. NEWTON; Union House, - - - Springfield, Mass.

D.R. NEWTON invites all who are not well able to pay, "without money or price." Diseases that are considered incurable, are frequently restored in a few minutes.

March 19.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC HOSE, &c. BESIDES a complete assortment of articles intended for the exclusive use of the Medical and Dental Professions, we have always in store, at lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles suited to the wants of the general public:

following articles safted to the wants of the general public:

TRUSSES,

WHITE'S SPRING LEVER TRUSS, and every desirable style of the best patterns. Also,

Spinal and Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder

Spinal and Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces; Elastic Hose for varicose veins, swollen or weak joints. Of Elastic Hose we have several grades of Sik and Cotton at corresponding prices. Directions for measurement for Hose or Trusses, forwarded when requested. Also, SYRINGES of every description. Breast Pumps. Hearing Trumpers, Conversation Tubes, and Auricles for the Deaf. CRUTCHES of best patterns, Rubber Urinals to wear on the person play or night, for males and females, Calvanic Batteries, e.e. &c.

COMAN & SHURLEFF,

IS TIEMONY STREET, BOSTON.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

6meow—Dec. 28.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A Consumptive Cured.

DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, adiscovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma. Brouchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when lids only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Destrous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, lie will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peculainess, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nauses at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

of the muscles.

LN The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in.

CRADDOCK & CO.,

June 27. ly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUL READING,

Or Psychometrical Delineation of Character.

Mis. A. B. SEVERANCE would respectfully announce to the public that those who wish, and will visit her in person, or send their autograph or lock of hair, she will give an accouract description of their leading traits of character and peculiarities of disposition; marked changes in past and future life; physical disease, with prescription therefor; what bust iness they are best adapted to pursue in order to be successful; the physical and mental adaptation of those intending marriage; and bints to the inharmonilously married, whereby they can restore or perpetuate their former love.

She will give instructions for self-improvement, by telling what faculties should be restrained, and what cultivated.

Seven years' experience warrants Mrs. S. in saying that she can do what she advertises without fail, as handreds are withing to testify. Skeptics are particularly invited to investigate.

Everything of a private character KEPT STRICTLY AS SECIL For Written Delineation of Character, Slot; Verbal, 50 cents.

March 26. If Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wisconsin. SOUL READING.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

MRS. C. W. HALE,
At the carnest request of many friends, has opened a
Circulating Library of Spiritual and Miscellaneous Books,

—AT—
No. 031 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TERMS for Books, Five or Ten Cents per week, according to Value. Books, The Value of Subscribers can be obtained, these will also be for sale.

It is intended to keep all the works on Modern Spiritualism. These and the HANKER OF LIGHT and HERALD OF PROGRESS will also be for sale.

If a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained, these papers will be served as seen as issued.

ADELPHIAN INSTITUTE

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, located in Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa., will commence its Summer Term on Tuesday, April 26th, continuing five months. The terms are reasonable, tile location beautiful and healthy; the mode of lustruction thorough, comprising all the studies usually taught in our first-class chools. For Circulars giving terms, &c., address MISSES BUSII, Principal, April 2. †

Norristown, Pa.

BOOKS IN BRANDON, VERMONT. KEEP CONSTANTLY FOR SALE all Spiritual and Re formatory Works which are advertised in the Banner of MILO O. MOIT. Light. March 19.

THE WHITTEMORE MESSAGES.

We recently published a very interesting account of the "Experiences of Henry Whittemore in Spirit-Life," given through the mediumship of his sister. Since their appearance in print, we have received other messages from the same lady medium, one of which is appended. It was given March 28, 1861, by a niece of the medium, who passed to spirit-land previous to the death of Henry, and will doubtless be particularly interesting to those who have perused the "Experiences," as it seems the spirit friends foresay his fate.-ED-ITOR B. OF L.

MESSAGE.

The combined influence of many detracts from what we would write sometimes; but conditions seem favorable, and we gladly embrace the opportunity now.

