 lasure you. Howerer, an Indispenasalle

 that you grasp so tighty."

Not a cent-not a cent more, to uphold you
your present vicious course." "Nonsense; you do not mean it. With your hundreds and thousands in actual poesession, "But I will, though," exclaimed Owen TraB. "Every dollar given to you is thrown solved that no more of my money shall be scat My among your vile associates."
"My associates are gentlemen."
"You may hood wink others, Alfred; but
am too well informed of your habits to be de-
"Complimentary, agnin," said the youuger Tracey, laughing. "After expending so many fine words upon me you cannot do less than grant me the loas."
will oblige me."
ll oblige me,
"You will, Owen" merchant, doggedly.
young man were illuminated by the cold, glitter-
ing, fiendish smile, we have attempted to de-
scribe. "You are rich, my dear brother, and $I$
am poor. Fortune plays strange freaks in this
world, You were once as poor as I. On the
other hatd, I might have been as rich as you."
other hand, I might have been as rich as you.
Owen Tracey turned, inquiringly, toward the
speaker. "Richer, perhaps, if-if--"
"If what, Alfred ?"
These words fell upon the ears of the mer his seat convulsively, and glared wildly in the
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ rested langnidly upon the table near him, and
the bank notes which he had clutched so determinedly fell trom his relaxed fingers.
"Aha! my dear brother," said Alfred Tracey,
approaching he table and taking up one of the
notes, which he folded, carelessly, and thrust in
to his vest pocket, "You have. changed your
mind, as I predicted. I understand your tem-
per better than you do yourself. You are not,
call you, and I am deeple grateful for this act of
only if you love me, do it in my sbsence."
A deep groan burst from the stunned and be
wildered merchant.
There was a strange sense of relief to his op-
pressed faculties as he heard the door of the aparment, and the outer door of the mansion
open and close in rapid succession.
It was needful for him to be alone and reflect.
The Soda Distriets or Mexico.
is singular region contains 720 square miles
of territory, the soda, or "tequisquite," as it generaliy called in that country, being chienf
deposited on the lowlands by the lake of Texco co , about six miles from the city of Mexico, and pears that the mud of this lake contains 4 per cent of soda, and the water itself gives the following results on analysis at one degree Beaume,
with a density of 1,00069 :-Water 98,890 , cho ride of soda 0570 , carbonate of soda 0485 , an sulphate of soda 0054 . The eflorescent soda de
posited upon the lands referred to is found in posited upon the lade considerable quantities during the winter or dry season in Mexico than during the summer, when the diurnal rains wash much of it away, nor can it be collected during the latter season as the water soaks in the soil, but upon
the return of the dry weather, the rays of the sun evaporating the moisture upon the surface that left below gradually rises ; and by this na aral process the salts are consolidated, orming Sometimes, also, the eflorescence may be pro duced by ploughing up and afterwards watering the soil. The eflorescence begins to be observable at the end of autumn, its white and crumbing flakes concentrating themselves by the ac ferred to, and which is composed of two descrip tions of soda, called by the natives of the dis which are scraped up and deposited in cellars, either for immediate sale or for purification on the spot. The soda which is obtained from the waters of the lakes themselves is generally not
perceivable until a considerable evaporation of
them has taken place, when it appears upon the for the obtaining of which, the waters on the lake are dammed up into pools, as soon as they
begin to retire; by heaping up mounds of earth begin to retire; by heaping up mounds of earth

The simple mode of proceeding hitherto pur sued by the natives of the country, for the sepaother substences and which is still the more remote silitrous lands of the country, as been repleced inother places by other means or attaining the same end, suggested by chemical sciences and modern discoveries. The old system consists in diluting and filtering the silitrous earth recerred to, and which is placed in large pans formed of the earth from which the which branches of trees are placed crossways and entwined with rushes, or "petate" a kind of grass used for matting, so as to stop the earthly particles and sulphate of soda from passing hrough, the pan being pierced at the bottom so which Which being conduced by means of a hollow is effected by the action of the air and sun, or by means of artificial heat when the water is conducted into boilers.
The salineros who conduct the salt works convey the water to the height of twelve inches
into troughs of the process of crystalization naturally depends upon the temperature of the atmosphere or other meteorological causes; but it is calculated
that, the solution being at 18 deg. Beaume he water being from two and a beaume, and inches $t n$ depth, crystalization takes place in four days in summer and eight in winter. The cleared out of the trough so soon as they appear ; the chloride of sodium then crytsalizes,
and forms a "crust" of about a mirimeter nid for the saline particles then forming themselves into small heaps as the water dries up, being final spread out to dry and harden in the sun. $-N$.

A serjeant of the life guards, vely vain, but to which he had fastened a musket ball, being too poor to buy a watch. The king hearing of
this, wished to expose him to ridicule Stepping up to the soldier, he said; " Sergeant, you must have been cconomical ; I see you wear ' a
watch; mine tells me it is five o' clock; how much is it by yours? The soldier, guessing the datention of the king, but nothing daunted, imesty, my watch is neither five nor six o'ctoek, but it tells me, as often as I look at it, that I "Here, my friend," added the king, much
mored, "take this, to know the precise hour moved, "take this, to know the precise hour
also in which to die for me;" at the same time also in which to die for me ;" at the same time
giving him his own watch studded with jew-
${ }^{\circ}$ 종 Every fresh discovery in science, tends to cnlarge the borders of the natural, and limits the boundaries of the supposed supernatural,
until the advocate of special providence is obliged to take refuge in those obscure departments of nature where science has never poured any clear light.-Whipple.

2 It is the growing conviction of the hu
man mind, that the scheme of creation is conducted on mathematical principles, which admit of logical definition, and that all events however trivial or complicated conform to the ehangeless methods of the universe, and conWripple.
nes The Gota Canal in Sweden was built by he government at a cost of $\$ 9,000,000$, to connectie chain of lakes that lie between the
Baltic and the Categat. The sail through this canal is said to be novel and interesting. It traverses a beautiful and fertile country, and on every side are neat Swedish towns aud well
cultivated fields. In passing through this canal on a large steamer the fpassenger finds, at sudden turns, the bowsprit thrust out into the
meadows of grain among the work people, or the masts entangled in the foliage of the forests through which it winds. The canal in many places is scarcely broader than the ships, and as
were making a steam voyage across the mead

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL

## (9) riginal ©

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 before the platns appeared. As the taller peaksrose above the water, they presented more favorrose above the water, they presented more favor-
able conditions to the latent principles of veget-
able particles of the atmosphere. The pure air, the
clear water, and the more solid basis, altogether, presented the means of producing more bighly
vitalized conditions ; and accordingly the basis of a new and
tablished.

## furnished the basis of the amph the marshes;

now we find the conditions changing: for the
lichens, which laid the foundation of the purel
 air. They presented the general appearance of
broad and moreor less flt and thin scales, plates
and incrustations, suct as, may be seen/on rocks and incrustations, such as, may be seen on rocks
and old wood to this day. But in the abundance
of materiat contained in the air, theywere greatly of material containedinth attained gigantic pro-
expanded, and at leng
portions. These bodies were beated directly on the rocks, to which they were held by a kind of
cup like suckers, which atlhough they afforded the mechanical fixture of the root,
office of that most important organ.
These plauts presented the appearance of huge cups orbowls, deep and cavernous, crowded with great red or brown balls, which began in some
degree, to relieve the prévaling hues of earthen dun or ashen gray. From their very structure, they more espectally attracted the earthy part
cles atmosphere; and thas in decay, they cles of the atmosphere; and thas in decay, the
deposited vast quantities of earthy material. Depasited vast
During this period, also, the sital power was making great advancesious marine plants were
waters of the sea, variou produced, and many crustaceous animals. They were generally gross, and often of gigantic dim-
ensions, exhibiting only that low degree of vital. ity, which could live in so impure an element.
So in the process of time, rudimental types of So in the process of time, ruaspecially such as
serpents and fishes appeared, esper habits. Theee
were not strictly negative in their hat ponderous forms fed on the innumerable swarms ponderous forms
of inferior animals, which the great heal
and
rank vegetation of the marshes generated.
This may be termed the period of gigantic
lichens. It wes marked by consolidsting foundlichens. It wes marked by consolidsting tound-
ations of the earth and sea, by the elevation of mountains-the production of terrestrial vego
tationand the appearance of more highly organtation and the appe
ized aquatic forms.

As the refining processes still weat on, corresponding changes occurred in all organic struc-
tures. The huge and stony plants of the earlier period began to assume moredistinet lineaments
of vegetable struicture; for they were distributed of regetable structure,
into rude processes shadowing furth the root,
and stem and leaf of the higher series. They had
sometimes a leaf-like aspect, as appears in the sometypods or ferns of the present day; but they were large and coarse,and trailed over the ground
in rank and mouldering hcaps. But rude and in rank and mouldering heaps. But rude and
repulsive as these forms certainly were, they introducod a very important change : for they de-
veloped, though imperfectly, the true digestive apparutus. By this process they abstracted the
coloring principhe from the air, and at length appeared, elothed with vestments of a dark and
muddy green. Another circumstances also gave a great im-
petus to the onward march; for the vast conpetus to the onward march,
sumption of carbor, which thok place, in order
to maiutain digestive operation on so large a to maiutain digestive operir to healthier currents
scale, began to open the

- to introduce a clearer light, and to prepare the -to introduce a cearerl plants, and mote highly
Way for more beautiful
vitalized conditions of animal life. The type of this race having once been deter-
mined, they in height and volume, until having mined, they in height and volume, undions, of
entered completely into the gross conditer
which they were an outbreak they spread into entered complech an outbreak they spread into
which they were
sigantic proportions, and rose into the outlines of tall and stately trees,
Still the atmosphere forn
fect medium for the sun's rays; and hence the light was shoruded in the shadow of a dark and
dismal grey. This effect deepened the solem-
nity of the wild and desolate marshes, which nity of the wild and desolate marshes, which
were then the most favorable habitations of life. The tall rank ferns grew and spread themselves while underneath their sombre shadows, wan-
dered huge reptiles of monstrous forms, yet endowed with only that low degree of vitality,
which could be sustained by 60 grose an atmoswhich could be sustained by 60 grost an alvance
phere. And yet they were greatly in advan or of their predecessors; for in the bony frame or sheleton, and the ildeaned forth the grace and beauty of higher
shadows forms. of that period I Not a flower bloomed.
brook murmured. Not a bird sang. were the swaying of the great fern to
heavy roll of the murky air, the gro grumbling of huge monsters, as they piloted
about, tumbling together, or bellowed thisough the dismal wastes, with a wild, unconscious sor-
row-a sense of desolation in their cry -as if the soul of Matter thas then first becoling for higher
of her great want, and was call were terrible in
and better conditions. They were their grossness, of their massive and hideous
forms, yet ba imperfectly vitalized that they had no other means of inspiring fear.
This is the period of Arburescent Ferms, It was marked by the rudimental elaboration of greanism, both vegetable and animal and by clear er distinctions between land and water, as well detinctions and nigh


