

THE ETHICS OF SPIRITUALISM:
Svstem of Moral Philosophy
 by relligionistif However bad the Indyidual may be
come, hoiveref much ho may be the eliseve oflis Dis Desires,
 hinds were red with the bload of numberleas sictims, and mind calloused 4 p py, or the emotions of sympathy, was
resting under the shide of a grove on the coost of Floridas atter a blopdy eruise. Ho slept, to be awakened by the
coolng of pair of doves in the branghes overhead. For
 touched ti his heart, a dhord ©which hatd not vibrated
sinç, his youth. Consciences became a vital lenerg, and
 Torecer.
Religlons revivals ofene exert the necessary power by with unessential formas and observances; which are mado
more essentisl than the result thelf, are thus of intrinato value. Complete success however, is rarely athined
The disturbed Desires
tek to gain their former control and the mind oscillates between contending faculfes. The
Individnal, " back slides;'
is perlodically
repentitant, and

## 




 by contact with and deciston on actulality that his facul.
ty receives proper cuiture. His comant $\underset{\substack{\text { winh } \\ \text { mind. } \\ \text { our }}}{\substack{\text { on }}}$
Our Ideal angel is a being perfect in che supremncy of
Conscience and Resson. The animal nature has no parr

 and the nearér it is approached by mana, the more perfeel
bettecomes.

 sympathy whentwe suffer. These, with their related feel
ligs, sping from that realm of mind the central force or

 suppence spirit, ns his body isformed thom the conftuenee
of allelements of the supreme universe, man has the nee
 As an immortal being, eternity furnishes that element, and
the improving conditious facilitate the rapidity of ad.
As Reason throned on tutelligence will ascend to the
smprehension of the laws of the physical universe, Con comprecension orthe the shining light of the moral. World
sceedding tilt pure radiance over the character. This is
she possibe to every human being. However debased and
brutalized by the ncecidents of time and pluce, he spirit
 periol in the Hereaner. Life in man is a contiauity, not
broken by death and the hour of change known as re
 - fore all influences were earthward, nill become spitit ward The poss reckless and debiaed criminal, lost to sympathy
and the reprovegs of Cinselence: nterly selfash and
 progrese, the marash-lands from whichi they
ed, Hough remembered, vill cast na sihow.
It is sald thant is human life is the the
tagonizing Aspirations, Desires and Appetites; tempta Hions on one sider reditance an the otber the future
ife wherein all is perrect and gnoo would be an unand reform are essential to happtinese. Temptation may develop character, tifrough reatstance, but ith is sposibile
for the spirit to arise out or, nand tabove in. It is possible

 not under Complete rule of the higher nature.
It is not ocoduduolve to paire maral, to teach that tit is
necesary Yor men to be tempted, and sometimes expected necosanry for men to bo tempted, and sometimes expected
to yield, nor itit true It it ino necesary and they are alwayd expected to act accoirding to the hitghest spiritual
IIght If they fall, Charity may shield, bot not Justify
them.







Wher Conscience if the HARpelling power, the character
becomes strong, the mind serene, and lauppincesi unalloyed
 compensation, by which all obligations me
ompense.
, how pors cossciesce pecome?

 the Good from the Bad, the Righit from the Wrong? Or
doess it infer from facts, in a manner siniliar to Reasoon, arising by a serice
us to tie quettion-

 regard the "universal order" very differenty, and ages
before such order wis recognized, concrete conceptions of
 Another school hys: "Thio highest grod, the sumpum
arpum, is worthiness of of spiritual npprobation."-Dr.
dickok, Moral Sience,
 pose the highiest good to consist or personnal introspection
It would not be a Good to stop short on barren approba.
 Thst diffintion places the Desires on a level with the
highest spirtual perceptions, and makes the satisfactivi




essarily yields the Supreme Happiness.
Obedience to law is productive of the
but most rarely, ts it practical or posible for the mind to
know that such will be tile result of a determintite action:


 ousemotion ofliberty, blotied out every vestige of Happi-
ness mase motive nad to to brand them with such Hgnoble
motive, is sacrllege. motive, is sacrilege
Man being endo


 Thits perfect satisfaction thecs the Absolute Good, about
which no one will differ. When we peake of outhects as Good, the wort has a relative and distinet meaning. Ab,
solute Good is only realized by sentient and itinki A be

The oppositit condition is Wrong, so pronoun
versally, fur its result is Pali nnid Unhapppiess.
The most potent fact of wrong-doing is that It is utiterly
opposed to the best interests of the wrong.doer. The opposed to the best taterests of the wrong-doer. To
eternal is sacrificed for te temporal; tine advantages of nul future for the brief monent. The enjoyment of an
hour is followed by the biturness of
and ifectime. The




 There were two throrieg in ancient times, which have held their places to the preesent: of the Sioics and Epi
cureane. The Tormer held happiness in costempt as all the accidents of life, and made the Good to conslst In livy
ing acoorling to Noture and Reasoo. The later minde
 It the enjoyminent iof mental purauits, but his follo owers have and be merty, for to-morrow we die,", in thedern times is
This dotetine has found expression in moder the throry of Wiatsven is, is noiont,
 Houstot by destroying Jts mengs. of expression. Right and Wrong by Insensivie grajations approact erach other.
They are comparative, admited ; so do , hie grear and the smail stand compared, In infonte gradation, but the great
and thie small remain unchanged, and unnltmited gradation Proves got frothen to son that
witerey
whateysen is, is wंnoxt,
to be made right ti the future. Elther statement confuses
acouracy of thought, and If sccepted leads to a pliaciaty acouracy of thought, and If accepted eads to a pliciaity
whlch recelives the most distorting error with approving smile.