Since Uncle Henry came here, we have often come together. Dear Uncle Henry! how pleased we all were to see him, and claim him as one of our number. He met with a sudden change, but not a painful death, as he has declared unto you; but you would know more, you would hear it from me, so says your spirit unto mine. Yes, D-A-, we do understand each other, and each thought, as it arises, is felt and understood.

We were made aware of his probable fate by a chain of coincidences which we felt must take place, and would have persuaded him from the voyage, if we could. He has told you that grandmother was with him, and tried to point out the danger, but she could not impress him forcibly enough to deter him from it. We had felt from the first that there would be but little chance for him to be saved, and gathered about him with all the force we could collect to avert the terrible blow, if possible. But this could not be; it must come. Wo aided him much, however; drew his mind toward us, and threw over him a general calm, which pacified fear, and nerved him to struggle manfully with his fate; and death's bitterest pangs were in a great measure removed. To die in one's natural strength, mind full of activity, yielding only when despair forces it upon you is the hardest death to die; but not so with Uncle Henry. He reasoned calmly with himself, asked our guidance and loving affection, and with a trustful heart and a feeling of dependence upon God in this hour of need, closed his eyes upon the world, and with a strong, prayerful hope, submitted himself to the waves, which closed over him as he sank beneath them to rise no more.

But this was the only sad part of his experience, the forcing of nature to overcome the dread reality-for life is strong within you while well, and battles fearfully with the dread foe, and naturally enough. These strong instincts for life are given you that you may live on and perform earth's mission: and cut down as Uncle Henry was, without any warning, it requires a masterly effort to look death calmly in the face, even though you be prepared for it by all the preparation possible. He passed away serenely, beautifully; and it was with the intensest emotions that we all endeavored to support him through the struggle, and infuse the electrical influences of love throughout his departing organism. The struggle was soon over; and, as he tells us now, it was but of a moment's duration. The only real pain was in making the effort to yield to what he plainly saw lay before him. He buffeted not with the waves, but sunk rapidly, earnestly desiring that it might soon be over. We all wept tears of joy, (even as you of sadness around the bedside of departing friends,) when we saw him sink into that state of forgetfulness, insensibility, when all the great forces of life lie still, preparatory to the great change. His ocean-bed was not smoothed by the tender hand of affection, but he was far more tenderly cared for and lovingly watched by his angel friends-We had never witnessed a scene like this, where all of our sympathies were called out toward the individual, as ours now were to Uncle Henry. We all loved him, and felt that he looked to us for sympathy, for to none other could he look in that dark and lonely hour. We were ministering fection.

And now let me portray to your imagination, if I can, the final surrendering of the body, as it lay there in that mighty deep, for he had not yet ioined us.

Decomposition has begun to be slowly effected, not visible to the outer eye, but the inner, spiritual light beholds that when the machinery of life has run down, stopped, so that the heart's pulses cannot beat, there is an inward decomposition already taking place, and now the spiritual forces begin to collect themselves and prepare for the change. Slowly the work goes on, but as naturally and as effectively as any other process of Nature, and when it has gathered unto itself strength enough, it commences one of the most beautiful features in the whole of man's existence, the birth of the spirit man. It comes forth, and its very first effort is to rise and soar away, being attracted by more congenial elements, and a longing desire to exercise its new-born faculties. Soon it perceives. as if by intuition, that all is not as it once was, and it awakens as if from a deep sleep, not being fully conscious at first, only obeying its first natural impulses; and then it is that we are recognized, and the full light of glory bursts upon them, that they are dead and yet alive, etc., which spirits, in their great joy, would always first intimate to you, could they cause you to understand them as they understand you.

Nearly all spirit-born have an undefined sense that something has happened, when they come here, but hardly know what, at first. Uncle Henry more fully realized this than any one I ever saw. He was so fully assured that the time had come for him to die, that he was better prepared to understand his newly awakened sensations when they first dawned upon him, and expected us to gather about him and wake him to consciousness; for in these, his last moments, he earnestly clung to us to strengthen that belief, and it is under such circumstances as these, that we can make our presence more immediately felt and understood. The scene is different with many. Sickness prostrates them, and enfeebles the mind, and the patient usually expects to get well, and unless he retains his senses to the last, he seldom has quite made up his mind to die, and his first sensations here are as we describe—a feeling that something has happened-but an indisposition almost, to acquaint himself or herself with the facts. They feel well and happy, and almost always have to be told the circumstances of the case.

