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Truth wears no mask, bows at no human shrine, seeks neither place nor applause ; she only asks a hearing.

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THE BROOK.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON I come from haunts of coot and hern. I make a sudden sally ; And sparkle out among the fern

Te bicker down the valley. By thirsty hills I hurry down, Or slip between the ridges, By twenty thorps-a little town-And half a hundred bridges.

Till lost by Philip's farm I flow To join the brimming river; For men may come and men may go, But I go on forever';

I chatter over stony ways, In little sharps and trebles : I bubble into eddying bays, I babble on the pebbles

With many a curve my banks I fret, By many a field and fallow : And many a fairy foreland set, With willow-weed and mallow

I chatter, chatter, as I flow To join the brimming river : For men may come and men may go, But I go on forever,

I wind about, and in and out, With here a blossom sailing; And here and there a lusty trout, And here and there a grayling.

And here and there a foamy flake Upon me as I travel ; With many a silvery water-break Above the golden gravel.

And draw them all along, and flow To join the briuming river: For men may come and men may go,

But I go on forever. I steal by lawns and grassy plots, Islide by hazel covers ; I move the sweet forget-me-nots

That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, 1 slide, I gloom, I glance, Among my skimmiug swallows ; I make the netted sunbeams dance Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars, In brambly wildernesse I linger by my shingly bars, I loiter round my cresses

And out again I curve and flow, To toin the brimming river; For men may come and men may go, But I go on forever

coffee over my dressing gown." " It was not my fault." "Certainly not, madam. I am always to blame, whatever may happen. You are an immaculate personage, my love; said the elder Tracey, with a sarcastic sneer.

ask me such a question? I hate to be pestered

with useless questions. There," don't spill the

"I am at least to be treated with respect,' said the lady, with an undefinable dignity of expression.

'Who wishes to treat you with disrespect?' said the husband; "but don't bother me when I am reading the newspaper-I hate to be interrupted."

Mrs. Tracey turned to Alfred Tracey, and silently dispensed the hospitalities of the table. The young man received her attentions with a mixture of deference and regard, which she could not fail to observe. He gradually diverted her mind from its depression by a conversation upon general topics. His voice was subdued and low, his manner kind and gentle ; and she was insensibly beguiled into a frank expression of her opinions.

"By the by," said the young man, " we had, a pleasant party at the Willoughbys the other evening."

"I do not estimate the pleasures of large assamblies very highly," said Mrs. Tracey, with a sigh.

"Nor I; but the Willoughbys belong to the ton, and one is always sure of meeting the best society in the city at their soirces.'

Mrs. Tracey assented, and the young man continued: "The lion of the evening was Mr. Montressor, the rich traveler, whose singular recognition of you excited my surprise. He seems to have been an old acquaintance of yours?

" I knew him previous to his departure to the East," said the lady, reservedly.

" His riches, or his eccentricities, have excited some interest in the fashionable circles," said Alfred Tracey, keenly scrutinizing the countenance of the person whom he was addressing.

"His name has been connected also with a nice bit of scandal. It is said that he has a beautiful Georgian woman under his protection, and that his residence, in A-street, where he has been living en garcon, is fitted up in a style of oriental magnificence. All the young fellows about town have been crazy to see her, but in vain.

"Show him into my sitting room," said Mr. Tracey ; "I will be there in a few minutes" The domestic retired, and the elder Tracey commenced sipping his coffee.

" It is cold," said he, returning the cup to Mrs. Tracey ; " another cup, madam."

He sipped the smoking beverage, then glan,ing toward his wife, he inquired : " Who made this coffee ?"

" I made it."

"You! so I supposed : and why, in the name of common sense, did you not suffer Margaret to make it-she is hired for such purposes '

"Margaret prepared the coffee yesterday morning, and you did not like it."

"You have improved on it with a vengeance. It is devilish poor stuff."

"Brother!" interposed Alfred Tracey. "Well, sir?"

"You are unreasonably harsh this morning," The retired merchant, musingly inquired of of the young man :

"When did this lady, my wife, constitute you her champion ?"

"Brother, you forget yourself strangely. I constitute myself the champion of any lady who is grossly insulted in my presence.'

" Stop, Alfred, for Heavens sake !" cried Mrs. Tracey.