THE LIFE AND WRITINGS
SELDEN J. FFNNEY
HUDBON TUTTLE AND GILES B. STEBBINS.

In October, 1852, W. Whitaker wrote from Troy, N. Y ${ }^{\text {highly }}$ commending the lectures of $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Finney during "a too transient visit," He aneefmard spent considerable
time there, and enjoved the lasting Triendship of Benjamin Stirbuck, Mr. Waters and many others.
In 1856 , he spoke a year in Milwaukee, to In 1856, he spoke a year in Milwaukee, to large and in-
telligent andiences. The fillowing notice, from one of the leading newspapers of tiast city, The Phes Democrat, give
some idea of the impression he made. WWe were much pleased, and agrecably disappointed,
last evening, with the lecture elelvered by S. . Finney, at Young's Hall, upon the e" approaching crigis in the po-
litical and religious wordd." Mr. Finney has a beautiful command or language, a fine voice; nu agreeable de.
livery., and, 4 f times, becomes thrillingly eloteucat. He heali illustrations were extremely beautiful and app fcable,
while the carnestness and feeling that characterized his discourse, awakened a lively sympathy on the part of his Which was forcibly exhibited in a sudden and spontaneous
outburst of applause. We are glad to learn that Mr. Fin-
ney has been engaged to preach regularly in our city, inasmuch as we feel satisfied that:he will accomplish nuch
good, by hts bold anil manly advocacy of truth and principle. Although We, with many others, may be called
upon to dinirr with bini in regard to his spiritual theories,
we cannot fail to accord him ability, power and eloquence, and to neknowledge hitm as an invaluable co.worker in the
great cause of progress and reform. We know that his
views are in direct views are in direct conflict with sectapian theology. But
we want all that is wrong in the clurch, as well as the
State, exposed, and those brave souls among whom we chass Mr. Finney, who dare 1 if their voices for reform,
should meet the aprobation of all who are actuated by a
true regard for the best interests, political and rellgious, of Our limited space will permit us to give but p Wrief and
meagre outhue of the lecture, although we question whether it would be possible to convey, by any repprt, an ldea
of fita merits and excellence."
In 1868 , whitle lecturing in Portland, Maine,
bo wrote


## Portland, Nov, 20. 1868 . My. Friends: What are you doing, in a public and educational way, for the "little ones of the great house.

 educational way, for the "little ones of the great household ${ }^{\text {Have you reflected that the old forms of spititual }}$
(theological) educafion are to a great extent, incapable of meeting the demands of this new and Just opening era o
Spiritual Philosophy? I know some of you have thus re flected, for you have so sald to me. But are there no
others who have been, and still are, indifferent to the edu
cation cationinal direction to be given to the new generation,
with our blessed Philosophy? Thit I know also, for have seen it with my. soul. And can you put new cloth
an old garment, and not make the. rent worse? What ar up by the iron clutch of orlholoxy, rian through
the sectarian mill, to come out belted, and bolted,
and shackled, and benumbed-At' suljecta for and shackled, and benumbed-At sulyects for chron-
it apifftual parayssis? Are you Iefiving them to the
tender mercies of the sectarian Satbath.schools, which teach them that you, being 8piritualists, are " Infldels,"
worthy to be eternally damned, and thus filling timeir souls with distrust of both their parents and their God © © are
they len to the crude tendencies and chance infuences of
the street, the slang-shops and sewers of lowest life?
Byt you ank, "What are we to do with them? Onts
the churches have successful Sabbath-schools, and we the enervating ©aching of stich schools."
I am happy to answer: We have already organized a beautiful, even splendid ssstem, for the physical, intellect
ual, social, and spiritual development of childhood. Tha
 nally started. In the Immortal Land, it is seeking incarna-
tion on carth. Why wait to get "to heaven "hereafter
Why not lay hereon earth the solid beams of the great
temple of Spiritual harmony and culture? Why wait till "death" calls our reluctany sould colture this world, before
we begin the great tusiness of liargounthing the education
of our chlldren? Given, the dempastration of immorfal. ity and children? Spiritcommunion, what are our of dutícs to our
children? "Perfection and truthfulness of talad are the secret intentions of Nature," says the New Philosophiy to practically recognize this great parpose of being, and ally for our children:
Many of unsparents have weaknesses and habits, which
eat great rustholes into our charncters, and leave both sureat great rust holes into our characters, and leave both sur
face and soul blotched, nod scarred, and unbleaydfil. And
it adds nothing to our worship of hie previous gecrations It adds nothing to our worship of the previous generailons buifd sectarian milis for the manufact,
sirallyackets, but len us, when children, with ne great and
benefleent beneficent educational guidance gommensurate with the
sublime alm of being and of inmortality. No Idea of
and the sclence of the goul-of spiritual culture-has ever per
vaded the church-schools. Indeed, how colifl it for are not All spirtual things regarded by orthodoxy as and consequentry, no ides of spiritual science and culture, apart from the mbraculous saction of God and the church
schools. But we have no such excuse. We have a science of the sool, we have a Spiritual Phllosophy, and hence we
should organize It into a movement for the education and should organize It Inta a movement for the education and
harmonization of our Such a moveprent is already organized and in suc ful operation. The Children's Proonrsgive Lrceus institution of the age for the place and purpose contem.
plated. Once at Dodworth's Hall I wituessed Its working and my heart came often intoony hiroat as s saw the prigh eyes, beaming faces, and gracefal evolutions of nearly two
huindred chlldren, ranging; fom four yearn old up to forty.
"Men
"M $\qquad$