## the conflagration, combined with other causes, had so far contributed to clear the air as to es- tablish that great circulation of the vital curLablish that great circulation of the vital cir- rents which is maintained by the evaporation and recondensation of water. Then Rain was introcuced, and this again contributed to feed and fill the springs which in the same crisis


thing in the mineral. vegetablesanimal and spir-
The assertion of our Master, that " "all the
Father hath are mine" can as truly be said by all-His and ours, in prospect, just so fast as w
grow and attain to them-make them ours i
this, or in future life, in eternal progression.
We are heirs, jont heirs with Him in this great inheritance. This inheritance is stated to
be "life, life eternal." "To know God is eternat life." It is said, too, "to know Christ is eternal
life." To know thyself also, is eternal, or immortal life.
bilities differing from mankind generally. All are capable of becoming Christs and Gdis:
God, the Father of all, is never to be seen or known
ganism.
To know ourseives, then, is ald we can know
of God, or the God principle which is every
where present and not a personality.
The kingdom of God, however, is within. It
is these facts especially, the relations we sustain to the Aighest, whici Christ was commissioned
to make more fully known. With these viers
forms and ceremonies should have no place in
the spiritual reign and kingdom, then soon to
be inaugurated. They are entirely inadequate
to the snul's needs. Other methods should be
employed to develope the spiritual natare of
man.
The langugge of Paul is full, earnest and to
the point:
"Rites," he says, "can avails nothing-are
shadows of better things to come-carnal dead
weights, etc, and should be abolislied, blotted
out-perish in the using otc."
Christ's kingdom does not stand in scaraments

## and baptism Holy Spirit.

## Holy spir The rea

They may have been better than nothing in
an age wanting in spiritual light-but that in
tellectual men and women should, in this en
lightened present, go back to that childhood age
for lessons of duty-lay hold of old Jewish rites
for lessons of do chairs and benches to sapport
as children
themselves in learning to walk, shows the power of the bands that hold together the organ
ized churches and prieathoods for sway. You will say, "so far as theory goes, the case
seems clear, but how about the practiee of
Christ and the apostles? Here you will fail." Christ and the apostles? Here you will fail."
Not so. Precept and practice go together We have only to lay aside creeds, commentarie
and pulpit teachings-examine with unpreju and pulpit teachings-examine with unpreju

## First let us enter into an examination to see how John the Baptist, Christ and Paul regarded

 how John the Baptist, Christ and Paul regardedthe rite of baptism, before, and after the resur
rection-when the New Dispensation com
menced and the Old ended. menced and the ola ended.
There were two distinct commissions given
to the disiclece, one before and the other atte
the resurrection, which is important to notice the resurrection, which is important to notice
The first to the disciples was, "Preach the
baptism of repentance for the kingdom of heav:
en is at hand,"--not come, but coming
en is at hand,"-not come, but coming.
The second or new commisision, after the res-
urrection, was, "Preacly the gospel for the king-
dom of heaven is come",

It is true Christ gave a form of prayer. This
was to show what is proper to pray for, rather
han wher than when or ". "re. No doubt, then, as now,
unreasonath. yers werej uttered. Poblic
ones were.y him cordemned,-tbose, only,
which were secret met were public ones inhibited? There must be
samee good reason for it. Oan people pray
aright by proxy? Are not the antaenonistic magnetisms of promiscuous assemblies inconsis
tent with spirit communing : Under such conditions, sud organized into sects do not prayers
often, as of old, partake somewhat of ostentation, selfishness and hypocrisy? Certainly our
Saviour intimated as much to those of His time.
It It amounts, with Hm , to a command not to make puble prayers, Trudy, whenercr a per-
son is impressed with a deep sense of humility, dependonce, want, sorrow and suffering, as well as gratitude, how meet and natural, to retire to a secret-some favorite spot to give expreasion
to them, and where spirit can so beautifully answer to spirit to comfort and harinonize the feek ingz-to raise up and develope the sonl! How
slow to appreciate the spiritual teachinga of glow to app
great Maste
Thanks to
Thanks to our Heaventy Father that the leay
wherein we may, if we will, learn more fully the
meaning and intent of His teachings as they
come from His lips unalloyed and uncorrupted,
or like heavenly truths. The angel world is in-
tensely active in the great and good work of
man's redemption. God speed the day :
You,sir, expected meto adduce authority as
well as reasons for my " bold assertions," as
For myseif, I ouly accept such so far as my
highest reason and soulconvictions opprove.
As I before said, the kingdom of God is within,
where we are to find God, who, under suitable
conditions speaks to us in the still small poice
and whose roice is our only authority in spicit
ual and religious concerns, Premising we have
the teachings of Christ and His apostles trans
mitted to us pure and uncortupted, even then
it could not be divine authority to us without the appromal of the divinity within. The great
God sends His messages of life to us through many-it may be innumerable ageneieser or me-
diums-all of whom are more or less imperfect diums--all of whom are more or less imperfect.
No doubt we receive from them as much truth,
however, as we are able to appreciate and ac-
cept. A finely organized body and pectularly ting divine inspirations from the These conditions being variable-different spir-
its at times having control, renders it absolutely necessary for each one to judge for
gard to its value as divine truth
Notwithstanding Paul so strangely condemned
all rites, forms and ceremonies-afterwards,
whether intended or not, laid the foundation in
his instructions to Timothy, "to commit his
teachings to faithful men who should be able to
teach others also "- for a Hierarchy which was
put into complete opperation by Constantine,
and with whicl- the christian world has ever
since been bardened and enslave L From this
Fin
mountain of bigotry) "ithont hands," (without
human organized efforts-the angel world doing it effectually) will grow into a great mountain (a mountain of holiness) and cover the whole
derful rapidity) and destroy allother kingdoms
all the sects) and become eyeriastin

## dums and Medium.

Brother Jones: In the "Bannes" of the
th of June 1868 is a communication by Fred. L
H. Willis M. D. upon mediumship and medrums, in the commencement of which, the suthor
"It is about twenty years since the terms, we-
diumship sad mediuns, began to be uoed in their present accepted sense, and it would seem
as if we ought to by this time, be able to deline heir signification, and give to the world, some
practical idess concerning the office of mediums and the condition that produces the state called
and mediumistic. But, unfortunately, we have had
too few close investigator of this condition, for,
however proud we may be of the many brilliant names who have given attention to the subject
of Spiritualism, yet we cannot make a long list of those who have patiently inveetigated tt and
given to the world the result in clearly demon-
These rematks seem to imply that the true even by mediums thenselves, or those most fat,
miliar with the phenomiens of the condition.
This, as a general thing, is too trie, but
This, as a general thing, is too true, but, as
one false step in the investigation of a science
fall back upon facts.
In the invetigation of a new science, we
should not take anything for granted that can
should not take anything for granted that can
not be demonstrated to be tree, and the whole
dificulty in the case of mediums and medium-
ship, lmis arisen from the fact that "animal
magnetism" (so called) has been considered the
cause of the condition, aithough no one has
ever demonstrated its existence in mature, or
proved that it has been the etuse of any phe-
nomenon.
If magnetism does not cause it, the question
naturally arises, what does produce it
naturally arises, what does produce it?
The answer I make, is simply that it is a p
culiar condition, Which, for want of a better
term, I shall call the somnambalic, entered nat.
urally, or produced by an act of the subjects
oovn will, and it will befound, as I have hereto-
fore stated in the Jorrval, and demonstrated fore stated in the Jocrxal, and demonstrated
in many of the principal cities to private classes, that it is absolutely necessary for subjects to ed
ter this condition before a spirit can influence o: speak through them.
Mediums can
Mediums can be taught to throw any part of
their body into this condition at will, independ sof the rest.
Some do this naturally, of their own accord, and often unconsciousiy. Hence we have the
various phases of mediumship, reeulting from
certain porticns of tha body being in this state independent of the rest.
If the body be in this state, at the same time
that the head be in a zatural conditon, then rape, tipping and table moving de, can be effect-
ed. If the hand 9 arm, be throwr. into this con-
dition, independent of the reet of the body, then
spirits can control it to write or draw mechanically, If the subject is ce colariryoyant, tand into this state, tha
well as thingy st a distance well as things at a distance. If the hearing is
in this condition, thes can hear them, although the rest of the body may be in a natural state
Fet, when the braln is in this condition, whether the eye lide be closed or not, then the higher pressions, trance and inspirational speakking \& \&c.
When therefore any exhibited, one or more of the senses or faculties are in this peccriar condition;'and when persons
who have been mediums apparently lose this power, they simpty do not (from some cause) It be from anxiety, fear or disinclination, tho effect will be the same.
trong prejudices in persons composing the and ence at circles, often prevent demonstrations
because, under such circumstances, the mind the medium becomes too positive, to enter the tion can possibly take place.
Who desire communications, th for persons
mind, and as certhin condition+ are alwhys nec
Prejudices and old opinions, besed upon fills
premises, are great barriers to truth, and as persons who hold them are generally self-gatisied,
they make moefforts to ascertain the faots, con-
sequantly, progressinn in their

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| opened，even the city gate，and when Peter |  |  |  |  |
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| if he had not been in a somnambulic co | en |  | 退 | im |
| for，when he awoke，and approached the house of Mary the mother of John，surnamed Murk， | \％it |  |  |  |
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## 夷etigio-2 hilosophical Houmal