Uncle Henry was so joyfully happy from the very first, that it was beautiful to see him. True, he had some anxieties, but on your account, not his own. Could he have come to you at once, and told you all, it would have removed every vestige of sadness. But, my dear friends, this sundering of family ties, the holiest and sweetest of all loves, must ever bring over the soul moments of troubled anxiety, for we well know that you cannot understand the full import of these things, and will grieve and mourn for us. It cannot be of long duration with us, for we are blissfully happy, and sorrow and happiness cannot long traveling-case of wrongs and injuries.

walk together. There are times, however, when your deep sorrow for us leads us too much to earth, in the vain hope of convincing you that we are with you. This hope, which has been so clusive in years past, is beginning to be realized more now than in all former time, and the departing friend finds consolation now, where once upon the bed of death all looked dark and forbiding; and the bereaved friends see a bright light, which they have faith to believe emanates from the beloved one. And, friends, this is no fallacy; the more nearly you approach us, the oftener can we come to you, and by this mingling of the spheres we all may become better.

I have come and told you of Uncle Henry, because I felt that you wanted to know more, and it is a natural and a perfectly right feeling. You should know more; keep on learning more, for by knowledge you can perfect the manner by which we must commune the one with the other. We all come, and would communicate many interesting facts relative to our own experience; but very few make the attempt, owing to the difficulty which all more or less experience in holding passive the will of the medium, which becomes absolutely necessary, or no true communication comes. Both minds cannot be active at the same timethat of the medium and operator, else a curious mixture becomes apparent at once; and this is why the majority of us write through another more accustomed to the meameric influence.

And now, dear D—A—, this will explain to your mental observation the apparant discrepancies which many times appear, and the liability to make errors when we write. The very moment your mind gains the ascendancy, that moment you shut out the flow of impression. The most perfect quietude is all that we need with your organization, and in your most passive moments we can approach very near unto you, and unfold many truths, and help to build an abiding sense of truth and justice within you. The very fact of Uncle Henry's coming here in the manner in which he did-all surrounded with mystery, with no solution to that mystery-has induced many to read his messages more carefully than they would have done under different considerations, and if by evidences deduced therefrom, the faith of any should be strengthened in the principles of Spiritualism, then the sudden transfer of his soul unto elernal life hath, verily, met with a rich reward. He has been with me to-day, and assisted materially in preserving the true equilibrium of mind.

We seldom come alone, for one must possess much power, to speak or write, and entrance at the same time. We help each other.

And now, my dear aunt, and all of my uncles aunts, cousins, parents, friends, please accept this, from Ann M. Whittemore, as my first feeble offer-

EXPLANATORY.

We deem it not inappropriate to here append an explanatory note, which we recently received from the sister of Henry Whittemore, whose loss at sea was so faithfully portrayed in his postmortem letters:

"Perhaps it may not be inappropriate to add here that while in Detroit last winter, Jan., 1860, having casually heard of a good clairvoyant (a Miss Barnam) being in the city, I consulted her. She entered the state somewhat reluctantly, stating she did not think she could see clearly, owing to ill health, but would try. And this is the substance of her remarks:

'My first impression is water; then a vessel; a man is approaching that vessel. He is on an island-yes, a group of islands; it seems to be off the American coast. He enters the vessel; they set sail; but I see them but a very short time. They have entered a dense, heavy fog; capsized, and gone down. There were no rocks there; the bottom of the vessel is uninjured.' But turning suddenly to me she says, 'Why, he has tried to inform you of this-he has at least written his name through you!'