SCENES FROM THE, HOME OF OUINA. Written by Ouinn, thirough Her Medium,
Water Lily, Cora L. V. Richmond. $: \frac{\text { PEAARL. }}{\text { CHATKI }}$

While the little form lay in a peaceful trance in the home of James West, watch-
ed by-him with tender care, shunned and with mingled curiosity and 'awe, the spirit of Peari, reieased fort thetime room tifs boditThe angel mother bofe her tapidly throughi
iy tenement , thus space, and approaching a lovely star
that emitted rays of pure pearly light, Pearl 'vard sweet music issuing from thence,
and felt the waves of light upon her brow like soft warm atr; she then grew strong
and flozed beside her mother, impelled by a strong desire to see the bright place to There came out to meet them twelve love-
Iy maldens, who clrcled afound Pearl and sang sweet words of loving welcomie. Theeg of pearla, with a girdle of the same whtite
jewels around their forins. As they drew nearer the shining orb, Pearl thought its
whiteness would dazzle her, so pure white, diditi appear, and she wondered how maidens bore her tin their arms, afdid the folt herself resting đutetly on a soff and sight was unspeakably lovely. Her couch was like pearl in appearance, yet soft and
yielding as moss. The ait was taluy and of a beautiful tint, reambing the color or
the seasthell, then changing to sea, green,
voletet, and at tast to pearly white. Hef mother bent above her, and held out a
snowy robe, like those worn bx the other
s. maldens; then she sprinkled over her cool-
Ing drops which formed themselves into a crown of paris for her brow:
She arose and felt tas well though the spir-
Above her were arches of opaque whtite
carved in lovely forms, Images of grace and beauty; waxen bells and' snow-drops; lilles
of the valley, and all white as fowers, while sprays of blooming hyacinths and waxen
tube roses made fragrant the air around
her.
Her mother led her to an inner pavilion
where watera were murmuring, and songs Where waters were murmuring, and songs
of brds camn forth. There she clasped her grandma, who- anid: "Ah, my poor Pearl, how sad was to leave. you there alone on
earth, but your mother brought your uncle
to oou, and he will care for and love you always. "Is Mr. West my uncle, and must I return?
Oh, can 1 not stay here with you and Another form-came near with in face beaming wint ove nad comparsionate ten-"
derness. "My chlid, my Pearl|" "Fatherl" Pearl knew intuittively that this was her
father whom she had never seen, but for whom her mother had always, mourned
when they were ate when they were alone and poor. Oh, How
beautitfal thert home, how happy were they nill in that bright abode. Alad came for
ward with bright aud lovely face, with tory brow and loving gesture: "My sis.
tert She had never known a brother, yet she knew this was one who had passed from earth in infancy before she was born. Many
more came thronging around ther, and she more came thronging around hier, and
was Alled with liappiness and pesce. The
mother nexer left her; but aly by her look or pressure of the hand the
moter things whtch Pearl did not at in irst under-
stand. It did not 8 ssm necessary to speak; they all knew ber thoughts, and stie, by degroesk, know allt they would say to her. The
thoughts came from them,and fofl upon her brain-ilike sptt showers or music.
There was no sun, yet. the whole place
was then lighted up by tow of pure white radiance, and each face seemed mlumined from within. "Does ny face shine ns
brightly as my brother' there" Scarcely brighty as my brother久 thero" Scarcely
hal sho thought this question when the anthoughts are pure and good, and these faces are llghted by the splrit from within
Her mother then sald to ther: "My daughler, it is pernitted by the laws of the
Heavenly Father that we have leasned for you to viat- our home. Your body is held
in a traingil pain, nor consclousness below. You will
after throe days, return see befoo days, return You have much to form, whtch is only the earthly cloththing of the spirit. You have also a great work. to do, which you will understand byo-and-
byite but ere you go I must, whow you our
ine and labor here. That which you see