The eyes of Owen Tracey growed with the ferocity of a tiger. With hands placed upon his knees, he bent forward on the table, and in a harsh, grating voice, mutterd distinctly :

" It is you, Alfred, who for et yourself. I received you into my house you from want, not to endure your importinence."

A cold, glittering smile, played upon the features of the young man; but he did not reply, the next moment Owen Tracky left the apartment

Mrs. Tracy burst into tears.

" This brother of mine is a heartless scoundrel," said the young man.

The lady instantly checked her tears, and turning to Alfred observed, gravely

" The man of whom you are speaking is my husband."

"And my brother."

" Say no more, Afred ; my teelings have been sorely tried, and triumphed for the moment over the necessities of my position. Do not aggravate the sufferings which you cannot relieve.

and displeasure. She had been accustomed to regard the latter as a young man, not destitute of intellect or acquirements, whose time was devoted to frivolous, perhaps profligate, pursuits. But the display of manly feelings and honorable intentions, which he just made, disarmed her prejudices and her suspicions.

"You do not answer me, my sister," continu ed the young man, in a tone af entreaty.

"My friendship can avail you little," said Mrs Tracey, sadley.

"I live among my books, and have accustomed myself to their society."

"It is thither, chiefly-to your pleasant library and its silent guests-that I desire to be admit-

itted." "You will be welcome, there, Alfred, at any time.'

"And we will read together the works of the great authors who have rendered themselves immortal by their genius. Shall it not be so, my sister? I am constrained to acknowledge that I have only dipped occasionally into the best English classics. I feel that the delights of novelty will be greatly enhanced by the assistance of your refined taste and crical knowledge

"Flattery, Alfred, between friends," said Mrs. Tracey, with a very grave expression of countenance.

"Ido not flatter you, but I am not insensible of your merits.'

" Praise and flattery are so nearly connected," replied the lady, " that they are not easily distinguished by the best understandings. It is too much the way of the work to seek to win friendship by appeals to self-love; yet,I presume, that few are satisfied with the results of such efforts. True friendship, Alfred, is sparing of words, and prodigal of deeds."

The young man bowed respectfully. On rising from the table, he expressed his intention of commencing his visits to the library at the earliest leisure.

A Haunted House.

STRANGE SIGHTS SEEN IN A SUICIDE'S HOUSE. The Nashville (Tenn) Prssi and Times of Oct. 12, is responsible for the following weird narration

"In Northwest Nashville there stands, isolated

and finally he himself took to his bed with some inexplicable complaint. Strange sights were seen and strange noises heard at night which

baffled all attempts at explanation. Suffice it to say, the family left after the first month. "An honest phlegmatic German who worked in a carpenter shop in the Ninth Wark, next took the house. But all his phlegm and want of imagination could not carry him through the sight one evening, of a sceptre swinging from a rope, supported by the identical beam from which the old man had fastened the noose which launched him into eternity, caused the German to leave even sooner than his predecessor. "The house was months without an inhabitant

"The house was months without an inhabitant but finally was let to a colored family. It was not long however, before two of the black man's children, dying with the measels, and he him-self being laid up with a terrible fit of inflamma-tory rheumatism, during which he fancied all the demons in the bottomless pit were torturing his flesh and muscles, he collected his few household traps and moved back to his massa's plantation in the country. in the country. "Since the colored man's incontinent departure

the house has wanted a tenant, and now stands as we have described it, falling rapidly into de-cay. The children shun it, and content themselves with lhrowing stones at its cracking walls and dilapitated roof from a safe distance.

There are those who aver that the supernatur-al lights may be sometimes seen gleaming throught he interstices of doors and windows when the wind is high and the nights are dark and gloomy.

Singular Freak of a Lunatic.

A correspondent of the Hartsville Vidette, writing from Dixon Springs, Tenn., says :

Our community was startled on the morning of the 1st of October by the information of the suicide of Levi Pitts Gregory, who lived some five or six miles northeast from this place, under the most extraordinary circumstances. The deceased during the war received a fright from which he never entirely recovered, and has at various periods exhibited slight aberrations, of his intellect, which were noticed by his friends, and some months since his reason became com-pletely dethroned. His insanity or mania was, that a plan to hang him had been concoccted by his enemies, and that they were constantly pursuing him for that purpose.