'You have not told me that he was dead,' I re-

'Why, yes, you must have inferred that. I told you they all went saved; and now I see that the owners have long since given up the vessel as lost. She was a longbuilt, fast-sailing ship-not a steamer, but what would be called a bark.* This person was a relative of yours, but not a brother-no, not a brother. He may be a cousin, a very dear cousin, but not a brother-that cannot be. He is so unlike you in form and feature. His hair and eyes are dark, while yours are light; he is tall, you short; there are strong points of resemblance, showing you to be relatives, and a very warm affection he has for you, and he is now much with you.'

These were a few of the particulars given me through her. And now comes the question, Whence do these things come? Surely not from my mind: else she would not have hesitated as to the relationship, but have decided correctly. Also, she would have read that dense fog to have been smoke, had my mind revealed its impressions to her, &c. She also gave a correct phrenological development of his character, which I could not have done; but which it seems had been previously done by Fowler, and which I now have in my possession.

These statements show that there is a connecting link between the two, (clairvoyance and the medium power,) although Miss Barnam disowns any belief in the latter, or did at that time. She knew not who I was, or aught about me. I asked no questions, but simply stated that I had a relative, a gentleman, I wished her to find, and that she might look back a year. She commenced, as I have stated, at once, and in the brief manner in which I have given it. Furthermore, I would state that brother Henry requested me to consult her, saying he would endeavor to give me a test.

MRS. L. SMITH. Minooka, Grundy County, Ill.

*The bark Pearl, the name of the vessel.

Progress of Spiritualism.

As often as it is remarked by those who know not the facts, that "Spiritualism is dying out," additional evidence comes in to show that its progress is more rapid than ever. Its great work now is in spreading its "principles," preparatory for the coming political, moral, social, financial and religious revolution, which the spirits and their followers assure us is just at hand. Their "eternal principles," as they term them, are gaining popularity very rapidly. When the most noted men in the world embrace an opinion or asstem, then of course, we may expect that it will system, then, of course, we may expect that it will become popular to receive the same and be asso-ciated with them. When the Empress of France, or other distinguished ladies, adopt a mode of dress, all the fashionable world are expected to follow, if they can. The same is true, to a certain extent, of opinions. Already the Emperor and Empress of France have become Spiritualists, as well as many other distinguished personages in Europe. On this side the Atlantic, the Spiritual-ists now number in their ranks many of the most and now number in their ranks many of the most noted statesmen, lawyers, doctors and profession-al men, besides a large number of clergymen. It is said that about half of our Congressmen are Spiritualists.—World's Crisis, April 10th.

Some people are always complaining and grumbling. Go where they will they take with them a

Correspondence in Brief.

A "Brief" from Mrs. Moulthrop,

Mrs. Julia L. Brown, of Prophetstown, Ill., has been at Rockford, during the past week. She lec-tured twice the last Sunday in March, and has held several circles, glying many astonishing tests of substructures.

held several circles, giving many astonishing tests of spirit-presence.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction in this place, in regard to Mrs. Brown's powers as a test medium. Many skeptics have been interested, as well as convinced through her, that spirits do communicate with mortals.

One of her controlling spirits purports to have been a gipsy fortune-teller when in the form, and a native of the North of England. The influence certainly bears many of the leading characteristics of one of that race.

The writer—who is a native of England—had, when a child, may opportunities of becoming fa-

when a child, may opportunities of becoming fa-miliar with their manner of expression, and pecu-

liarities of character.

Mrs. Brown goes from this place to Hannibal,
Missouri, where she is engaged for the next six

months.

The good cause is prospering here; and knowledge The good cause is prospering here; and knowledge is increasing. The Banner is waving in many homes; indeed, it is a household word almost everywhere I go. Dear Banner, my prayers go with thee to the many home-altars which thy presence gladdens.

Fraternally yours,

Ivy Cottage, Rockford, Ill. M. MOULTHROP.