## bome." Befor

Peari could answer or fally undershining ground, until they came to a shaded bent above it, and everythlng seemed alive.
even the aldes of the' grotto were of some even the aides of the grotto Were of some
meogling ridesent substance ilie mother of
pearlipuf deeper In tinta. Here a malden
knelt, her snowy raiments partly shaded by
thedeep tinta of the grotlo; her face was
uptyrted in prayer, and tears flowed from ber oyes. "Father in heaven, wipe her tears away;
remase that sorrowing remase that sorrowing soul from despair
let me whiser toope to her asdedened spirit:
jet net let ne whisper hope to her saddened spirit:
let not' my efforts prove in vain, not for
myselt, but for loves sake I am thus born." myseli, but for loves sake I am thus born."
The angel mither and little Pearl then
foated into the grotto and stood seside the Hoated into the grotto and stood seside the
praying one.
"Iris," said the mother, "are you still here,
and do you find no respite fort the sad soul and do you tind no respite for the sad soul
on the earth for whom you pray ${ }^{\text {" }}$ still 115 w in sympathy with hers, but some-
times I now that her heart is calm, then the wave of grief, returns again."
Peairts mothef answered: "Yes, you will
su(ceed for see, I bring these, Iris, blossoms from within my, bower today, and by thls
sign I kniew that your labor was not vain Wear them when next you visit that poor
soul on earth, and titeir sweet fragrance unperceived, will refresh her spirit."
"O Joy," sald Iris. -I will inteed wear these
sweet howers. How blest am I that while sweet thowers. How blest am I that while.
I prayed here, doubting if ny efforts to, ns.
suage her grief had i in any way succeeded,
in your bower which mirrors all we do. these blossoms horald my success." we do,
Iris' face shone with happiness us thus
she breathed her thought. Then she looked at Pearl witt half conscious, half wonder-
ing eyes; perceiving she was one of them. "My daughter Pearl,.who still lives on the
earth, lias come to visit us. She had been here in sleep before, but now a trance pro-
tects her form from danger; while she visits "She is white hs snow, and looks like one
farge tear." said Iris. "I will sing of my
flowern."


## 

In
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Int work the author, after sketching

 Ollows out the Inquiry, "What is Relig:
ion \%" in his characteristic terse and searct:-
ing manner, He says: "Those who regaril man se sater fromy high estate, see ing the
savage, not a primitive, Eut a degraded con-
dition. This conclusion conflicts with the facts of human history, The races of man-
kind began, like the individual, ignorant
and brutal. Sbe earty man was a aavage a and brutan, The the eary man was a savage
cannitbal, whose relgion-if he posessed
reliflon-was of the grossest forma.
pride may revolt against such a view of our
 nying it, and it cis tattering to know that
man is subject propressive growth and
unlimited ac ackenem anlimited actilevements.
He then goss over the history of the race
as revealed by geology, archeology, written histary and known scientific facts, disclos-
ing the workings of the human mind under
the various developments of ininellect and reasop, hewing out religious ineus ide suit
the various races, peoples and stages of de-
velopment tccordine with the super till velopment iscordine with the superstitions
of the times mind zeneral masses which con-
stitut While hes shows conclusively that all re-
those tions
Wious ideas had their ligious ideas had their origin in Feticismi,
wot think he carries the argument a limte

 awakened in the mind of a doo by present-
ing a watch to his ear areo of the same kind
thin regards it as a living being; the savage
thinks it possessed of a demon. After tracing the eareer of religious ideas
down the ages and comparing tis known
operations with scientific facta the operations with scientific facts, the conteat
in the present narrowed to the supremacy
of church in state, of supersititon and
theology over ratonalism he truly says:
t"The "The batter rats nolonafism her waged withy the saya-
certaln weapons of then

 sciouness, all the trappings that have
hitheto been reeved divine holy and
sacred will perish betore the keen hayme of
what 3 known, and no more shall blight the expansive spirit, forever." with thought,
It wif volume pregnant will
aread with reat interest. It has


## 




1. thank you for your gift of dowers,
Sweet nursalings of young May;
I would I had some mystig powers

Te wreast them from decay.
t pains my hieart to nee them fade,
so beautiful each dyy.
hhe everything to dio is made,
E'en each lamenting sigh.
Kighma Tnttle.
Ent
GENIUS is said to be nearly allied to mad
ness; $\overline{\text { and }}$ there is undoubtedy some truth
in that
 normal. But is
cate condition of the braterntional and mind which
renders men of genius suitable evehicles for
the reception and transmission of those spir the reception and transmission of those spir
itupy intuences, which do not fod ready
chafnels through more material and grossorganizations, - Dr. Growell.
Five clergymen are convicts in the Ken
hicky penitentigr, We may search in vain the Roman histo-
ry before Constantine for arsingle linie ay berore constantine for as single hin
af the Imperiai of thought, Govat the thistory
of thenent furnshes an instance of aprosecution for entertaining a
abstract doctrine-Renah.
Tux business of philosophy is observa
inom and the result of that observation con stitutes all her knowlodge. She receives
nothling as truth until hte has ityted it by
experience she advances no ordions un-
 knowledges no virtue but that involved in
benefcial actions-no vice but that Involved
In actions hurtful to oursel ves or In actions hurtful to ourselvee or others,
Let this doctrive universaly prevali, and
there will be fery ilttle error. EyEN if a boy is always whistling "t
Want to be an angel, it is fust as weHt
keep the preserved pears on the top shelf Ir you will be venerable, instruct your children, and so partake of their good ac
tious. LEARN not to judge too rashly of anyone,
either in respect to good or evil, for both
are dangerous, To be covetous of applause discóvers a
slender merit and som-conceit is the ordin-
ary attendant of ignorance. THE greatest friend of truth is time; her
greatest enemy is profudice ; and her con-
stant companion humility, No
No entertainment is so ch
nor any pleasure so lasting.
Tur folliè of youth become the vice
manhood and the disgrace of old age.
No wonder that egotists find the world
so ugly. They only see themselves in it. Tre world may make a man unfortunate
but not miserable; that is from himself. Thuth's supreme revelations come in sod
row to Individuals, and in war to nations.

