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Written for the Banner of Light. MORE WINE! MORE WINE!

BY J. ROLLIN M. SQUIRE.

More wine I more wine I till break of day, Beat up the rolling drum. And bid the thrilling music play, .And let the dancers come. The wretched oheek, the vacant stare, The pale and haggard brow Are crimsoned by the ruddy glare Which blazes on us now. More wine | more wine | 't will stiffe shame

And ease the aching breast ; 'T will strip us of a woman's claim To check the ribald jest. With laughter loud the liquor drain As fast as they can pour, Until the drink-bemaddened brain Shall think of home no more. More wine ! more wine ! from us alone All earthly hope is fled-

Young outcasts on a wide world thrown, Which counts us as the dead 1 For us no kind emotions sway, But scorn and loathing bring: 'T is not for us the people pray,

Or joyous anthems sing.

More wine | more wine | the river flows With stream both broad and fair : Its wave can drown a thousand woes, And wash away despair. Though all shall shun the poor outcast. Its arms are opened wide. More wine | more wine | we'll find at last A home benea th its tide I



A LEGEND OF THE RHINE.

BY OHARLES A. SEYMOUR.

To the tourist in Germany there is perhaps no more enchanting spot than that particular district known as Oberwesel-a region abounding in romantic glens and steep hills, that form the grand and majestic embankments of the noble Rhine.

- Arriving at the little inn of the village late in the afternoon of a sultry summer's day in the year 1848, after a tedious ride of six or seven hours under, a cloudless sky and soorchink July sun, I leaped from my horse-tired and jaded like his master-and, throwing the reins to the burly-looking hostler, who suddenly emerged from a low shed in the rear of the tavern, at my approach, hurriedly shook the dust studded bar room. Here I was promptly met by the proprietor of the establishment, a jolly-faced, legend connected with the two castles above menportly-built Dutchman, who, with the blandest of tioned, and which form the subject of my sketch. smiles imaginable, welcomed me to Oberwesel. Upon As the facts were communicated to me in German, low wooden bonchos scattered about the well-sanded of which language I had considerable knowledge, I floor of the apartment were seated some three or four | will, in my translation into English of my comlazy-looking Germans, contentedly reveling in an atmosphere of beer and smoke, altogether too strong possible the sum and substance of the affair, if not for even an Englishman's olfactories.

motioned me to follow him, in silence.

call parlor and "spare room."

man habitations, answers the purpose of an American comforter, or counterpane, took her departure. After enjoying a highly relishable meal, I sauntered forth into the open air, tempted by the refreshing coolness of the evening hour, and the soft light of the newly-rising moon, to explore a portion of the surrounding country. Politely refusing the escort of "mine host," I wandered on alone for a considerable distance, until, lost in dreamy meditation, I found myself upon the brink of a high precipice, and beneath the very shadow of a time-worn edifice of grey stone, which, with its lofty turrets and spacious court-yard, presented the appearance of some old baronial castle of the feudal or middle age.

So gradual had been my ascent to this spot, and so utterly oblivious to surrounding objects had been my senses during my walk of a quarter of an hour. that I could scarcely bring my mind to the belief that it was a voluntary effort of my own will, instead of magical aid, that had perched one of the humblest of God's creatures upon so picturesque and lofty an elevation.

Awakening at last to a sense of the beauty which surrounded me upon all sides like a fairy dream, I advanced to the very edge of the precipice, which rose upward to the height of several feet a solid, perpendicular wall of rock. Beneath flowed calmly on the majestic Rhine, its blue waters glistening in the pale moonlight like a silvery sheen, or crystal mirror. On the opposite side rose to view a huge pile of white marble, which, with its steep battlements and massive draw-bridge, bespoke it to have been in former times the stronghold of some giant power, whose war ory and clashing arms had long been silenced by the stern conqueror, death.

Across a portion of the river where the waters began to narrow had been built an artificial bridge of solid granite. Anxious to obtain a nearer view of the immense structure which seemed to preside like a monster ghost over the left bank of the river, I hurried over the bridge, and was soon lost in contemplation of the grandeur and beauty of an edifice which had so successfully resisted the touch of time.

The lateness of the hour at last aroused me from the deep study of architecture and nature combined, into which I had almost insensibly fallen; and, drawing the folds of my traveling-cloak more closely about me,'to ward off the approach of that greatest enemy to health-night dews-1 rapidly retraced my steps toward the village inn, where I found mine host" and his good-hearted wife discussing with no little anxiety of manner the circumstance of from off my travel-stained clothes, and entered the my long delay. Before I retired that night, however, declining days of his devoted parent. begged the former to relate to me the story or

still unquenched; the pale cheeks still retained their marble-whitoness, while the thin and sternly com- small gray eyes of the Count, as they seemed to pressed lips were seldom parted with a smile. The devour in a single glance the physical charms of her habitual expression of that cold, yet handsome face, entire person, that made the beautiful girl shrink was of deep melancholy.

A story was current among the neighboring peashand she felt to be pollution. But civility often reantry, that Sir Kuno had been early disappointed in quires us to veil from outward eyes the honest conlove, while a more boy, attending the University at victions of the inner sanctuary of the heart; and Gottingen. The object of his youthful passion was so Clara Odenwald, momentarily putting aside the said to have been a young and fair-haired daughter deep feeling of disgust which the mere presence of of one of the professors of the college, who had en- her companion had inspired, wreathed her delicately. couraged his suit only through a love of coquetry, cut lips into a faint smile, as she gracefully exand having succeeded at last in winning the impastended her hand to the Count in answer to his sioned boy completely to herself, had coldly turned friendly salutation. But the high-toned complifrom him with scorn, to accept the proffered hand of ments which the cunning and lascivious man of an old and gouty millionaire of Gottingen, whose fashion poured into the ear of the innocent and un. attentions her father, in his ambition to see his only sophisticated child of the house of Hohenberg, made daughter handsomely established in life, had secret. no lasting impression there; for, being totally unly favored.

A few years after, when Kuno Von Falkenstein, look for the paste-diamond of unmeant praise in having graduated with the highest honors of the the mouths of others. University, made his entree into the fashionable world at Vienna, report said he confronted his for- duation, had thoughtfully dispatched the old nursemer love-at that time a dashing young widow with who had constantly mourned her cruel separation a large fortune upon her hands-face to face, at a foom her young mistress during the past six yearslarge party ; and that the lady was so much impres- to Vienna, that she might attend Clara in a journey sed with his noble bearing and fine position, that she to the springs of Baden Baden, then, as now, a popu. that night returned home and wrote a full declaralar place of resort for invalids. tion of her love for him, begging him to forget the medicine for the sick in body as well as the sick at past and accept the heart and hand that was now entirely at his disposal. But Kuno Von Falkenstein heart, firmly expressed her determination to depart was not the man to be made the dupe of a foolish immediately for Oberwesel, where, in the course of a woman's insincerity and caprice a second time. few days, she was tenderly received with open arms by her father, who beheld in his daughter a tall and

He scorned her proposal, sir," said mine host, bringing his hard fist heavily down upon the small spiritual creature of sixteen summers, with a comtable beside which we sat; "he acted as an injured plexion resembling the lily in its purity - pale, and deeply offended man should have done, who had leved not wisely, but too well.'

From that time forth, Sir Kuno became an altered man. He returned home to the castle of 'The Cat,' from room to room in the old gray castle. and excluding himself almost entirely from society, bent all his energies upon study. His father, an aged and infirm man, who doted upon his only remaining when the noise of horses' hoofs falling upon her ear child with all the wealth of a parent's love, saw with one morning, she hurriedly threw aside the em-

a feeling of sorrow, the change which two short brodery she had been engaged upon for an hour, years had effected in the person of his child. Resist. and hastening to the window, beheld a party of ing all the entreaties of his father to go abread, or horsemen just crossing the bridge in the direction to join in the festivities prepared far him by of her father's castle,

scheming fathers' and 'managing mammas,' who 'Nurse, nurse l' she exclaimed impatiently; 'who ossessed attractive daughters and were anxious to is he that rides in the centre, with green huntingcall the young heir of Thurmberg their son-our dress and black-plumed hat ?' young here declared himself and longer susceptible to

There was something in the expression of the

from contact with a person the mere touch of whose

schooled in the art of flattery herself, she did not

The Baron, in anticipation of his daughter's gra-

But Clara, who wisely felt home to be the best

golden hair, and eyes that seemed to mirror the

neaven's own azure, in place of the puny and sickly

Clara Odenwald had been installed in her own

luxuriously furnished boudoir scarce three weeks,

windows of the castle until near day break, for the

past week or two, and parties of gay, dashing hunts.

before Thurmberg House. It is certain that some-

that his manner toward them is kindlier of late.

times turns away his face to hide the tear-drop

And the old nurse, after first regaling herself with

a pinch of snuff from her silver snuff-box-a gift of

the Baron-began to hum with her cracked voice a

few snatches of an old German ditty, as she bent

her aged form once more over her spinning-wheel.

which moistens his dark eye.'

men had been seen galloping over the draw-bridge

looking child that had once wandered like a shadow

Just then the person designated glanced carelessly the charms of the fair sex, and set himself about upward, Their eyes met for a moment, and Clara the pleasing task of oheering and comforting the Odenwald, turning hastily away from the spot where she had been standing, sought to hlde her blushing Whon n due course of time God saw fit to gatn eeks over her delicat embroidery. So

er the old man to himself, the grief of Sir Kuno was she in her own thoughts, that she scarce heeded

knew no bounds. He raved, tore his jetty hair, and the reply of dame Margery, who, having hobbled

actually cursed the hour that had given him birth. | toward the window just after the group had passed

form, and gradually settled down into a kind of I see no one, my lady; but suppose the person

morose melancholy, that, mingled with his native you meant must have been the wicked proprietor of

pride of spirit, made him an object of terror, not "The Cat," for that is his usual hunting-dress; and

only to the surrounding tenantry, but to his opposite I heard old Wilhelm, the butcher, say yesterday,

neighbor and enemy, the Baron de Olenwald, who that he guessed Sir Kuno had a happy mood on of

with his only daughter, a child of ten summers, in- late, for lights had been seen gleaming from several

But as weeks rolled by, his sorrow took a less violent out of sight, said deliberately :

to vibrate like silvery bells throughout the spacious

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apartment. Rising from her lowly position at the feet of her urse, Clara quickly pushed the spinning-wheel aside with one of her daintily slippered feet, and leisurely scated herself upon her companion's lap. Throwing both arms about the latter's neck, she looked seriously into her kind-hearted attendant's face, and said, with great earnestness of tone :

Dame Margery, I am going to turn over a new leaf, as they say. As I can really see no good reason why this hated family feud should longer hold its sway, I propose to constitute myself Magistrate of Peace between the two parties concerned, and thus enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the Baron de Odenwald and Sir Kuno Von Falkenstein reconciled at last.'

But your father, my lady, what will he say?' A loud knock upon the door of the apartment startled the pair in their conversation, and, a second later, the Baron de Odenwald stood before his daugh-

ter and her terrified nurse, with a heavy frown resting upon his lefty brow, that told of a mind not a little ruffled:

"What were you saying about our enemy, Sir Kuno Von Falkenstein?' asked the Baron almost harshly of his pet child, as she rose and threw herself affectionately upon his neck.

'Only that he was an ill-favored man,' quickly replied the old nurse, inwardly trembling lest her master's wrath should fall upon the head of her beloved lady.

'Hold your tongue, babbler! Who asked thee to speak ?' and the surly Baron bent a fierce glance of anger upon the old woman's withered face that caused her to turn quickly away toward her spinning-wheel.

'Do n't speak so harshly to Dame Margery; I'm sure she had no thoughts of offending you, father,' said Clara, as she hastily crossed the room where the old nurse stood wiping her eyes with the corner of her white apron, and imprinted a warm kiss upon her wet cheek.

'Well. ohild.' said the Baron, curtly, 'people must learn to know their place, and keep it, too. But as I have such good news from Vienna this morning, I suppose I can afford to be forgiving,' and tossing a silver coin toward the old lady who was now comfortably seated at her wheel, he added, ' There, good Margery, you see your master knows how to make all contrary matters straight.'

The old nurse picked up the money, and dropping a low curtsey and a 'thank you, master,' ouce more resumed her favorite seat.

Baron Odenwald drew his beautiful yet fragile ighter to a neighboring so

panion's story, endeavor to preserve as nearly as the exact words of the narrator. It ran thus: "Full two hundred years ago, the castles which Perceiving by my slightly upturned nose and

from their solemn grandeur and imposing situation, repeated coughing that the air inhaled was by no means agreeable or beneficial to the respiratory attracted your attention and curiosity, were occupiorgans of his guest, the landlord stepped forth from ed by two knights, whose love of war and military his customary abiding-place behind the bar, where distinction, united to a certain fierceness and arrohe was busily engaged in preparing a glass of milkgance of disposition, made them the torror of the neighboring territory. Between these two feudal punch, according to my direction, and hastily wiping his moist hands upon the folds of his snowy apron lords there existed a strong feeling of enmity-a feud as bitter and deadly in its nature, as ever con-" Glad of the chance of an escape from so unsavory

vulsed the rival houses of Capulet and Montague. a retreat, I kept close upon the footsteps of my cor-A son of the house of Hohenberg had, long generpulent companion, and soon found myself ushered ations back, secretly assassinated one of the most into a somewhat spacious and clean-looking apartpromising heirs of the noble house of Thurmberg. ment, which to all appearances seemed to answer This sudden affair at once transformed the devothe double purpose of what New Englanders would ted friendship which had previously existed between the two families, into the most intense hatred. After years of long waiting, a daring and blood-thirsty

Speedily divesting myself of coat and boots, I villain of the house of Thurmberg found means to drew forth from my closely-packed portmanteau my dressing gown, slippers and cigar-case, and was soon avenge the wrongs of his deceased relative, by chalcomfortably settled in of large, old-fashioned easy lenging to single combat, a young and fiery offspring chair, which stood near an' open window. After of the house of Hohenberg, at a public tournament, having first expressed to " mine host " my intention given by the Emperor of Germany at Vienna.

of spending the night at Oberwesel, and the desire The death of this scion of aristocracy-whose that supper might be served in my own room within warlike spirit and deeds of bravery, added to a hasty the short space of a half hour, I took up a volume and impetuous temper, had earned for him the souof Schiller's poems, which lay upon a stand near by briquet of 'Hotspur'-only served to strengthen the --- a bard as dear to every German heart as are the bond of hostility between two families, whose motto memory and works of the immortal bard of Avon to was to be henceforth ' an eye for an eye, and a tooth the souls of "merrie England's" sons-and began for a tooth.'

to read with increasing interest the heaven born Sir Kuno Von Falkenstein, the last of the . House thoughts of that mighty author, whose fiery ambition and Promethean spirit even in boyhood broke proud and haughty man, about thirty five years loose from the trammels of school restraint and of age, endowed by nature with a tall and powerfulmonarchic authority, and soaring upward, even to ly developed form, with a tread like that of a conthe top of Mount Olympus, held converse in imagina- queror, and a dark flashing eye, that indexed a nertion with the Gods, until the controlling hand of yous and restless spirit. The snowy castle of which man no longer sought to fetter the talons of that the was the sole proprietor. was called by the inhabifierce eagle in its flight toward the distant eyrie of lants of Oberwesel, 'The Cat,'-a name not altogethindependence !

upon the early proclivities of Schiller, mother Night had proudly ensconced themselves within its shelterhad been gradually lowering her sable-hued and ing walls. starry drop-scene upon the world, until nature's great and gorgeous pageant was no longer visible to never married, was a source of great wonderment to human eyes.

aged woman with candle and tea tray, suddenly capital. Proud dames, with fascinating daughters lowered your humble servant from the realms of of marriageable age, looked with fond eyes upon the postic fancy to the stern realities of everyday life. handsome knight, upon whom even royalty itself be-After a few commonplace remarks upon the sultri- stowed marks of more than ordinary favor and apness of the weather, and the hope that "Herr Sey- probation. In vain bewitching young widows-just mour" would find his supper agreeable, my little, stepping out of the insignia of mourning-cast their merry-eyed, bustling companion, who had at the brightest glances towards the box of Sir Kuno Von outset introduced herself to me as "mine host's", Falkenstein, at the theatre; in vain cherry lipped wife, after casting a hurried glance at the huge bed- maidens, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, stead which stood in one corner of the apartment, paraded their varied charms and accomplishments with its plump, downy feather-bed rising to within, before the indifferent gaze of the brave Knight of

About this time, Clara Odenwald-a pale and sickly child whose studies had hitherto been confined to the solitude of her father's castle, under the thing has changed the knight, for the tenantry say direction of a tutor, was sent to complete her education at a celebrated female sominary at Vienna. and that when any faithful retainer tenderly in-Hero, during the latter years of her sojourn at quires after the state of his master's health, he oftschool in the Austrian capital, she often heard the elder pupils of the institution, extolling in highest terms, the great bravery and wondrous beauty of the Knight of Thurmberg,' whose appearance at

Court some three winters before had been a matter of such great importance in fashionable circles. Clara, whose sweet disposition and frail health had won for her the love as well as the sympathy of both teachers and class-mates, often repeated in her letters to her father, the flattering eulogiums

habited the grey castle, called from its color, and in

ferior size, 'The Mouse.'

wheel, which seemed as an accompaniment to the which she heard pronounced upon one Sir Kuno Von feeble tones of Dame Margery's voice - Clara looked Falkenstein; and she really wished to know if this up suddenly from her embroidery, on the surface of important personage, whose beauty and bravery were whose delicate net work of lace fair roses and delithe theme of every tongue at Court, was indeed their oately-shaped leaves, had sprung up beneath the bitter enemy, whom her old nurse had taught her magical touch of her fairy fingers; and fixing her from infancy to hate and despise, as one of the calm, blue eyes steadfastly upon her companion's most loath some of God's creatures ? face, asked quietly :

To these inquiries the cunning old baron seldom 'Nurse, among all the guests which Sir Kuno replied; or when actually driven to the necessity of receives of late, do you ever see any ladies ?' answering such questions by the persistence of the Bloss you, child; no, indeed! Why, the master curious girl, he always took good care to represent of Thurmberg House is known for miles round the his illustrious neighbor as a villain of the deepest country, as a woman hater of the fiercest kind. He entertain fair ladies I why, one glance of his evil dye, upon whose brow rested the sin-stain of that gnoble ancestor who, in an evil hour, had slain eye, and a toss of his haughty head, would cause their own beloved Hotspur. them to flee the castle in dismay."

Although Clura Odenwald could not quite recon-. But really, nurse, I see nothing so very formida. ile her mind to the belief that any living being was ble in the face of Sir Kuno that should prevent in the slightest degree accountable for the orimes of the myriads of fair ladies whom he annually meets some distant ancestor; yet, like Mary of old, she at Court from falling in love with him. You femempondered this thing in her heart, reserving the ex- ber the play I was reading you yesterday, where the pression of any feoling which she might have upon gentle Desdemona-a child of Venice, the bride of to important a subject, to some fature occasion.

the Adriatic-fell in love with Othello, the dark-At the expiration of her sixth year at school, visaged Moor, while listening together with her Clara Odenwald received the graduating diploma, father to the relation of his adventures. Come, conhaving attained the highest honors of her class. fess now, dear nurse, that your long residence at Present at the exhibition of the pupils of Professor Hohenberg House has prejudiced you, and unjustly, Schwarz's Seminary, was one Count Rodenstein, a too, against our neighbor?' and throwing herself man some fifty years of age, and an old class- down upon the floor beside her nurse, the playful mate of the Baron de Odenwald when at the Uni girl gently placed one small, slender shaped hand versity at Leipsic. Upon the close of the exercises under the old lady's chin, until the face that had of the day, the Count, who was quite as deeply tried hard to maintain its stern gravity of expresenamored of the sweet, Madonna-like face of his sion, was forced to yield to a smile. There, nurse, old friend's daughter, as he was pleased with the I thought you'd have to laugh,' said-Clara; 'but exhibition of her rare talents, availing himself of you have n't acknowledged the truth of my last rethe privileges which his rank and wealth allowed mark. Never mind; I'll take it for granted, rehim, walked up to Clara, and introduced himself to membering, as I do, the force of the old expression : her as the Count Rodenstein, a well-known friend "Like master, like dog;"' and the light hearted girl indulged in a low, rippling laugh, that seemed

from his waistcoat pocket, said pleasantly :

"I have just received, Clara, a letter from an old friend and schoolmate of mine-the Count Rodenstein-who resides at Vienna, who informs me that he had the honor of making your acquaintance at Professor Schwarz's Seminary, upon the day of your graduation. You remember him, I suppose, my daughter?

'Yes, father, I remember a most disagreeable looking individual, who kept his eyes constantly riveted upon my face during the entire exercises, and who finally capped the climax to his impudence by introducing himself to me as "my father's friend. Count Rodenstein," ' and the young girl's face had written upon its surface at that moment all the inward contempt and repugnance she felt for a man whom instinct told her was at heart a roug and a scoundrel, under the glittering garb of nobility.

'His letter expresses his intention of visiting us in.a month or two,' continued the Baron, eagerly scanning the hurriedly written epistle which he held in his hand.

'As your guest, father, I shall certainly receive him with courtesy-nothing more,' remarked Clara, composedly.

What, child ! will you not look with delight upon After the lapse of several, minutes, passed in sihim who has conferred a great honor upon the House lence by both parties-if we except the whirr of the of Hohenberg by making a formal offering of his heart and hand to the only daughter of his old friend the Baron de Odenwald ?'-

He paused for a reply; but Clara, momentary staggered by such a disclosure, could offer none. and he continued, sternly :

Of course you will not hesitate in your acceptance of so honorable a proposal; and I, as your father, shall expect you to receive him as your betrothed husband,' and the old man chuckled inwardly, as he thought of the triumph which he should soon achieve over his enemy, Sir Kuno, by publicly uniting his only child with one of the most distinguished families of Vienna.

From her stand at the window, whither the young girl had placed herself during the latter portion of their conservation. Clara Odenwald-hor blue eves flashing with an unnatural light, her thin lips trembling with ill-suppressed rage-advanced toward the spot where her father was still seated. The Baron glanced upward, and confronted the determined gaze of his child; but not wishing to manifest any unusual anxiety, said coolly :

. Well, my daughter, what is it you have to com-. . municate? Speak out !'

All that I have to say, I can say briefly-in a fewwords,' said the excited girl, fixing her eyes steadfastly upon her parent's countenance. Know, then, that I shall never wed Count Rodenstein! Were all the wealth of India at this moment poured into his coffers, I would not marry him! Sooner than to. unite my fato with a man whom my heart tells me is a base libertine and a villain, I would throw myself at the feet of our bitterest fee, Sir Kuno Von Falkenstein, and beseech him to wed one who has been taught from infancy, to curse him in her prayers.' .

By heavens! this is too much for a father's cars to listen to in silence l' oried the Baron, starting to

of Thurmberg,' was at the time of which I speak. a er unmeNted, when we consider the tiger-like pro-But while I had been reading and meditating pensities of the race, which, for several generations,

Why a man of Sir Kuno's valor and position had the ladies at court, whenever that distinguished per The appearance of a rosy checked, buxom middle- son made his annual winter visit at the Austrian a few feet of the coiling, and which in tall true Ger. Thurmberg. The fire of those large black eyes was and class-mate of her father's at Leipsic.

his feet. I Remember, Clars Odenwald, your fate is in my hands; and harkee, proud girl, you shall marry Count Rodenstein as I command you, or end your remaining days in a nunnery l' and the infuriated man rushed rapidly out of the apartment.

· Como death and welcome !' might with propriety have escaped the lips of the excited Clara at that moment; but yielding to the impulse of her woman's nature, she threw herself passionately into the arms of her faithful nurse, and together the two mingled their tears and sobs.

0 0 0 ٥ It was the morning of the day upon which occurred one of the most decisive and important battles that signalized the reign of Ferdinand III., and the finale of a war which had at different intervals convulsed the greater portion of Germany for upwards of thirty years. As this war had grown chiefly out of religious discussions, of course the most prominent members of the Catholic and Protostant parties were actively engaged in it.

When the cry, 'To arms !' first reached Oberwesel, Sir Kuno Von Falkenstein, who belonged to the Protestant Confederacy, and Baron de Odenwald, who was devoutly attached to the Catholic League, left immediately for Vienna, there to join their respective forces.

Confined in her own apartment, for having persisted in her determination not to marry the Count Rodenstein, the gentle Clara saw with sorrow the tall and majestic form of Sir Kuno as, proudly seated upon an Arabian charger, it passed beyond the limits of the castle walls. Dehied even the society of her beloved nurse, whom the Baron had forbidden, upon the peril of her life, to enter her mistress' presence, Clara felt for the first time in her life how terrible a thing it was to have thus voluntarily incurred a parent's wrath. Nevertheless, her own conscience seemed to approve her in refusing the hand of a man whom she felt she could never respect, much less love, as a husband.

A day or two spent in tears and fasting, after her father's departure, and then Clara's pride gained the supremacy over the tenderer emotions of her heart. Feeling that should her father fortunately escape death upon the battle-field, he would not hesitate to immure her in a convent immediately upon his return, she resolved, if possible, to escape from Oberwesel. Several modes of egress were unsuccessfully attempted, until, as a last mode of resort, Clara Odenwald determined to enlist the confidence of a steward of the neighboring castlea man whom Sir Kuno honored and revered as a father. This was done by means of lowering a note to him, (on a string, to one end of which was attached a weight,) as he passed by the castle one afternoon during his customary walk.

Men's sympathics are easily aroused when a fair woman sues for help and protection. One night, when all the inmantes of ' The Mouse ' were soundly eleeping, a rope ladder was cautiously placed against Clara's window, and a few moments later, the heiress of Hohenberg House was not only safely lowered to the ground, together with a large casket of jewelry and a small sum of money, but, habited in a suitable traveling disguise, was soon upon her way to Vienna, attended by two of her enemy's followers.

Day was fast waning, and still the work of destruction and carnage went madly on. 'Blood! more blood !' was still the cry that seemed to rend the smoky air. Close by the side of Sir Kuno Von Falkenstein stood a slight and handsome boy, who during the last few days had forced himself into the Protestant camp, and begged leave to try his fortune with the brave Knight of Thurmberg. Without taking time to inquire his motive for taking such a step, the fierce warrier yielded a speedy consent to his request.

Night was fast setting in, when a loud shout of victory rose from the thin ranks of the Catholic side. Sir Kuno and the Baron de Odenwald were in

Written for the Banner of Light. BAMBON AND DELILA.

The faith is given me, at last, That Bamson's raven locks surpassed, In might, the Prince of Air-And, when that new jaw-bone he found; And stretched a thousand on the ground, The vim was in his hair !

Such gift of strength were rare, indeed ; More terrible in time of need, Than legion swords and visors-

But yet, the Giver might have chose, At least, a lodge for its repose, Invincible to scissors !

And still, were every grace I own But vital in my hair alone, And fate the cord would sever ; Let my Dellla use her shears-But pouring lava in my ears,

Tear out the tangles, never ! No lack of nerve the fact betrays, To make a choice of thousand ways, For winding up of life-

Nor when your conqueror assails, To fall by shears instead of nails, E'en of a loving wife! Once, woman might, within the fold,

Have held the right to shear when old, Her lord, by marriage vow-But losing much in time and fleece, Like picking, when too late her geese

She shears him younger, now ! Then, too, she on her victim crept,

And clipping gently while he slept, Did not his slumbers break-

But since her rights were better known, Unmoved alike by tears and moan, She shears him wide awake l

The dreadful power of Samson's curls Could scarce resist the Bloomer girls, When shearing time has come

And lords, than Solomon more wise, Now quiet stand, and shut their eyes, And take the slashing, dumb !

A few, attempting vain defence, Will seek revengeful recompense

On ringlets feminine; But such redress is dearly bought-And by all tender husbands thought, For men, too masculine 1:

Still, best of lords, unheed the curse. And take, for better or for worse,

The Bloomers with their shears-And what is more, they gaily laugh, And name them right, their " better half,"

And call them' ... charming deare!" Yea, worst of men, though often fleeced,

Would sooner hang than be released From Hymen's tangled clew-For when their dames shear hair away.

Nor spare the skin-they boasting say-"They shear its tenante too !"

- A chosen seed, perchance, is found, Sent here to till a holy ground, Or, make it holy, rather;
- Whose dear Delilas softly creep, And gently shave them fast asleen.

And even drug the lather 1 Such are exceptions to the rule-

A sort of transendental mule Seems their befitting name-Though closely sheared, they always go ;

They well behave-because they know All anycle do the same I

But sheared asleep or wide awake, Good husbands all the dose will take, Nor ever name divorce-

And with their hair though strength departs, 'T will naught avail to break their hearts, Or cry till blind and hoarse !

Yet, Solomon, the wisest man, And Samson, strongest of the clan,

Were slain by woman's charms-

we, more weak, and in her th May be excused, if, shears and all; We take her to our arms l

BANNER LIGHT. OF

Original Essay. FREE THOUGHTS.

NUMBER TWO.

The Catholic Church guarantees to its believers a Paradlse, after the model of Banto-most of them, however, being required to pass as quick as they can, through a purgatory after the same model. The Protestant Church, (which, in everything except the Pope and his concerns, is the same as the Catholie, having continued all the medieval ideas,) treats us believers with a heaven and hell, after the model of Milton, without any purgatory between-which is much harder, for who among one's neighbors can pronounce who is fit for hell and who is fit for heaven ? But Dante's hell is worse than Milton's, as Milton's heaven is inferior to Dante's, and but for the physical torture represented as continually going on, the hells of both would be if anything better than their heavens. As has been well expressed, the one would be too cold, the other too hot. Think of living forever on a comfortably warm and infinitely extended mill-pond, transparent as glass-and singing psalms forever! What a magnificent destiny for the immortal and ever restless soul of man!

This shows but the straightened costiveness of man's imagination, when urging itself to expatiate in scenes and upon subjects concerning which it believes only, and does not know. All these hells are nothing, and all these heavens are nothing, just as St. Paul said an idol is nothing. They are even worse than nothing, for the human fancy has clustered about the idea a something, about which there has been a theological quarrel for centuries, and is still not ended. Think of Daniel Webster in an. orthodox heaven, singing the 119th Psalm-and this not for once, now and then, but, as the French say, pro toujours-forever! He was sometimes charged with long windedness in his oratory, but this doubtless arose from the abundance of his ideas, and was only tiresome to the audience-quite another thing from getting hoarse and singing out of tune, by being compelled by a fatal decree to sing forever, whether in or out of tune-unless the great orator might be allowed to improvise his expressions for the occasion, and sing on his own account. In such case, Danlel might easily go on forever.