 $\frac{\text { OHIOAGO, NOVEMBER } 28,1888 .}{\text { OFFICE } 84,86 \& 88 \text { DEARBORN ST., } 3 \mathrm{~B} \text { FLOOR. }}$ RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,JOHN W. SMITH,
s. s. JONES,


Nu $=:=$

| DOES GOD ORDER ALL THINGS? <br> This is a wide field for thought and argument, extending so far back that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and extending into the future, yet, no one can tell how far. <br> We had thought that we had sufficiently explained ourselves upon this point, however, to let the matter rest for the time being. But as there are those whose minds are net at rest on this topic, we cordially open our columns for further investigation. One of those parties is Mr. Jas. C. Marshall of Twin Springs, Lynn Co. Kansas; who writes as follows: |
| :---: |
|  |  |

 and in no sense responsible-one man is as pure as
another; Brick Pomeroy, and S. S. Jones, are saints alike! I would not infer this from read
If I must go to sea without compass or rudder,
I will have no God. I wwll have only laws of
nature-they shall be a standard of riglt and nature-they shall be a standard of right and
wrong. The nearer a man lives up to the laws of his. nature, physically mentally morally, and
spiritually, the nearer right he shall be considered and vice versa.
God orders one-half of mankind, and a large half at that, to do all kinds of meanness, and then orders the other half to go to a deal of
pains to counteract the baneful infuuence of that Optimist is trying to teach.
Let truth prevail. If I am blind I hope to have the scales taken from my eyes."
This query is but a repetition in the main, of
what other querists have advanced, and consewhat other querists have advanced, and conse this subject. But as this is no apology, where
the truth is at stake we pass it by. In the first the truth is at stake we pass it by. In the first
place our friend asks, "does God order the ac-
tions of men he does not love?" We will answer him in the negative, for we
can conceive of nothing but who and what are can conceive of nothing but who and what are
the bountiful sharers of his love. Hence, we not love, he does not order that being's actions.
And this query and reply covers the whole And this query and reply covers the whole
ground. Again, he asks "Does He, in short, love
any kind of wrong, or is there no such thing as wrong.'
We answer yes; He loves all these as he does
the muck and manure heap, which, spread upon
the earth fertilizes the soil cious seed alone will germinate and produce
food for the sustenance of human and life. Of course there are many things relative--
ly wrong, but "it is right that they are wrong," that changes and other conditions, results de.
may grow out of them. It is always wrong that men put corn and potatoes in the ground here
and there to rot, when thousands of hungry children are crying for a morsel to eat, ; yet "i
is right that it is wrong," in order that othe crops of the same cereals and vegetables may be
produced. Even old Paul was this wise and said "Thou fool that which thou sowest quickeneth not except it die." And hence that God "hath
permitted evil that good might much more abound."
True, most mortals generally prefer peace to war; but what would we know of peace if there
was no wra, of day if there were no night, of
health did we never know of or experience health did we never know of or experience
sickness. If our friend will take this philosoph-
ical view of the subject he will see that wrong ical view of the subject he will see that wrong
is right as serving, if for no other purpose, to
show the contrast, without which this world this life, would be a desert of monotony. wrong; and no wrong is fuylly divested of all
right. There are no angels on this sphere, and nothing totally depraved.
Our friend can not think that God orders
many things, which he enumerates. Thousand have been in the same predicament in all ages
in the past ; but they in the past; but dhey have found it convenient
to believe in bad God or deril, on whose de-
voted head they have heaped the blame of all these evils, our friend speaks of. But we hope
he is not one of these. But in progressing from that phase of mythology many cast the devil
aside, charge the cause of evil directly upon man; aside, charge the cause of evil directly upon man
whom they claim, in obedience to ancient teachings is a free agent. Such have taken one ste they will realize that "in God we live move and
have our being; "that He creates good, and $H$ e

## have our beeing creates evil."

Jesus, and thousand to teach, in common with there is a God, a spirit of Power, Wisdom and all, creating and guiding all-that there is no
other God or Gods but this, and that therefore "all things are ordered for the best;" which opinion to those who can fally accept it, as Je-
sus did, as our enlightened spirit friends do, it brings that inward peace and rest known as the
 cruel delusion of this, or any Age, will take place
in the Berlin Heights Baptist Church, on Tues
day evening Sept. 22d 1868. By Prof. Mc Queen eight years among he Spiritisiss, and was clam
ed by them the Spiritists) to have been one of
the very best meidiumsin the the world ! Which the
Prof. has the documents with him thow.
Dark Circles exposed in frill light Will b xpposed, trance speaking, speaking in an un
known tongue. The art of healing by the laying
on of onds will
-and reveal the the name of departedfriend
 ried above the heads of circles in dark room
and the wonderful feat of shortening one leg sev
eral inches slorter than the other under an in
fuencee, and many mathe things revealed.
P. S. No person will he allow
. The house, if disorderly,
Doors open at,
twenty five cents." Upon the bottom of this poster was written in
pencil, stating that the first lecture would be The church members, chuckled with delight he Purned out consideralt, themelves pretty wel sold in the end-coming away none the wiser for the assumed expose.
With McQueen we have no personal acquaint-
ance and cannot therefore speak from personal knowledge as to his mediumship. Yet we have no doubtbut that he is, as is claimed for him, an
excellent medium. We believe that Brother Da-
is asserted is asserted a truth when he said that "a medium is
not necessarily an honest person." And in the case of this Prof., mountebank as he may be,
the Spirits direct, or at least permit him to assume to expose Spiritualism, in order to produce agitation-the sure forerunner of investigation.
We are aware that many Spiritualists who do We are aware that many Siritualists who do
not believe with Spirits, that "all is for the best," ance not inflievence any one to believe or act contra-
erce or ry to their well defined ideas and notions of right
and wrong; believing in, and demanding the widest range of freedom of thought for ourselves,
we cordially grant it to others; their as our
lienable right. y believe that such mediums, as Leland, Fay and McQueen, are doing as great an amount cate the cause of Spiritualism. In fact we co-
sider such chatacters absolutely necessary in the resent state and order of things, to br'ng agita
tion and confusion, that Society may therebs tion and confusion, that Society may thereby
become purified and made better.

## CASTE IN SOCIETY <br> Some individuals do not think at all upon the great subjects of equal rights, equal government

 and the wrongs of humanity.others who are comfortably housed and fed prejudiced against any innovations upon established usages, and customs, and regard the conventional rules of society as not to be interfered
vith, under penalty of the contempt of thos with, under penalty of the cont
who assume to be the best society
But this last expression is exceedingly inde endent, for very few well dresseà persons are than their own
We must, however be more explicit, and for the purpose of our essay, remark that the best
society is always founded on capital ; and however ancient and honorable may be the family, it must have weaithy connections; living and
tangible and be upon visiting terms-else fame sinks into obscurity-and "there is none so
How little of the spiritual, and how much of
别 the animal, do we find in society. Even the ight in fine clothes, fine houses, good living an periodical visits to foreign parts, for the benen
of the heathen-while thousands of men, women and children, are suffering for the necessaries of
life, at their houses.
Make your sons preachers, oh, ye suffering poor, if they have no business qualifications, and they will never want,
Let them " wear the
Let them "wear the livery of heaven to serve Che devil," and their success is sure-in the
world-but a sad reverse awaits them in the world to come, where their nakedness will be exposed-and the law of compensation will be
enforced-and they will cry aloud for that peace

## INDUCEMENTS.

Old subscribers who are in arrears, are offer-
dit the following inducement to deal justly us, and help themselves at the same time All such who pay up arrearages, to the first
fanuary 1869, and renew their subscriptions or that year, wil receive the Jomat, from January 1st 1869 to January 1 st 1870 for $\$ 2.50$. single day after reading this notice, fail to make the necessary
above terms.
The new Canadian Militia act is unpopula

Dr.R. ranks as one of the first and best clair-
voyants in the land, and wherever he may go, will exercise his gitts, medically, as well as on the platform. His great specialty is the cure of
nervous diseases in male and female of all ages, and all cases, in the treatment of which, his sucWe predict for Dr, R. the most flattering suc-
cess in the great West, both as speaker and cess in the great West, both as speaker and
physician, and congratulate all those who may
be so fortunate be so fortunate as to secure his services, and
treat and feast of good things, not to be had e
ery day of the year.

## THE MALLSFOR SPIRITUALISTMEET

Each Sabbath there are two lectures in both
Library aud Music Halls; besides the Children's Library aud Music Halls; besides the Children's
Progressive Lyceum, which convenes each Sab Progressive Lyceum, which convenes each Sab-
bath at 12, M. in Library Hall, and a conference in Music Hall immediate after the morning lecture.
These gatherings are well attended, and esp
cially the evening ader cially the evening aud morning lectures.
As we have announced Dr. H. P. Fairfield has been speaking for the Society at Library Hall, during the present month-delivering two lec-
tures each day, and Moses Hull the same at Music Hall, where congregations have on some occasio
dred.
A not A noticeable fact is that a very large percent-ists-simply persons who have had sufficient interest aroused to bring about a desire for investi-gation-to hear and learn the trutbs-philosoph-
ical or religious. Many of the oldest Spiritualists are not reguar attendants, but their places have spoken. -This is an earnest of the evidence of the spread
and diffusion-though silently it may be, of
the greast fiun the great fundamental facts of Spiritualism throughout the length and breadth of Soclety.-Only a few short years ago, scarce a score of
hearers could be prevailed to listen to a discourse upon Spiritualism, except beleivers, who were
then few. Therefore it is gratifying to progessive Spen few. Therefore it is gratifying to progessive
Spists to now witness large halls crowded with eager and attentive listeners. So the world, spiritually, does move.

## UNWORTHY OF THE AGE

We could scarce believe that there could be such merciless souls in this advanced age, as ap-
pears from the revelations published by the Nevoarle Daily Advertiser, there are in the State's Prison of that stata.
It appears that $G$
I appears that Grvernor Ward recently paid ers of both sexes, under punishment for break ing the rules. They were confined in dungeons
night and d day, with their wrists bound together and fastened close to the floor, thus compelling a painful position of the body. Some had been under this dtscipline for six days, and the officers confessed that in a former instance, this horrible punishment had been continued for
over two weeks. The offences which brought this terrible retribution were, indecent conversation,'swearing, and attempt to escape. The
governor ordered the immediate release of the grisoners from their torture, and gave strict orders that nothing of the kind should occur again
during his Gubernatorial administration, reaniduring his Gubernatorial administration, reqni-
ring the new keeper before his ring the new keeper before his appointment, to
signa paper solemnly promising to prevent all sign a paper solemnly promising to prevent all
such inhuman treatment of prisoners, such inhuman treatment of prisoners, .It is un-
derstood that similar cruelties have been perpederstood that similar cruelties have been pen
trated in the Jersey State Prison for years.