## The night was dacke, though sametimes

 A little whille a little space made bright.The night yas long amal ilke an iron bar Lay heayy on the fand t till o'er the sea
Slowly Hinlin the East there grew alight
Which half was starlight, and half seemed The herald of a greater: The pale whitte
Turned slowly to pale roseand up the height
 Where slowly the gase gathered and it
creased. It was as on the opening of a door
By one that tn his hiand A lamp doth hold,
Whose flame is hidden by the garment
$\qquad$ More bright the Eist became, the ocean
turned
Dark nind more odark against the brighten Dark ang more "dark against the brighte
ing skin-
She the aganst the sky the long sea line, The hollows of the breakees on the shore Though white the outer branches of the tree
From roos to red the level beaven. burned
Then sudden, as if a sword fell from on Aigh, A blade of gold gashed on the horizon H rin
[Rehard Watton Gilder. Tus exceeses of our youth are drafts upon
our oid ages payable with interest, abou
tirity yearas alier date.
 $\pm$ have of
penalty
tent comfe
more.-


 R. p. HALES
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|  |  |

BHAGAVAD:GÍTÁ:
OR, A DISCOURSE ON DIIINE MATTERS, KRISHNA and ARJUNA. Connkrir puilowormich Noki,


Sixteen Crucified Saviors; CHEISTLANITY BEFORECHBIST
 Christian New Testament,
 or Sisteen Oriental Cruclifet God


## 

\%ocligio-eghilosaphical \%ourna Jho. C. BUNDY,
J. R. FRANCTS


##  <br>  <br> 

There seems to be aboutt the same_ differthat there is between alchemists and chemists. The alchemist says: "I believe in th
lixirit of life and the plilosopher's stone.
The chemist replies: " 1 am open to conviction; but I have no evidence whatevier that
what you profess to believe in is attainable. confine myself to deductions from abso-
fute facts; now I know of no absolute fact from which I can reasonably deduce bellief ophists. The latter human spirits are elementals and elementaries. By magical power, rightly sought
and obtained, you can aequire a mastery ver apirits so that you can summon them las, by:the use of incense and drugs ; in short by the exercise of your supertor human intelligence, afcompanied with obedience to
certain prescriptions as to the bodily purity control of the passions,
the slightest evidence that what you say is taries,' if they exhibit human intelligence, can converse, argue, show clalrvoyance, etc why should we deny them the human attribute of immortality, or why should we say
that they are lower than we in the scale of beings? I grant you that many of these Spiritual manifestations are of a low, elish why should they not continue to manifest those traits when the envelope of flesh drops
from them, and they are left in that spiritworld, with which they have always been
moreor less conjoined ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Thtelligence and form which we belleve to beythose of a departed human spirit, may be of some person present in the flesh, to which
the experienced Spiritualist will reply: पI grant you that this is among the possibili-
ties; I cannot say that in the nature of Ifthe spirit, even while trammeled in its
earthly body, can do these thmgs, does it not follow, for a much atronger reason, that it
can do the same, or better, when it is wholly disengaged from the physical body? If I admit the one supposition, wat positing the
reason is there for my not admiting other? If ray spirit can go away from my physical hody even in thas in various ways objectively, why should it not be able to do this when that
same physical body is laid in the earth, or reduced to ashes ?
eomfort to the Theosophists' by. his article In the London Spirtuualist, substantially
admits all this; for he says (Jani: 2sth, 1878): "That the spirits of the departed do from
time to time reappear in our midsf we all time to time reappear in our midst we all
admit, and that spitits of a low order may. from time to time produce physical pheChe spirits of the living also appear and disappear $\sim$ as doubles, and that other spiritual
phenomena can also be produced by these spirita ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
All this being admitted by Dr. Wyld, the
only important quieation between him and only important question between him and
other Spifitualists is, "What proportion of the phenomena supposed to be from independent departed spirits, would he credit to
the splitit of the medium? Because he the spirit of the medium ?" Because he
may make the proportion larger or schaller
than we may, we see no cause for serious than we. may, we see no pause for serious
divergence or antagonism. If he chooses to on to his belief in human spirits, benot make him ray the leas a Spiritualist bespiritualists are breve more than ordinary nothing but grood results. From this dis-
 The Spiritualists and thcse who would make
it appear that much that we have attributed it appear that much that wo have attributod
to departed spirits; may be the work of spti
its attiltemporarily, feesh-bound. It is highly

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 Sedilime grine the ineme memory" ot the medum. Ahe en ernal who belongs to theman enjoy as aperson
isibibe world, but the internal memory he has in virtue of his intercourse with t
sppritual world.
Thlis, if true, wolld plainn whymediums so often utter what
so obviously above their ordinary know
edge, education and capacity. It would plain why Andrew Jackson Davis, for in
stance, an uneducated sho momkeris appren.
tice, stould have discoursed so tice, shoula have discourree so marvelously
when a youth, on themes entirely yoreign to