To return to our first suggestion, I would respectfully, and not skeptically, much less in any jeering manner, ask whether it is possible or not, to hold intercourse with any of the men of the Past, whose names have come down to us, not only in history, so culled, but in the traditional inheritance of men? Unfortunately, it has been only with kings and heroes, and the greatest cut-throats of the earth, that history has dealt in. Nobody wishes to hear from Nero or James II., or even Souloque, King of Haytibut who would not take interest in the most meagre communication from

"The man of might and grand in soul"

of the distant past, at the very mention of-whose names all our feelings? Where now, and doing what, are such as Sir Walter Scott, the lord of our Imagination, and Byron, the expression of our intensest feelings kindle ? My sheet would soon fail me if I should write half the other names that occur to memory.

Who would not like to question Archbishop Laud and talk with Miles Standish? Above all, to have an interview with Blackstone, the first settler of Boston, who lived in a cottage on the south slope of Beacon Hill? Then there is John Locke-who but must now confess that he has been even on earth far surpassed by Auguste Compte ?-and Sir Thomas Brown, knight and physician, of Norfolk, with hosts of others-John Calvin, Abelard and Eloise, Cicero and Plato, Alcibiades-men; and Aspasia of Athens, and Hypatia of Alexandria-women.

From any of these, how interesting

census of savage and barbarous people must over be exceedingly inexact. The Abbe Domenich estimates minished populations in other parts of the carthas Asia Minor, Northern Africa, etc.

ister is now deemed by the most scientific as good for nothing, and entirely unreliable, let us suppose tion? this prolific globe has been going on so, say for ten thousand years.

All this vast number have died-all this vast numer have been born-and where are they now? The late census of Mr. Buchanan somewhat dwindles in comparison, it must be confessed; and it is absurd to say that a disembodied man or woman occupies no space. Can new heat displace heat that now is, or light or electricity do the same? An imponderable must have the same impenetrability possessed by ponderable body ;- and, accordingly, a spirit-body, however it may occupy and fill a material body, cannot be supposed to displace-which is not the word -but to be in the same identical spot at the same time occupied by another spirit. This cannot be, or for every identity, every thing, of which you can rigid, wings its way to the Eternal City. what can say, "here I am."

who can tell? May it not be remarked, if done with rious!

sufficient modesty, where all is so unpositive, that we have passed over much too lightly the old doctrine of Metempsychosis, adumbrated from the mythic East? In this instance we cannot of course nothing to the matter of the globe, and all who die take nothing from it. May it not be so with the spirit essence in some mode that we cannot conceive of any more than we can have an adequate conception of the Infinite Being, through whose omnipresence and constant activity all is accomplished. The stupendous whole of which we all are the parts, may be conceived of as perfect and rounded off in such manner as never to need any repairs or addition.

If a new, original spirit is created at the birth of very child on earth, there must be then at the least wenty-four hundred millions entirely new creations in every century-their bodies, meantime, whether fat or lean, adding nothing, not the millioneth part of a grain, to the material of the world. It is not more inconsistent with our highest conceptions of the All-Perfect and Omnipotent to conceive of the universe as a perfect and eternal whole-interchanging, indeed, and transforming continually its component elements, but yet ever remaining the of Oregon; that Mr. Beeson was an Englishman by same-than, as some of our German friends, in their birth; came to the city of Now York from England, component elements, but yet ever remaining the philosophy, declare it to be, but an eternal becoming in 1830; resided there awhile, and then removed on -always growing, and never adult; or, according to the common system, like an old building rotting at one end and by max material being constantly is he knew him to be a reliable man, and that his one end, and by new material being constantly repaired at the other end. If we take the notion entertained by the early Christians-that the world was, even in their age, to be burnt up—a notion continued and improved upon in the subsequent time of the middle ages, of a day of judgment-when, in the midst of a horrid catastrophe, such as to freeze the blood, a trumpet would sound from the four quarters of the square world, according to the old geography; then, of course, there would be an end of the race-a positive check, with a vengeance, of which Matthus could not com plain; for then the human race as human, and the animal raco 'as animal must have ceased to be. A new heaven and a new earth implies, of course, a new creation-conceivable, indeed, but not in the course of ordinary adaptation, the growing out of one thing from another by gradual change, the course of ordinary providential working. The best geologists have long ago given up catastrophes as means of accounting for great secular changes, their course being demonstrated to be always gradual, and not by convulsive action. If such is to be the future fate of our globe, trusting so firmly as I do in the paternal goodness of our God, I for one would patiently submit, with a desire only to inquire with much anxiety fot knowledge what all this is for-as horticulturists seldom go to work in a sort of rage for destruction of all the fair beauty that for months and years they have with sedulous care and effort been striving to perfect. Pythagoras held to a transmigration-it must be allowed, rather narrow-asserting that he had been Athalides, son of Hermes; then Euphorbus, killed at the siege ot Troy; afterwards he was Hermotimus, a prophet; and by a descent he became Pyrrhus-not he of Epirus, who so gallantly defied the Romans, but merely a fisherman; next he became Pythagoras. In all this there may be truth of idea, though no truth in fact-just as the war of Troy never happened, as so particularly described by Homer-but is true, nevertheless, for the advance of Greek civilization into Western Asia. The old philosopher should have looked further back in his case, since he must needs be so particular; to changes that occurred thousands if not millions of ages before he became Pythagoras. The march of the Eternal through eternity is not to be included within epochs. The soul that now is ex istent to us, or embodied for a time within us, as a omponent part of the universe, may have been, before creation, peopled space, or active in some point of the past eternity, which we have not compass of language to define, or perhaps idea to comprehend. J. B.

FFEBRUARY 16, 1861.

MEDIUMSHIP.

A correspondent in the DANNER of Jan. 26, cites the old Indian population of North America at an interesting case of mediumship, to prove that the eighteen millions; now it is only two millious, but trance is not always produced through a magnified is supplanted by twenty five millions of Europeans- | condition of the faculties. The case to which your this difference being compensated, and more, by di- correspondent referred, was one of conscious trance; and he concluded that the mind of the medium, being apparently normal, the spirits did not con-A generation endures thirty years, making three trol the faculties of the subject, but simply used generations of men each century; and, to go back the external organs. He showed that this outward no further than the Christian era-or, for the sake control did not affect the bodily senses of the mediof round numbers, say two thousand years-we have um, they being " perfectly alive to external things." in all this time twenty-four hundred millions every Now, why should we not assume, that as the extercentury, making forty-eight thousand millions who all control did not impair the normal action of the have been born, run with various accidents through bodily senses, therefore there might have been a conthis little life, and disappeared. As the Mosaic reg. trol of the faculties, although the medium thought herself, at the time, to be in a normal mental condi-

We think the following simple proposition is sufficiently self-evident to settle the point beyond dispute: The mind is the actuating life of the body, therefore no spirit can control the external organism without having a corresponding control of the mind inhabiting that organism. F. T. LANE. Lawrence, Mass., January, 1861.

INKLINGS. It is mysterious to see a poor caterpillar lay himself away in his hammock, and, watching hour by hour, see him come forth to the world again a "winged worshiper" of the flowers and dew-gemmed meads! Yet more mysterious, and withal as true and full of meaning, to see a young form wrapped the universe is a chaos, without rhyme or reason; in the "winding sheet," who, ere the brow grows

say, "there it is," must be in a particular spot of The butterfly is a beautiful emblem of man's imthe universe. Each must have ample room and mortality; we behold its wings, and its buoyancy, verge enough not to intrude on its fellows, or who or as it mounts the swaying leaves, or wings its undaunted flight toward the stars, and wonder how the Things being so, cannot it be conceived that change was wrought. It was a process noiseless, Matthus would be alarmed; for here neither his constant, yet invisible; the only difference between checks positive or his checks preventive will at all that and the spirit of man is, that we see with morapply. And the solar system is not alone in the tal eyes the beautiful garniture of the crawling universe. And there are millions of other systems, worm, while the wings that soar to the etherial dome all breeding spirits alike ; and where the end will be, are invisible. How sublime, how real, how glo-

INJURY AND FORGIVENESS.

Every one has the power to injure himself, but not to injure another. If Bro. Child, in a passion, gain much information from the disembodied without should knock me down, and stamp upon and maim us and around us; for they are as much as we in the me, he would not necessarily do me an injury; for focus of 'its action. The analogical argument will by forgiving him, and hearing meekly and patiently alone apply to the case. We know, and the scientific the pain inflicted by the wound, I should become a are every day demonstrating that there is a constant better man. With me it would be "all right;" but transmigration of bodies-that all animals born add not so with the Doctor. With him it would be all wrong; nor would it be right with him, till he by sorrow, obtained his own forgiveness. And so in all the relations of life each one is the former of his own character; and God has not given the power to another to retard him in his progress to a higher life. PAUL PRY.

> Meeting on Indian Affairs in Syracuse, N. Y. Pursuant to a call, signed by several of the citi-ens, and published in the city papers, setting forth

that flagrant wrongs had been committed against the aborigines by border settlers, a meeting was held at the City Hall, Syracuse, N. Y., on the evening of January 26th. The Hall was well filled, and quite a number of ladies were present. Capt. Samuel George and one of his "Onondaga braves" were also in the assembly.

On motion of Mr. Ira H. Coob, Mayor Wescott was called to the Chair. On motion of Rev. Samuel J. May, Ira H. Cobb

was chonen Secretary. Mr. May then stated the object of the meeting,

and said it would be addressed by Mr. John Beeson,

close combat. By a sudden movement upon the part of the Baron, he wrested his enemy's sword from him, but ere he could plunge his own bloody weapon into the heart of his adversary, the young page who had closely watched the conflict in silence, sprang forward, and throwing himself before the disarmed soldier, received the thrust which the Baron had intended for his foe. But the triumphant shouts of the Catholics were ill timed; for amid the din of battle was heard a voice crying:

•Oh, my father, you have killed your child! But it was for his sake that I braved all danger-yea, even death itself !" and the apparently dying page turned his blue eyes lovingly toward the master whom he had so devotedly followed through seas of blood.

Sir Kuno lifted the swooning boy in his arms, and tore away the blood-stained vest. The crowd gathered around, and soon the words, 'It is a woman !' passed from lip to lip. Pierced with a sudden thought, the Baron drew near, and gazing for a moment intently upon the delicate features of the sufferer, exclaimed, with a sharp cry of pain :

'Merciful God I 1 have indeed killed my poor, beloved Clara !'

But the wound which the brave girl had received was but a slight one; and is a few weeks after, upon the close of the war, which was finally terminated by the peace of Westphalia, granting equal rights and privileges to both Catholics and Protestantsthere was a grand wedding at Vienna, performed under the auspices of the Emperor himself. The bride-upon this occasion was Clara Odenwald, and the proud and happy bridegroom, Sir Kuno Von Falkenstein, the Knight of Thurmberg.

From that day forth, there was only joy and prosperity in the two houses, between whom the boy Cupid had effected a reconciliation. Past enmities and quarrels were forgotten, and Baron Odenwald, feeling at last how valuable is the society of a loving daughter, finally consented to take up his residence at the castle of his brave son-in-law, the Knight of Thurmberg. Dear, faithful Dame Margery lived to dance a young Sir Kuno upon her knee, and often laughed heartily to see the handsome boy's dark eyes sparkle and dilute with wonder, as she recounted to him the herbic bravery of his lady-mother.

And now you perceive my long story is ended." said mine host, at the same raising a mug of beer to his lips.

"And without a ghost, too !" I added laughingly, remembering the hosts of German legends I had read when a boy, in which those shadowy gentlemen had played so active a part.

The next morning I left Oberwesel, with its castles, far behind, being fairly en route for Baden Baden, at which delightful watering-place the) gentlemen and ladies comprising our party had agreed to wait for me.

A maxim of Ferdinand of Spain, the husband of Isabella, has recently been discovered among his papers. He addressed it to one of the English Henrys: "Always ruin your opponent in the opinion of the world before you go to war with him."

New London, Ct. CLOSE SHEARED.

Death by a Lion.

There are many ways of coming to one's end, but none strikes us with a profounder sense of terror than that which we recently read of a poor fellow connected with Astley's Circus, in London. The papers tell the story in the following way :- The lions, three in number, are confined in a cage at the back of the stage. When the watchman left the theatre in the morning, a few minutes before seven, he reported "all right." Shortly afterwards, Smith, the deceased, entered the place and found the lions prowling about. They had torn off a heavy iron bar which crossed the front of their cage, and then burst open the door. Smith was alone, and not being familiar with the animals, he attempted to escape into an adjoining stable yard. His situation was a frightful one, and most men would have acted precisely as he did under similiar circumstances: but do. Dr. Hare says in some respects they know less. the probability is, that if he had stood his ground But all this by the way. boldly, his life would have been saved. Unfortunately, one of the lions-known by the name of grooms and others connected with the theatre. They their part? were all, however, too much afraid of the place, and nothing was done to ascertain the fate of Smith the sublunary realm-being transferred-or prountil the arrival of Crockett, the Lion Conqueror, to ceeding always toward other, perhaps more permawhom the animals belong. As soon as he reached nent abodes? the spot, he passed through the door alone, none of the others daring to follow. The body of Smith was pleasant book would seem to determine the question lying face upward, a few feet from the door, and in the negative-for they were seen and spoken with

crouches over a piece of a meat. Crockett immeinto the yard. It was still warm, but life had been did not offer any resistance, and the other two, and at night they went through their youal performances before a crowded audience.

By a transposition of two letters, Panch makes that it is a knotty question; to be, or not to be.

tory it would be to know, instead of merely believing, that they still live! And here a subject intrudes itself, of no less moment than the permanency of our being. The question is this: Do our spirit kindred remain ever in contiguity with, or in the neighborhood of our earth, or advance beyond? It is saddening, when we lose an intimate friend, to think that he was shot off like a cannon ball, away beyond the fixed stars; yet still that was the old idea. How sad, though exquisite, is Byron's song-

"When coldness wraps this suffering clay, Whither strays the immortal mind?

He, in his ignorance of the real, let his exuberant fancy have free scope over the whole realm of the ideal.

"Before creation peopled earth,

Its eye shall roll through chaos back, And where the farthest heaven had birth, The spirit trace its rising track."

Very important, if true, as the newspapers say; but it seems to be demonstrated, now-a-days, that the disembodied know but very little more than we

Our earth travels in its orbit at the rate of something like twenty thousand miles an hour, and we Havelock-caught sight of his retreating figure, and are carried by its diurnal rotation about fifty miles instantly sprang upon him. It seized him by the a minute; so that, to one fixed in station outside of haunches, pulled him to the ground, and then fixed the atmosphere and the earth's orbit, the phenomeits teeth in his throat. Death must have been al- non would be a huge globe rushing forward with the most instantaneous, but as Smith was found a good | fastest speed, and all the time rolling over on itself. deal cut up and bruised at the back of the head, it | Where it was when the spectator began to observe is supposed that the lion, after burying its fangs in | it, it would not be when he had adjusted his spectahis throat, dragged him about and dashed his head cles, but some little matter of fifteen hundred or two against the ground. There were no cries for help, thousand miles beyond. Now do our disembodied but a sort of shuffling noise was heard by a man in kindred keep up, continually and always, with this the stable yard. He suspected what had occurred, rapid locomotion? I am aware that space is no and did not venture to open the door through which object with them; but, confessing to a certain inertia Smith had endeavored to escape, but he gave the which my best friends often call laziness, I would alarm, and in a few minutes was joined by several like much to know if all this requires no effort on

May it not be that we remain only for a time in

The account of the children couple in Mr. Owen's Havelock was crouching over it as a hungry dog in 1853, after having died in 1753, a century before. Yet they may be of those spoken of by St. Paul, as diately threw the animal off and dragged the body of the earth, and therefore earthy, and so, discontented with Paradise, agree to take wing for their extinct for some time. A surgeon was sent for, but old home at Ramshurst, in Kent, to which they had of course he could render no assistance. Crockett been so much attached it seems, carrying all their lost no time in securing the lions. They allowed fine clothes with them-"after the fashion of George him to capture them easily enough. Even Havelock | II.," the hooped petticoat being just now in fashion. Now let us consider the myriads that have which had taken no part in the terrible scene with swarmed the earth since what the theologians de-Smith, seemed rather afraid than otherwise. / In a nominate Adam's fall. It is far from impossible to few minutes all three were back in their cage again, reckon them up, and by the simplest calculus. Since the time of Matthus, who was the first to establish the laws and rate of population on the right basis, it is established that the population of the

earth does not in a series of years materially inthe United States the United States. We will add crease or decrease, it being rulable to put it always at somewhere about eight hundred millions; for the being.

All life is the offspring of unity in will; and the human soul is the embodiment of the life-principle transfused from out the corporate heart, and the corporate mind of man. It is consequently the offspring of the All-Will, formed to respond to its desires, and to outwork the good of being; therefore, when the Soul-will is in harmony with the God-will, like responds to like, and the soul's likeness is renewed in Deity-that is, in unity, in harmony with the good of

heart was in the interest of the Indian.

Mr. Beeson being called for, came forward, 'and presented the following memorial, which was adopted; and the officers names appended thereto :

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED: Your memorialists respect-fully represent that, from creditable testimony, there is reason to believe that the onslaughts of the Indians upon the emigrants and settlers of the west, are but the response of outrages committed upon them by law-less men; and that the enormous expenditures of the military department osciensibly for wars against the Indians, are in reality a wile swindle of fraudulent speculators, purposely got up to enrich themselves from the public treasury. Therefore, your memorial-ists respectfully pray that hostilities against the aborigines be immediately suspended, and that instead thereof peace commissioners of well-selected persons may be appointed to visit every tribe, to ascertain the nature and extent of their grievances, and to be presented for Congressional redress as early as practica-AMOS WESCOTT, Ch'n, IRA H. COBB, Sec'y.

Mr. May then read the following call for a National Convention :

CALL FOR A GENERAL CONVENTION IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.—The undersigned, having been a per-sonal witness to the outrages which are of frequent occurrence upon our frontiers, and having addressed numerous public meetings on the subject, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Rennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, at most of which resolutions were adopted in favor of a National Con-vention: Therefore, with the assurance that he is carrying out the desire of the best minds of all parties throughout the country, a General Convention is here-by invited to be held in the city of Boston, on the By initial work of the second this Convention; for in the clamor for Southern and Northern and Negro rights, the Indian's mours should not be overlooked. The Indians are yet a power in the country, and in case of civil war, they may become the country, and in case of civil war, they may become a terrible scourge to either party upon our sparely populated territory. To prevent this, it is necessary that the friends of justice of all parties should convene and give the Indians a positive assurance that in the final adjustment of the present difficulties they shall have a domain, and protection in the enjoyment of their natural rights. It is desirable that this Conven-tion should be output none and the it is benefit accurate tion should be spontaneous, and that it should consist of such as have a sympathetic interest in the well being of humanity at large, without exception to the down-trodden outcasts of the weaker races of mankind. Among the questions for discussion, the following are proposed:

ist. Is it true that the Indians, as a race, cannot be

civilized? 2d. Is it true that a law of nature, or necessity de-crees, that they should perish before the march of civilization?

3d. What arrangements are best for their elevation and perpetuity? JOHN BEESON.

The following gentleman were then named as delegates to the proposed National Convention: Revs. M.E. Striebe, J. S. Backus, and Samuel J. May.

Mr. May presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That now, when the attention of the public mind throughout the country, is called anew to the great subject of human rights, it is particularly pertition the rights of Indian men, and do all we may to get them duly recognized and fully protected by our General Government; that these descendants of the aboriging unbulkings of this courty men a barrier aboriginal inhabitants of this country may no longer be subjected to the outrages that have so long been perpetrated upon them, and that they may hereafter be left and assisted to become what the Father of all men intended them to be.

The meeting then adjourned.-Syracuse paper.

FEBRUARY 16, 1861.]

Written for the Banner of Light. . GONE AHEAD.

BY 18A AMEND EDERHART.

Up in yonder glorious Heaven, Mid the white-robed angel throng, Stands a being sweetly beckoning, Husband | loved one, come along |

And a tiny scraph smiling-Baby angel, bright and fair-Crics, with arms extended widely, Father! father ! come up here !

Now they droop their white wings softly, Pause amid the angel choir. Bend toward earth and sweetly whisper, Husband | father ! come up higher.

See I not their smiling faces? Hear I not their angel voices? Oh ! I'll onward, ever onward,

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Till in Heaven my heart rejoices.

A LECTURE ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY EDWARD LAWTON, M. D.

I begin by laying it down as an axiom, that there is an intimate connection between morals and natural philosophy, and that a knowledge of the latter implies some acquaintance with the former, for it is almost impossible to study well and familiarize ourselves intimately with the works of creation and Providence, without ac quiring a resistless confidence in the existence and goodness of the Deity, and that the same spark which kindles the fire and illubeing, and that the shall spate which is a solution of the more noble and the action of the heart to the influence of the more noble and generous emotions of our nature.

generous emotions of our nature. Philosophy is an idea essential to progress and civilization, like the idea of the useful, the beautiful, the just, all inherently valuable and natural to the gradual unfolding of our nature—so the truthful religions idea drawn from the comtemplation of the Deity, through the medium of his works, sheds a ray of light-ennobling through and action. But the idea of philosophy is the last evolved, and is the greatest of all ideas, because it takes cognizance of all ideas, forts and principles and accounts for analyze, and estiblishes

the greatest of all ideas, because it takes cognizance of all ideas, facts and principles, and accounts for, analyzes, and establishes them in the family of accredited truths for future use. The object of philosophy is to ascertain facts and to explain the causes of their phenomena, and to improve our intellectual and moral powers and tastes—to furnish a rule, a guide to perceive and understand whatever is truthful, good and beautiful in nature and art, and to attain all that is excellent in conduct, to measure the value of conflicting systems; to separate the labors of passion and prejudice from the truths of nature, and to hold up for imitation the eternal principles of 'reason and justice. If the maxims of our philosophy were evolved in Greece in the days of classical antiquity, the germinating principles of Greecian philosophy evere brought from Hindostan, China and Persia, for they originated the logical syllo-gism, the elements of algebra, geometry and astronomy, and the arts on which the moderns have crected their scientific edifice; and they are as much older than Greece, as the beginning of Greece is they are as much older than Greece, as the beginning of Greece i older than we are.

older than we are. But their philosophy, though abounding in luminous truths, was but the mere reflection of their religion-a symbolic religious charac-ter predominated in everything. But here, where there is freedom, it is characteristic of the liberalist and the lovers of truth that their science and sentiments, as a reflex of their monothelsm, embraces the universe, composing both terrestrial life and the luminous realms of space in their system of laws and morals. Nature is to them a work of creation and order, the living expression of the omni-presence of the Divinity in the visible world, and it is by studying and relying upon nature and experimental data, that man, with the powers of induction, ultimately arrives at legitimate knowledge. presence of the Driving in the visible world, and the is of starding and relying upon nature and experimental data, that man, with the powers of induction, ultimately arrives at legitimate knowledge. Before it became known that truths are principles founded in the nature and fitness of things, three-fourths of all philosophical sys-tems were the result of fancy and imagination, and half the labor of every reformer was to demolish the fictitious structures of his pre-decessors. But now this is not the case. The light of true philoso-phy began to dawn upon the world in the time of Bacon; and as Newton, La Place, and others, by the aid of the mathematical sciences, gradually unfolded the laws of nature, matter and motion, by which the planetary world is governed, it then became easy to build up a system of astronomy, based on the immutable laws of nature, durable as time itself. So when Lavoisler, Faraday and others experimentally demonstrated the laws of chemical affinity and combination with their numerical quantities, a science of Chemistry was established that will endure while the constitution of nature remains unchanged. And since Humboldt, Lyell and Miller have unfolded the geological hieroglyphics which compose the crust of this earth, a system of geology has been constructed durable as the rocky strata and the mountain ledges which contaitute this geological revelation of the phenomena of the several eras, during which this world has been fashioned and formed, from its pristine emergene condition the phenomena of the several eras, during which this world has been fushioned and formed, from its pristine amorphous condition to its present systematic and beautiful tate. The support the second second

OF LIGHT. BANNER

electricity, attraction and chemical combination, which, in a great measure, govern the actions and changes of all material matter. Third, mind, intellect, the spirit or soul of man, which, in some degree, manages and controls the changes and combinations of both ponderable and imponderable elements; and, fourth, the Deity, who

directs and governs the whole universe, and everything in it. Bo much for the philosophical opinions and religious dogmas of former ages, and I have purposely avoided alluding to any of the visionary fables and theories which have finshed up like the corus-cations of the aurora borealis, amusing the learned sages and their dupes in former ages, for two reasons; and first, there are probably but fow individuals who would be amused or edified by a sententious revision of the errors and fables which delighted the philosophers of but few individuals who would be amused or edified by a sententions revision of the errors and fables which delighted the philosophers of former times. Second; because, since the time of Lord flacon. everything imaginary—all fable and vision in philosophy, has been discarded, and every new fact or principle struggling for adoption into the family of accredited philosophic or scientific truths. Ins been subjected to a severely scrutinizing course of inductive reason-ing; and whatever could not be demonstrated mathematically— logically, by analogy—or by experiment analytic or synthetic, has been discarded or laid aside for luture experiment; consequently the principles and theories of the modern sciences are established by fact and experiment, based on the classifying principles and the laws of nature, and will be as durable as truth or time itself. A theory is a philosophical explanation of any phenomena deduced from prin-ciples previously established by independent evidence. Descriptive geology relates the facts respecting the carth's crust—the nature of its material, and the order of their arrangement. Theoretical geo-logy on the satisfactory explanation it furnishes of any phenomena. After these preliminary explanations, we will proceed to inquire

solely on the satisfactory explanation it furnishes of any phenomena. After these preliminary explanations, we will proceed to inquire into the origin, past history, and ultimate destiny of our earth. The learned world are now very generally agreed that this earth had a beginning; that there was a time when it did not exist in its present form no geologist doubts. But every discovery in science tends to enlarge our ideas of the universe, and to prove that the origin of this creation was most inconceivably distant in the dark wiete of the next and its probable consummation most immensurably visita of the past, and its probable consummation most immeasurably remote in the future—for we find the greatest geologist is as com-pletely overwhelmed in contemplating the limitless duration of time required to pile up and to deposit the primary and secondary layers of rocks, as the astronomer is with the distance when he points his telescope to the remotest nebulæ in the boundless realms of space. That the particles of matter of which this earth is composed, were originally thrown off from the sun an incandescent mass; or rather, that they issued from that luminary in a gaseous state, is now very concerning believed by astronomers and geologists. That in failing through space these particles would naturally assume, by the well known laws of projectiles, an orbicular shape and an eliptical orbit, and revolve around their primary, the sun-for we know that new and revolve around their primary, the sun-for we know that new worlds and creations are constantly going forward throughout the vast regions of space. The gaseous particles of matter floating in space under the laws of attraction, condensation, chemical affinity, and crystalization, form a nucleus, which in motion assumes a glo-bular form and an eliptical orbit, and commences its cometary exist-ence, which ultimately terminates in the formation of a planet-a world. This idea of the origin of the earth-which is the true one-is confirmed by all the philosophic investigations of modern science, and was advocated and believed by some of the ancient philosophers and fathers of the church: so far from excluding the divine energy from and fathers of the church; so far from excluding the divine energy from a participation in the works of creation, it enables us (as the truth always does) to see more clearly the operations of divine power, and to inspire us with leftier and more sublime conceptions of the attri-butes of that incomprehensible and supreme intelligence who pos-

seases all glory, power and beatitude, and who operates eternally throughout the realms of space. "The early history of this globe," says the Edinburgh Review, "must be sought for amid the fossil and geological remains of former ages now entombed in the earth's strata, in the bosom of the ocean, and in the beds of its mountain ranges." But we can ouly glance at fow great leading traths ranketing this neighbor of and suba few great leading truths relating to its primitive condition and suba tew great leading trains relating to its primitive condition and sub-sequent changes. This earth was at first, as we before stated, an igneous mass of amorphous matter—an oblate spheroid; then, as at present, a compressed sphere created in motion—exactly such a form as would be produced by a fluid body turning on its axis under the combined influence of the sun and moon acting more on its equacombined influence of the sun and moon acting more on its equa-torial regions, bulging or elongating its equatorial diameter twenty-five miles. At this period of the carth's history the ocean was in a gaseous state from the great heat of the earth's surface. This heat causing the generation of immense quantities of carbonic acid gas, would make the sedimentary process inuch more rapid than at pres-ent, gradually giving the earth a thin crust; then condensation and watery deposits would take place, and this cooling of the earth's surface would make it egurate and bind on its internal igneous mass, forcing the heat and steam to break through the crust in the charac-ter of volcanic action, rolling over the earth's surface, coat after coat of igneous rocky matter, which forms the granite base of the solid crust of the globe.' All eminent geologists are agreed that the great work of creation very naturally divides itself into three great, grand divisions; each division was of vast duration, and in each there was a new and steadily advancing type of animai and vegetable life, so different from, and so superior to the former, as to be perceptible to common observation. First, the acid coil fields period during which the granitic gneis, and other crystaline rocks wore formed, which con-tain no animal or vegetable petrifactions, and were formed before plants or animals had a being. Then comes the Paleozoic, or prim-ary animal era, composed of the lower and upper siluvian, the duo-nian, and old red sandstones, in which the fossiliferous remains of a belowest forms of animals first appear. The radiata mollusks, and articulate of Cuviers's Animated Nature, with a few placoid fishes, and a shallogenic and acrogenic, or flowerless vegotation. Up to this time the earth was nearly, if not altogether under water, and all its plants and animals were of aquatic origin; and the excessive unitorial regions, bulging or elongating its equatorial diameter twenty time the earth was nearly, if not altogether under water, and all its plants and animals were of aquatic origin; and the excessive uni-versal heat which enveloped the earth in a continuous stratum of steam higher than our atmosphere, covered the world with an im-penetrable mantie of darkness, which, even in the carboniferous era, was probably so great as to make the sun and moon appear to the animals then living as they do now to us through smoked glass; and a now to us through sma a the r as the

of an older era which still have living representatives; and the morn-ing of many species now living was cotemporary with the evening of many older species long since extinct. And the silly port and funatic, who represent the world as a scene of peace and hilarity, without labor, death or sarcopingous carnage, till the creation and the fall of man blackened the aspects of nature with a cloud of guilt and crime, may rest assured that all their pretended knowledge is fotion, and that the whole circle of animated nature was always divided as it is form housened and an analy of the animated in the structure.