## how the account stands.

## It became necessary when we enlarged the

 Journal, to go over the Mail List, and correctthe dates showing the time each subscriber's term of subscription would expire.
Those who are yet in arrears, is show
ly as usual on the margin of their pap
All are requested to look carefully and
we have their credits properly entered; and if
any one finds an error, he or she, will oblige by
advising us immediately, so that we may correct
such errors at once.
call their attention to the liberal offer we have made, in another column of this paper. We
appeal to you, earnestly, to deal justly by us. We are sending you weekly an excellent paper -justice requires that you should pay for it.

## W any ma firs can on Lo

We are offering the very best premiums of any paper publishicd. There is not an active man or woman, boy or girl, that cannot earn a
first class sewing machine in three weeks by first class sewing machine in three weeks by
canvassing for our Journal. See prospectus eighth page.
Cis A London literary journal hopes Mr ,
Longfellow's European tour will prompt him to
produce an eloquent and enduxing poem,
\&iterary gentixes
The Practical of Spiritualism. Biographical Sketch of Abraham James. : By J. M. Peebles ty-two pages giving sketches of the life of Abraham James, his suecess in discovering oil wells and extracts from newspapers upon that
subject. Mr. James has of late been very successful in his profession as a medium. We wish we could
say the same for the worldy prosperity of other mediums. While one may succeed in acquiring a competency, hundreds absolutely suffer for the necessaries of life.
Mr. James is remarkable medium for numerous phases of spirit power. We are indebted to him for the beautiful design of the heading to the Remigeio-P
trance state.
The Atlantic Monthly, devoted to Literature Science, Art and Politics, for December, i
resting matter

The following is the the table of contents
Our Painter, Autunm, Caleb's Lark, The Fa
ing, Glass, Hooker's Co-operative Housekeep
ate: A Gothic Capital : Our Paris letter; The First and the Last: Reviews and Leterary No
tices: Mrs. Henshaw's, Our Branch and its trib
utaries; Gould's Essay on the Histrionic Gen
ius of Januarius: Brutus Boothe ; Muller's
the Stratification of Language : Dicken's Chris
tian Carl; illustrated Alcott's Tabletts.

## nest of a valuable volume to succeed.

This valuable magazine has a list of contribu-
tors not excelled by any other American work.
Yearly subscriptions, $\$ 4.00$. Clubs, two cop
ies, $\$ 7.00$ : five copies $\$ 16,00$ : ten copies, $\$ 30$
and each additlonal copy, $\$ 3,00$.
For every club of twenty, an additional copy
will be furnished gratis.
Address, Field, Osgood $\& C o$. Publishers
We are in receipt of that excellent periodica
"Human Nature,a monthly Journal of Zoistic
Science," for November. It is published by Science," for November. It is published by
James Burns, Lonjon. The contents are: Spiritualism v. Positivism: being a Letter
nd a Challenge to G. H. Lewes, Esquire, and Prof. Tyndall. By G. Damiani.
The Sceience of Man. By Chas. Bray. The Myths of antiquity-Sacred and Profane. By J. W. Jackson, Esq.
The Ideal Attained

Steadfast Souls, and how they Won their Hap piness and Lost it not.
Psycological Inquiries-The Double. The lenged ; Explanations of Spiritual Phenomena Psychological Phenomena-The Glasgow
Painting Medium ; Mr. Hume's Manifestations ; American Phenomena; Is it a Spirit
Reviews. Whisperings from far Reviews. Whisperings from far and nearhe Worship of Mammon.
Reports of Progress.
"Thc Spirituelle," is a neat little pamphle f thirty-two pages, by Abby M. Laflis Ferice It is published by Wm. White $\& \in \mathrm{Co}$. Banner This little work is devoted to giving instruc tion iu developement. It will doubtless effect much good in this particular, if well circulated,
which we trust it may be. It is a work that

## (ankutnewts

The new theatre on Dearborn street is rapid ly approaching completion, and will be thrown open to the public on or about the fiflh of De to be engaged, and we understand it is the in tention to make a first-class comedy theatre If this intention is carried out in good faith, city. cal world, and latterly connected with the How ard Athenæum, Boston, will assume the stag management. Thomas Knoxon, of St. Louis, is
already busy in the scenic department, and W already busy in the scenic department, and Wal
lace Humes, late of the Opera House, has charge of the mechanical department. The stage is fifty by thirty-nine feet; seating capacity of the house, 1,200 ; height of dome from parquette floor sixty-five feet, and seventy feet in height tor stage use. There will be a parquette, dress
circle, balcony and family circle, fitted up with the Booth opera chairs, which are both easy and
elegant.-Chicago Daily
Sharply ind Colte's Minster
Sharply and Colton's Minstrels, at their new
Hall, on the corner of Clark and Monthe have been greeted every evening with crowded houses. Many have gone away for want ofeven standing room. The inaugaral programme, which was repeated every night last week, will
be replaced by other equally interesting and en tertaining burlesque, and dramatic personations ton, understand the secret of surcess by Cot variety to their performances. No better piva for those who enjoy this kind of amusement place be found in this city, or the West, to spend an evening. Admission 50 cents; orchestra chairs
Ole Bull, is to give another one of his Grand Concerts, at Library Hall, on Monday evening,
November $23 d 1868$; whicl will give those chance to hear him who failed on the preceedin
"The Lancashire Lass," was a comely dam sel, and proved her popularity by drawing for two consecutive weeks, at Colonel Wood'
Museum; and closes her inst, to give place to unother equally attractive, interesting and instructive play, Byron's powererful Drama, entitled, "Blow for Blow," receiv-
ed directly from the author, and produced at ed directly from the author, and produced at
this establishment for the first time in America.

This is unquestionably another of Mr./Aikin's
choiee selections, and we predict crowded hiouses a nd a grand success.
There is, also, in active preparation the last The Richings Grand, English, Opera Troupe,
omplete their second week's complete their second week's engagement at
Urosby's Opera House, with the week ending
November 21st. They are to remain another or the thi the fllowing is to be the repertois day, "Crown Diamonds," Wednesday, "Tro-
vatore," Thursday, " Doctor of Alcantara," Fr day, benefit of Mrs. Bernard, "Rose of Castile, Saturd
The great German tragedienne, Janauschek tation in the Opera House, on Monday, Noven ber 30th. The plays in which she will appear are as follows: Monday, "Phædra;" Tuesday,
"Catherine II.;" Wednesday, "Bride of Messina;" Thursday, "Elizabeth; "Frid
rah;" Saturday, "Maria Stuart."
We have not yet been to McVicker's Theatre his celesbrated characters, but learn that his first week has been a grand success; drawing packed
houses each evening. His engagement, we houses each evening. His engagement, we
learn, embraces three weeks, and the following is the repertoire for the second week, commenc-
ing on Monday, November 23rd : Monday,
"Richard III.;" Tuesday, "Romeo and Juliet;", Wednesday, "Hamlet;" Thursday, "Brutus;"
Friday, "Richailine." 2usseax consisting of Automanic birds that sing wonder-
ful songs; Automatic animals, that perform on instrnments ; Automanic Jugglers, who accom-
plish astonishing feats, ect. ect. They will re-

## 

John M. Spear is located at No. 26 Bryanston
treet, Portman Square, London, W, is engaged in delineating character, diagnosing Prof. J. H. vill answer calls to lecture on the True Mental and Spiritual Philosophy, and Man's Future, ligh Destiny, in this, and Higher
through the perfection of his organism.
Address; Keokuk, Iowa. man floating in the Chicago river. He appear-
d to be a sailor, and was dressed in bace ed to be a sailor, and was dressed in black
clothes. It is supposed that he fell in the river
while intoxicated.

A Mrs. Hurley was also killed by the cars, at
the corner of Beach and Harrison streets, on the night of the 16 th inst.
Brick Pomeroy says he is not afraid of libel
suits, and tells Dennis O'Sullivan, of the Irish suits, and tells Dennis O'Sullivan, of the Irish
People, who has sued him for $\$ 25,000$ damages, "o drive ahead."
A correspondent of the New York 7 Iimes de A correspondent of the New York Times de-
nies that the Audubon family are in want or in
Charleston. They live comfortably in New York city. George D. Prentice is poor, or that he has been discharged from the editorial staff of that General Lee gets a salary of $\$ 3,000$ a year as
President of Washington College, Va. Curtis
Lee, a son of the General, is a professor at the Lexington Institute, at a salary of 81,200 . Mrs. Anne Stout, daughter of Francis Hop-
kinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and sister of the well-known
Judge, died a few days aro in Judge, died a few days ago in Bordentown, N.
Sam. Sinclair is a millionaire. He begun on as man-of-al-work about the counting-room,
and now, as publisher and principal and now, as publisher and principal stockthold-
Hon. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, has sent to the
Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Treasurer of the Womann Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Treasurer of the Woman's
Home, of Chicago, 8300 , to aid in completing the noble structure now building by the Dire tors with the funds subscribed by generous citi
zens here, and elsewhere. When completed, the two will accommodate over 300 persons with a first-class home, at a cost little, if any citizens of Chicago, who have visited this Wo-
man's Home and become acquainted with its man's Home and become acquainted with its
object, character and management, unhesitaingly commend it as one of the most deserving age, and as pre-eminently entitled to sto of the one of the noble charities, which help the needy
ond to help themselves. The shortest visit to this heart, and convince all of the increased health privileges and happiness of those enjoying its
enlarged comforts, and superior advantages.
"One evening Sydney Smith" was tak-
ing tea with Mrs. Austin, the servant entered the crowded room, with a boiling teakettle in hand. It seemed doubtful, nay, impossible groups, - but, on the first approach of the steam Smith among the rest,though carefully wides, Mr. the progress of the lad to the table. 'I declare,' to make, his way in life could do nothing better than go through the world with a teakettle in $\Delta$ hungry friend said at Brummell's
was better than cold beef. "I bertue, that nothing replied Brummell, " cold beef is better

## LATESTNEWS.

The Spanish goverment it is said, contem-
plates the abolition of slayery in Cuna plates the abolition of slavery in Cuba. There is great ex
the stock exclange.
The annual report ot the Quartermaster General has been submitted to the Secretary of
War. The finaucial :statement is very favoraWar. The flinacial: statement is very favora-
ble. The balance of appropriation to the credit
of the department of the department, undrawn July 1st, 1867, was, in round numbers, $\$ 19,000,000$.
The flibustering spirit is at fever heat and raging in New York and New Orleans, over
the prospect of liberating Cuba. A large numthe prospect of liberating Caba. A large num-
ber of recruits have left both places for the hos. file island.
The rebels have appeared on the railroad Nor. 15 rack between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. They captured a train of cars with n number of
passengers on board Four of the latter, weree retained as prisoners, and the others allowed to proceed to their destiuation on hana-cars, The
baggage vans wer puludered of their contents,
and the rairrond track torn up for a a considerable and the rail
distance.