 liberality. He expresses his ib word with
much of the incidental teachng of Theoso-
phy. Old Spiritualists had tone this years
before before the Theosophy of Mme. Blavateary
and her disciple. H. . Oleott, had been heard
 claim the exact lines of my assent. That
concerns myself. I only thought it well, in
the interests of truth, to ask for some evi. dence and even for proof of certain allega.
tions. They were to me mere wootbid.
loons. I, or any one else, with a speculative
tendency could spin theories by the hour
. What is important in dealing with paycho-
logical questions is to distinguish between a mere hypothesis and a warrantable de
uuction from observed fact or an accepted
theory which theory which.
is unsthaken." One new notion introduced by the The
sophists-or rather one anclent vived -is that of condititional immortality
vit it tus procained by Col oltt "Th
astral man (or double, or soul) freed fro
phys astral
physi
ahsed
ahd
the a
ly, at joined to his divine spirit and lives forever as an entity, or, having been completely de
based on earth, he sinks deeper and deeper into mater, and is anninated,
Miss Kislingbury, following olcot, seems oo think that St. Paul favors this notion
of conditional immortally. We do not seè it. The Bible nowhere expreseses the idea
clearly, or even inferentially, that immortality is conditional. It teaches just the
contrary in nearly all the passages where Che futures state of man is referredt to.
Chares $\mathrm{Lambert}$, Ferchman, is the author ofa work püblished some thirty years ago, entitled d Systeme du Monde Moral,
In which he advocaes the notion of a con ditional, or to use his own word, a "faculta
tive" immortality. We may find there all are now being ventilated afresh; but the Theosophs do not seem to De aware of this.
We would call their attention to Lambert He teaches that the physical
the substratum of a moral w substance is absolttely distinct from matter
and subject to entirely different laws. This substance he calls inmateria.
activity is manitsted in life-life inf cithely activity. In the obscure beginnings
ahlints, in the fhysterious aggregations atomic e elements, it 13 always this immate from the atoms those which can enter into
fint In the organic life it ehooses, among the may concur for the enjoyment and conseriffe, finally, it chooses among the elements
of its of its detefminations those which may serve
for the enfijomment and conservation of the human me. It is here that is formed and elective force comes in play, and chooses bewoen the rival tendencieq; nanffy, that
toward the mereiy egotistical and sensual interest, and that toward the enjoyments
of the superior order: Hence it becomes : a of the superlo order. Hence it becomes a
facalty, and from the struggle of the two
 Its desting is the result of its chocice. The soul is extinguished or is developed after
the death of the body, according as its liberty has answered to the appeal of the one
or the other of these tival forces Thus, according to Lambert, in
Thus, accoraing to Lambert, immortality
s facultative. It depends upon ourselves Lo extinguish or develope our germ of indi-
viduality. It is nothingness, and nothing. ness alone, widch is the chastisement of the peryerse, the base, the impure. The eterni-
ty of punishment wili be the eternity of anty of punishment will be the eternity or an
nithilation. There is no middle ground for ìs-it is elther nothingneess, or beatitude.
Each one of our ncts is a drift towird one or the other of these diatinctions. Facultathis system, that is, the soul has a faculty of becoming immortal, if it chooses to exeroise
We present our Theosophical friends this lef outline of Lambert's system, to which indey woold Iteris to have been anconsciousis
indebed. it a sytem at once presump tlous and unphilosophtical, prosumptove in
 the one merits immortal folleicity and the
other outright annihiliation; unphilbosoph1
cal

## cal, in giving to to annininite of fininortalty:

vestigators, with Dr. Wylde, C. C. Massey.
and Miss Kisilingbury on one side and our

 cerman philosophers, , is very interesting as
commg rom a contemporary. Kant was
forty years odd when Swedenborg was sev. enty.Ave. Kant seems to have' Iuctuated
in his notions in regard to Swedenborg, es. leming him at one time as a mere visiona
ry, and at another as the promulkator or a
system remarkabie Tor its consistency with system remarkabile Tor its consisteney with much that he himeself had arrived at by phi-
losophte meditation in regard to a tuture losophac meditation in regard to a ruture
state. The following pasages are trinsla*
ted from the (eerman of K Kant:


\section*{| $\begin{array}{l}i+ \\ \text { othe } \\ \text { other } \\ \text { ner } \\ \text { he }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |}

${ }^{3 p}$
















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will But the places of souls in relation to
each other have nothing in common with
the material World and and herefore the soul
of a man in Inlina is often in roppect ospir
otual situation next neigbor to the soul of











 Kant speaks in some places of the "Uelir-
ious ravings" of Swedenborg, but .he seems ious ravings of sweiemporg,
to have been deeply impressed nevertheless by the philosophy of the Swedish seer; and
in his own views of the possibilitr of an intercommuniection between a world of spir-
its and cur own, he is obliged co admit that there is much that is consistent philosopi-
cal and reasonable in the views of the man he dispoisses as a "víionarv:'

MOST FITLY SPOREN
T. B. Clarke, of San Fraticisco, writes:
 most titly spoken at a seasonable time. The
idea of a "leadership in Spirttualism," re. of Jodgea jipth chapter, wher
went forth to
 sake my sweetness?" They then all ap
pealed to the vine. It said, "Should $I$ leave
















Laborers in the Spiritanlatice Vineyard
F. A. Logan is lecturing with god
success and much appreciation in Oregon.
Lyman C. Howe will speak the remainder Lyman C. Howe will speak the remainder
of February and two Sundays in March, at Prof. Milton
Prof. Milton Allen has returned to chl-
cago, and will make this city his headquar ters for some time to come.