action, and that the whole circle of animated nature was always divided, as it is four between animals of prey and animals preyed upon, and that these savage creatures lived on each other for count-less ages before man had a being. That the crust of our planet has undergone these astonishing trans-formations, no geologist now doubts, and they are very generally agreed as to the means by which they have been effected. If you look into the Brahmin, the most ancient of all cosmological systems, or to the Eventien or Lowish comparing you will due they all or to the Egyptian or Jewish cosmogonies, you will find they all contain and advocate similar doctrinal points—that is, the creation of the world from amorphous or unfashioned matter, by the energy of the world from amorphous or unfashioned matter, by the energy of Divine power, and its partial overthrew by deluges, enthquakes, etc., and its final consummation by fire, and the formation of a new heaven and new earth; and this was the doctrine of the Apostle Paul, and he was the only learned man among them. Although some impute these changes in the earth's crust to deluges, the fall of satellites, comets, etc.—and these causes may possibly have effected it at times; but what we know to be more rational causes, and suf-ficient to account for all the revolutions in the crust of our planet, are, first, earthoughes—the nubersuel of the earth's surface while the are, first, earthquakes-the upheaval of the earth's surface while the crust was comparatively thin and easily broken by the explosive force of heat and steam, confined and rendered operative by the contracting of the earth's surface in the process of cooling, and before regular volcanic outlets for the escape of the surplus steam and lava were established. The course of earthquakes is generally from north to south. They begin at the north, because the earth cools faster at the poles, and sooner binds upon the surplus matter there produced by the cooling and contracting of the carth's crust, and forces its course southward to the equatorial regions, where the volcanic outlets for the escape of this steam and lava are generally established.

volcanic outlets for the escape of this steam and lava are generally established. The force of an earthquake is generally propagated in wavy un-dulations, in a linear direction, with a velocity of from twenty to twenty-eight miles in a minute. But sometimes the force acts in circles of commotion, or large ellipses, in which the vibrations are propagated from the centre, with decreasing intensity toward the circumference. "The activity of volcanic mountains, which gener-ally communicate with each other over vast areas." says Humboldt, "however picturesque and terrible the spectacle which it presents may be, is always limited to a very small space." But it is far otherwise with earthquakes, which, although scarcely perceptible to the eye, yet they simultaneously propagate their wavy motion to the distance of many thousand miles. The great earthquake which destroyed the city of Lisbon, in 1765, was felt in the Alps, on the coast of Sweden, on the shores of the Baltic Sca, in the Antilles— Antigua, Barbadoes, Martinique—on the great Cunada lakes; and it has been supposed that a surface four times greater than Europe 'was shaken by that awful earthquake. This expansive force of heat and steam is what produces the more gradual upheaval of mountain ranges. "In various parts of the

This expansive force of heat and steam is what produces the more gradual upheaval of mountain ranges. "In various parts of the world." suys Miller, "as Auverne in Central France, and along the flanks of Alma, are the cones of long extinct volcances, which, though composed of ordinary incoherent materials easily washed down, exhibit no marks of denudation, though three times the age of Noah's deluge." According to Sir C. Lyell, no devastating flood could have passed over the forest zone of Alma during the last welve thousand verta-for such is the aptionity be assigns to their twelve thousand years-for such is the antiquity he assigns to their older lateral cones; and those of Auverne, which enclose in their ashes the remains of extinct shells and animals, present an outline nearly as perfect, and are older still. This proves conclusively the great antiquity of even the tertiary deposits and the present order of

things. "Modern geognosy," says Humboldt, "seeks the cause of this activity in the increased temperature with the increase of depth at all degrees of latitude, in that powerful internal heat which our all degrees of latitude, in that powerful internal heat which our planet owes to its first solidification, to its formation in the regions of space, and to the spherical contractions of matter revolving eliptically in a gaseous state." It is thus we recognize in the depths of the earth, in the increase of temperature with the increase of depth from the surface, not only the germ of disturbing movements, but also of the gradual elevation of whole continents, as mountain chains on long fissures of volcanic eruptions, and of the manifold productions of volcanics, earthquakes, hot springs, and mineral productions of volcanoes, earthquakes, hot springs, and mineral masses. It is thus granted to the inquiring mind of man to pass from link to link along the chain of phenomena, until it reaches the period when, in the solidifying process of our planet, and its first transition from the gaseous form to the agglomeration of matter, that portion of the internal heat of the earth which does not belong to the sun, was developed. Many astonishing changes of surface have been produced by the

disintegrating forces and the sedimentary deposits of the great rivers, and by the gradual changing of the bed of the ocean pro duced by a law of gravity; for it is a fact well known to astronomers, that the equinoctial points in the earth's orbit are moving forward at the rate of about one degree in seventy-two years on the celiptic, so that about twenty-five thousand years are required to complete one entire revolution, or return to the same point in the complete one entrie revolution, or return to the same point in the ecliptic. Now the ocean, being the most moveable and attractable portion of the earth's surface, is gradually carried forward from the poles as the earth revolves on its axis, until its tendecy to run back from the poles balances its contribual force, and it is then retained like a girdle about the equatorial regions; and although in the twenty live thousand years one complete revolution is effected, and the north pole becomes the south and the south end the north, yet by the united influence of the sun and mon, acting on the still yielding, incandescent mass of which the central portion of the earth is still composed, the poles are flattened and the equatorial diameter elongated twenty-five miles, and the ocean held as a girdle about those regions.

The ocean is now going south, as we see by its having left Louisi-ana. Mississippi, Florida—or the land is probably going north, as the poles of the earth become changed. In about ten thousand years

to govern and enslave those whose prejudices, ignorances and vices

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Would not allow to be free. But if these disturbing causes he admitted, it will require, accord-ing to La Place, about four millions of years, under their influence, to bring us within the limits of danger from the sum, which is a ported of time as regards human beings apparently infinite. To illustrate the immonsity of numbers, we say, if a man were to count one hun-dred every minute, day and night, it would require nearly even days

to count a million i ninetce using it. I would fedule hearly to the addition of the series of the se comet of 1680, when in its aphellon point, is twenty-eight thousand times the distance of Neptune from the sun, yet a Centauri is two bundred and seventy times further from our system than the aphellon point of this remote comet; and the next nearest star sixty-one Cygni, is three times more remote—a distance which requires about seven years for light, which travels more than one hundred and ninety thousand miles in a minute, to pass over. This, in some de-gree, shows us how inadequate our ideas of time, space and dis-

It is pleasing to study, to investigate, these things, because they are founded on the immutable Laws of Nature, and capable of mathematical demonstration. All correct reasoning in natural science is based on the uniformity of Nature's Laws, and the conviction of this uniformity is unceasingly impressed by observation and experience, on the mind of all investigators. As I before stated, this earth was formerly an igneous mass; its

central portions are still melled, rocky matter. The evidences on this point are numerous and conclusive, but I can here mention only a few of the most obvious.

a few of the most obvious. It appears in every part of the world where the earth's surface has been penetrated to any distance, after you go down about one hun-dred and fifty feet, the temperature rises one degree for every fifty-five to fifty eight feet, and this increase of temperature is uniform all over the world in Paris, where they have bored down eighteen hun-dred feet to obtain water for the butchers and gardners the water which rose at first, forty feet above the surface of the earth, is nine-ty-five dregress Fahrenheit, which is almost blood heat. In the solt ty-five degrees Fahrenheit, which is almost blood heat. In the salt mines of Poland, in the coal mines of England, at the salt mines of Minden, in Prussia, which are two thousand two hundred and thirtytwo feet deep, everywhere the temperature is found to rise in pro-portion to the depth. The deepest boring anywhere made by man, is at Hotsing, in China, for obtaining carburetted hgdrogen gas, to boil salt, and is from thirty-one hundred to thirty-seven hundred feet

deep. The sea has, in a few instances, been sounded to enormous depths. Sir J. Ross was mable to find bottom in one place with twenty-seven thousand feet of line-full five miles. These wonderful depths added to the hights of our loftiest mountains, which have been broken through the earth's surface and forced above it by volcanic action, constitute a vertical surface of about seven miles, which is the limit

constitute a vertical surface of about even miles, which is the limit of the field of geological knowledge at this time. The volcances, of which there are several hundred, are only out-lets, or chimnles for the escape of this gaseous, igneous, melted rocky matter, of which the central portions of the earth are still compos-ed, rendered surplus by the cooling, contracting and sinking of the earth's surface; and earthquakes are the only waves in this liquid mass, which flow generally in a southerly direction, and always pre-cede volcanic overflows, upheavals in the earth, &c. The noise of these earthquakes is often heard at a great distance, and the trem-bling, wavy motion of the earth is frequently felt from five to fifteen hundred miles from the place where the overflow takes place. When

the overflow or cruption ccases, all noise and trembling subside till the increasing contraction again requires another overflow. From calculations made by the most celebrated geologists, it ap-pears that the solid parts of the earth cannot be more than from twenty-five to thirty-five miles thick, so that in going down thirty miles any-whore we chould need to down of the terms of terms of the terms of where, we should reach a degree of heat that would melt rock itself, and we should find everything in a state of fusion. The solid crust of the earth, allowing twenty five miles on both sides of the globe,

does not amount to more than the 1.160th part of the earth's radius, and bears about the proportion to its fluid contents that the shell of a goose egg would to its contents. The slightest consideration of the increase of heat with the increase -of depth toward the interior of our planet, and of the reaction of the relatively vast interior fluid mass on its thin crust, readily ex-plaine to we all the wonderful upheaule charges and or the reaction of plains to us all the wonderful upheavals, changes and revolutions which have disfigured the carth's surface during the long series of volcanic phenomena which characterizes the early history of our globe. These internal forces are manifested in earthquakes, erup-tions of gas from the infiltration of water, hot springs, and lava currents from craters of volcances, large, blains and variously indented islands and continents are raised or sunk; the boundaries of rea and land, of fluids and solids, are variously modified and wonderfully changed. And these same powers raised the chain of the Andes and the Hymalaya mountains to the region of perpetual snow; and have considered how compactitions and the theorem to the construction. occasioned new compositions and new textures in the rocky masses and have altered the strata which had been previously deposited in level layers by the waters of the ocean, impregnated with organic substances, and left these broken strata all over the world, dipping and angular in their altered position, evidently proving their dis-placement by the action of those internal forces in bygone ages. The ocean is another mighty engine of change. The many pro-found indentations of the loss of the action of the marganetic dis-placement by the action of those internal forces in bygone ages.

The ocean is another mighty engine of change. The many pro-found indentations of the land, of bays and estuaries, the numerous rocky islands which once formed part of the main land, the removal of large tracts of seacoast, with many other familiar facts, indicate that nearly the whole surface of the earth has been swept by powerthat hearly the whole structe of the carth has been swept by power-fully denuling currents, in a westerly direction ; and that if there ever should come a time when the internal fires of the carth should so far cool down as to suspend their expanding energies and their up-heaving influences slumbering in the central chambers of the globe, should no longer elevate large tracts of country, and the ocean con-tinue to impel its currents and to roll its waves as at present, every island and continent would be washed down and disappear in the course of ages, and one vast ocean drown the world.

But I must conclude this lecture as I began it, with an exhortation CE OF VIL or depe

branch of knowledge, as the architest appropriates to his use the discoveries and productions of many branches of trade in building a house, a clock, or a fortress. Thus you see it takes in nearly the whole range of human knowledge. That it had this definition formerly, is evident from the poems of the Grecian Empedacles, and from the Roman poem of Lucretins on the nature of things; and the same range is allowed to it by Bacon, and still more recent writers; and thus you see what a field of knowledge opens to our yiew, and that only a small portion of this vast field of science— the most reliable opinions, facts and experiments and principles which the learning and industry of past ages have accumulated, can be sententiously comprehended in a single lecture. At the very dawn of this delightful science, one of the first and most important questions which can present itself to the inquiring mind of man, is a knowledge of the origin and the nature of matter composing the and a strong of the origin and the induction instance composing the material world around us. If we turn over the pages in the systems of ancient philosophy, we shall find them amid a multitude of funci-ful and discordant opinions on all other subjects, generally agreed on the eternal duration of matter. By some it was considered as intel-ligent in parts, as was taught by Plato and Aristotle. By others it may considered as united by Plato and Aristotle. By others it is a some the set the set of the was considered as unintelligent in every form, which was the do-trine of Epicurus; and this idea or the eternal duration of matter arises naturally in the mind of man, from the utter impossibility of conceiving how anything could be made out of nothing. Accord-ingly we find the first article in all their philosophic creeds began by saying: "Know first of all that nothing can spring from non-entity." This was the dogma of Plato, Aristotle, and Epicurus, and long afterwards remodeled by Lucretius. It forms also the first canon in the Yajur Yeda, or hely books of the Hindoos and Per-dons which begins by eaching this constitut. When we have a postslans, which begins by asking this question: "Oh, ye whose hearts are pure, how could something arise out of nothing?" And this And this doctrine was taught and believed by the early Christian fathers, by Gregory, Nazianzen, and by Origen, who was one of the most learned and zeatous defenders of the early Christians, and would be the last to advocate false doctrines; and Justin Martyr has these words, that, in the beginning, the word of God formed the world bet of encounter deliver and protect deliverity. out of amorphous or unfashioned matter. This Moses distinctly asserts, Plato maintains, and we ourselves believe, and this is doubtless true But the most common belief among the ancients was that the world and the universe were emanations of the essence of the Daity. This deserve with the universe were emanations of the essence of the Delty. This dogma, which forms the leading tenet in the Hindoo and Brahmin theology, and which was probably brought from India by Pythagoras to Greece, and long before his time by Orpheus, is most beautifully delineated in the Orphic hymn, which is thus translated by J. M. Good:

- "Jove first exists, whose thunders roll above; Jove last, Jove indimest, all proceeds from Jove; Female is Jove, inmortal Jove is male; Jove, the broad earth, the heavens irradiate pale; Jove, is the boundless spirit; Jove the fire That warmarke world with feeling and desire; The real Sove; the sun, the lunar hall; Jove for supreme, the soverier source of all-

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- Jove king supreme, the source of sum formation of all-All power is his, to him all glory give. For his vast form embraces all that live." 465 55

And this doctrine, so simple and beautiful as a whole, has d sconded through every age down to modern times, and was lately advocated by Lord Bolingbroke, and by Mr. Pope, in his beautifu lines so often quoted:

> ". " All are but parts of one stupendous whole. "All are but parts of one stupendous whole, Wh as body Naturo is and God the soul; That changed in all, and yet in all the same; Great in the earth, as in the etherial frame; Warms in the star, and blossoms in the trees; Glows in the star, and blossoms in the trees; Lives through all life, extends through all extent, Spreads undivided, operates unspeat."

But it is said this doctrine leads to fatalism, and fatalism, as exemplified in the character of the Turks and some other nations, has a bad effect on the prosperity and happiness of individuals; and because viewed in whatever way you please to look at it, it makes the Deity the universe, and the universe the Deity, which, at one fell swoop, sweeps away all idea of a separate individual state of existence hereafter, and the whole system of rewards and punishments, in a future world, perishes in an instant, and that would be to annihilate one of the most brilliant lights that ever illuminated the path of the poor toil worn advocates of learning and virtue. hope of future happiness is no doubt one of the most consoling that ever enters the mind of man-one of the greatest incite ideas that ever enters ments to a life of virtue; and if there is anything divine and holy in human nature. It is the hope ascending through the medium prayer from the heart of man to his Maker, that we shall one day be col-lected together with the virtuous of all times and locations, sepao The first and oldest vectable formations are thallogenic, flowerless our several virtues here. So we must therefore conclude that the Delty is not the universe, nor the universe the Deity; but that the Delty is not the universe, ordering and managing all its movements by certain laws impressed on matter at its birth, or at the time it took its present form. And to arrange all in one class, we say there is first, matter_inert, inanimate matter—everything having length, breadth, and weight. Second, the imponderable agents, light, heat, rated from the dregs of the human mass, and ranked according to our several virtues here. So we must therefore conclude that the Delty is not the universe, nor the universe the Deity; but that the

Jupiter is supposed to be passing through the same changes now that our planet was then.

The secondary rocks—the carboniferous era, embracing the triassic, collic and cretaceous rocks—most signally churacterized by an enormous gymnogenous or cone bearing, and a cryptogumous or flowerless vegetation, from which our coal beds were formed in the the beat and electricity much greater than at present, and the living principle much stronger; and this wonderful coat of vegetation, by tides, storms, floods, carthquakes, and the sudden deluges of the , caused by the upheaval of mountain ranges, was swept into drift heaps, and, subsequently, covered by igneous matter from vol caulc eruptions, were charred; and, gradually entombed beneath the sand and drift of ages, they became our coal beds. The Permian, triassic, collitic and cretaccous rocks are included in this division, which is particularly signalized by its placed and ganoid fishes--its enormous amphibious reptiles, crocodiles, saurians, iguanadons and

continuous antipultation of the context statistics in the statistic birds.⁹ The last or great tertiary division—composed of the cocene, meo-cene, plelocene and pleistocene formations—which must be consid-ered as peculiarly the age of dry land, of alemperate climate, and as the era of placental mammals, enormous land animals, the mam-moths, mastodons, the megatherums, elephants, and all the deer, old and the smaller the heautiful and need animals with which elk, and the smaller, the beautiful and useful animals with which the Creator has decorated the world; together with all the gorgeous forests of dicoteledonous trees, plants, the rosacea, grains, grasses and every grateful flower and plant that adorns the earth; and lastly, about the close of the pleistocene or latest layer of the present geological era-that is, about the time of the boulder and drift de posites, or a little before man, the noblest of all created beings, was made and placed here, from which time to the present it must be regarded as peculiary the human period.

Although it must be admitted that a misty cloud overshadows the Although it must be admitted that a misty croud oversumous the act creating animal life on our planet, yet it is pleasing to know the order in which these creations took place, and to feel satisfied that they are the work of Omnipotent power and goodness. The whole order of Providence is thus far evidently progressive, and no fact in the whole circle of science is better established than that every individual species of the groups of animals which now exist during our era had, like their predecessors of the palcozoic and secondar visions, their beginning; and they will, like them, slos, doubless have their end, for we see that several species have already died out as the mastodon, mammoth, Irish elk. etc.

geologist finds in the tables of stone which form his record, forward and upward; and we discover amid the endless diversity of forms and species which pervades all nature, a unity of design and progress which characterizes every new step in creation with an advancing tendency. Here the anxious student of nature might well pause to inquire what the next advance will probably be. Is man only one of the thousands of species of animated nature that are tramping, as Miller says, through the world, defiling across the

of life, and who, having answered the purposes for which he was created, will sink down to be seen no more forever, but, as a stonepervaled fossil, encased in the rocks of a coming era, to be viewed as specimens of a higher and nobler race that is to succeed him? or is man about to enter upon a higher and nobler state of existence, himeelf?

It appears from geological researches, that the crust of this earth has undergone many and wonderful metamorphoses in area that are past, submerging in total ruin many species of vegetable and animal life existing at the time; and, after the lapse of ages too great in Ille existing at the time, and, after the pape of ages too great in some instances for the mind of man to grasp, new species, and more beautiful, complicated and higher orders of animal and vegetable life, have again, by the energy of Divine creative power, sprang into existence, covering the habitable world with new life and beauty. And in this way the earth has had many races of life and being, now passed away, to be seen no more forever. Nor could we kno • that has diversible traces of plants and animals ever existed, if it was not for their petrified remains entombed in the depths of the valleys and in the rocky ledges of our mountain ranges. It appears, from Baron Cuvier and other naturalists, that at least

It appears, from barron out to and other naturalists, tant at least two hundred species of animals, whose fossil remains are collected in the Mu-cum of Natural History at Paris, are now utterly extinct. The great chain of life and being has been twice almost entirely sundered. At the beginning and at the terminetion of the secondary division the carth was nearly destitute of animated nature. But since the commencement of the tertiary formations, there has been no complete interruption. no universal break or chasm in the chain of life and being in our world; and there are some shells and fishes

• The first and oldest vegetable formations are thallegenic, flowerless

the north pole will be nearly over London, and the bright star, Vega, in the constellation Lyra, will be within five degrees of the north pole. This star, which is in latitude fifty-four, and passes the meridian near the zenith, will then be nearly stationary with respect to the horizon, and will shine forth the brightest of all possible pole stars. Astronomers have proved that this change in the poles originates in a motion of the earth caused by the attraction of the and moon on the excess of matter at the equatorial parts of the earth.

At this time the earth is cooling, hardening and condensing, and although the cooling of the earth's surface from the diminution of internal heat, is less at this is ine t an the one-sixteenth part of a degrees in one hundred years—this is owning to the non conductive nature of the igneous rocks, which is so great that a column of lara only a few yards deep, remained red hot, and, moved a yard per day, hune months after the overflow censed; and a bed of lava only a few hundred feet deep, has been found fluid red hot in its central parts ten years after the overflow; yet the gaseous and liquid parts of the earth's surface are drawn into the air by the sun, condensed by cold and by electric shocks, and precipitated on the earth, and enter into the formation of vegetable and animal substances; and these substances are resolved into earthy matter; and this earthy matter, by evaporation. condensation, chemical combination and crystalizion, becomes rocky material, and ultimately metalic; and thus the earth is becoming dryer, colder and gradually solidified, and in the process of ages too great for the mind of man to comprehend, this earth will probably be, like Mercury, a metallo oxide, almost as dense as lead and destitute of all animal or vegetable life whatever; and then will onsummated the catastrophe alluded to in Scripture and other an cient writings, where it is said the cloments shall melt with fervent

The evidence of these things are plainly deducible from the phenomena of Nature, and were investigated and believed by the learned Brahmins and Medo-Persians; but we can mention only a few of the more obvious causes.

Although the various revolutions of the earth are so exactly per-Although the various revolutions of the earth are so exactly per-formed as to have been considered fixed and stationary, yet observa-tions, separated by long intervals of time, demonstrate that not only are the equatorial points of the earth's orbit changing, as we said before, but the eccentricity of its orbit is decreasing at the rate said before, but the eccentricity of its orbit is decreasing at the rate of forty miles a year; and if it should continue, as it has and proba-bly must continue, from the cooling and hardening of the earth's crust, instead of an eclipse, as now, with four regular seasons, its orbit will in about thirty-eight thousand years be perfectly circular, and the pole perpendicular to the ecliptic, with one perfectly uni-form season, similar to the intertropical one of the present day. The perhelion and aphelion points of the earth's orbit are also changing, about one hundred and fourteen thousand years being required to perfect one entire revolution in the anxides of its orbit.

Considering the second sisted of fourteen hundred and sixty-one years, which would make the year about five minutes shorter now than it was then—five thouthe years ago; for at present it would require a great number of years to complete the Sothiac period. This does not arise from miscalculations; for those astronomers were nearly as exact in their calculation as the moderns, and had the length of the year more accurately than we ever did, till the discoveries of Newton and La Place induced the authorities to strike eleven days out of our calendar, and bring the time up to the astronomical condition of the sun and planets, and change what we call Old Style to New, which was done in the reign of George III., just before the Revolutionary War.

Besides, comparisons of the observations of the ancient stronomers with the tables of modern astronomers, show conclusively an accele-ration in the mean motion of the moon, so that she completes her rerolutions from change to change, in at least three minutes less time than she did four thousand years ago. Of course she must be slowly approaching the earth. If all these changes are continuous, they will accelerate the earth's velocity and lesson its orbit till it will ultimately fall into the sun, there to be vaporized and sent forth into space to form a new world and run its race as before

All these wonderful truths and changes are plainly foreshadowed in the religious rites and ceremonies of the ancient eastern nations, and would have been so taught ; but they had not theart of f printing. and could not easily diffuse information among the people, and be-cause the illiterate multitude could not comprehend them, and the ignorant, squealing savages, must have mystery then as now-some-thing dark, mystical and terrible, in keeping with their own benighted minds, and hence the various hierachal systems of tyranny, formed

⁶The gradual changes in the position of the equinoxes, and the aphelion and perhelion points in the earth's orbit, are believed to affect the quantity and distribution of heat in time, so as to account for the tropical, vegetable and animal remains now found in the cold zones. "But," says La Place and Poisson, "the same mathematical arguments which excite a prehension from change in the carth's timperature from variations in the form of its orbit, de, assure us that the plauetary masses and their major arcs are constant, and that these pertubations are confined within certain limits by the periodic occurrence of the nuturally compensative informed functions. constant, and that these pertubations are commen writin contains influence of Jupiter the periodic occurrence of the mutually compensating influence of Jupiter and Esturn, the eccepticity of whose orbits are but elight, and comprised

terested in the progress of virtue in reference to their welfare and happiness in this world as well as to a future state ; and I lay it down as an axiom, that there is almost the relation of cause and effect be tween virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage ; and that no nation can prosper long whose inhabitants live in the open viola. tion of the eternal rules of right and wrong which the Deity has writ-ten in the Book of Nature around us, and all our learning should be secondary to the promotion of virtue. Let me again repeat that, in my opinion, if there is anything unmixed with dross in human nature. t is the spirit of prayer ascending from the heart of man to the throne of his Maker.

throne of his Maker. It is the province of natural philosophy, imbued with this adora-tion of justice and love of truth, to lay aside all vision, fable and hearsay evidence, from whatever source it may come, and to explain the wonderful and glorious Phenomena of Nature, by referring them to their true causes, and the laws by which they are unfolded; and by familiarizing ourselves with the works of creation, we shall acquaint purselves with the character of the Creator, and thus by reasoning from cause to effect and from effect to cause, we shall go step by step from trath to truth, through all the pleasing fields of scientific re-search, up to the first Great Lord of all Truth; and when we can go no further fold our hands caused as a state of the please of the second no further, fold our hands and say, with Pope :

Hope humbly then with trembling pinions soar, Walt the great teacher Death, and God adoro 1

AURORAL DISPLAYS. DY D. J. MANDELL.

The description of a magnificent, scenic exhibition in the eavens, quoted into the BANNER OF LIGHT of January 2d, from a Minnesota paper, was exceedingly pleasant and interesting to me; and, if true, is of great importance, as it stands associated with recent and approaching events, and with many previous displays of a like character, and extending back through a long period of time. 👘 at see a

It is now many years since (in my very youth) I began my observations on these skyey phenomena, with reference to their spiritual relations and providential and historical bearings. At the very outset of the existing phase of manifestations, I published, (what has since become a widely acknowledged and lemonstrated fact among scientific men and telegraphic operators,) that the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, are magnetic in their nature or quality; and also announced that spirits manage and control the superior and more systematic exhibitions of the kind. These points I have enlarged upon considerably of late, in my Lectures on Spirit Phenomena and Manifestations, showing the historical events associated with various remarkable Auroral displays, and the intimate connection of such occurrences with human freedom and progress. I am happy to testify that these views have been favorably met and considered by many among my congregations; but am sorry to say that in some cases these ideas, with others equally novel, just now, have been received by certain Spiritualists very much in the spirit of that bigotry which. they are wont to complain of in other parties.

-I hope the time is near at hand when Spiritualists, as well as ther parties, will be broader and truer in their acceptation and conception of sublimer truths; and, in this respect, this little essay will chime in well with the suggestions offered in my last previous. article, entitled, " An Honorable Appeal."

Those who have listened to my explanations of the Auroral Phenomena, etc., will recognize in the "Minnesota" display a. fulfillment of certain predictions I made relative to future exhibitions that might be expected, with the growth of human and spiritual events. The exhibition described in the Minnesota journal seems to have been a mixture of the Auroral Phenomena in peculiar combination with a peculiar arrangement of the somewhat frequent vapor and rainbow halo around the moon. It is not the first time the cross has appeared even in our western, as. well as other heavens; and it has, in this last instance, a special significance, of which I shall take every favorable occasion to . speak. ·.

LIGHT. BANNER OF

founded or purely imaginary, any considerable portion of the States of this Union soriously feel it

imnossible to live on terms of friendship with the

We know too well what are the entanglements, if

not the still more serious difficulties, of making a

satisfactory division of the public property and pub-

lic liabilities; not the least of which meets us at

the very beginning, in attempting to treat with a

menacing party, and to treat, too, above the slightest

warrant, or shadow of such a warrant, in the Con-

stitution. But better any sacrifice of mere material

good than open and deliberate War. Better submit

to the imputation even of craven cowardice from

those whom we have always called brethren, than to

merely show that we are courageous by thrusting

bayonets into their bosoms. If they wish to fight.

sent to it, that the very dearest and longest cherished

hopes of man everywhere shall be extinguished, for

an age at least, in the rivers of fraternal blood on

this continent, rather than make mere material and

pecuniary sacrifices that would double the cape of

the entire difficulty? Has not the day come at last,

when Peace shall begin its long and happy reign ?

And is not this the time, this the crisis, in which so

blessed an era shall be inaugurated for the perma-

nent welfare of man? If constitutions go down, or

sake of promoting so high and humane a policy, is

not that much better and wiser than a mechanical

ceased to have any life in at least one portion of our

Confederacy? Has the time gone by when no more

dead? Is there no faith left in the hearts of the

lose their own reckoning, all must be lost, and hope

Matters Abroad

The weeks continue to divulge, each one more than

the last, the critical state of affairs in Europe. As

the sea forever?

Banner of Night. BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1861. PUBLICATION OFFICE: 81-9 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. \$2 00 1 00 0 50

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237 Business Letters must be addressed, "BANNER of Light," Boston, Mass. Borry, Colby & Co.

THE STATE OF THINGS.

As these are times when certain leading topics absorb popular attention almost to the exclusion of all ordinary ones, it is manifest that nothing is more imperative upon us than that we should discourse to our readers on the living questions of the day. The people of the country are, just at this moment, in a state of profound agitation. The integrity of the Union is threatened, even if it has not been already practically destroyed. One part of our population is gone mad, and the other part is depressed with anxiety. The men of the South are already in arms, and the men of the North are seriously proposing the same attitude, by way of offset and defence ; and it is plain enough that the last woe will have been indeed sounded, when the naturally slow and discreet temper of the latter shall be thoroughly aroused in opposition.