Ins enemies, and that they were constantly pursuing him for that purpose. On the day of his departure, Sept. 29th, he was unusually excited, and told his wife to hang him, instead of his enemies, after that he ran rapidly from the house as if pursued, calling that they were after him. He ran rapidly toward a thicket, followed by his wife, and disappeared in the thicket. She then returned to the house, and nothing was seen of him until the marning and nothing was seen of him until the morning of the 1st. There had been search made for him during the interval but without success, and on that the search should be thorough and complete. The neighbors were to rendezvous at his nouse, and one in coming to that point through the woods discovered his dead body. the woods discovered his dead body. He was hanging in the fork of a limb of an immense sugar tree, sixty-three feet from the ground. The tree was three feet in diameter, and limb-less for forty feet from the ground. He had climed the body of the tree and ascended to the upper limb and crawled out fifteen feet upon hat, and discovered that the fork that angled up from the main limb and droped himself into it and so perished. Taking it altogether it is one of the most extraordinary suicides on record.

WILFRED MONTRESSOR OR. THE SECRET ORDER OF THE SEVEN. A ROMANCE OF MYSTERY AND CRIME.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE DE LACY, OR THE COQUETTE," ETC,

BOOK FIRST-THE SEVEN.

CHAPTER IX .--- A BREAKFAST SCENE.

READER, the Seven are in action. Two days have elapsed since the death of Zorah.

A deed of brutal violence has been accomplished; the corpse of the victim has been deposited, with appropriate ceremonies, in the tomb; and tears of bitter agony have been shed by the mourners. In the great city, there has been no cessation of the ordinary routine of traffic and amusement. The intervening Sabbath has scarcely lessened the din of the crowded streets, or sobered the brisk activity and gaiety of the people.

Yet there are many houses unvisited by the voice of cheerful kindness. Go where we will, among rich or poor, learned or ignorant, the sad experience of the world convinces us how seldom the presence of Love can be distinguished among the houshold gods.

The mansion of Owen Tracey was a brick building in Third street, three stories in height, r espectable in its external appearance, containing ten or twelve apartments of different sizes, suitably, and even elegantly furnished. In a pleasant dining saloon, communicating with the hall, three persons were seated at the breakfast table. These were Owen Tracey, his wife, and brother.

The master of the house was attired in a slovenly morning gown, coarse linen pantaloons, and slippers. His attention was principally occupied by the New York Herald, which was lying before him on the table.

"Will you take coffee, Mr. Tracy," said Mrs. Tracey, timidly extending a cup of the beverage toward her husband.

"Of course I will, madam," he replied, gruffly raising his eyes from the newspaper. " Dont I always take coffee at breakfast ?'

"Yes," said Mrs. Tracey, still holding the cup toward him.

"Then what the deuce is the reason that you vant.

Fred Willoughby told me, last evening, that she had been taken ill suddenly, on Friday night, during the absence of Mr. Montressor and died a few hours afterwards. He added that Montressor had refused to see his friends and was in a state of mind bordering on distraction."

These sentences, slowly and distictly uttered. were listened to by Mrs. Tracey without interruption. The unembarrassed countenance of the listener defied the penetrating gaze of the young man. If any suspicions in relation to the former acquaintance of Mrs. Tracey and Wilfred Montressor had gained access to his bosom, they were at least, for the time, completely destroyed. Her reply was calm and collected.

"I pay little attention to scandal, Alfred. We cannot judge of a man like Mr. Montressor by the ordinary rules of human conduct. The qualities of his mind and heart, at the time I knew him, were such as to excite universal es teem.'

" Of whom are you speaking?" asked Owen Tracey, turning abruptly from the newspaper-"Mr. montressor."

"Ah ! the proud upstart we met at Mrs. Willougbby's the other evening. Pray, madam, where did you become acquainted with him?" "He visited at my mother's occasionally."

"And you met him in society ?"

"No. sir." "Ah ! you did not go much into society at that time, I beleive." and a data window in

No, sir."

"Money makes the mare go. You are rich now, madam that is, your husband is rich, and you visit where you please. That was before you had the happiness of becoming my wife ?

"Yes, sir." "No sir," You are devilish short this morning," said the elder Tracey, with the glance of a demon. He slowly folded up the journal he had been peruseing, and threw it carelessly upon a sofa behind him.

At this moment a domestic enterd the apartment and handed a card to the master of the house.

Owen Tracey glanced at the inscription, and audibly pronouced the name" Francis Mortimer.