Morse, the medium and lecturer, is
ocited at EIm Tree Terrace Uttexeter Road, Derby, England.
Mrs. Coombs is now in Memphis, Tenp.
and is well spoken of as a test medium by
Mrs. Maud E: Lord is so highly appreciat-
din Boston, that she cannot leave for New York as soon as shio expected.
We notice the seculur press is in many in-
stances printingextracts from the ReLoio
 direction the current is setting.
The in menens preassureapon ori columns cles that from their nature ought to have appeared prompty on thelr reception
J. M. Barnes, ng LaFayettee, Va , informs
us he is about to make a tour of that State to lecture on:sbbjects connected with the ed please correspond.
-Mrs, L. L. Pasco, 353 Main stree, Hart ford, Connecticut, is spoken of as. A. good
trance speaker and thast medium, and a pow trance speaker and tost medium, and a pow.
erful healer. She often gives testa atither
Home Arts for Febriary, published br Lifred L. Sewell, 158 Clark, street. Chicago,
for the instruction of boys, is well flled with useful hints on printing, wood engraving ahd scroll work, with flustrations.
Spring, and would ilike to miake engest in the


Hivered by Mre. F. O. Hyzer, at Everett Hall


Cephas.B. Lijnn lectured to a large audi-
ence- -an New Haven, Comnectieut Sunday evening. Ftib, 3 rd, on Secularism. Surely there are signs of progress when such leo
tures find a hearing in Connecticut on Son-

We give our readers this week another of
Mre. Cora L. V. Richmond's splendid lee tures. It contains much food for thought proud of this worthy representtitive of our Mrs. S Mrs. S. A. Rogers-Heyder, of Grass 'Val 3rd and 10th, to good audiences, giving gatisacory paychometric tests. Would like to
make engagements as a lecturer and business and test medium. Is a tranoe speaker of Leavenworth, Kansas, is engaged to deThe Church opposed to Intellectual DevelC. Fannie Ailyn will speak in Ballston
Spa, New York, February 24 th ; in Philadel phia, Pennsylvania, the Sundays in March;
Vineland, New Jersey, during April, and Springlleld, Massachusetts, the Sundays $y$ evenings if desired. The Hotel Windsor at Jacksonville, Flor-
da, is proving a grand success since it pass-
d into the hands of Dr. N. B. Wolfe. With lfice, guests are at onee made to feet, "at
home." and as a result there is now only tanding room, as they say at the theatre
hen every seat is filled. The Daily Picayune of New Orleans, says,
Mrs: C. Eldridge, the well known TennesMrs: C. Eldridge, the wer known Tennes
ee medium, is stopping for a short time in ng city. Her manifestations are attract
ing much attention, and all who have seen her express satisfaction at the success of
her scances. Her parlors are at No. 103 We are indebted to the Ilinois Railroad
nd Warehouse Commission for a copy of their Seventh Annmal Report. $71,240,574$,
bushels of grain of various kinds weré in. qualized value of Railroad property for contains the legal decisions bearing upon Owing to the vigorous warfare inaugur-
ated by the ReLigio-PHilosophical Jour mL, ably seconded by many advanced
minds, the infanous "Doctors' Law" seems
likely to fall in the "Dwa Ler we caution our readers in that State to re-
main vigilant to the end of the session, or the starving "regulars" will catch them napping. dium, has been lecturing this winter in Salem, Boston, and Springtield, Mass. He
will lecture for the Utica, N. Y., Sundays, February 17th and
24th; also March 3ad and 10th. Would like to make other engagements to lecture in the
middle and Western States. Address Dr H. P. Fairfield, Green wich Village, Mass. B. F. Underwood lectured in Albany, N
Y., Sunday evening, Feb., 10th, on Evyolution. The Argus cloges a lengthy sditorial
notice in the following words:
win the whole "In the whole course of the lecture there
was not a word to offend the taste of the
moot fastidious, and no attack upon or ridi-
cule of relifious beliefs. It was
 The notorious Dr. W. A. Hammond, who
was dismissed from the position of Surgeon General for crimes that would makea common malefactor blush, has the effronty to
appeal to the authorities to have. his case re-opened. He probably thinks that after washed. He ought to buy a character some Spiritualism more effective
The Free Thinker is the name unde
Which it is propssed, by W. M. Gill, Kirksville, Mo., ot issaus in M. March next an
eight page independent monthy journal deisted to the cause of Liberalists, spiritual the West, at $\$ 1.00$ per annum. The number the country is eviden throughou of thought on the subject; and we hope they may all be sustained and prove suceessful
workers in the caiuse of Truth. The Winchester. (Ind.) Journal publishes course of loctur weference to Dr. Kayner's Inalism: "Dr. D. P. Kanyer, of Chicago of five lectures at the City Hall, closing Hon." The Herald with a lacture on Evolu f. lectures at Clty Hall were well spoken of tn writes, "So far as I Bi" Bro. J. K.Mar itualists were pleased. Dr.K. is a very able Capt
hreveport La will speak for the society a 7th, and can be addressed thare. He gave
five lectures on Spiritualism at Clairendon Ark; one at Brinkley, and sppke four even
 ly spoken ${ }^{\text {a }}$ by the Little Rook papars, al
also is Mr. Vandercook's singing. Re als Arkadelphia, Warren, and Prescott-ali in