Revolting States stand off and demand of the general government, whose authority they but yesterday held in respect, that the forts and arsenals within their territorial limits, that were constructed but for the good and safety of the whole, and with the money of the whole, be given up to their own keeping forever. Interposing States offer their friendly services in aid of the settlement of the differences, and, in their turn, while protesting their love of the common Union, insist as a condition of remaining in the Union themselves, that no force shall over be brought to bear by the central government against their rebellious sisters. And then, over against both of these, are ranged the nineteen Free States of the North, giants in strength, and still more giants in promise-every one of them loyal to the principles of the Union and the spirit of the Constitution-vastly more resolute in their purpose, because not yet made mad, waiting half in wonder and half in patience to see what is the real cause and motive of this new revolution, whither it tends, and how to meet it as it must and should be met; and, over all, determined to relinquish no point that civilization and liberalism have already gained, but ready to go down out of sight altogether rather than turn their backs on the living principles that have brought them so rapidly along to their present greatness.

As must be apparent to every one, these are no times for poor partizanship-all that is disappearing as fast as possible. This is the crisis when men are appealed to for their sincere and serious suffrages, whether they go for some great idea, or set of ideas, that are tangible, substantial and eternal, or are willing to throw them into the scales along with trade policies and hopes of further pecuniary gain. We who had, some of us, thought the times were gone by for bringing manly courage, lofty aspirations, and consistent ideas to the test, can now be undeceived without further trouble. The day never yet has dawned in human history when it could be said that there was no further need of the trial of man's fortitude and faith. or when he could safely relax his care for what is noble and true and self-sacrificing. The plain difference between this time and those under which we have heretofore been living, lies in the fact that, now, men are likely to be summoned to external and even forcible demonstrations of their better qualities; while, hitherto, in the past peacoful state of things, they must needs conceal their inward struggles, and submit in silence. Of the two modes of evincing fortitude and faith, the former is comparatively the easier one. But here we' are, confronted by excited passions and by open danger. That need not tend to excite us, however, for thus we should be less qualified for duty than ever. It is hard enough, as human nature goes in consequence of its long training in that direction-hard enough to restrain one's passions, when nothing but the passions are all the while appealed to; and we fear, before our national difficulties are ended, that the common weakness of human nature may burst the bonds of prudent restraint, and make wild havoo, temporarily, with some of the dearest hopes that are cherished by the race. When it becomes at length a settled conviction that neither reason nor forbearance work to any effect, they who persist in setting them aside so summarily, must not wonder if they finally fall by the sword whose arbitrament they have called in. It is very plain to all observant minds, by this time, that a powerful and compact organization has long been at work in the extreme Southern States, to separate those States from the Confederacy. We will not here say by what means, but by some means they have now managed to array the section they represent in open hostility to the government at Washington and to the ontire body of Northern and Western States. They best know for themselves if their appeals to the people have always been founded in sober truth, and if their representations of politi-.cal matters have not been colored and distorted for .a personal and sectional effect. They must, either now or hereafter, answer it to their own consciences -we cannot undertake to do it for them. They can 'best say if they have, while sworn servants of the .entire people, used their position to undermine and destroy rights which they were sacredly pledged only to protect and defend; or if they have been ,pre-determined to bring about a state of things which they would fain have the world believe perfectly natural and for cause. And, thus knowing. they must be able to see as clearly as any others. whether revolutions thus initiated, thus supported, thus carried forward, and thus persisted in, are likely to stand in the front, in the light of an era like the present-or are more likely to drag both their originators and adherents over the precipice of dirremediable ruin.

TO OUR READERS. We take great pleasure in making the following announcement, believing it will be acceptable to a other States whose relationship they have always great number of Spiritualists throughout the country enjoyed hitherto, it would be better, ten thousand and the world.

times, that they be permitted to take their leave, Mr. Newton is held in grateful remembrance by than to attempt to keep them nominally in the many who have studied his writings, and marked Union by the bloody work of subjugation. The his fervent devotion to the truly Philosophical and States that remain, and are still homogenous in Religious elements of Spiritualism. It has been a character and aims, will of course carry on their source of extreme regret, that, for a time, he has own government in their own way. And if it is been sllent; yet we trust that the rest from his latrue, as is said again and again, that there is a bors he has enjoyed, has been productive of condipowerful voice yet to be heard from the heart of the tions which will cause whatever he smay contribute seceding States, proceeding from the lips of tens of to the columns of the BANNER OF LIGHT, to meet, in thousands of now mute conservative and reasonable a higher sense if possible than heretofore, the demen who have been awed into silence by the rush mands of the men and women of this age for a true and furore and general mystery of this new revolu- Philosophy and Religion.

We let Mr. Newton's announcement tell its own tionary movement, it is clearly the best way, even if story to our readers and to his friends, hoping that it is not the only way, to offer those men all the opportunities of regaining their speech that peace the step we have taken will call to the Banner of and forbearance are able to secure.

Light the aid and influence of Spiritualists.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the readers of the BANNER OF LIGHT, and to his many personal friends throughout the country, that he has engaged to devote a portion of his time to writing for the columns of this paper.

His contributions may be expected to commence with the issue for March 2d, and to appear each week thereafter.

This arrangement is the result of circumstances and considerations as unexpected to himself as they can be to any of his friends. Suffice it to say that it is entered upon from a conviction of duty, and then they must; but we are for Peace; and that with the hope that it may prove a source of satisfacpeace we believe it possible to preserve now. Hotter heads will say No, but after fighting comes talking; tion and profit to all who are interested in the prowhy not as well before? Shall we deliberately congress of Spiritual Truth.

I have been specially desired to continue the series of articles in elucidation of Spiritual Philosophy, begun sometime since in another publication, under the head of "Spiritualism in Religion." Having reason to believe that none of my public efforts have proved more widely acceptable than these, so far as they have been carried, a prominent share of attention will be given to the completion of that series. At the same time. I enter upon my duties under no restrictions, but with full liberty to discuss, as are tortured out of their true significancy for the loccasion may require, any and all subjects connected with human weal and Spiritual progress.

It is hardly necessary, in conclusion, to express the hope that this arrangement, with such improveadherence to a constitution, after its spirit has ments in the general management of this journal as its proprietors propose to make, will render it acceptable to all the former patrons of the New Engconstitutions can be made? Is virtue altogether land Spiritualist and the Spiritual Age. Towards people? Do the rulers believe that if they chance to these, the companions of years of earnest toil and struggle, my heart still goes out in affection and gratitude. Beneath the ample folds of the BANNER, has dropped her emblematic anchor out of sight in all will find welcome. A. E. NEWTON.

P. S.-Letters, and communications designed specially for me, should be addressed to box 3235, Boston. A. E. N.

Haste not Speed.

if the complication in the south of Europe was not What a marked difference is to be seen in human enough, trouble is beginning to show itself in the temperaments! One man will go about his plans north. Denmark is arming against the German with all the deliberateness conceivable, make every Powers, and Russia has expressed her thorough disdetail fall naturally and noiselessly into its proper satisfaction with the course affairs are apparently place, advance his work as surely as the day goes taking. Then Garibaldi has but just written to a forward, and accomplish all he has set before himfriend that it is his expectation ere long to go to self to do; while another, perhaps of much superior Constantinople. The French Emperor has withcapacity, though of a markedly different temperadrawn his fleet from before Gaeta, at the date of the ment, will scarcely be able to get ahead at all. The expiration of the armistice, leaving the Sardinian trouble with the latter is, he does not go to work fleet to sail in and bombard the fated town from in the right way. He makes hasts enough, but both land and sea. This the French papers have it does not advance him on the road. His energies explained after a very plausible, if not natural, are fairly fretted off his back before he can bring manner. Napoleon is likewise proceeding, as if in them to bear on the matter in hand. Were he to almost precipitate haste, with the filling up of his army roll; although the leading French-that is, undertake to control his nervousness, and harness It in to work to some steady purpose, he would him-

crows, and we would trust them out of sight as far. have the elements of oriminality within you, and What good their sight of our style of civilization maiting only for opportunities to call them out. may do them, time must be allowed to develop. Our merchants hope for large orders for cotton cloths grosser elements, you are born into the world of and gimeracks, we believe, and perhaps they will thought, where all are reconciled to what comes, and soon arrive. We hope so, any how.

Our Eccentric Weather.

the gentlest breezes, and the ice and snow in our fills his place. streets were rapidly coalescing, and preparing to seday, old Boreas blew into our faces the most uncomplains that Boston weather has been known to vary twenty five below, in eight hours' time.

Literature.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SPIRIT-WORLD, given by Lorenzo Dow, and others. Through a lady. New York: A. J. Brady. 1861.

This is a neat pamphlet of about a hundred pages, comprising communications not only from Lorenzo Dow, but from Theodore Parker, Thomas Paine, Emanuel Swedenborg, John Wesley, Martin Luther, and others. It handles over a score of subjects in a body, during sleep." pleasing and sometimes novel manner, to illustrate in the simplest form the practical teachings of are ever given to man through the law of action and

AN ESSAY ON THE RIGHTS OF MAN. By George Fox. Given through a lady. New York: A. J. Brady, No. 5 Tryon Row.

This pamphlet is an essay showing the necessity shrouded in the dark garments of despair. Above there is for a more just and uniform distribution of bim is a great spiritual light, calling his soul upthe blessings God has so bountifully provided for the ward to a higher condition. He is wrapped up in inhabitants of earth ; and the injury men are doing selfishness for a time, and then he bursts from its their own souls by neglecting to act up to the re- chrysalis shell into true and humano manhood. or quirements of the higher law implanted in them, spirituality. but hidden and obscured by selfishness, custom and

long continued injustice to their fellow-men.

Notice.

fully expressed in the printed list at the head of the a house in which the spirit lives, and the spirit fourth page.

Reported for the Banner of Light. MRS. A. M. MIDDLEFROOK AT ALLSTON HALL. Sunday, Feb. 3, 1861.

AFTERNOON DISCOURSE.

old favorite.

She said: You are all aware that there is a ualism, but manifests itself through all the universe We will consider, then, the subject of the mental revealed so many wonders as the present-no age men feel they are growing old. has ever brought forth so many self-made men; and the atmosphere that surrounds you is filled with calls forth from the flowers its perfume, but to die; myriads of untold thoughts, whiting to be uttered ... | but yet it lives forever in eternal fragrance. In to be embodied.

[FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

After you feel that you are growing out of the the low and degraded are no less recognized than you are. God pity them, for man has but little pity. You may claim to be holier than they are, but God Last Thursday morning the weather was pleasant will not see it so, for you are all made of one body, and balmy ; our foreheads were coyly kissed by just and one member no better than the other, for each

Sin is the shadow of your soul, behind the light of cede. At noon, a few rain-drops fell from the over- the eternal sun. It is like the mortal night-the burdened clouds. Then the weather began to "put darkness of ignorance, and of human passion. When on airs;" and during the night, and into the next spirits are walking hand in hand with mortals, you are taught to think great thoughts, and let your promising hurricane we have experienced for several thoughts be felt; and to go on in the progressive years. N. P. Willis, in his " Idlewild " papers, com- | path before you, till you are no longer men, but Gods The truth you learn to day is no newer than when thirty degrees in a day; but here is an instance of you were a child. You only receive as God gives it a change from forty-five degrees above zero, to to you. None are new, but Spiritualism makes the old better appreciated and understood. Receive the truths Spiritualism brings, then, as only entrusted to you to give to the world, and as you give it to all men, the more it is yours, and the more your hearts expand.

EVENING DISCOURSE.

The subject of the evening lecture was announced as "The relation existing between soul, spirit and

The lecturess said : The manifestations of nature reaction. Thus you have the autumn of fruitfulness, and the winter of decay, and every storm is followed by a calm. Man is sometimes illuminated as from within, and again he is beclouded and

The sun is one force, and the magnetism of the earth another. They seem to be conflicting, yet both together, acting and reacting, preserve the status of the earth. There is but one force-attrac-Our lowest terms for the BANNER OF LIGHT are tion. Repulsion is only negative. The body is but

lives after the body is thrown off. Who shall say, then, that that body shall not decay, to be re-formed into other and nobler forms? Our observations force us to the conclusion that the human body is nobler than all else, being more than anything else composed of divinity. But it is also composed of elements which must yield to the law of gravitation. After the lapse of two years, the Spiritualists of The tenant, spirit, may go to far-off realms, and is Boston were glad to welcome back to this city their untouched by these laws of gross existence. It never slumbers-never is weary, according to the earthly significance; and while the body is in repose, the phase in nature following close upon the footsteps soul goes off, under the guardianship of kindred of modern Spiritualism, that Spiritualism has never | spirits, to learn wisdom, suspended, as it were, half explained -- a power that indirectly belongs to Spirit | way between a spiritual and earthly condition. The body is made up of outward senses, which are but mediums of approach. As life grows weary to man, laws of Spiritual manifestations, and mesmeric con the frame of the body grows old, and no longer subtrol. That is not Spiritualism alone that has been mits to the government of the soul. So the spirit, made manifest to you, for it has lived long, and has growing more active and mature as old age creeps been preparing for this great work. Through its on, has accomplished more, and gone into the broadchannels have been wrought problems that even the est fields of life. It goes onward and upward, and philosophers have never explained. No age has ever it is only ignorance of the life to come that makes

The sun affects the physical body to decay, as it the mind there are qualities you find in the first

Man is but an instrument in the hands of a crude, gross kingdom, and also the finer and rarified higher power. He vaunts loudly of his individu- elements. There are faculties that must blendality, but his individuality is only like a single must mingle together. There is constantly the drop, to be absorbed in the great ocean. This is the blending of great powers. Some minds are recepindividuality you find in nature-there is only one tive, and are capable of doing as much when asleep as Individuality; that is God-the whole. But as the when awake. We do not claim that man's spirit ocean may be divided, and subdivided, so may be literally wanders away. The inventor and man of the faculties of the individual mind. genius will dream out the solution days of labor Man is the result of all life below him-not pos- will not eliminate. Man is an intuitive being, and sessing all, but only the concentrated essence of all. through his intuition becomes better educated than Nature goes on producing the same as before, study of books ever could make him. and man is far from being the ultimation. He An ignorant man may worship God earnestly, but is as dependent on the conditions above him, as those it is only a superstitious devotion; but religion below are on him. The spirit is the body of the grows into a perfect thing, when man's reason and soul. The spirit and the mind are not one, but the purity of soul blend in worship of the Delty. Men mind is the thinking part of the spirit. The mind preach because they can't help it. It is working is the engineer of the machine-the body. It is within them, and must find an exit. The insane like a telegraphic battery, and depends upon recep | mind is not made so by a sudden plunge, or by accitive conditions for action. Inasmuch as the thoughts | dent, but because it was diseased at birth-because and souls of men live, and there is an intelligence in the circumstances of life were unbealthy. Who bethe universe, there must be a power to set in motion fore us is not insane ?-or, rather, how many possess and keep in-repair. The mind does not create an evenly-balanced mind? All are commissioned thought, more than the battery creates electricity. by God to be teachers to others. As you pass along It is only a receptive instrumentality. in your journey through life, you cannot stand still ; By means of these instrumentalities spirits are you cannot say to the Immortal Spirit, Thus far enabled to finish that they left undone on earth. shalt thou go, and no further. Woe be unto him You find God just as much in the spirit as in the who dars not utter a thought when he feels it burnbody, and in the tree and rock as much as in the ing within him ! body and soul. The tree grows by virtue of an in-As man grows old, and .his body decays, though nate power, and there is a comparative intelligence Ignorance makes death dreadful, Spiritualism makes in the tree, the same as in the man; and God's care it beautiful; and it becomes a messenger of immoris over it in a corresponding degree. This life-prin- tality. The work of change never stops. Death is ciple, then, we term the soul. It is the God within only a progressed step. The body rests longer upon man. This soul created him. It aggregates and the bosom of its mother, and the soul takes a longer seggregates; and this aggregation and seggregation journey, and goes forth to a new world; and the make up its growth and decay. Life is simply, moold man becomes young again, for he has bid faretion; motion is made up of positive and negative well to what made him old, and in his soul he is as forces., Where there is motion, there is life, and happy as the children around him. It is only by the term God only signifies these positive and negavirtue of your immortality that you are men, that tive forces. Life and death go together. Though in you possess the individualized character you do. seeming conflict, they are harmonious and self-sus. There is no such thing as annihilation. Whenever taining in their workings. man changes, it is from a lower to a higher and bet-Circumstances are mighty laws, fixing your des. ter condition. We are born from one condition to tinies, and, under the force of these circumstances, another. Sleep is an eternal awakening. The adsouls act in one way or another almost without re- vancing spirit changes its form, and expands in gard to any law-so it would seem to you. Your comparison as the proud and stately oak grows from bodies are only mediums, and your souls draw a tiny shell. The trees bend their heads together, through them the elements required for their train- and sing songs of praise to God, the same as you do, ing. and mourn together over the loss of their neighbor, You are growing mentally-out into nature, where as you do when friends are taken from this broken you may converse face to face with God, and in a life to another one, which has no end.

Spiritualism.

But if, from any cause whatever, whether well- | all but vanity.

-papers protest that it is solely for the government purposes of peace, and not at all of war or invasion.

continued unrest there is beginning to find vent still accomplish a great deal more. again. Concessions appear to have been made by Francis Joseph to his disaffected subjects there, but they have not amounted to enough as yet to quell the complaints that will somehow find expression. It is very probable, as matters stand arranged over the board now, that when the Italians make their first move toward Venetia, the Hungarians will assail Austria in the rear; so that, having two enemies to contend with, each in an opposite direction, and each inspired with a desire to achieve a com. plete national freedom, there is no doubt that the House of Hapsburg must come tumbling to the ground. But Prussia has been entering into secret treaties, of offence and defence-so it is said-with Austria: which will compel her to take part in the new disturbances that may arise. This step may call forth the protestations of France, whose policy is distinctly non-intervention; and England being much interested in the affairs of Prussia, by the marriage of her queen's eldest daughter into the reigning family, it would be almost unnatural, as well as impossible, for her to remain quiet in the general stir.

uddenly be plunged into a bloody conflict. It is the palace larger than the Louvre or Tuileries. This Thus it is that the whole European continent may more certain to occur, because no one can at present tell the exact cause that will precipitate the issue. It may be the condition of the Pope, or the movement of free Italy in the direction of Venetia, or the present warlike mood of Denmark, or the bold act of Hungary, or occurrences in Turkey, or the sympathy of the German Confederacy with Austria. When storms are heard muttering so long in the distant sky, they are apt to break with vastly increased force and volume when at length they come upon us. Europe is certainly in a state of change. The Revo. lution of '89 is yet going forward. The people have had glimpses of liberty as a dream, and they are resolved, more and more every year, to secure it to themselves as a reality.

These Long Evenings.

Have the renders of the BANNER been careful of their long and p.ecious evenings, this winter? There is hardly any estimating what may be accumulated by a proper improvement of the hours they furnish. Many a man has acquired for himself a truly "liberal education." by making of them all that they offered him. It is now as it always has been, and as it always must be, that they only wac labor for their position are entitled to it, and are able to maintain it. In the way of reading, 12 pur- their beloved harbor of Yeddo, and they went down sucd after a deliberate and well-considered system, the ship's side under the noise of a salute of cannon, quite a thorough course on some single branch may be gone through in one winter. Yet how thought sweet Home," from the band. But they were sorry lessly and unprofitably are not the most of these dogs, though, after all. They carried off all the golden privileges regarded, and how one winter after spoons, forks, dishes, blankets, &c., with which they another slips away almost unperceived with its bless- had any connection during the voyage, as if they ings and gifts, till we find that life has already gone were determined that nothing handy in the shape of far into its wane, and little is there to show for it a souvenir should escape their greedy grasp. They . . .

self be astonished to find how far he surpassed the It is undenlable, too, that there is a more active other man. A great deal of force is wasted ignomovement going forward in Hungary. The long rantly. We might all of us do a great deal less, and

The Chinese Emperor's Palace.

This famous summer palace, which was sacked by the united English and French troops, is said to have been a perfect wonder, in the way of treasures. As a sample of the inventory made out to his Highness' credit, are mentioned a suit of magnificent armor, inlaid with gold, and the helmet surmounted with an enormous pearl; a saloon furnished in exact imitation of the style of Louis XIV., decorated with portraits of the ladies of the court of that sovereign, the name of each lady being inscribed at the bottom of the frame. The immense apartments contained numerous articles in gilt, bronze, porcelain. &c., all covered with a thick coating of dust. Among the porcelain were some immense vases which had passed more than a century at the bottom of the sea, and to which marine vegetation had clung in such a manner as to produce the most singular ornaments. Gold and silver statues, representing the fantastic incarnations of Buddha, were in great numbers. Of silks, velvets, linens, carnets and other tissues, for the most part spoiled through ne-

glect. there were enough to cover the walls of a favorite dwelling of the Tartar sovereign stood in the imperial domain of Yuen-ming-Yuen, which comprised an extent of nearly eight miles each way.

The Skaters.

The fun of skating has been not a little impeded this winter by the various falls of snow. The gathering of the ice crop has been retarded somewhat by the same cause. But still there is much sport. The New York ladies are all up in arms about skating, and they enjoy the nico arrangement of having policemen specially deputed to protect them from the gentlemen in the adjoining park! In Boston they are not so much afraid of the men. We often see the two sexes gliding along very friendily, arm in arm, as if policemen were the last arrangement to be thought of. It is delightful to stand out in a cutting northwest wind, on these raw days, and feast one's eyes on the ruddy countenances of the fair ones that are in so fine a contrasting glow ! But skating isskating! Astronomical observations are conducted under its aid with wonderful case, if with not so much accuracy.

The Japanese.

These lively fellows, then, are at home at last. The steam frigate Niagara took them straight into the cheers of sailors, and the musical air of "Home,

way past ages never knew of. Books are not the instruments of learning, half so much as kindred and while your object in life is happiness, and while souls. Books are only weak mediums of thought you are prone to make that happiness a selfish one, half expressed. Behold Italy-beautiful in its cli- God rules it good and eternal. mate, and the paradise of the poets; yet burning | Would, then, we could shed over you the Divine volcances exist in her fair domains, to inundate knowledge! Would we could call from the fount of with molten lava, and destroy life and property. wisdom the knowledge of what you are! Would we Just so are human beings. We feel the convulsions could tell you of the great thoughts that stir the of dark passions; but we know from their dark up | souls of humanity! Oh, there is a great and mighty heavings that it is best they should have vent, or the life calling to you all, which you gain by passing whole social structure would be tossed and agitated through the clouds of darkness into the light of by the heated lava of discordant life.

You are led out into the mental world, to behold the difference between one mind and another mind, mengre sketch of Mrs. Middlebrook's remarks. She There is a difference in men, one from another-a was listened to with attention by a large and apdifference not in the faculties, but in the classifica- preciating audience. tion and arrangement of them, Men are drawn in

the way their magnetism leads them and compels

Our Father has made a great plan, a vast scheme ;

1

greater day.

We regret space forbids us giving more than a

Prentice does n't admire ruffles, but says you had ppear to be as great adepts in thieving as tame | them to go. Perhaps, if you are not oriminals, you | better have one to your shirt than to your temper.

FFBRUARY 16, 1861.

12

THE KINGLIEST KINGS.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

Ho i ye who in a noble work Win scorn, as flames draw air, And in the way where lions lurk, Uod's image bravely bear ; Though trouble tried, and torture torn, The kingliest Kings are crowned with thorn.

Life's glory. like the bow in Heaven, Btill springeth from the cloud ; And soul no'er soar'd the starry Seven, But Pain's fire-charlot rode. hey've battled best who've boldest borne, The kingliest Kings are crowned with thorn.

The martyr's fire-crown on the brow Doth into glory burn ; And tears that from Love's torn heart flow.

To pearls of spirit turn. Our dearest hopes in pangs are born. The kingliest Kings are crowned with thorn.

As beauty in Death's cerement shrouds, And Stars bejeweled Night, God.splendors live in dim heart clouds, And suffering worketh might. The murklest hour is mother o' Morn, The kingliest Kings are crowned with thorn.

Reported for the Banner of Light BOSTON SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1861.

QUESTION .- " To what extent is man responsible for the influence his actions exert upon the race ?"

JACOB EDSON, Chairman.

Miss Sprague, in one of her lectures while herethat man was not only responsible for the present, and to his surroundings, but to all future time. Some of our opponents have said that the tendency of Sniritualism' was to immortality, and that all its doctrines tend to wickedness in the extreme; but there is no system, whose believers claim so much belief in the responsibility of man for his good actions—that is, if he has not neglected to cultivate or evil deeds. The orthodox teach that a man may a harmonial development. Physical punishment live a lifetime of wickedness and degradation, but ever comes just in proportion to the offence; but if he is converted, and has faith in the saving blood when the body is put off, we cannot be affected by of Jesus, an hour before he dies, he enters immeof Jeaus, an hour before he dies, he enters imme-diately into the realms of bliss; but Spiritualism Holy Ghost is the willful and blind violation of law, teaches that men can by no means avoid the conso-quences of their own actions, and no violation of come. According to the Christian scheme, the act aguences of their own actions, and no violation of law can take place without the penalty; and God himself has no power to change the nature of the penalty. This brings upon man a responsibility betrayed him, Jesus would not have died, but that from which the bravest soul shrinks, when he re-alizes that thoughts are real things, and are cro-ations which he produces for all eternity, to ever be our free-agency. held answerable for. Ignorance is no excuse; all are responsible for their influence over others. Thus Spiritualists hold to a weight of responsibility other sects never dreamed of. I do not claim that we oreate ideas-but we lay hold of them, and use them, as we find them floating in the universe ; and we are responsible for the use we make of thom. We have got to realize that we are not complete in dividualities, but are linked and bound together by a tie of sympathetic relations, and that

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole Where body nature is, and God the soul." DR. CHILD read a manuscript which we shall pub

lish next week.

MR. THAYER .- I have revolved the question in my mind, and with a great deal of interest. It is surely an important question. It implies that we are responsible, and so we are only to consider to what extent we are responsible. It is impossible to answer the question-to tell how far we are accounta-ble. There are those here who are parents. Just think of the responsibility for their influence on their children. There are a great many growing up, having very little regard for the truth-and in more cases it is the fault of the parent than of the children, for they have set examples for the little ones to copy. We are responsible to a greater extent than we think we are.

MRS. ATKINS -- I. cordially endorse all my brother has said. I know we are responsible for all we do. I have taught my children to love God, and I have reaped the fruit of that teaching.

Miss BALL .- It is said "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." If this be true, will not its opposite Miss Amelia W. Snow, of East Boston, and published be a sorrow forever? It is so in this life; may it by Firth, Pond & Co., New York. not be true of the next? We turn away with a A Message Ventrue - Bro M moments vainly spent, and dwell with happiest emotions upon those which have been productive of a real good. We live for ver throughout the past, but we live in its ultimates, and not in its hopes. No moment of time can ever be recalled. Its treasure is ours to possess but once. The present is our seed-time, and if we impress it with the spirit of a true beauty, flowers of immortal verdure will spring up along our pathway, and their fragrance will de-light our souls throughout the endless ages of eter nity. We may suffer for acts committed in child. 'hood : but there can be no moral responsibility until a consciousness of right and wrong is developed in This recognizes a condition of soul-growth-a condition of spiritual health, of happiness. We cannot always tell what these conditions are; but this we know, that when brother strikes hand with brother, and says, "Come, let us reason together--let us unite our interests in a plan of mutual good somehow or other thought matches with thought desire affinitizes with desire, and understanding cor-responds to understanding, and a union is the result. Now through the concentration of desire for one purpose was this unity outwrought, and in this do we see the principle which is destined to unite the race in one associative body of mind. Let me ensphere in my desire the interest of the race, and my thought goes forth calling upon all thought to unite with me in a plan of harmony for the development of mind. MRS. STONE .- My sister has advanced a deep thought, when she speaks of a unity of action. People have assembled for worship ever since Cain killed Abel, and whoever does not must bear the mark of the beast on his forehead or on his hand. Mn. PIERCE .- It is evident that we are responsible in everything, though the world does not understand it 80. This is a one-sided question, and easy to speak on. MR. Epson.-We look from a certain standpoint as a humanitary man, and no one part can be injured, without all feeling it. I believe the different departments of this humanitary man are so bound together that no one part can be happy while another is under condemnation-in hell-so complete real estate, and declares the command for their suris our network of responsibilities. We cannot take | render to the enemies of the Union to be idle and advantage of any bankrupt law to carry our respon- hopeless. sibilities through chancery, and pay little or nothing on the dollar, the State paying the expenses, as it were. It seems to me every one wishing good for the country does so much to neip it into a botton they our citizens who, previous to the Doctor's visit state of feeling. It is the motive, that constitutes of our citizens who, previous to the Doctor's visit good and evil though the evil may be made good in the here last summer, were forced to wear wigs or go with hairless craniums, now delight in a luxuriant growth hairless the convivity of Joseph saved not only hairless thought out by his treatment. Hunthe country does so much to help it into a better end. Perhaps the captivity of Joseph saved not only the life of the Egyptians, but that of his brothers and parents ; but the conduct of the brothers was no less reprehensible ; and so, as Christians teach, the death of Christ was the salvation of the world, and Judas was the cause of it, yet it was no merit in Judas betraying him, for his motive was a vile one.

BANNER OF LIGHT.

unscen influence which put him forward, as it did Judas Iscariot. Fortunate is the man who possesses the power to make his name a white-letter in the calendar of the world, by his goodness; and though the world has been ever changing, it has never been without a sainf. MRS. MIDDLEBROOK. -- Man's Instinctive nature

prompts him to avoid pain, and seek pleasure. His moral naturo bids him shun that below, and seek that above him. Thus it.would seem responsibility rests entirely with his physical nature. You say God is not responsible for man's acts, for God is in-finite, and man is finite. But we claim the human soul is to man what God is to nature. As you exonerate God, so we exonerate the soul principle from the results of this responsibility. Your soul will assimilate to itself new particles, just as your body does, and it will outwork all scars of discord. Washington's character influenced the whole world. Every drop of water feels the influence of a pebble dropped in the middle of a lake. Responsibility is not in the future, but in the present. An act which affects man's growth here, he is responsible for, and will be when the future arrives at the present; the soul will put on atom after atom, the whole man seeking to rise higher and higher. Man will live till there is no such thing as time. Responsibility will rest with God, and not with man. The future will not be eternal, but the present will be, and man will live in the eternal present.