"The gentleman is waiting." said the ser-

And remember, also, that a wife who respects herself, and who desires the espect of others, cannot listen to remarks derogatory to her husband from any quarter." The young man was about to reply, but Mrs.

Tracey continued, imploringly ; " Spare me, Alfred."

"I am silent on the forbidden topic. Yet surely you will permit me to regard you as a dear sister, and to evince my desire for your happiness, and my sympathy for your sufferings

Mrs. Tracey listened, not without surprise, to the young man's appeal. Her judgment of his disposition and character was insensibly shaken by the apparent openness and earnestness of his language.

" I am not ungrateful for the kind wishes of those who take an interest in me," she said, tremulously ; and then added, with a faint smile -" but not a word of sympathy.

" You will accept my triendship ?" said Alfred Tracey, eagerly.

" You will be my friend ?"

"If you deserve it," replied the lady, seriously.

"I comprehend you, Mrs. Tracey. I have heretofore suspected that you had formed an un favorable opinion of me-perhaps, not without reason. I plead guilty to many of the follies, and some of the vices, of youth. The restraints of parental tenderness, and benefits of a regular system of mental training ,have been wanting to me: and I have grown up to manhood under the influence of associations which have not tended to instruct or elevate me. I cannot palliate my faults, but I sincerely regret them."

"You have talents, Alfred-good feelings." "I knew what you would say. Do not seek to flatter me into a more reputable course of action. What I need principally, is a friend to whom I can freely unburden myself, who will be laterested in my progress, and will reciprocate my esteem. It seems to me that the exisence of such a tie would add new charms to life, and render the world a theatre of honorable exertion."

It would be difficult to analyze the precise effect which the language of the young man produced upon Mrs. Tracey. Her thoughts had been agitated by the vulgar coarsness of her husband, and the interference of Alfred Tracey had excited a sense of mingled sorrow

and alone, a strange and peculiar old house, half brick, half wood, which has the reputation of be-ing haunted. For nearly two years it has been without a tenant, and seems to be rapidly going to ruin. Here and there a shutter hangs loose, displying a shattered window or two; and the front door is splintered as though some demon had taken sudden flight through the portal carry-ing away the panel and a half which are missing Through the rifts one catches glimpes of crumb-Through the ratio of early and walls, mouldy and worm-eaten floor, across which now and then may dart to the ration of a troupe of vagrant mice. The place is altogether gloomy and cheerless. A ru-inous fence, often patched and repaired, sur-rounds the dwelling, and encloses likewise a bit of ground, which shows marks of having been at some time in the past cultivated as a garden. Weeds have, however, long asserted their sway, and shoot in wild luxuriance over the decaying trellis work, which likely enough once support ed a climbing vine or rose bush. The few stunt-ed trees and the bit of remaining shrubbery, in the absence of human care, have been pruned so sedulously by the cattle which run at large over the commons, that there is little left. Tumbling rapidly to decay, blistering in the summer's sun, and racked by winter's wind, the old house is not unlike some human characters, which in similar involuntary solitude, stands like spectres along the way of life.

'As we remarked, the old house is said to be haunted.

"The story is that several years ago an old man and his daughter, both queer and sombre in their habits and ways of life, dwelt there. How they managed to live no one knew. They kept no servants, came and went in a solemn regular sort of way which brooked no curiosity. That they wanted for none of the necessaries of life was evident enough, for the butcher's cart and the baker's wagon stopped regularly at the dwelling. The daughter was shy and quite plain and common in her appearance, and yet there was some-thing, a vague ill defined bearing of superiority, perhaps, which made her common to the neighbors who chanced to see her now and then. Her sweet voice, singing some plaintive air to the accompaniment of a guitar, could often be heard at evening after the lamps had been lighted. But finally, it was about the close of the war,the daughter sickened and died, and the old gentle-man who previously had been gloomy and melancholy enough, became even more so. Often he was not seen for days together, and at last after nearly a week, during which no signs of life had been seen about the house, the neighbors broke into the dwelling and found the old man hanging by the neck from a rope over one of the rafters in the garret. It was found from papers in the house that the old gentleman had friends in Pennsylvania. These were telegraphed to and word came back to dispose of the effects bu-wer the suicide and formand and below which the suicide set of the set o ry the suicide, and forward any balance which might remain. The house was soon empty and ready for a new tenant. "The first who came was an Irishman, but his children sickened, his wife became ill

The Thimble.