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| AND INEORMATION ON VA GUBIECTS PERTAINING TO HARMONIAC PHLLOSOPI | Hindoolzing ate churches. HL anualog to so the abler turned to tobe <br>  <br>  <br>  | Sarlor borp, and suddenty the apgelle thot cried and I Wight than Rasala and Turkey could hear the <br>  angele aro whit We call splitite" <br> Spitrit Presence and Rower. |  | Seelog that the arat aphere, whither so many <br>  Ing ire os olike our oum. cen this prerelent delu. |
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|  |  together a number of thoughtrol Brabmings | Otikinating thor from the erill hable of the ini <br>  |  polint nd fail of sugreations, vod till unduabted | Selte |
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|  |  |  | through her medtumshlp at her resldeace, often | Each sphere constate of tocleteles; the epleft |
|  |  |  | hlmself by recordiog "t upoo her engagementbook. He. perer tilled to have tome tuatiness, |  |
|  | eremation. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | often unexpected, which called hilm to Boston on without previout inteation, he would nad homeolt |  |
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|  |  |  |  | hem all falturnily on papper, we would not coaves to deeper theultiesest thratiltect, on well the the ox <br>  |
|  | was bullt for the cremation, of Baron De Palm, | ting at a lable. The chid sneezed quite loudythree Umes; at esch sneeze the step-mother re-plied, "God bless you, my child." As she repeat- |  | ternan Inteliect, and the effect cannot be conveged |
|  |  |  | a very flourishlag and harmonious soclety here; have a good hall, good musle, with considerable |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ue aparh ordllary vilion was lmpossoble. Then |
|  |  | Thee were to tarued be the roleo that hey nicd |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | DEATH, <br> In the Light of the Harmonlal Phillosophy, |
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|  |  |  |  |  $\therefore$ Yor |
|  | Mrs. Pitman wos a woman of education, and wasskilfed in the art of phonography. The famlly be longed to the school of 'edvanced thinkers.'" | and aroma, as if Just placked from the bushMany Nicoodemues vitl her, destring to gill knowled ge, sel nat be known of men. We need | N̦otes apa Extractn. <br> A truth is never lost elt is imperishable. | ndson Tuttle's Works. <br>  |
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|  | Whether the cremation of the body materially af fects the spiritual organism, iss question not fally setted. An amputated arm still exerts an lafla. |  |  | A |
|  |  |  |  |  <br>  |
|  | ence oyer the spiritual arm, and may not the cre mation of the body, cause disagreeable sensatlons to the spirit? |  | puitro phifosophy of materatilem it philotophy |  |
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|  |  |  |  | STRANGE VISITORS. <br> A SERIES OF ORIGINAL PAPERS, |
|  |  |  | A medium many poseces some properts that gives nim the porer io conter by echo or retection thenays of thought from the other world. |  |
|  |  |  |  | PHILOBOPHT, BCIENCE GOVEHNMENT, HELIOLON. |
|  |  | Him that, though the trad sometume rejecta rollg. <br>  | In the spiri world everythlig will be as tangl. ble to our pplituan bente of perce <br> Grant the return of one single apltt irom the | YY, ART, FICT:ON, BATIAK, H NARRATIVE, AND PIBOPLECY, <br> IRVING <br> ${ }_{\text {ITS }}^{\text {ar }}$ <br> BRONTEATICHITER. <br>  <br> HUABOLDTOWESLEF BAWTORNE, BROWYINO, <br> AyD otasa |
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|  |  |  | than to leare thy works of beneafectice are perormed by them. |  |
|  |  | good work. Hiome lavest\|gation muat necessarlly | ditale chat ino |  |
|  | thls kreat crlme agalint the welfaic or thotey howe Immaturity and mexpericance mast make themdefenceless vicuma upless protected by othera, |  |  |  |
|  |  | be beyond susplelons of fraud, and the revults are always satisfactory. The following is the letter alluded to br Mr Harding |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | IIAFED, PRINCE OF PERSIA: <br> HIS EXPERIENOE IN . |
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|  |  helplog crisy tanathes murder the cause of tree | umo developed in py family recontiy It It incerely <br>  | Ezektel and Dantel tell of falling upon their face, and having no strength: bot who spake to | Earth-Lifenosipirit-Life |
|  |  | deat frend, threw in my yst whlle convering <br>  Co bries loogk celer trom you, and yill | themi, and rerealed wonderfal things unto them The angels are forms of thelr affections, of | Mr, DAVID DUQUID, the Olasgrow Tranee-Palating Medlumy <br> the Olasgow Tranee-Malsting Medlumy <br>  <br>  |
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|  | sued, defending at the same time the righta of free morailty--Inder |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  free,thlokiog teotiments are ppreadlog in the | after-Incluofa everythlag that can promote thegrowith of that piplritual asture here and hereafter. |  |
|  | ceeds-bls authority, and does many thlage that sound judgment or common sense cannot endorse | proposes to stamp them out. An sttempt Is beprohlbluigg the holders of them from holdleg of. |  |  |
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|  | that to spread broadcast orer the chuntry, there to not a spirthualist who wifi not encourago hlm in | Bice. The mee who question the tispplatifon of the witper no wibe put ia to same category |  |  |
|  | his work. The law that he is trylug to patorce Is uaconstitutional, but the good he hah done and la-dolog, is Inealculable. Always, we aay, | poilteal outceath, whleh will go far tomard mak. |  | 6 ar col r giveraol. |
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|  |  |  |  | edition contalns the followion celebrated lecturea: Oods." i" Thomas Batae," "Humbout, "h Indiridquility" asd "Heretics asd Hertales." |
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