MR. SEAVER .- It is an old expression, that in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom; but tonight I have no wisdom to offer. As to God, Immortality and Spiritualism I know nothing of them

yet. The subject seems to treat of life on this planet. One of the speakers has said, what I believe, Dr. GANDNER.—I was prompted to present this subject to the Conference, by an idea advanced by intelligence and culture. I believe what the Bible says, that from the man to whom much has been given much will be demanded. If we do as well as we can, we do all we can reasonably be expected to do; and some one has said angels can do no more.

DR. GARDNER .--- I believe a man may be brought under circumstances where he is wholly controlled by his passions, and thus be not responsible for his our free-agency.

Same subject to be continued.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Dr The second lecture by Edward Lawton, M. D. on "Natural Philosophy," occupies a large space in this issue. It is a powerfully written paper, and will command the attention of scientific minds. Other lectures from the same source will, from time to time, appear in the BANNER.

An article on " Organization among Spiritualiste," from the pen of Emma Hardinge, has been received, and will appear in our forthcoming issue.

TT The third party of the course given by the Ladies Relief Society at Concert Hall, will come off next Tuesday evening, February 12th.

Every Spiritualist and reformatory family should possess a copy of "The Psalms of Life."

Spiritualists, read the beautiful lines by Alice Carey. on our seventh page. Verily, God does send his angels among us, and others than Sniritualists feel their presence.

We cannot control the tongues of others, but a good life enables us to despise calumnies.

Jo Cose speaks of a young lady with sixteen years on her head.

"Farewell, but oh, that cruel word," is the title of a new and pretty song, written and set to music by

A MESSAGE VERIFIED .- Bro. M. B. Kenney writes sigh of regret from the contemplation of hours and us from Lawrence-" I saw in the last BANNER a communication purporting to be from one Patrick Riley, who was killed by the fall of the Pemberton Mills. 1 have taken pains to ascertain if the statements were true, and am happy to inform you that the communication is perfectly correct as given through Mrs. Conant."

Francis as President; and Legislative aid will be up gently asked. Over forty-three hundred applications have already been received in behalf of incbriates to become patients in the daylum, and they are from every county in the State, and every State in the Union.

Union. The distrustful man makes an enemy of himself; his conscience is ever betraying him. He does not like the moon, for that has its eye upon him, disclosing his secrets; he abhors the sun, for by day he can conceal nothing; he loves darkness, for that is the time for evil deeds. He believes himself transparent, and that was can be ever where the and action of the believes the add eremients of the the devery function are the distruction. Conference Hall, No. 14 BROMFILD STREET, HOSTON.-Conference Mall, No. 14 BROMFILD STREET, HOSTON.-Conference Mall, No. 14 BROMFILD STREET, HOSTON.-The Doston Byiritual Conference meets every Wedneeday evening, at 71-20'clock. (The proceedings are reported for the subject of discussion at the next meeting is the over the advector of the religious nature, or the soul-even can see every thought and action of the bediever. CHARLESTOW, Subject of Spiritualites. Jacob Edison, Chairman. you can see every thought and action of his body.

Rev. H. W. Beecher says the prodigal son was Scripture case of secession. He commenced with arrogance and ended in'a pig-pen !

Young Peapod fell in love the other day. He says he felt like a barrel and a balf of new maple sugar sliding down a rainbow greased with butter at forty cents a pound.

Digby hopes that all the railing in the country at the present time, will not be sufficient to fence of Uncle Sam's dominions.

The Haverhill Tri-Weekly Publisher, under the head of "Religious Tolerance," says :- "That the world is every day growing more liberal and enlightened, is a self evident and incontrovertible fact; one which no person, who for the last twenty or twenty-five years has observed the signs of the times,' would pretend to deny."

The silly idea, that mankind are totally depraved Find siny idea, that infanting are totally deprived from their birth, incapable of thinking a good thought, is insulting to good sense, and debasing in its nature. What implety, too, to say that God has made us in-capable of doing anything good, and yet calls upon us to do that which we are told we have no ability to do.— Universalist Herald.

Many observant men in Washington express the opinion, that there is but little prospect of the success of the Peace Congress in the settlement of the questions at issue between the Slave and the Free States. When is a church not well organized? When it has no organ.

BABLY LOVE.

There 'a love which, born In early days, lives on through silent years, Nor ever shines but in the hour of sorrow, When it shows brightest, like the trembling light Of a pale sunbeam breaking o'er the face Of the wild waters in their hour of warfare,

[Mrs. Butler. NEW LIFE OF FRANKLIN .- Mr. Parton, the blogra pher of Burr and Jackson, is engaged upon the life of

Dr. Franklin, and intends, we learn from the Historical Magazine, to devote considerable time to it. We shall look for an entertaining and valuable.work.

The 124th anniversary of the birthday of the patriot Thomas Paine, was celebrated in Charlestown on Tues day evening, Jan 29th. The eighth regular toast

"Free Thought, Free Speech, and a Free Press-The moral elements which constitute the very life-blood of Freedom; may they go on prosperously, like an army with banners, invading kingdoms and subduing na-tions, until the pure spirit of Reason shall spread, like a sea of glory, over a reformed and emancipated world."

EMMA HARDINGE begs to acknowledge with much gratitude the receipt of the following sums in ald of the Female Hortiultural Institute for Homeless and Outcast Females :

Thomas Hazard, Newport, R. I. . . . Seth Hinshaw, Greensboro, Ind., Wm. Holmes, Indianapolis, June Stokes, Richmond. Ind. -Cordelia Cooper, Bellefontaine, Ohio, Emma Shufieton, Wm. Savage, Columbus, Ohio, Wm. Knight, Detroit, Mich., George H. Redfield, Adamaville, Ind., 10

Charles Moulton, Cincinnati, Ohio, - - - 100 Emma Hardingo begs to add, that Booloties have recently been formed in different cities of the West for the noble purpose of aiding her in collecting funds for the above Institute. For the convenience of those desiring to send Western bills, she begs tojadd, that in St. Louis contributions will be received by the President of the Society, Peter Bland.

In Coldwater, Michigan, by F. L. Willis, Esc.

In Gineinnati, Ohio, by th Treasurer; Rev. D. Cowdry, and C. Lovell, Sen'r. Where no local Trustees are appointed, funds are kindly received by the Hon. John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State, ProvNOTICES OF MEETINGS.

CHARLESTOWN .- Sunday meetings are held regularly at Central Hall, afternoon and evening. Mrs. Clough speaks Net. 12. Feb. 17th.

CAMBRIDGEPORT. - Meetings in Cambridgeport are held CAMBRIDGEFORT. — Meetings in Cambridgeport are held overy Bunday afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7 o'clock r. M., in Williams Hall, Western Avpnue. Sents Free to all. The following named speakers are engaged: Mr. Charles Hayden, Feb. 17th; Lee Miller, Eed, Feb. 24th and Maich 3d. LowELL.—The Spiritualists of tils city held regular meei-ings on Sundays, afternoon and evening, in Wells's Hall, They have engaged the following memde speakers:— Leo Miller, three first and N. B. Greenleaf the last Sun-day in February; Miss Enma Houston the third Bundayand Miss Emma Hardluge the last Bunday in March; Mrs. M. S. Townsend, during April; Mrs. F. O. Hyzer, during May; Miss Lizzie Doten in June; R. P. Ambler in July: Mrs. Mary M. Macumber in August; Warren Chase three first Bundays in September; Miss Finny Davis in October.

Foxnono".—Meetings first and third Sundaysin each month in the Town Hall, at 1 - 2 and 6 o'clock r. s. . . The following named speakers are engaged: Mrs. R. H. Durt, Feb. 17th; Mrz. M. S. Townsend, March 17th; H. P. Fuirfield, May 5th. WORCESTER.-The Spiritualists of Worcester hold regular unday meetings in Washburn Hall. Bunday

LAWRENCE.-The Spiritualists of Lawrence hold regular mootings on the Sabbath, forencon and afternoon, at Lawrence Hall.

GLOUCESTER.—Spiritual meetings are held every Sunday, at the Town Hall. The following named speakers are engaged: Mrs. Clough, Feb. 24th and March 3d; J. H. Currier, March 10th and 17th.

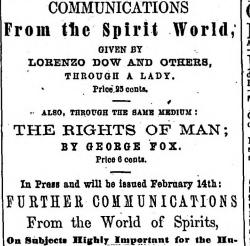
PUTNAN, CONN.-Engagements are made as follows: H. 3. Storer, for March; Warren Chase, for May; Miss L. E. A.

B. Storer, for March; Warren Ohaso, for May; Miss L. E. A. DeBorce, Aug. ForstAND, Mz.—Tho Spiritualists of this city hold regular meetings every Sunday in Lancaster Hall. Conference in the foremon. Lectures afternoon and evening, at 21-4 and 7 o'clock. Speakersonguged:-Ralph Waldo Emerson, Feb. 24th; H. B. Storer, the first two, and G. B. Stobbins, last two sundays in March; Charles A. Huyden, first two, and Miss Fannie Davis Inst two Sabbalhs in April and first two in May; Mrs. M. S. Townsend the last two Sundays in May and the first Sunday in June; Miss Lizzle Doten during Scytember; Miss Laura DeForce during October; Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook during November.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

during November,

TERMS.—A limited number of advertisements will be in serted in this paper at fifteen cents per line for each inser-tion. Liberal discount made on standing advertisements.



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Tyranny. The Sidereal Heavens; How, When and Where Did

they Originate? The Spirit World, and the Law which Governs There

and Here. ming of Christ.

DY EMMA HARDINGE! IN PRESS,

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nd will be published about the middle of February next :--

5

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Spirit is like the thread whereon are strung The beads or worlds of life. It may be here, It may be there that I shall live again - 0 0 But live again 1 shall where'er 1 ibe. - [Festus.

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1861.

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 \mathbf{A} LADY, thirty-five years of age, with proposessing appearance, dark eyes, having an organization adapted to the flow of spirit al and intellectual enjoyments, whose cirthe flow of spirit al and intellectual enjoyments, whose cir-cumstances would preclude all idea of pecuniary advantages, would like to form an acquaintance with a gentleman be-tween the ages of forty and fifty. He must be endowed with a liberal education, in every way adapted to a refined and sensative nature, and pecuniarily above the embarrassments consequent to business life. Communications generously met. Atdress M. SF. CLARE, Brooklyn, L. I. Feb. 16.

GRACE L. BEAN, Writing Test Medium, 70 Leveret street, Boston. Im^o Feb. 16. MIRS. B. J. YOUNG will continue her private and public M Circles as usual at 33 Beach street, until the first of April, 1861. tf Feb. 9.

MRS. ISABELLA LANG, public speaker, under the in-fuence of the Spirit of Tuth. All letters may be ad-dressed at present to Mrs. Isabella Lang, No. 2 Hingham st., Boston, Mass. 2w Feb. 9.

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dollar. Also, LOVE AND MOCK LOVE ; OR, HOW TO MAR-RY TO THE, END OF CONJUGAL SATISFACTION-a small glt-bound volumo-is sent by mail for nine letter-stamps. Address GEORGE STEARNS, Dec. 15. tf West Acton, Mass.

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Erg , or James H. Blood, Esq., Treasarer, Post-office box 8391. St. Louis, Mo.

MR. RICHARDSON,-I like the word responsibility, no control over, and I cannot conceive my responsibility in such a case. Even the New Testament recognizes the control of fate, and we cannot tell definitely to what extent we are responsible.

MR. WETHERBEE .- Almost every one who has spoken, has lighted up an idea in my mind. 1 believe in responsibility. How far we are responsi-ble, as our brother said, is hard to determine; but that we are, none can dispute, and no man can be touched but we all feel it. We can never reach the depth of the questions we discuss, but when we agitate them, little sparkling diamonds drop out, to cheer us, and do us good. The society of Jesuits,

Late English papers state that the Sardinians entered the Roman territory on the 22d ult., dispersed the reactionary bands, and burnt the Convent of Carmalia. The bombardment of Gaeta was vigorously continued, and had caused much damage.

Senators Johnson of Tennessee, and Wigfall of Texas, are said to be arranging the preliminaries for a duel.

.There 's a home for the poor on that beautiful shore Where life and its sorrows are ended; And sweetly they 'll rest in that home of the blest, By the presence of angels attended.

STATISTICAL .-- Some "figurative" genius in the Boston Transcript asserts that there have been more snow storms in January of this year than have oc-

curred in the same month of any year since 1852. The duck factory at Lawrence is kept' running on extra time, and yet is unable to supply the orders received. California takes a large quantity of heavy duck cloths from this Company.

How truly a recent writer says: "Become rich, and your wit is clothed with rich purple, and sparkles like champagne; become poor, and the same sallies of wit will be libels and insults.".

A GOOD JOKE .- The authorities of Maryville City. California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the Councll were in session, a few days after, the stairs leading to the Council Chamber were removed, and the members of that dignified body were compelled to "shin' down the posts of the building.

The President ridicules the proposition that fortifications crected by the Federal Government are to be treated as property. He places them-above so much

DR. B. C. PERRY.—The numerous friends and pa-tients of this gentleman, in this city, will be glad to know that he has located himself in Boston, where they can communicate with him at any time. Many of our citizens who, previous to the Doctor's visit of natural hair, brought out by his treatment. Hun-dreds of ladies and gentlemen in Portland remember the Doctor with gratitude.—Evening Courier, Portland, Me.

See his notice in another column.

EVIL SPEAKING .--- How true it is that we "more offend from want of thought than from any want of and always hold myself responsible; but, at the feeling." Lady Blessington says: "Half the ill na-same time, there are many things occurring I have tured things that are said in society are spoken, not tured things that are said in society are spoken, not so much from malice, as from a desire to diplay the quickness of our perception, the smartness of our wit, and the sharpness of our observation.

UNION.—To hold men together by paper and scal, or by compulsion, is no account. That only holds men together which is living principles, as the hold of the limbs of the tree, or the fibres of the plant.— Walt Whitmes Whitman.

The national debt of the United States amounts to about a dollar and a half for each inhabitant, while the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars each would be required from the British population, if they should pay theirs.

founded by ignatius Loyola, probably put back the reformation two hundred years. It seems almost impossible that one man should have so much re-be completed during the present year. An efficient sponsibility resting upon him; but there was an board of officers has been chosen, with Dr. John W.

dence, R. I., or can be sent to Emma Hardinge, care of Bela LIFE-LINE OF THE LONE ONE Marsh, Publisher, 14 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S CHILD.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, whose remarkable cures have astonished our citizens, will continue to heal the slok at his rooms, No. 40 Edinboro' street, until further notice.

To the Afflicted.

Bronchitis.

BRONCHITIS .- A Chronic Inflammation of the small Mucous Glands connected with the membranes which lie in the throat and windpipe ; the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice-an increase of mucus, and a sense of wearlsomness aud loss of power in the threat. after public speaking or singing. It arises from cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by using Brown's Bronchial Troches, which, if neg lected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

23- All persons having received Test Communications through the mediumship of Mr. J. V. MANSFIELD, and who do not object to their publication in Book form, are requested to forward the copy of the same to Mrs. J. V. Mansfield. 153 Chestnut street, Chelsea, Mass. 6w0 Dec. 29.

MARRIED.

In Roxbury, February 1st, by Allen Putnam, Esq., at his residence, Mr. ARTHUR SCUDDER, of Barnstable, to Mrs. FRAN-crs T. YOUNG, of Cambridgeport.

Conference of Speakers-National Convention

A fraternal Conference of Spiritualist Lecturers and Teach-ers will be held in the City of Worcester, Mass., commencing in Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1861, and continuing four

A fraternal Conference of Spiritualist Lecturers and Teachers on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1861, and continuing four days. The object of the Conference is, to further the good work so well begun at the late Quincy Convention-namely, the promotion of mutual acquaintance, respect and confidence among the public devicates of Spiritual Reform; the secur-ing of greater unity of heart and purpose; and thus greater diness for the work devolving on us. The present disturbed and distancted state of the public in the world's history, of no ordinary moment. The Old is passing away; the New is struggling into birth. It therefore behaves these who are called to be spiritual teachers, that they be qualified to lead the way to a New Age of Wisdom and of Harmony-to the inauguration of both a more vital and practical Religion, and a more just and fraternal Civiliza-tion. Anything less than these will fail to meet the demand of the times, and the promise of the opening Era. All Lecturers and Teachers (including Mediums and Ed-tors) identified who may be at the time within convenient distance, are cordially invited to he present. It is proposed that the first two days of this Conference be divore named, and who may be at the time within convenient distance, are cordially invited to he present. It is priposed that the first two days of this Conference be divore dexclusively to the benefit of Lecturers and Teachers -that the sosions be spent in free, conversational inter-changes of opinions and experiences. And such other methods of accomplishing the desired ends as may be deemed suitable. The remaining days (Thuraday and Friday, April 18th and 19th) will be minich appropriated to public meetings, for ad-dresses and for the consideration of the general interests and changes of spiritualism. To these meetings all Bpiritualists and the public generally are invitue. The forence is designed as proliminary to a National Concention, which the Committee, in pursunce of the duy assigned them, intend to convoke in the month of Au

Members of Committee appointed at Quincy. January 15, 1861.

All for sale by BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield st., Boston. Feb. 16.

They are adapted to every want that can be supplied by a Sewing Machine, and approved alike by Families, Dress Mak " OR, ers, Corset Makers, Galter Fitters, Shoe Binders, Vest Makers and Tailors generally.

HAVING sold two editions of this work, fully rewarding me for placing it before the public, and desirous of ex-tending its circulation, that more friends and foes may read the history and struggles of an ardent and ambilious soul, un-der the burdens and corses of society, and the triumph of in-ternal origin external circumstances, and lower hold - militural der the burdens and curees of society, and the triumph of in-ternal over external circumstances-soul over body-spiritual over physical, and happiness over misery-and as a pilot to those who are strugging in the conflicts of poverty, or feed-ing on the doubts of immortality. I have ordered (which is now ready) a third edition, of the same quality as the others, at the reduced price of 75 cents per copy, which will be fur-nished or sent by mail (postage paid) by me, or by BELA MARSII, 14 Bromübil street, Boston. For my address see "Movements of Lecturers" in Banner of Light. Feb. 18, 1801. 1t WARREN OHASE.

CAPILLARY DISEASES. DR. PERRY,

THE CELEBRATED DERMATOLOGIST, and the only I man in this country who has ever made the treatment of Diseased Scales, Loss or HAIR, and PREMATURE BLANCHING, a speciality, has established himself at 20 Winter street, Boston, (formerly the residence of Dr. Reynolds,) where he can be consulted by all who are sflicted with any diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, or Premature Blanching.

with any diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, or Fremature Bianching. Dr. Parry is prepared to treat successfully the following Disrases, all of which are productive of a loss of Hair. Debilitation of the Extornal Skin, Suppressed Secretion, Irritation of the Scalp, Dandruff or Thickened Secretion, Ex-zemm of the Scalp, Hair Eaters, Distended or Swollon Roots, and Percenture, Blanching.

and Premature Blanching. This is the only method based upon Physiological princi-les which has ever been presented to the public for the re-

ples which has over been presented to the public for the re-storation of the Hair. Particular attention is called to the Doctor's Theory of treating Diseased Scalps, and Kestoring Hair. It no doubt will commend itself to overy intelligent and reflecting mind. There are eighteen Diseases of the Hend and Scalp, that cause a loss of hair and in some instances premature blanch-ing, each requiring in its treatment different remedies. Where loss of hair has resulted from any of those diseases, the first thing to be done is to remove the disease by a proper course of treatment; restore the Scalp to its normal condition, keep the porce open so that the sceretion can pass off, and in every fullice that is open, new strands of hair will make their ap-pearance.

the porces open so that the secretion can pass off, and in every follicle that is open, new strands of hair will make their appearance. The philosophy of premature blanching is this: Iron and Oxygen are the principal constituents of datk hair; Lime and Magnesia of light hair. When the suppressed secretions between the skins contain an excess of Lime, it is taken up by the strands, causing the hair to turn white; by opening the porce to natural components of the hair, resume their ascendency, and the hair, assumes its natural color. Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair, and have been deceived by thom, and in some case their difficulty made worse by their use, they should not be discouraged. The one preparations is uscless, and in some case their some difficulties in other cases is uscless, and in some case their some difficulties in other cases is uscless, and in some case their some difficulties. Dr. Perry's method is in accordance with the law of causes and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair, or premature whitening, preserbes such remedies according to its nature and requirements, as will remove the disease; hence his great success in treating Capillary Diseases. All consultations free. All ensultations free. All inquiries or other communications should be addressed to DE. SIX LECTURES

SIX LECTURES

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BY MISS EMMA HARDINGE, ON THEOLOGY AND NATURE.

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M. MUN. DEAN, LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENT, BOSTON, MASS. Office-Old State House, (basement.) istf . Dec. 29.

De.o 8. istf NEW YORK WIRE RAILING CO. EXTENSIVE ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURERS. Their works embrace all kinds of IRON RAILING. IBON VEBANDAHS, IRON GRATES, WIRE BAILING, WIRE FENCES, TRON FURNITURE. IRON BEDSTEADS. fron Works for Stores and Houses, Iron Castings, &c., &c. Also, the exclusive manufacturers of the celebrated **Composite Iron Railing.** A Catalogue containing several hundred designs of Iron Work, mailed to any part of the United States, on receipt o four three cent Postage Stamps. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, 312 Broadway, New Vork. tf' Jan. 12. SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL O. HART $R^{\rm ESPECTFULLY}_{\rm complete assortment of}$ of the public to his FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES: MORSE & TRUE, WHEELER & WILSON, LADD, WEBSTER & CO., GROVER & BAKER, SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, BINDERS HEMMERS, GUIDES, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS, -AND ALL OTHER-Sewing Machine Fixtures. The above will be sold low at prices to suit the times. Persons taught to operate machines. SEWING MACHINES TO LET. AT SEWING MACHINE EXCHANGE, ßm 17 FRANKLIN STREET, Boston. DR. CUTTER'S IMPROVED CHEST EXPANDING SUSPENDER AND SHOULDER BRACE. Derior in style. benuty of finish and durability, to any other heretofore officred the public, as an examination of them will prove. Dr. Cuttet's Abdominal Supporters are said. by completent judges, to be the best in the market. Manufactured and for cale at wholesale by CUTER & WALKEL, Lowell, Mass. N. B. We are the Manufacturers and Importers of the world-renowned Euroka Buspender, designed for Working Men, the cheapest, best, and most durable ever invented. Dec. 8. CHEST EXPANDING SUSPENDER AND

MY EXPEBIENCE; OR.

Footprints of a Presbyterian to Spiritualism. BY FRANCIS H. SMITH,

EALTINGER, MD. Price 50 conts, bound in cloth. Sent, postage free, on ro-

July 7. BERRY, COLBY & CO., Boston,

BANNER LIGHT. \mathbf{OF}

sical form for the time being, or have suspended its

functions, and thus the appearance of death may

that binds the spiritual and physical together,

You may as well ask if the stars which have been

Death, as relates to the physical form, is a cessa-

tion of action. The motive power is merged into a

higher law. As soon as the connection between the

physical and spiritual is severed, each comes under

a new law, and you cannot trespass upon either.

The spirit hath been thrown off from your condi-

tion, and not even the power of a Jehovah can re-solve it back to its old condition.

Perhaps our questioner will take us back to Laza-

We

rus and Jesus of Nazareth ; perhaps he will ask us

answer, No; Lazarus was not dead-he could not

have been dead. If he had been, we again say, Jesus could not have bade him come forth. Jesus

worked no miracles; he simply understood the law,

and used it. We have told you many times that all physical

diseases come through the spirit. If this be true,

the more direct course to establish harmony between

the natural and spiritual, is to give the spirit

strength. If you have power to give forth your

ceive them and act upon them in harmony with its

When once you perceive traces of decomposition upon the physical form, you may know to a positive

certainty that the form has come under a new law,

and it must of necessity obey that law. It is being

to restore harmony between the spirit and body.

It hath been sundered from the law that bound it to

the spirit, and behold the two are now living under

Men and women are too prone to believe the

ment between the physical and spiritual of man.

if the Record does not disprove our theory.

should take place, there is no uniting it.

The Messenger.

Each message in this department of the BANNER wo claim was spoken by the spirit whose name it bears, through Mas. J. H. CONANT, while in a condition called the Trance. They are not published on account of literary merit, but as tests of spirit communion to those friends who may re-

We hope to show that spirits carry the characteristics of their earth-life to that beyond, and do away with the erfonc-ous idea that they are more than FIRITE beings. We be-lieve the public should know of the spirit-world as it is-

How the plott shows a will be a well as good in it. We ask the reader to receive no dectrine put forth by spirits, in these columns, that does not comport with his reason. Each expresses so much of truth as he perceives—

VISITORS ADMITTED.—Our slitings are free to any one who may wish to attend. They are held at our office every Tues-day, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Baturday afternoon, commencing at half-past two o'clock; after which time there will be no admittance. They are closed at about four F.M., and visitors are expected to remain until dismissed.

MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

The communications given by the following spirits, will be published in regular course. Will those who read one from a spirit they recognize, write us whether true or false?

a soirit they recognize, write us whether true or faise? Thursday, Jan. 17.—Do not all souls differ one from anoth-or?—as for instance, does not the soul of a 'Websier differ from the soul of an idjot? Nath'i Hazelton, Boston; Donnis Claffin, Boston; Clara Thereas Stevens. Cinclunati, Friday, Jan. 18.—Are the qualities of the soul inherited? Charles L. Whofley; Fæbe Chickering; Moses Feters; Invo-cation.

Charles L. Whofloy; Peebo Chickering; Moses Feters; Alve-cation. Saturday Jan. 19.—Did not the human soul begin its ex-letence in the human body? Charles Todd; Isaac Graves Dar-ling; Abigail Hunt; Matthew Robinson. Tuerday, Jan. 23.—Are there not male and female Souls— and do not the souls in male and female differ? David Par-ker Hydo; Mary Ann Arms; Jeremiah Capen. Wednesday, Jan. 23.—Is the soul ever tempted—and if so, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—Is the soul ever tempted—and if so, Wednesday, Jan. 3.4.—Is there any difference between soul and spirit? and what is the difference? Daniel McClusky. New York; Ichabod Feaslee, Hartford; Margaret Melville, New Bedford.

and spirit? and what is the uncerteer plants and spirit? New York; Ichabod Peaslee, Hartford; Margaret Melville, New Bedford, Friday, Jan. 25.—What is the true philosophy of disease, and the best mothed of cure ? Joseph Smith, Mormon Elder; George W. Graves, Methuen; James L. Draper, Chicago. Saturday, Jan. 20.—What proof. have we that the whole human family are destined to eternal happiness? Elijah White, New Haven; Jackson T. Elton, Philadelphia: Samuel Adams, Boston; Ada Augusta Deane, New York. Tuesday, Jan. 20.—What is the highest manifestation of the soul? and is the soul of the Atheist immortal?, Isalah S. Keith; Sarah Hanseom; James Good; Susan Cassell, Bos-ton.

Wednesday, Jan. 30,-How many kinds of electricity are there? and does electricity travel? Stephen Whipple, New Orleane; Thomas Emery Stone, Buo Hill, Me; Ann Eliza-beth Burgess, South Eoston: Betsey Worthen, Hampton Falls, N. H.; Patrick Murphy, Dover, N. H.

Are Animals Immortal ?

"Is it not possible to educate certain classes of animals up to the standard of man 9 and are not all manifestations of life immortal ?"

This question we have been desired to answer this afternoor

No; it is not possible to educate any class of animals up to the standard of man, nor are all the manifestations of life immortal, por are any manifestations of life immortal.

The brute has no inherent source of knowledge. It has no future from which you can draw. Its capacities are limited, while the capacities of man are unlimited, unbounded; they have a beginning from all time, and hence they are immortal. External education can bring forth from the hidden or sleeping recesses of man's nature all the endow. ments God hath given him. External education can call into life that which otherwise may have remained dormant for years, but external education can only call forth that which is now and ever shall

God hath stamped a distinct and positive identity upon all forms he hath created. He hath given these human forms through which the soul may grow, may stretch its pinions and fly to the uttermost point of glory-the human form-the man and woman type of Deity. But our questioner will ask if it is not possible to behold a certain degree of intelligence, as manifested through the lower order of animal life. Certainly it is. The animal manifests all it is capable of manifesting; and you can draw from its in. dividualized life until you have exhausted the fountain-for it is exhaustible-and you can do no more. You cannot elevate it beyond its own condition or sphere of life.

All life is immortal: but all manifestations of life are mortal while in the mineral, animal, or spiritual kingdoms. Whatever conditions the manifestations are under, they are mortal. There is quite as much mortality with us, who have thrown off the external habiliments, as with you-only mor-

All life is the same, yesterday, to day, and forever do in harmony with nature's law; and they cannot the same ; it contains the same properties, the same at any time overstep this law.

creative powers. It is just as much immortal in Many suppose that Jesus was able to restore the the grain of sand, as in the bighest sphere of spirit-dend; but this is a mistake—a gross error; and when once the mind will turn to itself, and argue not the external. The grain of sand is not immor-from that, it will see that nature will not sanction tal, but that principle creating it is immortal. So long as its life takes on forms, these forms are gence, God, could do this. Law is law everywhere throughout the universe, and the Great Lawgiver

mortal. Hear by the cars of the understanding, oh souls never deviates from that he hath created., meaned in flesh. See by the eyes that are set in the The spirit may have ceased to act upon the phyencased in flesh. See by the eyes that are set in the holiest of holies, thy own spiritual temple. Listen. perceivo, drink in, and unfold in accordance with the great law of this life, and thou shalt fulfill the ensue; but if positive death, a sundering of the tie demands of thy Great Master, God. Jan. 15.

John Derby.

thrown off from the sun, can again go to their pri-I suppose it is much harder to talk through a meval source ; you may as well ask the sun to lie at body you are not accustomed to, than it is to talk your feet; you may as well ask Jehovah to suspend through one you have had all your life. his law and allow you to control all things, as to

through one you have had all your life. My name was John Derby. I was born in Wick. low, North of Ireland. I came to this country when Nature prohibits it—will not sanction it. quite young.