From the Capital of Indiana

Spiritualism in the Hoosier capital does not occupy a very conspicuous position at present; yet it has arrived at the culminating point, whore proper exertion on the part of its friends would give it a momentum which no effort of its enemies could check. During last winter we were visited by Mrs. Wiltste, trance speaker, who stirred up a large number of investigating minds to the sub-ject, and many of whom are anxiously seeking

A number of the friends here would be glad to have the coming Convention meet at this place; yet their inability to properly meet the various wants of such an assemblage, leaves but little room for hope in that respect. If pecuniary obstacles could be overcome, I think this would be the prop-

mrs. Wiltsie is expected to visit us again in May, and will meet with a welcome by some (your correspondent included) who have been (your correspondent included) who have been brought, through her instrumentality, to investigate and accept the reality of the Spiritual Phenomena. We are receiving through the news agent, a few copies of the BANNER, which is adding leaven to the steadily increasing interest.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 8th, 1864.

"He Doeth Good."

As I consider the "BANNER" the best paper in this or any other country, so far as I know, and therefore read by the best people in the world, I send you the following for the benefit of its many

A gentleman by the name of Walter Hyde, has A gentleman by the name of Walter Hyde, has been here this winter, getting up a series of paintings to illustrate the progressive development of the soul, from the lowest forms of matter to the highest archangel, without a break in the chain. He is also a practical pychologist, having lectured on the subject, and practiced as an operator for the last fifteen years. He has the most perfect and simple system for the removal of disease that have aver seen; and it is perfectly philosophical. I have ever seen; and it is perfectly philosophical, being a second edition of Christ's style. To many

of the unfortunate he says, "Be thou whole!" and from the self-same hour they are restored. His style of diction is not as fluent as some, but

His style of diction is not as fluent as some, but he understands his subject, and uses it to a good purpose. He is now exhibiting his paintings and lecturing in this city, at Cooper Institute. He also has classes for instruction in the "modus operandi" of healing psychologically.

One hady, who was scarcely able to walk across the street, he took with him to walk on a fine day. They walked one mile, to Trinity Church, then up to the highest accessible point in the steeple, some two hundred and fifty feet, thence back home; and all without injury, but with decided benefit. The lady did not do it by extracting magnetic force from him, but he so acted upon her own will, as to call into play the dormant energies, and enas to call into play the dormant energies, and enable her to perform this feat with pleasure. Mr.

hyde is one of those rarest of God's works—an honest man. He wants to make money for the sake of doing good, in lieu of doing good for the sake of making money.

B. C. CLAKE. naking money. 13. New York, April 2, 1864. (Box 1900,)

Spiritual Growth.

J. W. Cowen writes from Smith's Mills, N. Y., as follows:

follows:

"For a few months past Spiritualism, to the outward observer, would appear to be upon the decline in this section; and its opposers have been anxiously watching to see it draw its expiring breath. But they have watched in vain; for what appeared to them to be its death, has proved to be its development into a higher and more perfect life. Never before in this vicinity, has Spiritualism stood upon a firmer basis than at the present time. Never has its truth more perfectly and harmoniously beamed forth, shedding a holy radiance upon the hearts of all, even its opposers, than at the present time. And to-day the prayer ascendeth from many a sincere heart, 'Light! Light! give us more Light.'"

The Spirit Messages.

J. F. Hollister, of Plano, Ill., renews his subscription, and adds the following: A word about your page of communications in each paper. Do n't leave it out! 'T would be leaving the BANNER out of the BANNER. I find in them some of the most interesting truths, and some of the profoundest philosophy that I meet with any where, and even facts and philosophies not found any where

The Free Circles.

Please find enclosed two dollars, as donation to your free circles, from Mrs. Hannah Griffen and myself. Keep them up if you can-if it does not draw too hard on you pecuniarily; if it does, call on us collectively for aid. I mean all of those for whom you labor. I cannot for a moment think (even with my small means) of having the free circles dispensed with. ALFRED SARGEANT. Lodi, Ohio.

Bigotry.

A subscriber remitting from Olny, Iil., adds in a postscript the following morceau:

"Progressive men should be careful, or they will grow into bigotry. To be charitable requires eternal vigilance and watchfulness."

Three Days' Spiritualist Convention at Clinton Hall New York.