The name of this little instrument is said to have been derived from "thumb-bell," being at first thumble and afterward thimble. It is Dutch invention, and was brought to England about the year 1605, by John Lofting, who commenced its manufacture at Islington, near London, and pursued it with great profiit and suc-cess. Formerly iron and brass were used, but latterly steel, silver and gold have taken their places. In ordinary manufacture, thin plates places. In ordinary manufacture, thin plates of metal are introduced into a die, and then punched into shape. In Paris, gold thimbles are manufactured to a large extent. Thin sheets of sheet-iron, are are cut into dies of two inches in diameter. These being heated red-hot, are struck with a punch into a number of holes, grad-nelly increasing in denth to give them are ually increasing in depth, to give them proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed polished, and indented around its outer surface with a number of little holes, by means of a small wheel. It is then converted into steel by the cementation process, tempered, scoured, and brought to a blue color. A thin sheet of gold is then intro-duced into the interior, and fastened to the steel by means of a polished steel mandril. Gold leaf s then applied to the outside, and attached to it by pressure, the edges being fastened in a small groove made to receive them. The thimble is then ready for use. Those made in this manner do not wear out, as so many ordinary gold thimbles do, but will last for years. The gold coating, if cut away by needles, may be easily replaced, but the steel is of an excellent quality and very durable.

13 Stopping at a village tavern in New Jersey, there came a thunder storm, and Captain Hall, an English traveller, surprised that a sparse country should have reached such a perfection in these meteorological manufactures, said to a by stander, "Why, you have very heavy thunder here !" "Well, yes," replied the man, "we du considering the number of inhabitants."

The whipping post has been abolished in Delaware.

Original Essays.

WORRY.

BY N. B. C. Oh the worry! oh the trouble!

Of this life misunderstood Things which the morrow proves a bubble Seems to day the only good.

Man worries on, and worries even Worries for some glittering toy, Craving something that he never Yet obtained to crown his joy.

Now he wants a copious fountain. Flowing in a golden stream, Gushing down an ophir mountain, Filling each utopean dream.

E'er replaing, in a worry, No content, to bless the hour. Never resting, in a hurry, Crying "give me ! give me more !"

Thus missing, in his blind career, The flowers which bloom anew each day And with insensate hand and jeer He casts the precious gems away

Oh, man of weary, toil and trouble, Raise your groveling eye from earth, Its joys are phantoms, wealth a bubble, Void of true intrinsic worth.

Raise your thoughts from things material Which weigh the soul immortal down Let them soar to views etherial There are riches, there above.

Earth's a school of preparation For an eternal home to come ; Then let your highest, first vocation, Be to fit you for that home

For the Religio-Philosophical Journal. Incarnation of the Material Earth. BY FANNY GREENE M'DOUGAL.

These stony forms never were stirred by the thick murky air; but like wan ghosts, they stood up, still and solemn, watching in the grim silence, and the sullen light over the rank open grave of Ages. The very sunbeams seemed to sink back, sickened, from the view. The blue sky of heaven never appeared. There was no color but a dull earth, or mud color for the want of light to produce it. There was no green thing, for as yet there was not a leaf to call forth the latent elements of greenness in the air.

Yet all the attributes of this beautiful world were even then, mirrored in the gloom, and only waited the waking of creation energies that were to call them forth.

Such was the character of the Second Era, which may be termed the Period of Arborescent Fungi. It was marked by the opening of atmospheric air and organic life and the announce ment of the separation of land and water, by mammoth animals of the crustaceous order, and a vegetation of crustaceous order, and vegetable forms nearly akin to them being a kind of coarse stony sponge, in shape of gigantic mushrooms and other Fungi.

But even here we recognize the spiritual principle. Even stretching up into noble types ever unfolding into finer beauty, it sang the choral song of Ages,leading on the great march of Progress and Civilization.

To trace this spiritual principle through the constitution of the word itself, out into the most remarkable phenomenon of its manifestations in the progress of human life, is the object of these writings. It will be seen that they occupy a range, extending from the first projection of crude material, up to the expanded sphere of highest angels.

After having completed the higher the introductory chapters, the work will branch out and open into the Myths, Superstitions and other Spiritual phenomena of the most remarkable nations of the earth, both historical and obsolete; and through all the great labyrinth of human

new conditions, and the operation of new forms.