-I have come here to see if I can reach some of my folks. I've one brother settled in Liverpool. He has been there ever since I have been in this country. I have folks at home, who might like to hear from me. I have changed a good deal since I was young, but not so much as to forget my folks—all that I

knew. Bishop Derby, in Dublin, is my first cousin. suppose I'll have a hard time getting there; but I heard, some time ago, about some manifestations being given out home, and I think I may stand a chance to do something; but I suppose I'll have a hard time to get there myself.

I was in my fifteenth year when I came to this country, and I've lived here, in all, thirty-seven years, taking the time of my being here, and all together. I first heard about getting back this way, in England, close by my brother-a place where the folks meet, and call for their friends. I never tried myself, but I heard of it. Then I was told about the place here, and I thought I'd try soon as I got a fair

spiritual forces, give them, and the spirit will rechance. I first lived with an old man in Philadelphia. own law, and the consequence will be a reinforce-His name was De Witt. I went to live as boy, to do errands, and anything. There I stayed with him in all four years. Then I came further north, and was at one time in Massachusetts; but I died in New York State. I have some property and some friends in the country-I had, but what I have now I resolved again into its primeval condition-it is going again into nature, to be remodeled, worked can't tell about. It is one thing to have a friend to-

day, and another to have one the coming day. over into some other form. When you see these un-mistakable signs, you labor in vain when you seek I came to my death by something growing in my stomach-I can't tell what, but something that took away all my strength, and carried me into what was not much known in Ireland where I came fromconsumption.

distinct and separate conditions of life or law. What I want is, to get a chance to speak where The question is one that demands a vast amount I'll be known—that's what I'll be after. I only of thought, and our questioner would do well to give came here as a sort of advertising that I am to be it at least as much of thought as he finds within his talked with. Some little matters about money I had own being. He would do well to look out into Nawould be of advancage to my brother. ture, and ask her to give him an understanding of her law; ask her if she was ever known to step

The gentleman was speaking about horses and dogs. If I haint seen horses and dogs since I came aside at the command of any intelligence; ask her here, I never saw thom at all. 'I could n't be dreamif a Jehovah can command and gain obedience, ex-cept by virtue of her own law? She has a vast ng; and as I never drank here, I cannot be supposed to be drunk-and I can't get drunk here, variety of means of answering the question ; in all -but I know I have seen horses and animals here her unfoldments she gives the answer-she tells you ince I've been dead. that Law is law with her-unchangeable.

My brother's name is Daniel Derby. I used to write him at Liverpool, England. I'd like if you marvelous, too prone to grasp at things all unreal would send a payer to that address, for I like to get and immaterial. We do not blame them for this: it along as fast 1 can. Jan. 15. is in part a result of false education, and as it hath

Harriet Abby Phillips.

been stamped, almost, upon their very natures, we cannot censure them. But, in duty to ourselves and My name was Harriet Abby Phillips. I was to them, we must give our views, unfettored by any twenty-eight years of age. I died of fover on the dogmas, unclothed by any creed, and positivo and passage from Madras to New York, seven years ago, real, as it is to us. True, the records of medical science give you In the summer season. I was wife of Capt. William H. Phillips, of the many instances whereon to suppose that the dead

bark Elfin, owned in New York. I have one child. have been actually restored to life; that the spirit come here because I wish to open correspondence has actually left the form, and been called back with my folks. I have a mother, and I would lay again by virtue of wisdom allied with power. This is a mistake; and if man will only go back to the aside all the joys of heaven for one hour's communiheart of all things, he will find out his error. Many suppose that the spirits of our mediums are cation with her l

And my husband-a few moment's conversation with him would drive away all his skepticism, and should be happier, and he would be better, My child—a little boy—is very nigh ten years from their mortal temples, while we occupy them, I should be happier, and he would be better,

This is not so; their action is suspended for and we hold control. If we separated the spirit Will you say that I am anxiously waiting to enjoy the blessed privilege of communion with my friends; and if they have any questions to ask me, I will wait and answer all I can, if they will only give me the could not. hope that in time I shall be welcomed and invited All the externals of life, or its demonstrations and

else shall I thank? I may come in vain; but I shall be none the less thankful. I may not be able to come again for years, perhaps never t but I shall be none the less thankful for the present opportu-

nity. I lived to be seventy years old-time enough to see something of man's existence; but I spent too much time on a few things, and left the most practi-

My son will recollect that I blessed him as I was leaving the earth, and I said like this to him : "You must remember one thing, amid all the conyour midst. God never leaves or forsakes any of his children. Something tells me that I shall be permitted to watch over those I love, after I am separated from them by death. What that something is, I leave for the future to unfold."

80 I died. My last words spoken through my own body may, and will, doubtless, prove the key by which I shall enter my home again, and rejoice with those I can but love.

I leave my words with God the Author, hoping, feeling assured, at the same time, that he will care for them, and return me the fruit in due season. Jan. 16.

Mary Driscoe-or Allen.

I want you to write a letter to my aunt, in Providence. I was eleven years old. I was born in Dighton, Mass. My father went away before I can remember him, and my mother died when I was small. and I went to live with my aunt. Her name is Mehitable Allen. I was called Allen, but my name was she called me Allen. I died of lung fever. I was sick three or four weeks.

My aunt do n't believe folks can come back. I died in the winter of 1859. It seems as though I her. She don't like folks that talk with spirits; she did 'nt want me have anything to say to any-body that talked with spirits. I said once, that I believed they could come, because somebody said my mother came and said something for me : and I ask ed them to find out my mother's name, and they did, and my aunt said it was nonsense, and that somebody knew my mother's name.

It was me and somebody else that made the noise, two or thee nights after I died, in her chamber, that woke her up. I'll tell her something else: I can see when I go there sometimes, and sometimes I can't. She had all my clothes taken out of the closet where they used to hang and put up stairs, altogether. I was there when she did that, and when she gave my books away.

I can tell her something that nobody else can. Her brother Charley was n't poisoned. He poisoned him-self-be told me so. She knows about it. I've heard heard her talk about it, but it was before I was born

that he died. And I'll tell her something else. Her own grand festations I over witnessed. father says that that watch that she's got, did n't belong to him. She thinks it was his, and was to Laura DeForce, while in St. Louis, to come to this handed down. He says it is n't his. My grand-

father told me to tell her so. Do n't you write and tell her it was his watch, because she thinks it was, for it would be a lie. I know about my mother's dying, now. My aunt never told me much about it, for I was too little to

remember about it. It was n't just as she told me. She let me think my mother was just as happy as anybody when she was sick, and she was n't. My aunt did n't speak to her for a good many years. She never told me of this, but I've found out all about it since I came here. My father's father was 'a Frenchman, and my

father went away when I was young, and left my mother. I do n't remember him. Do you think she'll get my letter? I guess so

too, for I aint coming here for nothing. Ans.—Nobody punishes you when you do n't want to learn, nor when you do bad. We always feel bad,

and that is worse than to be punished here. We learn all we want to, and nothing we do n't want to. Tell my aunt I never go to bed without my sup-wall, and then called others to examine it. None wall, and then called others to examine it.

[FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

Correspondence.

A Few Appropriate Suggestions. Allow me to place before the readers of your valuable paper some of the impositions that are practised upon most of our mediums who sit for the pub-

cal until I had thrown off the body. My name was Thomas Spooner. I have a son in Boston. I propose to speak with him first, if I am so fortunate as to get a hearing by any of my friends. dlum, when under spirit control (unless the medium I do not wish to be lengthy here, for I have a dislike has some one in attendance,) twenty, thirty, and to communicating to friends I love in this way, and even forty minutes over the hour which they have I think it will not be so acceptable to them, and I make to annot be so satisfactory to them, for I must leave out many things I would give if I were speaking face to face. I hope to be able to speak in nearer communion; but if I am denied, I should be context, and none the less thankful for this hour. The time belonging to some one else, and robbing the medium of whatever might have been econed in the medium of whatever might have been earned in the

hour thus broken into. Those who have made an engagement, have often only an hour to spare from fusion of life-that God will never forget you, though their business; they go to the medium's rooms at friends leave you, and death walk continually in the hour appointed, and find their time monopolized by some other sitter who has overreached his allotted time. After waiting awhile, they are obliged to go away without seeing the medium. These two persons may be the only ones that would call through the day for a sitting; thus, the medium loses one hour by the first sitter running over his time; or if the medium has other engagements, the overtime draws too much on the medium's vital and physical pow-

ers, and they are too much exhausted ; whereas, if only fifty minutes or an hour were occupied in the communications, there would be a rest between sittings. I contend that the above time is as much as me-

diums can bear when they sit for the public. Others are in the habit of spending much of their. leisure time in mediums' rooms, without any intention of patronizing them, but discuss different subjects, until the room is monopolized by that Mary Driscoe. When I went to live with my aunt, class ; and if the medium is any way susceptible to spirit influences, will be partially controlled two or three hours, or until some one comes in who desires a sitting. The result is, there has been conflicting had just gone, and I was coming back to surprise influences brought to bear upon the mediums, so that they are as much, or more exhausted, than if they had been sitting, and are unable to sit or to give satisfaction. Then, again, others will call and converse with a medium, who will often get some of the best communications 'in this way, but not offering any recompense, but spunging all they can, forgetting that the rent and expenses of the rooms' are

these few hints may be the means of a reform in

I write to you far the purpose of getting an explanation of one of the most extraordinary mani-

I am a photograph and ambrotype artist. I wrote place and lecture. She wrote back that she would come on the 2d of January, 1861, and wanted directions where to come, and also 'sime one to meet her at the cars. I wrote back, giving her instructions how to find me in case I did not meet her at the depot; but she mislaid the letter, and did not remember the directions. The next day after I wrote the directions, I was taking an ambrotype in my rooms, and on entering my dark room, I discovered a likeness, or a representation of a living subject, in miniature form, on the wall. Having often seen

such, I paid but little attention to it, until Lhad set the subject three times. Then my hand trembled so much that I could not hold a plate still. I then entered the room, and found the picture still on the wall; the inside of the room was only rough pine

going on, and that the monopoly is often a great detriment and annoyance to the medium. I hope

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

this direction. Yours, &c., Boston, Feb. 4, 1861.

Curlous Manifestation.

tality is with us more fully developed. Immortality is only found in the internal of life; it does not dwell in the external of things.

Perhaps our questioner will ask us how is it that we are told there are animals in spirit-life? One says, if I want my horse, I have it; another, his dog; a third, his bird.

Very true; have we not told you that we have not passed beyond the boundaries of mortality? So long as we continue to progress—to throw off the old and put on the new, we are mortals. So long as we manifest growth, so long we must bear the mark of mortality. Men and women have some very strange concep-

tions of the spirit-world, and it is because they have confounded certain teachings. Instead of identify ing and classifying all as they should be identified and classified, as individuals, they are striving to mingle them. As God hath kept distinct and positive all manifestations of life, you should do the same. Every class of thought, every thought as thrown out on your sense of reason, you should classify aright. You should receive all according to their particular standard. This can be done only by man's having a complete and clear perception of himself as a mortal in the external, and an immortal in the internal or life-principle. Therefore, in seeking to raise up the lower or unintelligent forms of life, you work in vain; you are casting priceless pearls under your feet. Would it not be far better to try your skill. as an intelligent and immortal spirit, upon your own kindred, the class of being or individualized life to which you belong? We think it would. Instead of striving to rear that up to your standard that can never be brought up to your standard, seek to elevate yourself, and you raise all coming in contact with you. Strive to make yourself acquainted with all that pertains to you as mortals.

The question of non-immortality was born doubtless of these conflicting opinions and mistakes; by men not drawing a dividing line between these manifestations and the life-principle itself. From the fact that the human form—the highest

type of life-passes into decay, you should know that all other manifestations are taken back into the great laboratory of nature, to be reproduced in a higher life. Every atom in nature is continually being worked over; but the life-principle never passes into decay-never goes backward-and will, by virtue of its own inherent perfection, go onward forever, for "onward" is stamped upon it. Though the soul of man may remain in darkness for years, when you bring it into conditions, necessary to its unfoldment, it will unfold; but it could not do this if it did not possess the germ within. It could not go on forever and ever to its source, save there were n corresponding center and source in its own being. That peculiarity you can find nowhere else. God hath given man an inexhaustible' fountain, and he hath given it to nothing else. So seek to educate the animal to your standard, and you will fail-wear out ten thousand lives like these, and it will do no good, save as it teaches you a lesson, to turn to the human race, there to find the rose, whose ten thousand times ten thousand petals are turning constantly to the Great Author of Being.

Once again, we will remind our questioner that mortality exists with us. Though we have lain off the external or crude manifestation of the flesh, yet we are mortal; and again we affirm we shall be such as long as we continue to manifest by unfolding and casting off that which is necessary to our progress. Then marvel not that one comes giving you a statement of one condition, and another a different one. They all bear to you their individual experience. If you have attained a standard above that given you, you can understand it; but if you are below it, you cannot understand that thought or manifestation of life belonging to another; yet all are natural, and all bear truth.

home.

selves what I have taken, and I would not have have Jan. 15. to come forward.

Edward Hooper.

So the world wags on just like the pendulum in my old grandfather's clock. Then years used to work wonders, but I do n't seem to see any difference.

My name was Edward Hooper. I suppose I firstlooked upon the light of the sun in the old place you call Portland, State of Maine. I've got folks in that part of the country, who will not have any objection to hearing from me. I was a pretty good sort of a chap, in my way, but some how or other I could n't sec into some things as some of my folks could. I could never get their ideas of God to set on my stomach. So they called me a sinner, and given here on the earth thirty two years, and died by paraover to hardness of heart. They all agreed to disagree with me. I have not changed since I left, on had a difficulty in speaking, always; I did not speak the ground of infidelity—I stand on that now. But at all until I was three years old. This was caused if they will come to me just as I am, I shall be _so I have been told—by a fright my mother took pleased to commune with them.

brothers. My sister died quite young, and one brother. I have two left. And, oh, I have quite a goodly number of relatives, acquaintances, friends, and any amount of enemies, I suppose.

They say everybody has a work to do in coming made of wire. ack. I came to satisfy mysolf of two things. One I do n't think there can be reason to mistake me; back. I came to satisfy mysolf of two things. One is that I can come, as I hear others have come, and the next is to satisfy myself where my friends stand, spiritually. If they are coming anywhere near me, I want to get ready for them; if not, I'm | saints at once; but it is not so. not going to trouble myself about them. Some of them are coming to this state of life soon.

where he ought not to tand, so far as his own good jured-that I was foolish; but nature told them, is concerned. He will get disappointed when he comes here. He will be like one of my friends who came here a while ago. He said: "Ned, I have nothing to stand upon, nor to hold on to." His name was Haskins-an acquaintance of my brother | bird cage before I learned as afterward. -a pretty good sort of a man in his way. He had some rigid ideas of God: and when he came here he and I am afraid my friends will be in the same fix, if they don't let a little light into their souls before they come here. If they wont, it is not my fault.

I made a remark that some one of my friends was coming to me. I do not know as it is right to say which; as they may draw their own supposition, I shall give no more. But I will say, it will be well for them to look into these things a little, for it will be an advantage to them. Perhaps I do this from selfish motives. Well, the power begun in selfishness grows on, and on, till it perfects itself.

If they see fit to give me a chance to speak to them, it will be well; if they do not, I will do all I can to show them round when they get here; but I can't take away that disappointment that will be sure to follow them if they come here in the same state, religiously, as they are now in. Jan. 15.

Resurrection.

" Is it possible for a dead body to be resuscitated or reanimated ? and, if so, by what power?"

physical form. We have often told you that spirits, there remain five others, nearer than all others to whether in or out of the body, are not capable of me. One is a son; and I thank God for the present performing miracles. Whatever they do they must hour, with the power it has brought me; for whom

I will say I have met my sister Frances, my and portions of her body. She lends them in a father, my husband's parents, and his three brothers, variety of forms, but she calls them all home to and they are all anxious to come in communion as I herself again, that she may lend them again. These am, but none have as yet dared to take upon them-selves what I have taken, and I would not have have loaned for the time to the spirit, that it may unfold done it, had I not been waiting so long for some one itself through an abler structure, and when the spirit hath no longer need of the machine, Nature claims it again, and that which bound it to the spirit is sundered, for that instant it hath gone back to Nature, and there is no power to reanimate the body that is literally and positively dead.

separated for the time being from their forms; that

a time

We care not what spirit or class of spirits have engrafted their belief upon our questioner-he will do well to go out into Nature and seek there. and his soul shall return satisfied in consequence. Jan. 16.

Isaao Barrows.

I suppose you are the person I am to speak to. My name was Isaac Barrows. I was born in the own of Milford, State of New Hampshire. I lived lysis of the nervous system. I cannot talk fast. I before I was born. I was a wire-worker by trade. I claim to have been thirty-two years old when I I have got friends who would be glad to hear from set sail for these parts. I had one sister and three me, I suppose, if they knew they could.

I left my native town when I was about fourteen years old, and came to Boston. I learned my trade with Mr. Roberts, in Boston. He made wire-screens. bird cages, and rat-traps, and all things usually

I feel just as I used to feel, and I don't want my folks to think I've changed a great deal. I know it is a general supposition that dead folks change to

I've been dead long enough to know a good many things false that are generally believed to be true. The brother who stands next in age to me, is They thought for some time that my brain was inafter awhile, that it was not so."

The reason why I went to learn the wire-working trade was, because I seemed to have a natural in clination that way. I could make about as good a

I have got a sister who learned a tailoring business, and worked here in Boston. I should like to was so terribly disappointed he is very unhappy, talk with her, if I could. I have an uncle who is in business in New York State, and I heard he believed something in these things. Perhaps he will help me. I know it must be pretty hard for you to write after me, so I won't talk any longer. I have been Jan. 16. dead about seven years.

> with patience for God to do his work. When I first left the earth I was exceedingly unhappy. I soon learned that I was possessed of power to return and communicate with those I left. This knowledge made me miserable-and it always does when it first comes to one. I say it made me miserable, because I could see no way to bring the knowledge I had into practice. After striving to find a way, in vain, I began to be resigned to God's decree; and I said, if he desires me to speak to my friends, he will point out the way, and enable me to walk in it. It is now ten years since that time, and I thank God

that I did wait, and never lost sight of the hope that No, it is not possible; not for any spirit or any I should commune with those friends. Three of class of spirits; not for one dwelling in mortal, nor those nearest and dearest to me have been transone who has passed beyond the boundary of the planted to our home duving the ten years. But

per, now. She'll know what I mean My aunt is a good woman, but she'd be better if But when the time came for Miss DeForce to arrive, she would believe in spirits. She believes in warn-Jan. 16. believe.

"Louie Bridgeman.

write, and I know you will be glad to have me come to you. I want to talk much. Penhaps you will let me, sometime. I have seen my other father and mother, since

left you, but they are not with me. Good-bye; I will come again.

Jan. 16.

LOUIE BRIDGEMAN.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

Perhaps our taste is not that of our readers, but depth of feeling in the following lines, such as one seldom meets with in poetry. It has been floating anony. mously through the newspapers for several months, but a poem like it, being enough to establish the immortal reputation of any poet, should not go out into community unmarked by the name of its author. This, we are informed on good authority, was written by "Florence Percy"-Mrs. L. C. Taylor, of Portland. Me., who has in times past written for the Ban ner of Light.

Backward, turn backward, oh Time, in thy flight ! Make me a child again, just for to hight 1 Mother 1 come back from the echoless shore, Take me again to your heart as of yore-Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care, Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair-Over my slumbers your loving watch keep ; Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep !

Backward, flow backward, oh stern tide of years ! I am so weary of toils and of tears-Toil without recompense-tears all in vain : Take them, and give me my childhood again l I have grown weary of dust and decay, Weary of flinging my soul wealth away— Weary of sowing for others to reap; Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep !

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue, Mother, oh mother 1 my heart calls for you! Many a summer the grass has grown green, Blossomed and faded, our faces between-Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain, Long I to night for your presence again ; Come from the silence so long and so deep— Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep I

Over my heart, in the days that are flown, No love like mother love ever was thrown. No other worship abides and endures, Faithful, unselfish, and patient, like yours; None like a mother can charm away pain From the sick soul and the world-weary brain : Slumber's soft calm o'er my weary lids creep-Rock me to sleep. mother-rock me to sleep l

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold. Fall on your shoulders again as of old— Let it fall over my forchead to night. Shading my faint eyes away from the light; For with its sunny-edged shadows once more, Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore, Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep : Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep !

Mother, dear mother I the years have been long Since I last hushed to your luilaby song-Since then, and unto my soul it shall seem, Womanhood's years have been but a dream ; Clasped to your arms in a loving embrace, With your light lashes just sweeping my face, Never hereafter to wake or to weep Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep !

could recognize it, so I said nothing more about it. ings, and do n't believe in spirits. I'll make her as I could not meet her at the depot, I sent my son to watch for her, supposing that, as ,I had given ample instructions for her to find me, she would be at no loss if no one met her (not knowing that she Mother dear, and father dear, I have learned to had mislaid the lotter). But I was surprised when he returned and told' me that Miss Laura was the picture on the wall; and when I went home in the evening and met her, I told her she was a picture on the wall, for no painter could have produced such a picture-for it did not resemble a picture, but seemed to be a miniature human being, with all the colors perfect, even to eye-balls.

Now, Messrs. Editors, as you are more versed in these things than I am, what produced the appear. we must say that there is a beauty of expression and ance of a living human being on my wall ?- for a more perfect thing I never saw. The rough sketch is still to be seen on my wall.

11

Miss DeForce lectured to us three evenings, and I hope did good service. She gave me some of the best tests I ever received, and some instructions that were of more value than gold, of which I will speak at some other time. Yours truly, Springfield, Ill., Jan. 8, 1861. P. BUTLER.

Friends]of Progress in Indiana.

The last annual meeting of "The Friends of Progress" was held in union with "The Liberal Sunday Institute" of this city, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of October last. And for the benefit of those interested in this movement, we would say, that it was indeed an excellent meeting, causing all free minds to feel their knowledge increased, their spiritual strength revived, and a more fixed determination to labor with renewed energy for the advancement of Truth and Freedom.

We had in attendance, as speakers from a distance, S. J. Finney, Mrs. H. F. M. Brown, Wm. Denton. and Mr. Smith of our own vicinity, who all did good work for truth and humanity, enlightening and cheering us in the onward and upward road to the fountain of the pure waters of truth and righteousness.

Whether our next meeting shall be another union meeting, or we work alone, as some prefer, we leave for the future-intending to labor in the way that best judgment may dictate at the time. But our identity as an Association we intend to maintain under its original name. This would seem proper, if for no other reason than that we may still maintain a correspondence with those organizations and friends at a distance with whom we have heretofore held communion.

'At a meeting held the day following the close of our union meeting, "The Friends of Progress" appointed a committee to raise funds, procure speakers, and a suitable hall, and properly to advertise our next annual meeting to be held at this place; also to aid in getting up quarterly meetings in various localities during the coming year.

O. THOMAS, Secretary of Committee. Richmond, Dec. 30, 1860,

The light of friendship is like the light of phospho rus-seen plainest when all around is dark.

Thomas Spooner. My experience as a spirit has taught me to wait

FEBRUARY 16, 1861.]

MY LITTLE SWEETHEART.

BY ALICE CARY.

Ah I sad are they of whom no post writes, An i sha are they of which ho poly writes, Nor ever any story-teller hears— The childless motiters who on lonesome nights Sit by their fires and weep, having the chores Done for the day, and time enough to see All the wide floors Swept clean of playthings, they as needs must be, Have time enough for tears.

But there are griefs more sad Than ever any childless mother had— You know them, who do smother nature's cries, Under poor masks Of smilling, slow despair— Who put your white and unadorning hair Out of your way, and keep at homely tasks Unblest with any nraises of man's eves. Unblest with any praises of men's eyes. Till death comes to you with his pitcous care And to unmarriageable beds you go. Saying, "It is not much—'t is well, if so We only be made fair. And looks of love await us when we rise."

My cross is not as hard as theirs to bear. And yet alike to me are storms, or calms :

And yet alike to me are storing, of ching. My life's young joy, The brown-checked farmer-boy, Who led the daises with him like his lambs--Carved his sweet picture on my milking-pail, And cat my name upon his thrashing-flail, One day stopped singing at his plough--alas I Before that summer-time was gone, the grass Had checked the path which to the sheep field led, Where I had watched him tread So oft on evening's trail--

So oft on evening's trail-

A shining out-sheaf balanced on his head, And nodding to the gale.

Rough wintry weather came, and when it sped, The emerald wave Swelling above my little sweetheart's grave. With such bright, bubbly flowers was set about,

I thought he blew them out, And so took comfort that he was not dead.

For L was of a rude and ignorant crew. And hence believed whatever things I saw Were the expression of a hidden law ;

And with a wisdom wiser than I know Evoked the simple meanings out of things By child-like questionings.

And he they named with shuddering of fear And he they named with shuddering of fear Had never, in his life, been half so near As when I at all day with checks unkissed, And listened to the whisper very low. That said our love above death's wave of woe, Was joined together like a seamless mist. God's yea, and nay. Are not so far away. I said, but I can hear them when I please, Nor could 1 understand

Nor could I understand Their doubting faith, who only touch his hand Across the blind, bewildering centuries And often yet, upon the shining track

Of the old faith come back My childish fancies, never quite subdued; And when the sunset shuts up in the wood The whispery sweetness of uncertainty, And night, with misty locks that loosely drop About his cars, brings rest, a welcome boon, Playing his pipe with many a starry stop That makes a golden snarling in his tune—

I see my little lad Under the leafy shelter of the houghs. Driving his noiseless, visionary cows, Clad in a beauty I alone can see :

Laugh, you, who never had Your dead come back, but do not take from me

The harmless comfort of my foolish dream. That these, our mortal eyes. Which outwardly reflect the earth and skies Do introvert upon eternity-

And that the shapes you deem And through some subtle element of light, And through some subtle element of light, Upon the inward, spiritual eye, As do things which round about them lie, Gross and maternal, on the external sight. [New York Ledger.

MOVEMENTS OF LECTURERS. REV. JOHN FIREPONT may be addressed, as usual, at Wes Medford, Mass. Parties noticed under this head are at liberty to receiv subscriptions to the BANNER, and are requested to call atten tion to it during their lecturing tours. Sample copies sent rae. Locturors named below, are requested to give notice of any change of their arrangements, in order that the list may

be as correct as possible.

Mas. AMANDA M. SPENCE will lecture in Providence, 4 Sundays in Feb. Bangor, 6 Sundays in March. Cambridgenet 6 Sundays in April. Tauton, 4 do in May. Address, the above places, or New York Olty.

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influence. f_{223}^{max} Porsons intending to visit the above institution for treatment, are requested to give a few days' notice, to avoid confusion on their arrival.

Mns. H. M. MILLEN will devote one half her time to lectur-ing wherever sho may have calls; she is engaged permanent-y one half the time for the coming your. Address, Ashta-bula, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. confusion on their arrival. Those who desire examinations will please enclose \$1,00, a lock of hair, a roturn postage stamp, and their address plainly written, and state sox, and ago. Office hours from 0 A. M. to 12 M. and 210 5 P. M. The dector would call particular attention to his invauable MBS. ANNA M. MIDDLEBBOOK will speak in Philadelphia the five Sundays in March. After that time her engagements are made up to September 1, 1861. Address, box 422, Bridgo-net. Gam.

DIARRHEA CORDIAL.

medicino much needed at this season of the year. July 21



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NO. 18 PINCKNEY STREET, BOSTON, MS. CHRONIC DISEASES positively removed from the system Owithout pain; and what may seem strange and marvel-ous, in the almost instantaneous and efficacious Ourass, is, that Diseases like Falling of the Womb, Ovarian Tumors, In-ternal Ulcers, Spinal Complaints, Hip Diseases, Weak Eyes, do areo frequently curred with one operation. It may be well, however, for patients coming from a distance to have a second operation. Terms for operating, moderate in all cases, and no extra charge will be made when a second or even a third operation is required. During a tour throughout the United States, I have been instrumental in restoring to a state of perfect health hun-dreds of invalids, most of whom had been given up by every other practice, as incurable. My mode of treatment I con-clude not to explain, or make known at present. Let it suf-fice, that no pain is caused, but little or no medicine is given, and no surgical operations performed, and that it. takes but from thirty minutes to one hour for Inveterate cases of al-most any curable Chronic Diseases; and so sure is the effect that but few diseases require a second operation-excepting Dedances, Epillepsy, Consumption, do. Exceptions are also made to those ulmost instantaneous cures, (to broken hones, dislocations, bud curvatures of spine, and maturated tumors.) --even these will be much bonefitted, always relieved from juin, and sometimes fully restores.

-even these will be much benefitted, always relieved from pain, and sometimes fully restores. Dr. L. gives special attention to Spermatorrhea, or Semi-nal Weakness. Also, Sbif Abuse, &c. Likowise, Diseases of Women and Children, and all other complaints peculiar to the female sex. Dr. Lamont's wonderful power in the bealing art can be transmitted to patients in any part of the country, who can-not visit Boston, by sending a minute description of their disease, tuting symptoms, acc.

disease, thating symptoms, age, sex, temperament, occupa-tion, if any-also a likeness, if convenient. For advice by let-ter, the fee is \$1, which must be inclused with a stamp for

there in the restage. 225 Consultations at the Office daily, gratis, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S.-H. Fundreds of certificates of cures can be seen at the office, in the patients' own handwriting, that have been cur-ed by the Doctor. 400 Fob. 9.

ed by the Doctor. 4w^o Fob. 2. Fob. 2. **1.200** PER YEAR FOR ALL.-Only \$10 capital re-plates, with Fullam's Patent Steneil Tools, the only perfect Steneil Tools made. Their superiority over all others ap-pears in the curved side, which is pateuted, and by means of which a most perfect and durable die is formed, which curfa beautiful letter, and renders the cutting of Steneil Plates a vory simple and profitable business. Two hours' practice conables any one to use the tools with facility. Young men are clearing from \$5 to \$15 per day with my tools. Circulars and samples sent free. Address, A. J. FULLAM, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Boston. 6m Sept. 8.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL BOOK, FOR both sezes, entitled, "The Medical Companion," pre-pared by an experienced Physician of this city. It treats, first, of Ohronic Diseases in general; second, of Dis-cases of he Sexual System of both sexes, their symptoms and remedies; third, the Abuse of the Reproductive Powers, and an exposure of advertising quacks. Solid by W. V. SPENCER, Bookseller and Systems of Second by W. V. SPENCER, Bookseller and Systems of W. Second by W. V. SPENCER, Bookseller and Systems of W. Second by W. V. SPENCER, Bookseller and Systems of W. Second by W. V. SPE on street. Price,

MRS. J. S. FORREST, of Providence, R. I., Inde-Mits. J. M. FOIL REMT, of Providence, R. I., Inde-pendent Clairvoyant, Healing, Beeing, Test and Develop-ing Medium, has engaged rooms at No. 9 Emerald street—a few doors from Castlo street, Boston, where sho will sit for the cure of diseases of a Chronic nature, by the laying on of hands. Acute pains relieved by Spiritual power. Will also cure Spinal diseases and Liver complaints. Contracted limbs, Nervous prostration, Neuralga and Nervous headache cured in a short time; and Mrs. E. has also given great relief in cases of Consumption; and it is conceded by these who have tested her extrao.dinary natural powers, combined with the ald of spirits, to make an accurate examination in all dis-cases, giving the location, describing the feelings of patients without any ald from them, and these who have tested her remedies and mode of treatment, to be far superior to any they have tried before. Charge moderate, References, given, if required, in Boston, Providence, Lynn, and other places. Nov. 8.