Earthcuakes continue all aiong the coast of
Chili and Peru. In Copaipo, severe shocks were experiencee, doing considerabbe damage to
property, but no lives were lost. A very heary one occurred on the 13th of October, lasting
nearly three minutes. Another lasted four min-
utes.
It is thought bloody civil war in Chill is im.
minent, growing out of the support of Errazurminent, growing out of the support of Errazur-
ris for the Presidency. A violent shock of earthquake occurred on
Friday the 13th inst, at Buaharest, Turkey. Friday the 13th insts. at Buaharases, Turkey,
The Liberals of Spain are reported to The Liberals
gaining strength.
The Czar of Russia, has issued a ukase, in
virtue of which, nine tenths of the drinking saloons now existing in the Russian Empire are
Vesupris has asain become agitated, and a
new cone has been formed, from which streams new cone has been formed,
of lava have been ejected.
The Rail Road from Kansas City to Fort scott, is being pushed rapidy.
A despatch from India announces the death
of Choo-Pha-Mong-Kout, King of Siam.

## PEN AND SCISSORS.

The street lamp lighters of Pittsield, iV. Mass.,
are two smart boys, the one seven and the other
nine years old.
Themanufate of the telegraph cable to con-
nect France with this country has been com-
nect Francee with this country has been com-
menced.
The arrival of two London shoeblacks in To.
ronto is announced in the leading journal of that
city as an evidence that emigration is on the in-
Mysterious red crosses marked on certain door
posts in Augusta, Me,. greatly agitated the gosposts in Augusta, Me,., greatly agitated the gos,
sips and lovers. Their romantic fears subsided
on learning that an old pedlar had thins marked on learning that an old pedlar had thus marl
the houses to indicate those he had visited. A two-year old girl, named Lavinia Lufkins,
(Dutch of course), fell from the third-story window of a house in New York, on Friday last, alighting on her head, yet she was not seriously
injured. injured.
Do you call mea fool, Sir ?" "Yes, Sir! " "You do, Sir?" "Yes, Sir ! I would call any
man a fool who behaves as you do." "Oh ! you man a fool who behaves as you do." "Oh y you
would call any man a fool. Then I cannot con-
sider it personal. I wish you sider it personal. I wish you good morning,
The Journalists of Prague, who were con-
victed recently of publishing attacks on the Austrian Government, have been condemned to solitary imprisonmeut with "fasting." It is
suggested that when the unfortunate writers have been nearly starved to death they will
feel more kindly towards the paternal Governfeel more kindly towards the paternal Govern-
ment of Austria. The fIREs in the forests of Oregon, on the
banks of the Columbia river, between the Cow-
litz and the Willamette rivers, are stated to corlitz and the Willamette rivers, are stated to cov-
er an area of 200 square miles. Navigation on the Columbia river is almost impossible, and as the
woods come close up to the towns, it is supposed that the region where the fire is raging will be thoroughly devastated. Reports have been re
ceived that the coast range of hills in California are also on fire; but it is conjectured that the in-
formants may have been deceived by the smoke from Oregon roiling over the peaks at the north
of Marion county. The Philadelphia Safe Deposit Company has feet long, 21 broad, 8 feet high, lined with the new metal mirror iron which is five times harder than tempered steel, cutting glass like a diamond.
Why is a kiss like gathering cabbages? BeWhy is a kiss like gathering cab
cause it brings the heads together.
Why is a prosey preacher like the middle of
a wheel? Because the fellows around him are a wheel? Because the fellows around him are
tired. Male dressmakers are the most fashionable
just now in New York. Female tailors have not yet achieved so high a position,
The French have nationalized the English word "shocking"
nounce it Choquin.
The finances of Hungary are reported to be in a flourishing condition. At the end of the
present year a surplus of $85,00,000$ will remain in the treasury. This is an unusual circum. stance, the expenditures having exceeded the
receipts for each of the last eighteen years. In receipts for each of the last eighteen years. In
one instance, the deficit amounted to $\$ 4,500,000$, The cause of the present prosperity is attribated to the fine haryest and vine crops

At a revival not long since, an old lady pray,
ed fervently for " the young lambs of the flock", A lady in black, not to be outdone by her sisters responded, and blandly asked who was to pray
for " the old ewes?" This set the congregation in a roar.
A distinguished actress was lately introduced ack wyer in New Orleans who was not at all a very smart man," an acquaintance remarke soon afterward. "I know it," she replied; " he ld me ṣo himself.'
"Our thonghts are boondless, thongh our fram
Our sools immortal, thought our limbe decay." A gentleman, who had by a fall broken one and describing the pain he felt. A surgeon wh
and Was present, asked him if the injury he sus
tained was near the plied, "it was within a few yar "No, sir," he re plied, "
house."
An Irish jud ge had a habit of begging pardon as he was about to leave the bench, the officer thie court reminded him that he had not passed had intended. "Dear me!" said his lordship

The greatest man is he who troubles himself least about the verdict that may be passed upon
him by his cotemporaries or posterity, but wh finds in doing good, honest work, to the best a his ability under existing conditions, "its own

## LIFE'S UNFOLDINGS.

WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSE

Is the title of a new work fresh from press, By the Guardian Spirit of David Corless. S. S. JONES,
Religio-Philosophical Pubishisher

## tion Pristers,

The Medium, in his address to the public says
The Medium (David Corless, of Huntley's Grove The Medium (David Corless, of Huntley's Grove
MMHenry Co, Inl., trorouh whom this work was
given. has been a cartou observer of the phenom-
enan

 this pamphlet a a careftal and attentive perusal,
The Introduction entitide "The Uvailing"
treat of man as the
Unfoldings :
In all the conditions of Life's unfoldings there is
Is a principle whith rules all things for one eternal
utimate pood All orears ane in the unfoldid of
etemantsof mind elements of mind. All mind is the element of Riffe
to sumh an extent asthat it can ompretend the
life of all things. It will be pereeived that Man is
 timate of all Life's onfoldings. he of the grand ul.
He also stand sat the pinacle of all organized
Life in the native purity of all thing Life in the native purity of all things.
The next sub-head treats of "gravitation, organ We now come to the unfolding of Life; and
would have it understod that than Man is the greatest
manifestation of all Life's unfoldings. All the rest
 with the unfoldment of M.
things pertaining thereto.
On page twenty-four the author treats
way mediums paint likenssses, in the true
the development of the arts and sciences.
In part second
teries Revealed,the author treats of "How MankinManifest their presence through Physical Bodies of Mediums. How the writing is done. How we in-
fluence a Mediums to seak. The fulliness of all
kinds of language investigated. The ring feeat and the carrying of Musten latstruments around the room explained.
"Man as a component of all elements demonstraUnfoldings of Light and Life investigated. Do wo ever see a spirit. A Guide to the Interior Life or the Souls Lifeanimating Principle
This work is neatly got up and
This work is neatly got up and consists of seven-
ty-three closely printed pages and we ty-three closely printed pages and we hesitate not
to say that it contains more original thought upon
important subjects, a few only of which we have enumerated, than any other work of equal size we have seen.
Mr. Corless
page of his book. We have known him for nearl twenty years; and he is the last manithat we should have believed could indite a book teeming with such
sound philosophy and upon such obtruse subject sound philosophy and upon such obtruse subjects.
Of himself he could notdo it. When inspired by The angels he is to all appearances another man.
The work will be sent ty mail from this office $t$
any one on receipt of fifly cents.
Address, S. S. JONES.

$$
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& \text { 84 Dearborn Street, } \\
& \text { Chicago, Ill. }
\end{aligned}
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VINE COTTAGE STORIES

$$
\begin{aligned}
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& \text { BY MRS. H. N. GREEN. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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## 

 My dear 8My dear B
Mitore than fluy. Pour years have passed
in the galf of time sincos frat we met. How $y$. ried have been our several paths through lite
You have gently glided down its stream, wilh You have gently glided down its stream, with barrily an inccient athe bunshine-had few joys-suppressed many orrowe.
Ouring the last ten years of your bojourn here
a elood arose which chilled the sympathy that heibion, that sundering wedge that has riye were enthralled by the church

## dogroas with not I q queetioning thought; whil

had buret the feters which so long had boun me, and bakked in light from the New Dispense. ion. We could harmonize no
$\underset{\substack{\text { gone. } \\ \text { But }}}{\substack{\text { Bate }}}$
But what ulink you now dear Sally? weroght a great chat go in your religious view
The teachinge of your angel friends have di pelled those errors instiliea. And no longer do you regard me as
a lost inside. One short hour in हpirit-1Ife sur lieed to plac

## dese poning

five me
varace into the spirit home. Who was it thas
fret met you; who became your spirit-guid
and instructor
Spiritualism?
1 ara at an advanced age, in good beallh, en-

soon oorae, and joyfully anticipting the summon
o join roy loved onee above. Your brother: This le
known only to myeelf, nad to silinence all ake ale art could remove without detection. It came all must tadimitto be a perfect reply
My dear brother, Fraske:
It gives me great pleasure to visit my dear sated before, and this, wy firte nttempt, makee
 ferent from what I bad learned on earth; and
 but yoo do not censure me for so thinking, but turo to earth -except to enlighten the minds o the people a
Sincee
muy
earraed a good deal; but it took me some time
oiay aside the creods and bigotry $I$ had so 1 op
cherished ; but now. nuy soul rejoices in ithe
hised light that has dawned upon me, not cesn
biessed light that has dawned upon
give utcerance to my thankegiving.
Jearn of you, for you are more progreseed
say, hewza the first to meet me, and then with your fatber and mother to give me light.
seems so trange that they shiould be the first th weloome wee; but they are more progreseed tha
my kindred. my kindred
Frank ha

great deak
How $I$ ong to me my dear rister enjoy this
hentifral deoctrine. Oh, that you would learn heautifrad doctrine. Oh, that you would learn
now wile the opportunity io yours, that you
. nay progreses onway

## Dear brother, give $m y$ <br> 9 my friends on earlh Xour spirit sisiter.

## ©ommumitationas


What is Freedom? Yreedom, is that wbieh
eannot be urder the control of an outside actor
If kumanity will trrye to get its Yreedom, thas to get it individually.