In accordance with the announcement made at the late Boston Convention, a three days' Spiritualist Convocation will be held in Clinton Hall, New York, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 11th, 12th and 13th; 1864.

Among the speakers engaged to participate, are J. S. Loveland, Mrs. A. M. Spence, A. B. Whiting, Mrs. E. C. Clark, Moses Hull, U. Clark. L. K. Coonley, Mrs. S. L. Chappell, Henry C. Wright, Dr. A. B. Child, C. H. Crowell, H. P. Fairfield, and Miss Martha L. Beckwith.

Among those invited and expected are Miss Lizzie Doten, Mrs. M. S. Townsend, H. B. Storer. C. A. Hayden, J. W. Edmonds, C. Partridge, Dr. H. F. Gardner, A. E. Newton, Dr. R. T. Hallock, S. B. Brittan, Miss Susie M. Johnson, Mrs. E. A. Bliss, F. L. H. Willis, and Dr. H. T. Child.

A cordial invitation is extended to all speakers who can come and work in harmony on the broad platform of Spiritualism.

To meet expenses, the small fee of five cents will be taken at the door in the morning and afternoon, and ten cents in the evening.

What is the best cloth for making soldiers

Prize Enigma---No. 3.

We have received many pleasant answers to this enigma, the answer to which is
FASHION.
for which the authors will please accept our acfor which the authors will please most provided which the authors will be a considered the state of their happiness. The first correct solution was by a young lady of this city—which reached us on the morning after the issue of the BANNER containing it—to whom the "PRIZE" has been awarded.

has been awarded.

Among the numerous others, since received, the following is so ingenious and beautiful that we publish it for the gratification of those who may feel interested:

FASHION, we think, must be your name, Which has acquired a world-wide fame; To find your origin we glance At customs which prevail in FRANCE, From whence you came, and—not to hide The truth—a country filled with PRIDE: The truth—a country filled with PRIDE:
For PRIDE, your sire, in you prevails,
And will, we fear, till death assails,
And shall forever seal your doom,
With all earth's tyrants, in the TOMB,
Which—high or low—will take us all—
For PRIDE will surely have a fall.
FASHION, we know, doth please the EXE,
And nought so much doth gratify;
And will till men and women grow
So they have courage to say No
To this, and all enticements of the devil,
Thus helping rid the world of every evil.
And now, kind sir, away with FASHION's
"chains;"
If we are right, then nothing more remains.
P. S.—

P. S.— You speak the truth, no doubt, sir, when you say You speak the truth, no doubt, sir, when you say, "FASHION is seen in Boston every day," No doubt she often makes the people stare, Though she for them doth very little care; While many loudly boast that they are free, They show that FASHION'S willing stares they be

(Signed) Southold, L. I., April 11, 1864. P. S.—Look out for No. 3 next week. Ten PRIZES TO BE AWARDED. R. THAYER, 10 Bromfield street, Boston.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Boston.—Meetings are held at Lyceum Hall, Tremont street, opposite head of School street, every Sunday, at 21-2 and 7-4 r. M. Admission, ten cents. Lecturers engaged:—Moses Hull, during April; Susie M. Johnson, May 1 and 8; Charles A. Hayden, May 15; Mrs. Frances Lord Bond, May 22; Miss Lizzie Doten, June 5 and 12.

FRIENDS OF THE GOSPEL OF CHARITY Will meet ever Monday evening at Fraternity Hall, Brounfield street, corner of Pro-vince street, Boston. Spiritualists are invited. Admission free.

CHARLESTOWN.—The Spiritualists of Charlestown will hold meetings at City Hall, every Sunday afternoon and evening. Speakers engaged:—L. K. Coonley, April 24; Mrs. Amanda M. Spence, during May; Mrs. A. A. Currier, June 5, 12 and 19. CHELSEA.—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. H. Crandon, Chelsea, Mass. The following speakers have been engaged:—Mrs. E. A. Bilss, April 24; Charles A. Hayden, May 1, 8, 22 and 20; Mrs. E. A. Bilss, May 15; H. B. Storer, June 5 and 12.