How then are these marvelous results obtained? What is there without or beyond the leaf, that can say to it ; "Thus shalt thou do, and no otherwise." Is it the unknown God of the Christian world, who makes all things out of The coral therefore, and other submarine animal nothing, and governs all things by a personal intervention and care? Is it the Cyclopean Builder of heaven or the Mythical Brahm, or Baal ? It is the God within the leaf-the vitalizing power that produces motion, and the will power that determines and controls it, counted up with its constitution, cell within cell-layer within layer-force within force-and life within life -and so inspiring its whole substance, that it must of necessity, follow the law of the original archetype in the mind of God.

And so precisely, are unfolded the lineaments of a world; for series within series, pervading the material in every grade-the inherent and determined element of growth and progress, are combined in the true order of their development The Spirit that moves ; the Will that governs ; the Order that harmonizes ; the Love that nourishes and the Wisdom that expands, are not merely attributes of the creative energy, but manifestatious of its power, which in the abundant evidences of intelligence and design, involve the necessity of a thinker and designer. And not only so, but in the complex structure of a world, the power justifies itself continually. The latent spiritual principle is, so to speak, set free and endowed with the power of generating for itself myriads of laws, by which it is to be carried with undeviating certainty, through myriads of changes, from the gross element of choas up to the refinement of highest angels.

I am the more urgent on this point, because there is such a strong tendency, at least among the boldest thinkers, to fly off from the gross personality of the mechanical and vinductive Jewish God, to the suicidal idea of no God at all. If the higher order of minds stop short of this, they are often fain to content themselves with a Creation Principle, that acts blindly and enters into purely material conditions. But they fall far short of the highest truth, as well as of the clearest reason, if they do not see that behind this Principle, there must be Intelligence, and that this, also, must be endowed with Infinite Power, Love and Wisdom, or those elements, which can only be manifest in the character and presence of a God.

I have thus endeavored so clearly to define this leading idea, as to avoid misunderstandings, and to relieve myself of the necessity of explanation in the brief descriptions that must be given of ensuing changes ; and thus premising we return to the narrative.

In the gradual process of refinement, we are slowly, but surely conducted into the opening of neweras. The mammoth infusoria in the more liquid, and the great mushroom in the more solid portions of the globe, having fulfilled their work and destiny, gave place to higher orders. Their office was nearly the same, being varied only by the difference of position. The terrestrial or vegetable growth by their life and death, had contributed to refine the air, and solidify the carth ; while at the same time, the great amphibii, bequeathing to the land what they had abstracted from the water, helped also to erect the great boundaries between earth and sea.

So when at length water was formed, aquatic animals were brought forth. These again acting under still higher conditions, contributed to carry forward the great work of refinement, with vastly increasing power. In this order, came the coralines, and their fellow workers of the sea. As they were nourished by theearthy substances contained in the water, so they deposited | numerous testst, both of spirit influence and of in the structures which they built for themselves,

open the atmosphere to the changes of night and day.

The marine insects would, necessarily, be established on a solid foundation. because their structures being wrought from the denser portions of the mass, could not be suspended in it. forms, must have reached toward the center, in order to find a suitable basis.

The myriad-fold band of workers still wrought on; and in the course of ages the great bed of the ocean was formed, and the foundations of a solid sphere were established. By a continual repetition of these wonderful processes, they at length stretched their rects upward above the sea which had become refined and clear just in proportion to the extent of solid land. These structures were often of great magnitude rising on some places to a considerable height above the circumjacent water, which by drains below, and other causes, gradually subsided and left them standing high above the level of the sea. Thus all the primeval mountain ranges in the earth were formed. They appeared like large white ball is'ands, stretching out in various directions, projecting their bold promontories, rearing their chalky cliffs, and shooiing up their bold summits in the most varied and fantastic forms.

And thus the primitive earth stood in its care and desolate grandeur, without a single leaf, or the coolness of a shadow, in the more elevated portions to relieve the ghostly glare of the mountain chains. But these, again, lurnished the strongest contrast to the coarse, rank, verdure of the dark and dreary marshes, where the great mushrooms still sprang up, to vegetate and die, while the monstrous forms that fed on them crawled and wallowed in the fermenting slime, gross and revolting in their external aspect, but interesting becaufe they yet held in their substance the material of higher orders.