 $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ OARD.-Having had eight years experience as a medi-um, with an extensive public patronage, and a constant pressure upon my time for medical counsel, I have been com-pelled to make more extensive arrangements to meet this demand; consequently I have associated with me one of the best physicians to be found, with twenty years practice, thus combining the merils of the past with the developments of the pressure. Discase with her treated in all the forme Parcombining the merits of the past with the developments of the present. Discuss will be treated in all its forms. Par-ticular attention given to Chronic Discusses, Consumption, Humors, Cancers, &c. Surgical operations skillfully perform-ed. Terms—For prescription and advice where the case is stated, \$1; Chairwoyant examination from letter, \$2. Pre-scription and advice sent by letter to any address. All remit-tances at my risk. H. L. BOWKER, Natick, Mass. P. S. Psychometrical readings of character, with a "Map of Life," sent as heretofore, for \$1. 8m Dec. 8.

A RE universally acknowledged superior to all others now before the public; being composed of Barberry, Spike nard, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Gentian, Charles Barberry, Spike

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The Early Physical Degeneracy of AMERICAN PEOPLE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic listifucte, a Treatise on the Gauses of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Gause of Nervous Dechilty, Consumption and Marasmus. This work is one of high moral tone, written in chaste, yet thrilling language, and appeals directly to the moral con-sciousness of ALL, PARENTS and GUANDIANS especially, do-tailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure. It will be sent by mail on receipt of two 3 cent stamps. #20 Parents and Guardians f fail not to send and obtain this book. Young Meni fail not to send and get this book. Ludies I you too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

A Word of Solemn, Conscientious Advice to those

A Word of Solemn, Conscientions Advice to those who will reflect! A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in communi-ty, dooming 100,000 youth of both sixes, annually to an early grave. These discasses are very impertectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms, are Nervous Dobility, Relaxation and Exhaustion; Marasmus or a wasting and con-sumption of the tissues of the whole body; shoriness of breathing, or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or a flight of stairs, great paiplitation of the hands and limbs, aversion to society and to business or study; dimness of eye sight; loss of memory; diziness of the hands and limbs, aversion to society and to business or study; dimness of eye sight; loss of memory; diziness of the hack, neuralgio pains in various parts of the body; pains in the back or limbs; lumbsgo, dys-persia or indigestion; irfegularitity of bowels; deranged sections of the kidneys and other glands of the body, as leu-corrhece or flour albus, &c. Likewise, epilepsy, hysteria and nervous spasms.

sections of the kidneys and other glaids of the body, as leu-corrhear or fleur albus, &c. Likewise, epilepsy, hysteria and nervous spasms. Now, in ninety-nino cases out of every one hundred all the above numed disorders, and a host of others not named, as Consumption of the Lungs, and that most insideus and wily form of Consumption of the Spinal Nerves, known as Tabes Dorales; and Tabes mesenterica, have their seat and origin in diseases of the Iview Vierra. Hone the want of success on the part of old school practice in treating symptoms only. Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygien-in Institution, is now we negage din treating this class of modern maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by the Institution is now; it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minorals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their homes, in any part of the country, from ac-curate descriptions of their case, by letter; and have the medicines sent them by mail or express. Printed interroga-tories will be forwarded on application.

The Consumption, Catarrh and diseases of the threat, cured as well at the homes of patients as at the Institution, by sending the Cold Medicated *inhating Balsamic Vapors*, with inhale 5.1nd ample directions for their use, and direct corresponden.o.

The system of treatment which has been found so universally eduacious, practiced by this Institution for Consump-tion and Thight Disease, is the Cold Balsamic Medicated Vane of the new developments of the age.

Tatients applying for interrogatories or advice, must in-close return stamps, to meet attention.

days, in the forenoon. Address, Dn. ANDREW STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygenic Institute, and Phy-sician for Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lunga, 96 Fifth-st., Troy, N. F.

TO FEMALES MRS. DOCTRESS STONE, THE MATRON OF THE INSTITUTION.

Who is thoroughly read and posted in the pathology of the many afflictive and prostruing maladies of more modern origin, will devote exclusive attention to this class of diseases

origin, will devote exclusive attention to this class of diseases peculiar to here sex. Among the many diseases daily met with, and which she treats with unheard of success, are chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, The Meilleated According Doucho : a most important cur-ative, for arousing the nervous forces. Price, \$4 and \$0. Females can consult Mrs. Doctress Bione, confidently, by letter or personally, Address MRS. N. O STONE, M. D. Feb. 2. ly Matron to the Institution, Troy, N. Y.

SCOTT'S HEALING INSTITUTE,

No. 36 BOND &TREET, NEW YORK, ONE OF THE most convenient, beautiful and healthy locations in the city of New York, JOHN SCOTT, Proprietor.

JOHN SCOTT, SPIRIT AND MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.

This being an age when almost anything in the shape of an advertisement is considered humbug, we desire persons whe may be afflicted to write to those who have been reliev-ed or cured at the Scott Healing Institute, and satisfy them-solves that we do not claim half, what in justice to curselves we could

we could. We have taken a large, handsome, and commodious house for the purpose of accommodating those who may come from a distance to be treated. List and Gold Water Baths in the house; also Magnetic and

It is and Cold Water Baths in the house; also Magnetic and Medicated Baths, adapted to pectilar complaints. In fact, we have made every arrangement that can possibly conduce to the comfort and permanent cure of those who are afflicted. The immense success we have met with since last January prepares us to state unhösitätingly that all who may place themselves or friends under our treatment, may depend upon great relief, if not an entire cure. Persons desirous of being admitted in the Healing Institute, should write a day or two in advance, so we can be uncoared for them. in advance, so we can be prepared for them.

50 cents; three stamps extra, if sent by mail. August 18. 13

00 .00

Miss A. W. SPRAGUE will speak in Willimantic, Conn., sco-ond and third Sundays in Feb.; at Now Haven, first and second Sundays in April. She will travel in the West néxt season, commencing at Oswego, N. Y., first Sunday in Aug., and is now making eugagements for Ohio and Michigan. These wishing to be included in the route will please write as soon as convenient. as soon as convenient.

N. FRANK WHITE will locture the two last Sundays in February in Beloit, Wisconsin; the five Sundays of March at Elkhart, Ind.; the two first Sundays of April at Battle Orcek, Mich.; the two last at Toledo, O.; the four Sundays of May at Detroit, Mich.; the five Sundays of June at Oswego, N. Y. Address, through July, at Seymour, Conn. Applica-tons from the east should be addressed as above.

FRANK L. WADSWORTH Speaks in Terre Haute, Ind., Frank L. WADSWORTH Speaks in Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 17th, and 24th; Evansville, Ind., March 3d aud 10th; Attica Ia, March 17th-aud 24th; Rensalcar, Ia, March 31st; Elkhart, Ia, Auril 7th and 14th; Sturgis, Mich., April 21st and 28th; Adrian, Mich., May 5th and 12th; Tolodo, O., May 19th and 20th; Detroit, Mich., five Sundays of June; Lyons, Mich., four Sundays In July. Address accordingly.

Miss Rosa T. Axeper having roturned from Now York State, where she has been lecturing the last three months will remain in B ston until the latter part of the winter when she leaves for the South and West. During her stay in Boston would make orgagements to lecture in Boston and violnity, and also to attend funerals. Please address her at 32 Allen street, Boston.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE will lecture in February in Chicago, (care of Russell Green, Esq., Chicago) Post Office ad-dress, care of Bela Marsh, publisher, 14 Bromfield street, Bos-Don, Mass. For the ensuing year Miss Hardingo will locture in the next.

MRS. MARY M. MACUNBER will lecture first the third and fourth Sundays in March in Cambridgeport, Mass.; the last Bunday in March and first two Sundays in April in Bos-ton; the last two Sundays in April at Taunton; four Sun days in June at Portland, Me. She has no engagements for

H. B. STORER will speak in Bangor. Me., and vicinity, dur-In . B. Bronzu will speak in Bangor, Mo., and Vichity, dur-ing February; ifnst two Sundays iu March in Portland, Me.; three last in Putnam, Conn.; first two of April in Providence, R. I., and during the month of May in Oawego, N. Y. Brionds in towns near these places, who desire week evening lec-tures, should address him at either of the places named above. MISS LIZZIE DOTEN will speak the two last Sundays in Feb. he Boston; the five Sundays in March, in Providence; last two in April, in Willimantic, Ct.; four Sundays in June, in Lowell, Mass. Address, Plymouth, Mass.

Lowell, Mass. Address, raymouth, Mass. Lzo MirLzn will speak in Lowell, three first Sundays in Fob., in Cambridgeport, fourth Sunday in Feb., and first Sunday in March: in Quincy, second and third Sundays in March; in Philadelphia, four Sundays in May. Mr. M. will answer calls to lecture week evenings. Address, Hartford, Ot., or as above.

J. W. H. TOOHEX is prepared to answer calls to lecture through the week, on Physiology, Temperamental Philoso-phy, and the Laws of Health, Mirth and Cheerfulness, On Bundays he lectures on the Philosochy of Spiritualism-when needed. Address, Cleveland, Ohlo.

Mns. FANNY BURNANK FELTON, by the request of old friends, has returned to Boston and renewed her course of *Select Circles* during the week. She will still remain in the lecturing field, and speak on the Gabbath, in places not too remote. Address No. 25 Kneelaud street, Boston

H. D. FAIRFIELD Speaks in Oswego, N. Y., in Feby in Chi-eago, Ill., in March; in Toledo, O., two first Sundays in April; in Adrian, Mich., third Sunday of April, Would make engagements in the Western States for the Summer. Address, Chicago, Ill., in care of Russell Green, Esq.

H. B. STORER will lecture four Sundays in Feb, at Ban-gor, Ma., and vicinity; through March, at Putnam, CL, and the first two Sundays of April at Providence, R. I. On three evenings of each week, at towns in the vicinity of the above places.

MRS. F. O. HYZER will lecture in February and March, in Mestorn Now York; during Jan. in Cleveland, Ohio; through April, in Vermont; during May, in Lowell, Mass; during June in Providence, R. I; July in Quiney, Mass. Address till April, Spencerport, N. Y.

MRS. B. E. WARNER will lecture in February in Lyons. Mich. Those who wish her services on week evenings, in the vicin

during the month of Bebruary-address care of Mrs II. M. Brown ; at La Crosse, Wis, in March; at Decorah, and Davenport, Iowa, in April; at Plymouth, Mass, in May; Providence, R. L. in July; Quincy, Mass, Aug. 4th, 11th and 18th; Baratogs Borings, N. Y., Aug. 35th, and Sept. 1st; Put-nam, Conn., Sop. Sth and 15th; Concord, Nr. H., Sept. 32d and 30th; Portland Mo., in Oct. Applications for week evolutions foto. It for such a reason to pay oven our foeble testi-mony to his virtues; and in what we may say, we feel cuttorly incompetent to do full justice to one with whom we regret to asy, we had so short an acquaintance, and yet we do hot think 10 or the second of the departure from this incompetent to do full justice to one with whom we regret to asy, we had so short an acquaintance, and yet we do hot think 10 or the second of the departure from the and Davenport, Iowa, in April; and Bept. 1st; Put-nam, Conn., Sop. Sth and 15th; Concord, Nr. H., Sept. 32d and 30 th; Portland Mo., in Oct. Applications for week evolution 10 outring the later months of his life had caused lim to be 10 fob; in Oswego, N. Y., five Sundays of March; in Ulca, first Bunday in April; in Troy, the second Funday of April; in Providence, R. I., third and fourth Sundays in April; in Put-nam, Conn., four Sundays for the Banner of Light at club of June. Will be at the Worcester Convention in April. He will receive subscriptions for the Banner of Light at club Miss A. W. SpRAOUE will speet in Will

DIED

In East Boston, Jan. 8d, HENRY, son of E. G. and Anna T.

Copied from the East Boston Ledger, by request.

TUCKER, aged 25 years and 5 months,

ity of these places, can secure them by making application, Blie may be addressed at either of the towns named above, or care of Ebenezer Warner, Norwalk, Ohlo.

Miss Batt, Roovall, of Rockford, Ill, will speak in Detroit, Mich, Feb. 17th and 24th; will receive applications to lec-ture in the New England States during February, March

G. D. STEDENS will spond the first two Sundays in March in Datroit, Mich., the ast three in Portland, Me. Will bein Massachusetts through the month of April, if his services are required. Address, Ann Arbor, Mich.

J. H. CURRIER will speak at North Dana, Feb. 18th; Bald-winvillo, Feb. 14th; Athol, Feb. 18th; Warwick, Feb. 18th and 17th; Winchester, N. H., Feb. 18th; Illurdale, N. H., Feb, 18th.

E. V. WILSON'S address is Detroit, Mich. Ho will receive calls to lecture on Spiritualism, in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Canada West. Mr. Wilson is agent for the sale of the Millor and Grimes discussion; also that of Loveland

Misé ELIZABETH Low, trancespeaker, of Leon, Cattaraugus Co., New York, lectures at Ellington and Rugg's Corners, (Cattaraugus Co..) every fourth Sabbath. She will answer calls to lecture in Chautauque and Cattaraugus Counties.

PROF. J. E. CHURCHILL starts for the West, Jan. 1st, 1861 to lecture on the subjects of Phrenology, Psychology, Mag-netism and Clairvoyance. Will speak for the brethren en

MRS. J. W. CURRIER will lecture in Feb. at Elkhart, Ind.; In March at St. Louis. She will return to the east in April. Applications for evenings should be made early. Address Box 815, Lowell, Mass., or as above.

PROF. WM. BATLEY POTTER will attend to all calls to give lectures (without charge,) on or within ten miles of the ital-road from Hudson, N. Y., or Worcester, Mass., that may be received at Hudson before Feb, 15th.

JOIN II. RANDALL .-- Friends in the Southern part of Mich-fgan and the Northern part of Indhuna, who may wish his sorvices as an inspirational speaker, during Kebruary and March, will please address immediately to Adrian, Michigan.

CHARLES T. INSE intendately to Adrise, Michigan. ORARLES T. INSE intends to labor in New Hampshire and Yormont, this winter, and friends who desiro his services as trance speaker can have them by addressing him at Grafton, N. H.

Mns. M. B. KENNEY, of Lawrence, will speak in Charles-town, Mass., Feb. 24th and March 3d; Leominster, March 10th; Randolph, March 17th. She will lecture in adjacent owns week ovenings. Address, Lawrence, Mass.

ISAAO P. GREENIZAF, trance speaker, will lecture in Ber-i:, Mass., March 3d; in Portsmouth. N. H., March 17th and Hth. Post Office address, Lowell, Mass.

2410. Post Office address, Lowell, Mass. Mns. CHRISTIANA A. ROBENS lectures in Hammonton, At-iantic Goanty, New Jersey, every other Sunday, and will speak in other places in the vicinity when called upon. HON. FREDERICK RODINGON, of Marblehead, has prepared a

course of lectures on Spiritualism, which he is ready to re-peat before societies of Spiritualists.

MISS M. MUNSON, Olairvoyant Physician and Lecturer, San Brancisco, Cal. Miss M. is authorized to receive subscrip-tions for the BANNER.

G. W. HOLLISTON, M. D., will answer calls for lecturing in Bouthern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. Address New Borlin, Wisconsin.

MR. AND MRS/DANFORTH will speak third Sunday in Feb. at Mysic, Conn.; fourth Sunday at Westerly, R. I.—also as above in March.

and April.

of the Mill and Grant.

port; Conn.

None named him but to praise." His parents look back upon his life with the greatest satisfac-tion, as well they may, and it must be a source of comfort to thom, in this trying hour, that, during the years God spared his life, he was a very dutiful and affectionate eon. They have our heartfulk sympathy; and, although hocan never turn to them again, we are confident that if they could call him back, they would not, to have him suffer as ho has suffer-ed. Your loss is his gain, and now, freed from all pain, his immortal spirit is hovering around your fireside, and whis-pering from his angel home words of comfort and consola-tion, saying, "weep not for me, dear father and mother, for I have ontered upon a home of perfect bliss." "Hear ye that volce?"

voice?" To her who had fondly hoped to sustain to our departed friend one of the holiest relations on earth, we would also extend our sympathy. The hope she cherished was crushed not by the act of man, but the hand of a Father who never afflicts but to benefit us. It may be hard to believe this, when one so worthy of her love has been laid away from her sight forever but it is true, and many He give her strength to have forever, but it is true; and many He give her strength to bear this severe affliction which she has thus early in her life been called to suffer, with calm resignation.

called to suffer, with calm resignation. We shall miss him, as we have missed him during his ill-ness, the more now, since he can never return. Our remem-brance of him will ever be fraught with pleasure, and during our brief intercourse we saw in him many excellencies of character which placed bim very high in our estimation, and friends who knew him for a longer period bear their unquali-fied testimony to his virtues. Truly his paronts were blessed of God in such a son, and they and all his friends must look with gratification upon his spotless memory. E. M. E.

On the 17th of January, in Taunton, ABBA P. DANFORTH, aged 31 years and 6 months, wife of Lemuel Danforth, pas-sed from the scenes of this life to those of the glorious spiritsed from the scenes of this life to those of the glorious spirit-world, leaving her husband to mourn the loss of her earthly presence, but sweetly comforted with the knowledge of her spiritual ministrations. She has sung for the Spiritualists of this place since I came here until taken ill. Bhe was a good medium, and I may truly say, was a subleam wherever her presence shone, ever wearing a happy smile. She calm-ly made all arrangements for the funeral, requesting that the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Norton, should, with your writer, officiate on the occasion : that her remains be carried to the Univer-salist Church (if there were no objections), so is 4) have the organ's pealing tones mingle with the volces of those who should sing. Her request was granted. Mr. Clark came and officiated at the house, but did not feel like going to the church, as it was necessary for him to return in the midday traiu, and the funeral was appointed televen o'clock. Sister I thou hast gone before us,

Sister ! thou hast gone before us,

And no more thy voice we'll hear, Mingling with our strains of music. Rising high, yet soft and clear I

Thou hast, like a star of gladness,

Beamed upon our earthly way, And we feel the shades of sadness, Coming with thy form's decay

But we know thou hast not left us, For thy spirit will return, And thou 'll join, unheard, our anthems, While our hearts toward thee yearn.

Thou wilt guide us sister Abbal

With thy love-light form above. -

Leading us from sin and sorrow, To thy home of endless love. M. S. TowxsexD.

On the 9th of January 1861, Ma. HUGH COWAN, of Huron Township, Ohio, let his physical body, at the age of 42 years. Mr. O. was a man of worth, appreciated by a large circle of friends, and loved by an intelligent and interesting family. He was a scarcher after truth in a liberal way, consequently did not overlook Spiritualism, but appropriated it according to his needs. His family mourn him not as dead, but feel thathat-

"A volce within us speaks the charming word--Man thou shait never diel Colestial volces Hymn it around our souls; according harps By angel-fingers touched when the mild stars Of norning sang together, sound forth still The song of our great immortality! Thick clustering orbs, and this our fair domain, The tail, dark mountains, and the deep toned seas, Join in this Joyous universal song." E. L. W.

Solomen's Seal and Comfrey. They are the best remody known for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Piles, and all cases requiring a Tonic.

FOR SORE THROAT,

So common among the clergy and other public speakers, it acts liko a charm.

As a beverage it is pure, wholesome and delicious to th taste.

Physicians throughout the United States use it in their

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors, 78 William Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. Jan. 12. 13w

TO THE AFFLICTED!

CHARLES H. CROWELL, Medical Medium,

ROOMS, NO. 31-2 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON, (Banner of Light Building.)

TT Mr. C. is controlled by a circle of reliable Spirit Phyicians, who will examine patients, give diagnoses of all diseases, and prescribe for the same. Those who reside at a distance and cannot conveniently visit his rooms, may have their cases attended to just as well by transmitting a lock of hair by mall, by which method the physician will come into magnetic rapport with them.

He will furnish patients with Medicines when required prepared by Spirit direction, having superior facilities for so loing.

TERMS .- Examinations' and Prescriptions, at office, \$1.00; family visits \$2,00; by letter, \$1,00 and two three-cent postage stamps.

Office hours, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. H., and from 2 to 5 P. H. Pamily practice respectfully solicited. The best of references given. August 18.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S FIFTY DROP MAGNETIC MACHINE.

Wonderful Improvement in Magnetic Machines. Invented by Dr. S. B. SMITH, of \$22 Canal St. New York, by which his DIRECT CURRENT Magnetic Machine is increas-ed in power ten-fold, reducible also to a minimum power for

EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. The Zines never require cleaning. Expense of running in no cent a week. With full directions for its medical use no cent a week. and for extracting teeth without pain. PRICE, \$13. Bent by Express to all points of the Union. Address DR. SAMUEL B. SMITH,

322 Canal St., New York. eopom

HARMONIAL MARRIAGE. A whole-souled Reformer seeks a congenial companion for hitis: temperamentally adapted. Only reformers under thirty years of age, with dark eyes, nutritive temperaments, and some nusleal talents, will please address WILLIAM, care of A. J. Davis & Co., 274 Canal street, N. Y.

N. B. Correspondence confidential. Good references given. Jan. 19. cop4to

THE NEW BRICK MACHIN

TS gradually extending over the United States and Canada Legradually extending over the United States and Caused - is worked by one man, by horse and by steam-makes from 4000 to 25.000 bricks a day-costs from \$75 to \$400. For further particulars in a pamphiet giving full instructions on brick setting and burning, address, enclosing three stamps, FRANCIS H. SMITH, Baltimore.

cop6m

NATIONAL HOUSE. BY OLIVER STACKPOLE,

Corner of Blackstone and Cross Streets, Haymarket Square, near Boston and Maine Depot, Boston. 237 Baggage taken to and from the Boston and Maine Depot free of charge. PROF.LISTER, ASTROLOGER,

No. 25. Lowell Street, Boston. 27 Pec-oral-50 cents. A Circular of Terms for writing Nativities sent free. , tf Nov. 8,

within reasonable distance. Likewise, give written exami-nations by receiving like name by letter. Please give us a call. The poor will not be sent away empty. All charges will be reasonable. Accommodations will be as good as in any other place in the country. We are located within ten rods of the Railrond Station. DR EZRA WILLS.

South Royalton. Vt., Jan. 10, 1861, tf J20.

MRS. A. C. LATHAM, of New York, Physician and Mo-dum. Clairvoyant Examinations and Communications, Healing and Prophesy, Descriptions of Development, Spiri-ual Surroundings, Prospects, etc. Her power to rolieve dis-tress and restore to health should be tested 1 All diseases treated with magnetism and slight natural remedies. Be sure and avail yourself of her peculiar talent to see those things which it is for your good and happiness to know. Terms of treatment moderate. Examination or interview.

\$1. No. 14 Oliver Place, leading from Essex street, Boston, Jan A. Smo

Nan. 5. Notice—PROF. A. H. HUSE, the Prophetic Medium, may be found at his residence, No. 12 Osborn Place, lead-ing from Pleasant street, Boston. Ladies and gentlemen will be favored by him with such account of their past, present and future as may be given him in the exercise of these pow-ers with which he feels himself endowed. Price 50 cents. Nativities written when desired. Charge, \$3. N. B. Prof. H. promises up more than be can accomplish

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MRS. B. E. LITTLE, Test Medium and Medical Clairvoy-ant, No. 35 Beach street, two doors from Albany street. Terms, \$1 per hour; written examinations, by hair, \$2. Nov. 17. , tf .

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Musue 20. MISS JENNIE WATERMAN, Trance and Test Medium. 8 Oliver Place, from Essex street. Terms according to time. 4m⁹ Dec. 22. MRS. MARY A. RICKER, Trance Medium, Rooms No. 145 Hanover street, Boston. Smo Dec. 22. M RS. C. A. KIRKHAM, Sceing and Trance Medium, 140 Court street, Boston, Mass. Sm Jan. 12. R. COPE, HEALING MEDIUM, Hannibal, Missouri 6.n. Bept. 23

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MATTERS IN NEW YORK

Reported for the Banner of Light. CORA L. V. HATOH AT DODWORTH'S

HALL.

Banday, February 3, 1861.

MORNING LECTURE.

Upon the mountains rest dark clouds of woe, and from the valleys and the plains there comes a voice of lamentation, as if despair had set her seal upon the earth, and all along the frighted air there comes a cry for mercy. It is wonderful to the philosopher, the historian and the metaphysician, what struggles and trials Truth is capable of undergoing, without losing either her splendor or her fruitfulness, without ceasing to be what she must always be, triumphant and glorious.

The speaker enlarged upon the indestructibility of absolute Truth, and the impossibility of thwarting its ultimate success in any direction. A vile spirit of blind conservatism may employ all its insidious arts in vain, for we have the testimony of the whole history of our race, that Truth is absolute, uncompromising, never yielding to any charm, however potent. The human mind is now contending between these two forces, right and wrong. Some are seeking to interpret the truth according to their preconceptions and prejudices; but right and wrong are just as clearly and as unmistakably distinct from each other as the calm glory of the morning sun from the darkness of midnight, or the fitful and transient glare of meteors. She requires no interpretation by human wisdom, and, however she may be encumbered or perverted by art and science, is still in unsophisticated beauty and purity, the highest and hollest offspring of Heaven. Yet it is wonderful how the world is pervaded with the conception that error may be allied to truth, and what treacherous subter fuges are employed to induce the human mind to surrender its innate desire and privilege to know the truth, and rest under the benumbing spell of falsehood and illusion!

And the human intellect, despite its potency and comprehensive grasp, is yet most easily deceived. The evidence of our senses, even, is fallacious-and so feeble, in general, is our boasted intellect, that in all past ages it has been employed in arriving slowly and painfully at conclusions, only to reconsider and overthrow them. No one principle has ever been permanently established by this intellect without the aid of absolute power, to which its pride has been obliged to bow. This was not my theory—it is now my knowledge. Intellect is the most fallacious ruler which man can possess-leading him into all sorts of false applications of natural laws; into all sorts of speculations which have no foundation in truth.

The speaker cited, as an instance, the application of steam power to navigation as not having been the result of scientific research and the study of previously established facts and principles, but as having burst suddenly, like the dawning day, upon the mind of Fulton, after he had long stumbled and retrograded in a perplexed and painful search.

The establishment of the Copernican theory of astronomy overthrew at once all the results of Grecian and Roman wisdom in that science. The correctness of that theory remains to day, not a fact, but a deduction of reason; and who knows if in some future time all these conceptions of geometrical ratio in the solar system, may not be deemed the mere visions of an overweening intellectual system. The true fundamental laws of things are in danger of being overlooked, from their very simplicity, while we are soaring aloft to find scope for the exercise of our speculative faculties.

And so with the application of practical truth. There is but one expression-but one test of simple trnth, and that is found in the onward march of human progress and intelligence. Truth is the fire of which consumes all that is dark, gross, and ages unrighteous; In all conditions of humanity, it is as simple as a drop of water; and it requires of men but the observance of one rule to carry them safely through all the difficulties of life : and that rule is, to adhere to all and any truth when once established, and to abandon error when known, at once and entirely. There are two classes of human minds who are unable to do this : those who dare not carry out their convictions under the pressure of outside influence, brought to bear against them by bad and designing men-or from the superficial requirements of life--and those who will not surrender their old time beliefs, though they know them to be errors, because they fear the overthrow of cherished institutions fou upon them haid that a good man will have no enemies ; but show me a man who has no enemies, and I will show you either a fool or a coward. He who walked in the greatest humility, and whom Christendom deifies as the best of men, had most enemies, and perished at last their victim : and always it is so with him who knows the truth and dares proclaim it. I would rather, in bearing witness of the truth, that the scorn of the world were poured on my head, than that a monument loftier than the Pyramids were erected to my fame, with the inscription : "He had no enemics ; for he who battles with wrong, hypocrisy and deceit, must find enemies among those who dare not express the truth they feel, or who stubbornly adhere to wrong beliefs. And, as with individuals, so with nations. greatest nations have been those who, having established true principles of government, were not afraid to abide by them; and who, having done wrong by departing from such principles, were not afraid to rectify their action; and this govern-ment, unless it can and will maintain the truth, which is the spirit of its Constitution, is not fit to stand; and if it is not willing to relinquish the error into which it has fallen, it will die of its own corruption-it will share the fate of the proud and ambitious empires of the ancient world. Those governments, to day, are the most secure which are not afraid .to remedy the evils in themselves-which will not dare to uphold a wroug, even though the world should condemn their impolitic precipitancy in removing it. Napoleon knows his true policy-he knows that when a principle is recognized and felt to be wrong, it is worse than madness and folly to adhere to it; and that such a course of blind obstinacy would end by overthrowing him, as it overthrew a greater than he, his worthy uncle. This Federal Government, which we have always blushed to own in connection with error, has only two chances of salvation, depending on the rules already laid down ; either by acknowledging the true and rightcous principles embodied in its Constitution, or expunging all that is erroneous in the carrying out of its provisions. If one of these two courses is not taken, I. for one, care not how soon it is demolished -for, if not done, greater interests than its own are in jeopardy-the interests of humanity. A nation, I grant, is something ; and a national, patriotic fire is worthy of all praise ; but the love of humanity is greater than the love of home. He who makes a single locality his home, is in danger of being selfish, avaricious and mean; but he who makes all the world his home, is like him who makes a loyal ac. knowledgment that all mankind are his brethren and remember, that while your hearthstones may be secure-while your land is filled with memories which arouse in American hearts all true and loval emotions, and cause their blaod to course proudly in their veine; remember that there is no pride, no sanctity in that which is predicated on wrong, en-courages injustice, and sacrifices the principles of humanity for the sake of preserving fireside, home, or country. No! Dear to me as is my country, I would rather see the glorious Confederation stripped of all its proud ensigns, of all its fame, than encourage either the spirit of cowardly hypocrisy, which dares not utter what it thinks is truth, or the spirit of stubborn wrong, which will not yield to the claim of reason. There are no two sides to the question ; there is no half way between right and wrong; at is an idle fallacy to say that this or that may right, in such and such a view of the case. That which is right is always right, in the midst of persecution and wrong; and that is wrong which fails to encourage the growth of all that is favorable to wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence; which fails to encourage the highest sentiments and faculties in all créatures which God has made-which, in short, obstructs the attainment of human happiness, by the only legitimate means-knowledge and goodness.