10; H. B. Storer, June 5 and 12. QUINCY.—Meetings every Sunday in Rodger's Chapel. Services in the foremon at 1045, and in the afternoon at 245 o'clock. Speakers engaged: — Ezra H., Heywood, April 24; Lizzle Doten, May 1 and 8; Mrs. E. A. Bliss, May 22 and 29; Rev. Adin Ballou, June 5.

Rev. Adin Ballou, June 5.

Fanordy.—Meetings are held in the Town Hall. Speakers engaged:—Lizzle Doton, April 24.

Lowell.—Spiritualists hold meetings in Loc street Church. "The Children's Trogressive Lyceum" meets at 10 1-2 A. M. The following lecturers are engaged to speak afternoon and evening:—Charles A. Hayden, during April: E. H. Heywood, May 1: Dr. B. Hamilton, May 8; Mrs. C. P. Works, May 15, 22 and 29; Mbs Martha L. Beckwith, during June; Mrs. A. A. Currier, July 3 and 10; Lizzle Doton, July 17, 24 and 31; Kellie J. Temple, during October, November and December.

J. Templa, during October, Kovember and December. CHICOPER, MASS.—Spiritualists hold meetings every Sunday afternoon and evening in Music Hall. Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 31-2 o'clock in the afternoon. Speakers en-aged:—Miss Martha L. Beckwith, during April; A. B. Whit-ing, May; Mrs. Amanda M. Spence, June.

mg, cony; ans. annana. an spence, dune.
PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Spiritualists hold meetings in Leyden
Hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, one-half the time. Ichahold Carver, Cor. Sec., to whom all letters should be addressed.
Speakers engaged:—Mrs. E. A. Bilss, May I and 8; W. K. Ripley, June 19 and 26.

WORGESTER.—Free meetings are held at Horticultural Hall, every Sabbath, afternoon and evening. Lecturers engaged:— H. P. Fairfield, April 24; Mrs. S. L. Chappell, May 1; Mozes Hull, May 8; Martha L. Beckwith, May 22 and 29. TAUNTON, MASS.—Free public lectures are held in the Town Hall, every Smiday, at 2 and 7 p. m. Speakers engaged:—Mrs. A. P. Brown, April 24.

A. F. Druwn, April 24.
Mulpoun, Meetings are hold regularly every Sunday, at 11-2 and 71-2 o'clock, in Irving Itali. Speakers engaged:—
Miss Susic M. Johnson, April 24, and May 15 and 22; Miss Susic M. Johnson, April 24, and May 15 and 22; Miss Julia 12; William Lloyd Garrison, June 19; W. K. Ripley, July 17 and 24.

NORTH EASTON.—Meetings are held in Ripley's Hall every Sunday evening. Speaker engaged:—Mrs. Jennie S. Rudd,

May 8.

PORTLAND, ME.—The Spiritualists of this city hold regular meetings every Sunday, in Mechanics' Hall, corner of Congress and Caseo streets. Sunday School and free Conference in the forenon. Lectures afternoon and ovening, at 3 and 7 1-2 o'clock. Speakers engaged:—Mrs. S. A. Horton, April 24; Moses Hull, May 1; Rev. Samuel Longellow, May 8; Wendell Phillips, May 15; Theo. D. Weld, May 22; Frederick Douglass, May 29; Miss Nellie J. Temple, durin g June.

NEW YORK. — Dodworth's Hall. Meetings every Sunday morning and evening, at 10 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock. The meetings are free.—Clinton Hall. Free meetings every Sunday morning and evening, at 10 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock. Fred. L. H. Willis,

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26; Thomas Gales Forster during July.
CINCINNATI, O.—The Spiritualists of Cincinnati have organized themselves under the laws of Ohio as a "Religious Society of Progressive Spiritualists," and have secured Metropolitan Itali, corner of Ninth and Walmut streets, where they hold regular meetings on Sunday mornings and evenings, at 10-12 and 11-2 o'clock.

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