Goodness is every thing ; because, everything is good; bad, you cannot iied; becuse it is
Hature: and theee and everything is Nature, therefore, all thing are good, and not bad thanding that Llaw by
cresion ig governed.

ADELIA so Nino R. Neptoe, Wpstheid
With your permistion, lady, I wiah $\omega$ say Cound this intercouvse wilh my friend contrary tomy preconccived ideas in regard to the fature sistence of the immoral forl. Finding thipe

Jambs schofield.
Seeing the rest of the folks take their chances
thought I might as well take mine. I will gtve my ideas as clearly as I can. I suppose
you have no objections. I do not want to make any high.sounding remarks, or give you to un-
stand that I am occupying any lofy position in the higher courts. 1 only wish to inform you of the possibitity of tuax manitesting myself, by
speaking to the folks that I have let upon earth. I will try and make my belf plain to you, madam While upon earth, is good to me now, and favors
 Kate, and MIichael are very well. Kate came.
here a shorr time before me, and Michael short. ly fiter. They have the chance of talking to
you, but do not teel a desire to jnot now, you, but do not feel a desire to jnot now. They
had rather wait until my letter reaches youn. You know that you never can forget Schotield.
Xou know bow I Iuffered when I was sick
when the doctor come in ond wid he had done all that he could. Then I thought possible, not because I did not want to stay with
you longer, but beceuses I I wantet to get through
ny pain, and becuse it was hard for you to eee

 often as when I was witl him. and hope to see

him grow up into $a$ nice smart young man-one cuonntr, though iis, not the place where I was | born, but it is where he was born. Be sure that |
| :--- |
| $I$ am all right whife $I$ am syying this. $I$ would | any worse. but 1 know that sou will not.

know that when you cune to see that itis. me
you will feel thankfil that thad the
$\qquad$
cannot. They tell me here that this will
sent without any rroubbe to you. My wifes
name is Mary Schofeld, of Johnston, Georgig
(1) fr hildxen.

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##  <br>  Ab, tho onging of the stomplem  Renusgith to watan at midastat   <br>  <br> 

## rain grante Rouquet.

It was nearly echool-time; the etreet was full voices sounded merrily as they echoed over the hillia. I Was walking leisurely along, enjoying my attention Was arrested
from one of the tivle girls.
"Oh I Sarah, look and see what a spleuded
bouquet Ella Graut has got! I suppose she is going to carry it to the teacher, most all of the girls carry her flowera,
My attention was n
nd to the little girl who carried it I hardly knew which I the more admired, the child or nade up of rare exatics, insterpersed with na ure's 8weetest wild flowers. The chld was firm the upper gpheres, than a child of earth

## you going to give those flowers to our tean ery"" "No, I am not;" was Ella's decided answ "N

 I am going to carry them to Mary Eaton."Mary Eaton I" exclaimed a half dozen v "why, she is that pror little girl who came to mother is very poor and takes in washing. Well, Klla, what do you think Ma
with such a splended bouquet as that "Ith such s splended bouquet se that great deal more than our teacher. She tha flowers every day. All the scholors think of ber but sehiom think of poor Mary, who loves flow. ers as much, perhaps more, than those whose paths aro daily strewed with them.
"Well, Ella," said one of the older girls, you are a good child, and I am giad that you have thought to do what the rest of us have failed to
do. You have taught ue a good lesson and I do. You have ta it and profit by it

## .

Some of the little giris disaainfully turn the sick girl I I too, joined the youthful party, and we all proeceded to the widow Eaton humble bonse. Poor Mary : Coneumption had fastened itself upou her, and she was hastening
to the angel work. When Ells handed her the flowers, her eyes filled with tears; and the look of gratitude which the giver received from the
suffering girl, more than compensated her for her labor of love.
Ella, accompanied by others, often visited Mary, fruits, and other little luxuries were often seen on the stand by her bed-side. When she
passed away, the children strewed wild flowers upon her casket, placed rosebuds in her clasped hands, and kissed the curtained eye-lids. which Now I think thght from mortal views, this little story, will admire Ells for her kind ness to a poor, sick girl, who had but few to
love her; because she was unknown, save as love har ; because she was unknown, save as
the washer-woman's danghter. Have you ever thought, my little friends, how much you could look, a smile of love, does not coust much, but Who can tell how much joy they bring to the
hearts of those who are almost starving for love. hearts of those who are almost starving for lo
You know, dear children, how plessant it if have your playmates, your brothers and sisters your dear parents, and all with whom you are tender is the "good night" kiss ; how beautiful the smiles that wreathes your mother's 1 ip , and how happy you feel when God's blessed sun-
shine makes life and everything around you look beautiful. Well, knowing all this ; try and see how iluch you can do for the poor, friend-
ess children, who live in damp cellars, in dingy garrets, or who perhaps hsve no home st all.
Ask the good Father in heaven, and his blessed angel children, to inspire you to do some good

Things that 1 finve Seen. I have seen a farmer build a house wo large,
that the sheriff turned him out of doors
I have seen a voung man sell a good farm, turn merchant, and die in the insane hospital.
I bave seen as farmer travel about so much, that there was nothing at home worth looking
after. I have seen a rich man,s con begin, where his
father left off, and end where his father beganIther left off, and end where his iather begal
pennyless
I have seen \& young girl marry a young man of dissolute babits, and repent it as long as she I have seen the extravagance and folly of
chidren bring their parents to porerty and children bring their parents to porerty and
want, and themselves into disgrace. I have seen a pradent, indudrious whie re-
trieve the fortunes of a family, when her husiand pulled at the other end of the rope.
I have seen as young man who despised the counsel of the wise and advice of the good;
his career in poverty and wretchednesse his career in poverty and wretchednese
I bave seen a man spend more in folly, than would sup
pendence
I have seen a man depart from the truth, when candor and veracty would have served him a much better purpose.
I have seen a man engage in a law-suit abouts a trifing affair that cost him more in the
end, than would have roofed all the buildings end, than
on his farm.
 This Meeting convened. in the Menionaon,
Tremont Temple, Boston, Manse, on the 288h of
Oetober, and occupied two days in its deliberahirst dayib yisocredines.
The Convention was called to order at 10 A . The Convention was calked to order at 10A.
M., by the Preatident. Dr. A. I. Richardson,
who, after making some appropriate, opening remarks, called for the reading of the records of
the First Annual Ifeeting, by the Secretary, the Firsa Annual Meeting, by the Secretary,
Mr. L. Dustin. On motion of A. K. Carpenter, a Busines
and Nominating Committee was appointed, o mprising the foliowing persons; Mr. A. C. Car-
penter, Mrs. N. J. Willis. Mrs. Albert Morton, Mr. D. N. Lord, Mrs. D. W. Ballard. Voted, that Mre Currier, of Haverbill, and
Mrs. N. J. Willis, act as Committee of Finance Ahr. Nhe of theron The remainder of the forchoon was consumed
in remarks from A. E. Carpenter, Mr. E. B, Averiill, of Dorer, Maine, Dr. H. B. Atorer,
Dr. Xoung of Boston, Dr. Richardson, Mr. D. N. Lord, of Boston. Acoounts were given of The rise, progress and condition of various Lyce-
ums, which proved not only interesting but prao ticially inst
till 2 P. M,

## athingoon sisaion.

Dr. U. Clark, being called upon, offered scme remar
ceara.
list of offlcers for the ensuing year: President A. H. Richardson, Cbarlestown, Massaehusetts Mrs. R. Hatch, Corcord, New Hampohire ; Austin E. Simmons, Woolstock, Vermont, Mrs. E. Junior, Providence, Rhode Island; W. Foster Hartford Connecticut. Corresponding Secretary. Albert Morton, Webster Massachucetts; Re-
cording Secretary, J. Madison Allen, Fast cording Secretary, J.
Bridgewater, Massachuset
Business Committee also ing topics as desirable to be discussed by the Convention-eacl
twenty minutes:
Physical exercises-Gymnsstic and March ing-how much timeshould be devoted to each.
Best method of conducting group lessons General questions-how oftea fhould they be presented and how how oftea, houla they bo
The following persons were chosen as a committee on Resolutio
Mr. Karbish, the venerable President of the 8piritualist Association of Portland, Maine,
briefly addressed the Conyention in some timely brietly addressed the Conyention in some timely
and interesting remarks, and closed by expres and the hope that he should live to bee Spititu-
sing the alism become, in the best sense, the fashionable relgion-embracing in its benign folds the hich and the low, the cultivated and the unhettered every grade and condition of society,
Mr. Isaac Rar, radiated some rery
Mr. Isaac Ray, radiated some very earnest and
practical thoughts, conceruing the nel practical thoughts, conceruing the negligence of
many Spiritualists to interest themselvse in the many Spiritualists to interest themselvse in the
Lyceumes, and thought such could hardly be call. Lyceums, and thought stch could hardiy be callin their hearts.
Further remarks by Dr. Clark.
"Honest John Wetherbee" was called upon electrify the Convention with some of his
pecolisr vim. He commenced by asserting that he "could talk but could not say anything," He succeeded, however, in doing both much t
the satislaction of those assembled the satislaction of those assembled. He gave an
amusing account of his Sunday School experi-ence-when a boy, his superintendent sought to der him more religous) by gently rapping him
upon the top of his head with his silver mounted upon the top of bis head with his silver mounted
cane: He succeeded so well that he (the speaker) has a tender (i. e. soft) spot there to this day How great the contrast between the Sunday
School of that day and the Childrens' progres. and eyery way attractive to the young mind and to those of larger growth. And the very of flags, by the gymnastic and the marchinghowever, insisting upon the outward display, he considered it as still more necessary to pu resented in the scene. "Put the banner into the
childrens' hearts!". Allinding to the severe exchildrens' hearts!" Allnding to the severe ex-
periences common to mortals ss the necessary resuit of false training, he said, "Most of ns
would have staid out of the world, if we could have chosen, rather than go through what we