It is a faise conception, that wrong may be modified ment which does not represent the mutual condul made to answer the purposes of right. Wrong cussions of the power which governs itself. and evil always bring their own punishment-right always brings cleauness, happiness, security and adduced, as showing different forms of governing

I have known of well intentioned, conscientious which gave them being, and which they respectively nen, who had not the courage to act out the truth, represent and embody-the will of the people. because some one told them that a little wrong To pass on to our own system. We think the mixed up with it would be more judicious, and highest form of government, and the nearest to the would better answer worldly purposes. But then divine, to be the republican. This position has been this little wrong, thus begun, always increases the scoffed at, because, it is said, God's government reprequirement for more, until the whole policy becomes | icsents monarchy ; but this is not so. He asks predicated on this basis. That only will fulfill the nothing for himself-taxes no creature for the sake destiny of humanity and answer the purposes of the of his own splendor and aggrandizement; on the Divine Mind, which persistently does right, regard- contrary, every law, every act of his government, is less of consequences. Do what is right, and you a concession to the requirements of the thing which have only to abide the consequences; do wrong, and is governed. Each flower, each tree, asks for and you have to dodge hither and thither, until the whole receives what it requires for its growth and utmost work of your life, built up of deceit, hypocrisy and cowardice, totters to the ground a useless ruin. dictated merely by its requirements. Unlike human This government of ours has compromised and rulers, God seeks no pastime, no gratification for patched up, to sustain the loyalty of its supporters, just as if all these subterfuges, compromises and uses, multiplication and enjoyments of the things to concessions to error would not finally rebound upon be governed; and is not this the very principle of it and crush it to atoms, even though the evil day

the attempt to do evil, that good may come. Never; tre; it is a mere statement of a theory acceded to by and I thank heaven that it is so; and I would even make the path of the transgressor harder for him than it is. I am glad that policy never answers the purposes of truth; glad th't bondage, ignorance and oppression never answer the purposes of light of the framers of that very Constitution might in its and knowledge. I rejoice in the punishment of the fool or the coward who will not or dare not say the truth he feels, more than when the gallows awaits in your midst. But this God forbade, and may he the wretch whom his example, perhaps, has tempted ever forbid it! We have escaped from the evils of the wretch whom his example, perhaps, has tempted into the path of crime. Have you not, as members of families, as citizens, as men, always found the most happiness, security and tranquility in an adherence to right and truthfulness, in spite of consequences? The worst that can happen to you is, that your character may be defamed, or life destroyed ; but what is that life worth which can only be preserved by falsehood, perhaps to suffer more than the pains of death, and be plunged in the lowest degradation ?

What I say may sound severe, radical, denunciatory. I am supported only by the evidence of all history, by all experience in government, by the united voice of humanity; and the unwritten records of the future will yet bear me out in my assertions. If these are not sufficient. I. have the voice of God in your own souls, louder and more distinct than any other testimony; for the distinction between right and wrong is as clear in every human soul as are the separate orbits and offices of the sun and moon in the skies, which nover confuse by blending rays but answer each their purposes. So, necessarily, by its own intuition, does the human mind know the right from the wrong.

EVENING LECTURE.

I propose to address you, on this occasion, on the subject of Human Government. I am aware that, from the multitude of authors, statesmen, orators diplomats and other powers which have thrown light on this subject, and laid the fruit of their studies before the world, whatever may be said now may be thought borrowed; but, as any idea, great or small, may have been thought before, it may not be possible on any point pertaining to this topic, to be quite original; and 1 propose, in a condensed manner, to give you the best results of human observation, experience and reasoning, on the sub-

iect. Applied to humanity, government is that power either in theory, person, or law, which represents the interests of the people governed, and the word can never be properly used in any other sense. Arbitrary law, authority, tyranny, may be applied to different forms of ruling force, but government has relation to the *interests* of humanity in their broadest sense. Human government, it has been said, should take as its type that of the Divine, which is the most arbitrary conceivable : but this is not correct. It is evident that everything in the Divine government is distinctly and positively for the benefit of the governed ; its laws are enforced from motives of pure love of the subject governed : it therefore cannot be said to be a type of despotism ; it is the very contrary to it. The wisest monarche have endeavored to frame their model of government after the Divine pattern, and they have not succeeded, because, through perversion, it degenerates into an arbitrary rule. The speaker described the government of th

The instances of France and Great Britain were constitutions, depending for their stability on that

vanity in the work of creation, but only regards the uses, multiplication and enjoyments of the things to republicanism? A Republic is formed by the mu-tual concessions of all the people. Your Constitutual concessions of all the people. Your Constitu-There is no such thing as finally succeeding in tion is not embodied in a king, with crown and scopthe people who submit to it, who consent to abide by these laws for the sake of protection against foreign hostilities, and for the preservation and perpetuation of their internal prosperity. Were it otherwise, one stead have assumed the reins of power; George Washington might have sat crowned and sceptered one monarch-let us have no other!

These views, together with all authorities on government, concur in showing that a government which fails to answer the ends of its institutions, by usurping the rights and interests of the governed loses its authority, and, in fact, ceases to be a government at all. Let us now apply them to the present crisis of affairs in the United States. constitution was adopted by the people of the United States as individuals-not by the States in a separate, sovereign capacity-as being best adapted to secure their mutual advantage and common advance ment. Loud and shallow orators-demagogues, not statesmen-are sometimes fond of insisting on the sovereign rights of States. No State individually enjoys a single right, save by concession, by permission, on the part of all the other States. How absurd, then, to talk of the inherent right of a State to take on this or that form of government for itself ! There is no such thing; all its rights are derived from the compact and mutual concessions agreed to by all the States, according to which each State is regarded as sovereign only so far as it does not in-terfere with or seek to overthrow the institutions

guarantied by all the States together ; and if it does, it is immediately at the mercy of the rest of the con-federation, and takes no other position than that of a dependent, and, for the time being, absolutely worthless portion of it. This principle is capable of a wider application. We hear much, from professors and other authorities, of the inherent, unalienable rights belonging to humanity. With all due deference to, the "glittering generalities" of our Declaration of Independence, we say that no individual can have any rights save those which are conceded him by all others in community.

In this connection, the speaker considered the so-called rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and maintained that, in the abstract, they are mere fallacles, and would lead, in practice, to unbridled and universal license and violence. The actual rights of man are threefold : the right to resist laws which he has had no voice in making the right to resist the abuse of laws which may hav been rightfully made; and to refuse obedience to authority which wears the form of tyranny.

The speaker proceeded to explain the real nature of the right to property conferred by laws, contend-ing that it is in many cases merely conventional, and in conflict with abstract right ; and applied this view to the rights of man under governments, which were merely created by compact and concession. It is claimed in some quarters that this government, if rebellion succeeds, will be a failure. No such thing. Whatever forms of misrepresentation cause the fall of its notual form, in its essence and principle it must still immortally survive, for each seceding State will adopt the same institutions. A State has no more right than an individual to declare itself free from the obligation of a compact it has entered into, ish it has surranday some of ancient Egyptians, as, in its primitive and pure natural sovereign rights for the sake of the social welfare. Her right to be an independent State at all, depends upon her observance of the conditions reciprocally agreed to by all the States. What are Louisiana and Florida, except as they have been admitted by concession on the part of the general government? And when they overthrow the authority of that government, within their borders, they are themselves liable to be captured and made servicea. be considered and treated as an individulal who should renounce his obligations to the laws, and proceed to interfere with the rights and happiness of his neighbors. All, whether individuals or principalitics, who have not the sense and sobriety to abide by laws and governments which they themselves have made and sanctioned, should be considered as mad or intoxicated, and placed under proper discipline. No just cause of complaint has been given to any State in the Union, anything concerning slavery ment, and in crying out against those who seek to No State was forced into the Union, and none can force itself out of it. The speaker enlarged on the folly and futility of the secession movement, characterizing it as the mere madhess of intoxication. Whether our form of government prove, in practice, a failure or not, it certain that no other approaches so near the type the protection of its administration, or answers so played in revolution, which is an inherent result in such a consummation, we might almost be willing there might rise, instead, a new one, which shall hold the world in its embrace. We implore those interested in this Government to pause before they would employ, in its preserva-Bloodshed, on the higher nature than itself. Hence it is that only one contrary, will forever prevent this Government from the sentiments of those ages when and this is the religious element. Convince men despotism and brutal force were considered to correspond with the highest types of manhood. The and you may do anything with them. Without it, spirit of our age of civilization will do much to prevent this last and worst resort. We may safely say there can be no fighting when there is nobody to fight. This Government will find its best security ing deviated and degenerated from the Divine and in inactivity and silence; and its now so much primitive type, and insufferably abused their powers, abused Executive is the truest and wisest, and the best representative of the people's voice that could The case of the Jewish monarchy was cited as un be had; for the redels will soon grow weary of beat-instance of a government which derived only just ing the air-of fighting shadows, and, when the paroxysm of drunken folly is over, will lay down, their arms and return quietly to their ordinary walks of life-soberer, if not wiser men. Until the good sense of the people has had time to reassert itself, and to recover from the contagious example of folly and madness in its leaders, it is aided by the intelligence of the people not being better to bear with insults and wrongs than to precipitate the nation into the escapeless vortex of revo-lution. For the Republican form of government is destined to no transitory existence. In another ression and condition in despotic govern- country, you will see more new Republics arising Where the human origin of power is than have ever crumbled-you will see a more com-

SPRIRTUAL CONFERENCE, At Clinton Hall, Tuosday Evening, Feb. 5, 1801.

QUESTION .- Is the testimony of the medium as to the source of his or her inspiration, evidence I and, if so, under what conditions is it to be regarded as such 1

Dn. Young .- it seems to me, after carefully reading the Barlptures, that Moses at no time claimed to be under the influence of the Creator of the Universethe Supreme Delty-except in the opening chapter of Genesis. He only speaks of the God of his fathers-the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob-just as we might speak of the communications from our fathers in the spirit-world. This was in accordance with the general custom of the ancients, who, after a partial observation of the phenomena of nature, were used to deify their great men, and attribute these appearances to them. It is therefore wrong to consider their case and that of our modern mediums as analogous. Mrs. Hatch, for instance, is under the influence of no particular spirit, and that lady is plainly cliber a great deceiver, or is moved by genuine spiritual influence, greater than any which could arise from herself. This is almost demonstrated by the fact that she discourse on subjects which she certainly has never investigated herself. No statesman could exceed her in tracing the deep analogies of history. In short, we have every evidence that her controlling intelligences, are the spirits they claim to be; and I cannot believe she has ich sublime impudence as the opposite view would imply her to exhibit in a conscious imposture. I imply can fancy that such deceptions have been practiced, but I cannot attribute them, in one case among a thousand, to any one brought up in our age and coun try, under right religious and social influences.

MR. COLES .--- I have never taken the thoughts of the medium as being evidence; that is, where they are ut tered in the trance state. As a matter of course, the best trance medium is that, one through whose mind the thoughts of others best pass, in order to find expression. As in mesmeric and psychological experi-ments, the idea, however erroneous, which is impressed upon the subject's mind, becomes his own for the time; and the better the subject, the more strongly this idea takes possession of him; so that the best subject is the one whose mind acts most promptly under the volition of another. The same is the case in mediumship, with the difference merely, that the controlling influence is in the form in one case, and out of it in the other Trance mediums, then, who are really and entirely such, are but the passive subjects of other minds, and cannot be said to utter their own thoughts at all. If a medium says he is inspired by Andrew Jacksou, we can only accept it as the thought of the parties who have impressed it upon him. Their opinions on this point cannot be reliable, because in this abnormal state their, very consciousness is that of another; what they say, therefore, is no proof of what really is, and the only proof of identity possible, under the circum-stances, is what is afforded by the character of the utterances themselves. In Mrs. Hatch's case, what proceeds from her is certainly not the product of her own mind; for I doubt if any earthly mind is capable of making so many good speeches on *all sides* of a question; politicians and statesmen have not such ability. I judge she is a good medium; and the better she is, the more abnormal her condition as such, and the less is her testimony in that state to be relied on. for the reasons I have stated. The admissible testi-mony is found, not in what they think, but in what they ay, confirmed by rappings or other physical mani-festations outside of their own condition. Thoughts, also, must be supposed to undergo some change or modification. in passing from one mind into another, owing to difference in organizations.

DR. GRAY commenced by reading extracts from the DR. GRAY commenced by reading extracts from the correspondence which suggested this question. I received, some three weeks ago, a letter from Mr. Hazard, of Peacedale, R. I., giving the late Theodore Parker's own theory of Mrs. Hatch's mediumship— which, oddily enough, conflicted with the facts alleged. respecting his present utterances through her. From this, it appears that in 1850, Mr. Parker was a be liever in the genuineness of what Spiritualists believe as manifestations, but was not satisfied as to their as manifestations, but was not satisfied as to their origin. The writer had much intercourse with Mr. P. during the last residence of the latter at Rome, at during the last residence of the latter at Rome, at which time he seemed to have abandoned that posi-tion. He considered that Mrs. Hatch possessed a re-markable power of holding an audience interested in discourses pronounced while she was en rapport with those in attendance--not with spirits in another life. If this were so, there should be some means of protec-tion for spirits against the liability to be misrepre-sented, when they were no longer able to correct or defend. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. Parker, during life, held Mrs. Hatch in high and affec-tions to stimation, often saying of her, that she was a tionate estimation, often saying of her, that she was a noble woman. I am sorry that mediums think proper to make use of great names. This practice can in no case be vindicated by absolute evidence, that they are

FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

growth of peace, love and harmony made by free the phenomena of the case which call for my bellef. nud enlightened people constituting the voice of The reporter of the discourse through Mrs. Hatch, who Government. certainty, in that discurse the peculiar characteristics of the man. As you cannot prove that the thoughts of the audience influence my expressions, so you can-not prove it in the case of Cora Hatch. My opponents should analyzo the subject fairly, and not set them-What is true by analogy, is true always, or Nature would be false to herself.

MRS. FRENCH spoke of the drawing manifestations MRS. FRENCH spoke of the drawing manifestations given through her. They are to me conclusive evidence of spiritual manifestations, but are not necessarily such to your minds. If a sufficient number of facts concur in proof, you must infer a designer in the mat-ter; and that designer mnst, at the lowest, be a human agent. As to the testimony of trance mediums, I have been one of them for more than seven years, and I do not think i can give any evidence as to their gen uine inspiration, except such as is furnished by mani-festations and tests which have convinced others [The speaker described a case in which very severe tests, as to the knowledge and identity of spirits mani-The speaker described a case in which very severe tests, as to the knowledge and identity of spirits mani-festing through her, had been applied, which had been so answered as to result in the conviction of soveral skeptics.] Here, I was not the competent witness as to who spoke through me, but the phenomena were the evidence to those who witnessed them. As to Theodore Parker and Mrs. Hatch, in my opinion no good evidence of identity has been given in this case, When I am deeply entranced, I do not regard my testimony on this point as good for anything. [The speaker did not think that, of her own volition, she could frame a consistent and coherent address, from the ideas of those about her, supposing she was in rapport with them, but she did not suppose she should be aware of the fact, if it were so.

the fact, if it were so. Mr. ADAMS.—I do not know, if the interpretation which I have heard put upon certain phases of Spirit-ualism be correct, that I can any longer account my-self a Spiritualist. With most of what has been ad-vanced on this question, I cannot agree. Some of my vlews, however, have been expressed by the last speaker. With all regard and esteem for Mrs. Spence, Dr. Gray, and Dr. Hallock. I find it impossible to agree with them, that it is impossible for the medium to identify the source of his inspiration. [Dr. Gray remarked that the was not his position. He meetly held that the testimony of the medium in this matter was not evidence binding upon others.] Well, I take directly contrary grounds. My whole life having been devoted to the cultivation of celence. I naturally call for as much proof as any one for Spiritual proposidirectly contrary grounds. My whole life having been devoted to the cultivation of science. I naturally call for as much proof as any one for Spiritual proposi-tions. I should have liked Dr. Gray to go further, and say whether the ccular testimony of an individual is evidence for others. If not, there is an end to all conviction for crime. Now I maintain that, if I am to be credited on eath as to what I have seen with my natural eyes, my testimony will equally establish the truth of what has passed before my spiritual sight. And do I not recognize my spirit mother, or father, when I see them truly, really, in my right mind and conscionsness? Do I not know them as well as I know Dr. Gray? To me this is evidence, and so it must be to others, if I am an honest witness, precisely as to what I see with my natural vision. If not, I am no Spiritualist. I feel we are going a little too far. While wishing all liberty of speech, I have often been deeply pained in listening to the doctrine that there is no spiritual Supreme Being. We have begun by blot-ting out the Great Spirit: we have blotted ont Jesns as the reat medium of could be a super spiritual panel. from the universe: next, we have blotted out Jesus from the universe; next, we have blotted out Jesus as the great medium of earth, and the inspiring angel in heaven; and now we are trying th get rid of the whole spirit-world. May my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, before I join in this apostacy! To me, Spirit-ualism is a new and blessed gospel; it is the bread of life, and the water of salvation. [The speaker, in an enthusiastic and glowing address, proceeded to give his views of the beauty and power of the Spiritual faith, especially as connected with the identification of our denated friends, and concluded with a rentmous our departed friends, and concluded with a rapturous burst of poetry.]

DR. GRAY .-- Mr. Adams has not confined himself to the question. Mahomet asserted that the Angel Gabrithe question. Manomet asserted that the Angel Gaori-el came from heaven to dictate the Koran to him; and at this day, a portion of mankind, greater in number than the Christians, believe the story. Do you doubt it? and if so, why do you doubt? I deny that the idea of Mahomet as to the source of his inspiration is evidence for me, however it may be with so many Manage We might so wall apply this rule to Musselmans. We might as well apply this rule to ourselves and the subject of Spiritualism, as to these beneficts and idolatics we are so unanimous in con-demning; and we owe it to ourselves as honest and sincere inquirers, so to apply it. Three centuries ago, Ignatius Loyola saw the Virgin-the Mother of God-and she gave him the motio of the Society of Jesus; and from this vision arose an Order next in importance to the system of Mahomet. s. I believe the testimony of both these men, that they had extraordinary experi-ences, and that they really thought them genuine; but . is the hypothesis, for all that, evidence in either case to a sound mind? The point is not as to whether warranted in taking this liberty; it can be affirmed on mosurer ground than surmise and suspicion. Mrs. Hatch has really no true ground for saying that John C. Calhonn and Theodore Parker talk politics but not on the testimony of mediums. If I am to be

form, closely answering to this type. Such government may be said to be the concep-tions of a higher, holier, distinct and positive power to the requirements of lower and limited forms of being; this is the case through all ramifications of nature. True, throughout the kingdoms of nature. the law of force seems to prevail-the stronger always oppresses the weaker and prevs on it for the means of life, growth and absolute dominion ; but ble to those who have remained faithful. They must with what perfect harmony and adaptation does this system work!

Through all lower manifestations of creative en rgy, a great general scheme is to be traced-an epitome of the whole is to be attained-and that is ccomplished in the creation and existence of man; who is made, so to speak, the beast of prey upon all beneath him-nothing animate being removed freat the power of his comparatively weak physical nature, or else from the almost unconquerable superiority of his mind, which places him, on this lower to the contrary notwithstanding. The voice of the sphere, almost in the relation of Omnipotence. How | people is unanimous in favor of our present governbeautiful, that the very fact of mutual destruction reignty and immortality of the human mind-that ness, what has flourished so gloriously and so long. in a world where brute, physical strength in all the lower departments gains an unopposed supremacy. the human being, weaker than all others from birth and with fewest natural means of defence, should yet triumph over all by virtue of his spiritual endowment.

In former ages it was thought sufficient, in gov erning, to copy after Nature; the greatest triumphs of the Divine; that no other possesses such inherent among men were obtained by material force; and stability, or requires so little the force of arms for he strongest governments had this foundation; as, for example, in Greece, Rome, and the principal well the purposes of civilization. If the present countries of our time, where the stronger nation divisions shall increase until they have accomplished always preys on the weaker, and repression is exer- their destructive tendencies, rest assured that upon cised by the strong arm of military force, wielded by the ashes and ruins of our fallen greatness there the will of one, or of a few. This cannot, however, shall rise another empire, which shall stretch, not always prevail, for in the human heart there is an only from ocean to ocean, but from the Arctic Circle element of resistance to arbitrary sway, which can-to the Southern Cape, and may perhaps even come to include the States of Europe. For the sake of all despotic governments. For government, in the to witness the fall of the present Confederation, that natural form, is but the result of a free compact there might rise, instead, a new one, which shall hold entered into for the sake of mutual protection, and no man will willingly submit to laws which he has not helped to make, nor to the oppressive and arbitrary enforcement of laws so made, and this because tion, a brutal force which was not used in adopting the human mind, by its constitution, is an absolute principle, and will subject itself only to laws im-loyalty, and bloodshed can never gain its consummaposed upon it from a source which it owns to be of tion in peace, amity and justice. element in arbitrary power has been found effectual regaining its position, and will involve a traveling in restraining the tendency to reaction and revolu- | backwards to of the existence of this guaranty for your authority, they will recognize no absolute power which is not created by their own choice and will. Monarchial overnments have therefore proved failures, as havprimitive type, and insufferably abused their powers, in behalf of selfish and ambitious individual aims.

powers from the people who regarded it as a vicegerent and mouthpiece of the Divine.

The difficulty in monarchial government generally has arisen from the selfish ambition of some elected ruler having got the better of his good faith; and this has so far been the bane of Republics, also, sufficient to carry out their scheme of rights-their minds being, in fact, already subjected to some despotic control, and finding their natural and necessary expression and condition in despotic governments. acknowledged, it is all nonsense to talk of govern- plete overthrow of tyrannies, a more perfect out-

Lord," rest on the same basis; and the real nature of the phenomena, and the value of the claims advanced in both instances, will soon be understood by all the world. I am vexed more by these demands resting on bald authority than I like to express or feel. Spirit-ualists in this matter, are as gross in their stupidity as the Christian world, without having one title of its apology to plead; for Christians have no means of knowing that all classes of mediums are liable to suffer internolation and corruption from earthly aconcies interpolation and coruption from earthly agencies, and that none are to be credited but those whose mes sages bring demonstration on their backs and in their besoms. Assertion is cheap-demonstration is dear. Years ago, we had Lord Bacon and Swedenborg speak-ing through Judge Edmonds; and just before, Solo-mon, through A. J. Davis; Paul and John, also, through Harris and Scott, all of which have been given up by the very witnesses themselves. [Iu an-swer to a question, the speaker stated that Judge Ed-monds now says he never did assert that it was Bacon who dictated his work alluded to.] During all this period of delusion under the spell of authority, the New York Conference has been at work sifting these Now York Conference has been at work sifting these fallacies, and probing them to the core. Yet still, day by day, are we tormented with new troops of these Egyptian frogs; new prophets put on the cast of clothes of their detected predecessors, and strut their brief hour on the stage, even after the footlights are out and the scene dismantled of all its illusions. [The speaker next produced a letter received from a distin-guished gentleman in Elmira. The writer had recently entertained as a guest the Rev. John Pierpont, and, having been much surprised by his description of the drawings executed by spirits through Mrs. French, had drawings executed by spirits through Mrs. French, had arawings executed by spirits through are, rench, and applied to the speaker for his opinion on the subject.] I shall answer this gentleman's questions, categori-cally, yes. I was present, and any satisfied there is no deception. Confining ourselyes, to the actual question before us, we must conclude that the guess of the medium, as to the source of the inspiration, is no evi-dence for any mind, not even the medium's own. Yet dence for any mind, not even the medium's own. Yet this implies no reproach against any medium, ancient or modern, for publishing their ideas of the origin of their communications. We "Spiritualists are here to cast the strongest possible light on this important question—important both in respect to the relations of spirits to mankind, and as looking to the emancipation of the lation from the threadow of long established of the latter from the thraldom of long established errors. [The speaker described a manifestation to which he had recently been a witness—the production which he had recently been a witness—the production of a spirit-hand through the mediumship of Miss Catherine Fox—her own hands being held in his, and her feet resting on his own during the time of the ap-parition, which took place in dim gas-light. The fingers made intelligent motions. Its first appearance was that of a luminous fog; then it looked like a ball of fire—Hike phosphorescence. Here was furnished the kind of testimony demanded by the London objectors. viz... that some crodible witness should have seen or viz., that some credible witness should have seen or held the spirit hand till it vanished. This manifestaion was given in accordance with a request made fo this kind of evidence, and by appointment of the spirit at the particular hour. The hand, in this in-stance, was not placed inside mine, but several friends stance, was not placed inside mine, but several friends have had that testimony; and if any here can furnish me with such, I shall be glad to forward it, together with my own, to London. I have repeatedly touched the spiritual hand, which was sometimes warm, and sometimes cold, like that of a corpse. I am not aware that I have ever been in what is called the psychologi-cal state; and I am not subject to hallucinations of the senses. [The snapler montioned manifesterions the senses. [The speaker mentioned manifestations through Mr. Home, of naked hands which unhooked the brooch of a lady's collar in full sight.]

DR. YOUNG maintained, in opposition to the pre-vious speaker, that the testimony of the medium as to the source of the inspiration, is as reliable as the testimony of our senses in support of any spiritual phe nomena whatever. Are we to believe that spirits can sick wherever he may be. The friends should address him execute elaborate and artistic drawings in a few sec- at once, at Boston.

to give atterance to their sentiments? I have never MRS. S. E. COLLINS, No. 35 North Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, will answer calls to lecture. read a discourse of Theodore Parker's equal, in certain respects, to that which he delivered through Mrs.

Hatch. I do not admit the name as authority-it is at Gloucester, Mass., Merch 10th and 17th.

lieve Mr. Harris, I am to believe that God has sent him to institute a new Church of the new Jerusalem: and his testimony in the matter is just as good as Mahomet's in his. How are we to decide between the claims of mediums. If we accept the testimony of all? I stand, here simply as a denier, and ask for proof of these claims. I reserve the argument on my side for another occasion, when my points will be made more in extenso.

DR. HALLOCK .- The best way to ascertain where the DR. HALLOCK.—The best way to ascertain where the truth lies in this question, is to suppose ourselves back where we were ten years ago; that is, suppose we had no evidence but the testimony, the assertions of medi-ums, in whatever state, normal or abnormal, should any of us be satisfied, lifted out of the mud of skeptiin thereby? I know that every soul here is ready to swer, No. For, in these days, amid all the phenomanswer, No. For, in those days, amid all the phenom-ena of Spiritualism, there was a growing spirit of doubt as to the existence of another world. Now, we have changed; but is it by the repetition of this same testimony? Not at all; but by a force which is not testimony or authority. We are examples of the power of demonstration over testimony, in moving the world and human thought. Does Spiritualism ask us, in being faithful to it, to deny the evidence which has answer, No. being faithful to it, to deny the evidence which has changed us? Are we to trample on great trains, and deny the possibility of identifying spirits? No man among us will admit such a blunder, or so outrage common logic. The belief is eminently practical per-tinent and useful. We should seek to establish a standard by which to estimate the absolute value of testimony. For there must be a degree of barmony everywhere in truth. To be entitled to our acceptance, it must reach no one among us not official former it must repel no one among us, nor offend a former generation, but must agree with all other truths everywhere. Now, to apply this principle, does the assumption that Theodore Parker utters Northern sentiments through Mrs. Hatch in the morning, and John C. Calhoun Southern sentiments in the evening, does this harmonize with the truths which, whatever their

parents, have their birth in my consciousness? We are now in the midst of the most momentous issues with which a nation ever had to grapple, and does it comport, either with the magnitude of the crisis or the character of the great deceased, that they should thus make it a mere topic for the display of forensic eloquence—only to waste the time and disturb the thoughts of others? More than this: is it no offence to your conceptions of the laws of progress, to suppose that John C. Calboun would come here, after his direct intromission into the world of causes, and utter the platitudes of ordinary earth life? Does this idea sit easy on the stomach of our philosophy? I confers it turns my own. It seems contrary to our experience of contact with denizens of the other life. The men and women we have known, return to us with something of an added growth; the fact of death has given them power to enlighten us; and the child of yesterday seems to come back, clothed with the dignity of manhood or womanhood, to say blessed, words of consolation. Truth must harmonize universally; it wise and good of all the world, and enable us to strike hands with Paul and Jesus across the gulf of ages.

Lecturers.

MRS. AUGUSTA A. CURRIER will lecture in Elkhart, Indiana, during February; St. Louis, Mo., during March; Cleveland, Obio, four Sundays of April. She will speak in the Eastorn States until late in the Fall, when she will again visit the West, lecturing through November in Oswego, N. Y. Address J. W. Currier, Lowell, Mass, box 815, or as above

MRS. S. E. WARNER will lecture in Lyons, Mich., during February; at Grand Rapids in March; at Battle Creek, third and fourth Bundays in April. She has no engagements for May, June or July. Address as above.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH will accept calls to speak during the next three months, in Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. He will also attend the

J. H. CURRIER will lecture in Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 24th