The President bpoke enncerning motoes up-
on the rolls "Stand up for Jesus !" (motto over on the rolls "Stand up for Jesus !" (motto over
the rostrum when he first entered the Hall, bethe rostrum when he first entered the Hall, be
fore the opening of the Convention) was not exactly to his mind: Let us stand up for our
children, rather, Jesus can get along without our aid, but the children need our hest efforts, tions of false theory.
During the remal
During the remainder of the sessions several
becutiful mottoes adorned the walls such as "Salvation only through Progression," "The from Shakespere, "The stroke of death is but a kindly frost, which cracks the shell and lets the kernel germinate." "What consummate fools
this fear of death has mate un!" Dr. Youog spoke at some length upon physical training in general, and especially apon the feeding of the body. He deprecated the use of
meats, and spoke of their effect upon the mind and body, in stimulating the lower propensities and introducing into the system too rapidly decaying substances, thus generating humors and of fruits. "Eat pork and grow hoggish," is sentiment undoubtedy containing a, truth; which we all ought to feel; for what we eat becomes
ouryedees, in a deeper sense than we are apt to realize. Especially upon children is animal food potent for evil. Thomas P. Beols, of Portland, made zome
Then interesting statements concerning the Lyceum intereating part of the Lyoeum. In Portland they have but one banner march each month.
Master Ashland,of Newburyport, made some spirited remarks, in the course of which he gave as his opinion that "old theories" is unpopular
already, in the sngel world, and will, cre long, be so here,
J. H. Crandon, Assistant Conducter of the Ohelsea Lycetm, being called upon by his aupe-
rior, made a very animated and earnest litte speech, though proteating at the outeet his unpreparedneea and inexperience. Amiong other things, he selid, "The Spiritualists of Chelsen have been falbe to the truat committed to them. It is an undeniable fact that two-thirds of the so called Spiritaslists of to-day, are in fact, "orthoof the time and money spent by them, for relig. ions proposes goes to the support of the churches. He thongtt the Lyceums should va-
ry their programme moore, and strongly urged more originality of answers frem the children. He would rather bave groups of only two children who can answar questions themselver than
a dozen who repeat parrot-like what is told them. He remarked that we sbould all feel that we are Pilgrims from the Old to the New, and quoted Pugrime from
from Wnittier

Wo muet tpward I see, a

## 

He called upon Mr. L. Dartín, Conductor of the same Lyceum, who made some appropri-
ate remarks, mentioning that in Chelses they have as Lyceum Journah, which proves a very which many lyceums go through with the wing movements and other exercibes, he said: us exercise as if we meant to develope our phyb ical systems, and not make a mere parrade and
parrot show of it." A. E. Carpent
A. E. Carpenter, spoke in his usual earnest
and forcible manner, upon the necasity of phymand forcible manner, upon the necasity of phyme
ical development. He warranted experience as a teacher, when he found that physical exer-
cise of some kind was indispensible to gress in studies. He could recommend that gymnastics came nearly first in order in the sunday programme. He made eloquent allo-
sions to the beautiful displays of Nature in the foreste, riverb, trees and flowers-in justification of some features of the Lyceum sometimes jected to-to the language of colore, as recognizu in the Lyceum - and to the Btar Spangled Banner, emblem of Liberty and Progress. keep that banner in our Lyceums, for it is uni
veranl in its meaning. It signifies that the vereal in its meaning. It signifies that the
whoie world shall be free 1 He closed by making a touching alluation to the love nature o as they, do ours
Mr. Carr, of Charlestown, remarked that o group must first become social, before mucb
good conld heaccompliehed. After the social, the inteliectual and spiritaal.
Mr. Dolbear, of Cambridgeport, offered somm Mrs. Fanni
Mome Fannie B. Felton, of Halden, spoke thith her usual vivacity. She allo ded to the law of sympathy, as poweriul to be adults, draw out from speskers originality, and
anrated some of her early experience with sunday Schools-when, not sat.sfied with the Bay the Univeraslist.
Adjourned till 7 P.

Mr. Airen, of Salem, gave an account of the city. He regretted that there was not enougt "If we wish for harmony in a Lycemark, we thast first create harmony within our own hearts"
He recommended greater punctuality and romptitude in all the exereises of the Lyceums.
Mr. E. R. Fuller, formerly conductor of the yceum at Worcester, gave a history of their
lyceum, and ascribed causes for its suspenMr. Carpenter, ascribed the "death" of the it and the Society, and strongly deprecated s
division of interests in any place. He con sidered the Lyceum movement as of the first imporinnce, and although a lecturer himself,
wiukd rather bave Lyceums aucced and lecturers fail, than the reverse ; and he called lectur. tangible, practical and valuable things Spiritualism has yet produced. In regard to a question
bookjeven one withot answers, he felt it to be
needless, and that it would lead inevitably into neediess, and that it would lead inevitably into
formalism, creedism and stagnation. He thought the soggestion of Brother Davis, in his manuai, duced, smply sutticient. The leaders need to
have some exercise of the mental fuculties in asking questi.
ing them.

Extraet from an Elter Arom J. Mattisome
Bro, S, S. Jowss. - I see by this week's Jock-
NAL, \& letter from H. C. Wright and your reepls concerning lecturers offlcisting in marriage, ity to marry, but have eupposed that the certif. Cates granted by the Relicio Prillosopmicaz so I have refrained from beyond your State; sire-as well also from the fac that I was per sonally unknown to you. But you have opened 80 broad a door in your reply to Bro. Wright,
that I now feel it entirely proper to make a form al application through you to to the SocIery of which you are President, for such a certificate of flllowhip as will endow me with leggl right to
unite parties in marriage and with such othez ations.
Dear Brother, sllow me to congratalate yos: new drese and enlarged dimensions. I hope and trast you will derive hearty support. from the
thinking progressive masese of the Great West
 Journaxi bo firmily establiehed that nothing cas ing light and joy to hungry korrowing sonls, and it ought to be suatained, and will be, by t
pathies and purses of masy thoueande.
Ithink the cause is very thoroughly
*orld which will sooner or later disperse the
derkncess and grossness, imbecility and dishon. darkneess and groesness, imbecility and dishon-
esty, bigotry and tyranny, ofall church eetrablishments, and political Institutonalisms, commerLial mountebanktng and scholustic wise-folly.
Let us join hands, one and all, in the great worls fi human redemption from Ignorance, Depraviy and Sorrow : angels sund mortals working for common end-the unification, elevation and
spiritualization of the race. We will despise no isprtrumentality, but encourage and sustain
ith I would be glad to receive calls from the West,
trom eedh esthblithed societies, I have neyer visted that section as a leeturer. Some time was "peat in Ohio, as student in Antioch College, (at
chat time presided over by Horace Mann,) and In Indiana as a teacher of music and other oranches: but further than that am unacquaint-
$d$ with the Weat, and the West unacquanter od with
Whether the West would now the me or I it noritations be recedved from that quarter, they would be favorably considered.
It was with nuch reluctance th
the publishing of my mise lite shechora, The A. J., and then contemplated, will be sccomplished. Meantime, 1 labor again, as best I may, and as the way
opens, as one zaong those known as lectur-

But if as a lecturer, it must be under pleasent
conditions, and before societies hungry for the prictical issucs growing out of Spisitualism, as Co see Soiritualism lioed, as well as talked-
would like to see all Spiritualists in their daily would like to see all Spiritualists in their daily 4it habits, influence and aspirations, exemplifiers There my best thrughts will be called out, or
nather the best which the inspiring influences With best wishees, yours, for progress,
J. M. AL
F. Bridgewater, Mase F. Bridgewater, Mase Oct. 17th 1868.
अusmanks
With pleasure we granted the Brother Gwest-we ordsined and constituted himas good 5 minister of the gospel, in the legal sense of The institutions and laws of cur conntry show no distinction between sects or church orgunizations, so far as the ability to create
"ministers of the gospel " is concerned. Any liking.
Docte
The imand, consequently, cheap article
The imagination of the less thoughtfut, ha
ministers of the goopel" with a
Sar sanctity that the generat dissemination of nnwledge quickly dispels. Under the laws of
very state in the Union they are authorized to verform certain ministcrial acts, which are all public lecturers, asking for the same, thereby onstituing them miniters of the gospod, blieving ong, morally and intellectually, And if thereare sny little perquisites that go into the hands asarriage ceremony, why not let onr lecturen We are in the babit of performing the mar-
Hisge ceremony frequently, and so far as we kow quite as scceptably to the parties intere
as if doae by Cardinal, Bishop or Priest.

M Good Aet worthy of Xmitation
M. S. S. Jongs:-Please accept the with the Rerigoo-Prikosorpical Journaz the comwo be applied to some poor woman that is not M(count Carmel, III.
We shall send the Journas for eight months
o the woman who first applies for it on the within conditions. This is the seeond case of och acts may be extensively imitated! What audable and worthy of imitation.

## Beoritre Jones:-Allow me to compliment

 or apon the appearance of the Rewicio Pam sophical Joubsal. It certainly is a fine paper, wh with the able and efficient mannagement itnow has, is destined to do a great amount of

| grod. <br> Anka Lord Chambeblatix. <br> 18 Oxfort Atreet, Boston |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | A leoture in rhyme, the Pagt, present and yuturk, |
| Frotessor Worthen, State Geologish, states the past, present and puterk. |  |
| mquare miles. Twenty-two counties have no |  |
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| lies at a depth of from four hundred to six hum- |  |
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| A. lady asked her little girl, on returning trom church. if she remembered the text. "Oh, yes," said sbe. "It was this: "The ladies' sewung society will meet at Mrs. McCracken's house on Monday evening next. |  |
|  | $\int$ History of the Mana called Jenes Cbrist, given on |
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| K. GRAVES <br> Author of "Ohriatianity before Chrigt, Prive, asis The Trude maplied at ilberal nather: <br> A gteluhar key <br> TO THE BUMMER LAND, containing Aatounding Discloanres abd Btarting Illustrated with Diagrams and Nogravingg of Scenery. By soenery. By <br> ANDREW JACKFON DAVTS. <br> Spiritasilots-rend it: <br> Intidels-read it 1 <br> Price, of Old Thoctogy-mad it <br> Price, 12 ; postage -16 cts. <br> A RABULA; OHL THE DIVINE |
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A Treatise fon Fgen,
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## Forence <br> Sewing

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 OLMES ALPHABETCAL TRST PLAAN
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Fantita manaiment．

## Readings and Responses，at the Anniver－ sary of the Ssbbath sehool of the Second Presbyterian Church，in Kansas City．Mis－

souri，May $24 t h, 1868$ ．
Dear readers of the Frontier Department：－ The following readings and responses were
listened to in sorrow，by one who loves little listened to in sorrow，by one who loves little
children．You will find the whole reading in children．You The comments are ours
tecond verse．＂O give thanks u Second verse．＂O give thanks unto the
God of gods：tor his mercy endureth forever．＂ Will some church man tell us，through the Frontier Department，who these gods were？ where they dwelt，as well as what they done．
Over whom there was＂The God＂whose mercy endureth foreve
Sxith verse．
arth above the waters；for his mercy endureth forever．＂
By what
By what method was this stretching out of the earth accomplished ：Did two of these god a large lump of plastic mud，and tretch it out by their united strength＂above he waters，＂and is it true，little children，that histbeautiul earth actually rests，or floats on，or ver，a vast body of water，or is it true that the earth revolves as a globe in space，and that the
water reste on the earth？ Tenth verse．＂To him who smote Egypt
their first born：for his mercy endureth for their first born：for his mercy endureth for
ever．＂
Was the first born，the innocent children Fgypt to blame for the acts of Pharoah？and ones and their dear mothers？Was Jesus
hen in Heaven？and did he love the world as first born of Egypt，as when he spoke these words to the aposties，＂Suffier little children to
come unto me，and forbid them not，for of such ome unto me，and forbid them not，for of such
s the Kingdom of Heaven，＂or，has there been a reformation in Heaven，and has Jesus lost his
thirst for blood，＂for his mercy endureth for－
Fifteenth verse．＂But overthrow Pharoah and his liost in
eth forever．＇
Was Pharoah lost in the Red Sea，will some ne tell us？The Bible does notsay he was，bu Exodus，was God the creator of the Egyptian as
well as the Jew，and was there mercy in his reatment of the people of Egypt，and did＂his
mercy endure forever？＂Had he forgiven the people of Egypt twenty and seven times，and people or Lgypt twenty and seven times，and
again we ask the question，Was Jesus the God
of the Christian the same who overthrew Phar－ oah？If so，when and where did his nature
change？for there is not a semblance of the character of the God of Moses，in the character of Jesus．May we ask，if a visit of thirty years
te our world modified the nature of the God of
Moses，to the extent manifested in Jesus？Would it not be well for God to make a third visit to the world in person，and thus reap the advan－ mercy endureth forever．
Seventeenth verse．＂To him who smote
great Kings：for his mercy endureth forever．＂ tes，and you；－O Og，King of Baslean，and all
the rest of the thirty－one Kings，that these the rest of the thirty－one Kings，that these
raiders out of Egypt destroyed？What think
you and your people of his mercy that endureth forever？Readers，have you ever thought of the loss in Egypt and the numbers slain belong．
ing to these thirty－one powerful Kingdom that fell into the hands of Moses and his raiders？
Where even women and children were put to death．Hold！I mistake，there were some of
the Virgins who had not known man，saved for the pacification of the lusts－passions－of the
soldiers of Moses，or of God＇s soldiers：＂for his

## twenty－sixth verse．＂O，give thanks unto the God of Heaven：＂for his mercy endureth forever．＂ Thanks，O God，that you destroyed the Egypt－ ians，Sihon and Og and their people，that thon

 did flood the world in thy heavenly，wrath，andin anger at the Jews，finally sent the Romans to lestroy Jerusalem，and＂his mercy endureth
Such are the Teachings，Readings，and Respon－ es in a Christian church in 1868，and thus are
ur children taught．Compare this Reading of he 136th Psalm，with the silver recitation of aur Lyceum Manual，and judge
Progression endureth forever．

## I Love Jesus，My Jesus，what Could I do

 Thus spoke a lady to me，yesterday．And nication，and the communication from her son and daughter．I saw them and had the name of one，and the son and brother was in the act ofgiving his name，when I said，Mrs．－＂，your giving his name，when I said，Mrs．－，＂your
son and daughter are here．＂Stop sir，do not say son and daughter are here．＂Stop sir，do not it．I want to be，nor will I ever be one．My views are fixed，unchangeably so，and $I$ am satisfied．
Nothing can alter my opinion and belief．I Jesus？＂And here the mother was lost in her
Jore my children mine to your dark and silent grave， ges．＇I buried you long ago，and with you I cast into the tomb my love and memory for God my Jesus is all I rosk，and all I want，so don＇t talk to me of the dead．＂
ittle ones from the Kingdom mother，to these like littie pets of our own dear home circles． They cried，big tears rolled down their little ＂Sister，come away，for ma＇ma don＇t like us any more．＂＂INo brother，＂said the little ange


 ren we will go，you must wait a little longer，
and I closed my eyes and wept，for I，too，have
some sweet little angels In the summer land， some sweet I like to have them come and visit
and O，how
me．Thanks，Heavenly Father，for the Heaven－ me．Thanks，Heavenly Father
ly influence of angel children．
A Dlalogue Between a Christian and a
Christrun．＂Thou shalt not suffer such as
have familiar spirits to live in the land．There， Mr．Spiritualist．you say you believe the Bible， and there is Bible law for you，what are you going to do with it
just what you do with going to do with i ＂Neither shalt thou wear garments of mixed material，for whosoever does is an abomination in the sight of God．Now，I see you have on
garments of mixed material，hence，you are an garments of mixed material，hence，you are an
abomination，and common nuisance in the sight abomination，and common nuisance in Chistian．
of God．There is Bible for you，Mr．Che What are you going to do with it？＂ for the Jew only，and not for us Gentiles，hence not binding on me，or the Gentiles．Therefore the application is not good．
S．＂Both of these laws were given by the
same God，and to the Jews and for the purpose of separation from the Gentiles，to designate them，as a peculiar people，and，if sie law is not
binding on the Gentile，neither is the other，and if you have a right to make an abomination of with familiar spirits．
is n．But evil spirits are familiar spirits and it S．＂How do you know that familiar spirits are evil，and where do you get your authority？＂
C．＂The law made to suppress witches and S．＂Yes，yes ；but we are not talking about witches and wizards，but about familiar spirits，
nor can you find in the Bible，one who has familiar spirit that is called a witch，you will notice that the disjunctive conjunction，＂Or，＂is
used every time thus ：＇Such as have familiar spirits or wizards，or necrnmancers，
far your rulings fall to the ground，and we will came back to familiars．＂
C．＂Well，you will admit that they are forbid and that it is not lawful to commune with
them．＂ S．＂I admit that they are forbid，but that
does not make it unlawful or evil for us to do what the Jew could not do under the law．Fo Jews is not recognized by us，therefore becaus the law forbid the use of Pork to the Jew it is not obligatory to us．＂
C．＂Would you
these medium，familar spirite seeking unto come of it？Will you tell me？＂ question．It is not would I advise it，but the appteation of the taw，as well as what consti－
tutes a familiar spirit For instance，Saul say to the woman of Endor Divine unto，use by the familiar spirit，not thy or my familiar，but some
other spirit，and she done so．Who opposed Samuel，the prophet of God，one of Judah＇
noblest sons，and Samuel is a familiar spirit Moses and Elias was the familiar spirits of Je－
sus，and Elias，of John the Baptist，and Jesus of Nazareth became the familiar of Paul．Read the 22d Chapter of Acts ；also the 9th．
Thus I might point out to yon a score，or more Thus I might point out to yon a score，or more
say to this，sir Christian？＂
C．＂I say，sir，that you are wonderful in
sophistry，and that the Devil can quote scripture
I do not believe in spiritualism，nor you canno convince me；for spiritualism is evil，and of the
Devil，and none but the splrits ever come back to earth．＂
S．＂I thought you did not believe in spirit
ualism，and here you are admitting the whole C．＂You are mistaken．I do not admit you
（hing．
position．But I must bid you good by．The boat is near our landing；but before I go，let me tell you，my friend，to find Jesus．He is your
only Saviour．＂ only Saviour．＂
S．＂When，

## you tell me？ Exit Christ

 And I go to my dinner－－which was a gooone－and while eating，may hear of Jesus．

## western associatio of sodial

 a the call of a number of interested partie and eleventh inst．，at Crosby＇s Music Hall，to tak into consideration the subject of Social Science As to the subjects and scope of this organiza tion，we present some extracts from remarks by the Rev．F．H．Wines，of Springfield，who wa
## tion to the conyention．

He asked：＂What do we mean by social its development？＂These were the question referred to，he was to reply．In the year 1857 ， on the 29th of July，a little company of 43 per don，at the house of Lord Brougham，formely lord chancellor of England，to consider the best means of uniting together all those interested o termined to establish tion for the promotion of social science，of which Lord Brougham was appointed provisionall

Now，what is social science？
The word science signifies knowledge．But
science is accurate and systemntic knowledge，as science is accurate and systemntic knowledge，ad
opposed to vague，popular impressions．Scienee
is genersi，and each science in particular，is the


## notice of meetings．



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Groupg．
Yarrs Crry，ILL．－The Hirst Society of Spiritualists and
Yriends of Progress meet every Sunday for conference，a



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day in Winnisimmet Division Hall，
The
day in Winisisimmet Division Hall，Chelisea，at 3 and 7 R．Mr
Mrs．M．






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pocance Hall，at $101 /$ and 3 oclock．

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