[Continued from last week

For the Religio-Philosophical Journal. Straws.

BY JAMES THOMPSON.

DEAR JOURNAL: As the order of the day n cars, steamboats, and other modes of travel is to count political "straws," and note the direction in which popular currents are drifting them, it may not be amiss ; (and also to fulfill a promise which I see you hinted at lately in your paper) to note the drifting of a few progressivestraws, and see the direction in which they are tending. But first let me say, that I hope it was not a suggestion of " Planchette's" that made your types call me Jonas, instead of James; for I assure you I do not mean to be thrown over board for fear of "preaching in Nineveh," as that name was once done with, and as probably you have no "big fish" prepared to "swollow" me: I shall go right on with my lay preaching and introduce Planchette into as many social circles, as will admit the critter. "Planchette" straws are numerous hereabouts, two marked ones I send, showing that some things can be told unknown to ap v person present, by this electrical demon

First, a lady who has just returned from a visit East, and was spending the evening at a house where Planchette was one of the amusements; among other things was told of the death of a dear friend, who had departed since the lady's return, and the name given; since proved to be true.

Second, the daughter of a business man (and both members of the methodist church in this city), at the very first trial was so convinced of a power outside and superior to the operator, or instrument, that she has since laid Planchette away, and using the pencil herself has given her own mediumship; among others, telling the

ing the terrors of the church or all believers who will persist in sending their children to those "schools of atheism." O I tell you Mr. Editor, I admired his pluck; I like to see sharp lines drawn.

When Robert Toombs, said he would count the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument; that was good, it was drawing a sharp line, he was in earnest, it made men take sides, it woke up the "Rip Van Winkles;" for either that will be done, or we shall put free speech, free schools and freemen to the gulf of Mexico. So when this clericle enslaver of conscience and reason says boldly (as he does), "that science is atheism" using no quibbling, as our little Protestant Popes do, stretching their Book and the days to meet scientific discoveries. But boldly stating that science is bold atheism, and must be taken in charge by the church; then surely this irrepressible conflict looms up in the near future, and it behooves every Liberal, Rationalists, and Spiritualists to see to it that by no time serving, careless indifference, or political expediency, shall they by word, or deed, or vote help to perpetuate the old, or inaugurate any new ecclsiastical power over the human conscience; whether by constitutional amendments or any other way, by any big, or little Pope, Catholic or Prostestant. Absolute right of private judgment and the immanence of the Divine in every human soul, is the watch-word of the future.

My next "straw" is H. Melville Fay,-I see by one correspondent, that he left St. Louis in a great hurry, and by another asking for his whereabouts : As to that, there are several here also who would like to find thatout too: at least they would like him to come backand fulfill one or two engagements, for the purpose of testing his mediumship as he promised. But alas I am afraid that this "straw" was overtaken by a hurricane in this region, in the shape of an exposure so thorough and complete, that I hope he has been blown to some region where the better spirit of H. Melville Fay will so scorch the "straw" of deception, and will put the fires of the hell of shame and remorse to work, so thoroughly in all the chambers of his lower and deceitful nature, that he will come out cleansed and purified. In the meantime I would advise all Spiritualists to do with him, as we are going to do with the political rebel-leaders, and traitors, viz: Let him severely alone until he brings forth "fruits meet for repentance." And if this should meet the eye of H. Melville Fay in his solitude, let me advise him (among other things) to put handles on his models of little spirit feet so that his thumb and finger-marks will not be left in the flour, when he lifts them out of their impressions.

The next and last "straw" is glorious and golden, blowing in the right direction. I have just heard that Henry C. Wright, is engaged to lecture in this region, begining in Rock Island next Sunday. I never hear, see or think of that man, without better hopes of the uture; for just think what a world it would be, if men and women were educated up to his standard of ndividuality, with no infringement of a neighbour's rights, no armies or battle-fields, and with his sense of the responsibility to the God which is in every human soul; and yet his very living and being renders this future possible.

In nature the bane and the antidote, are never far apart,-we have heard the embodiment of blind unquestioned dogmatic authority; we will never have the pleasure of hearing the very incarnation of individuality. We have heard Rome, we shall now hear Reason. Would that we could see and hear him on the very spot, and before as crowded a house as the other; in in the meantime, let us learn to labor, and what is still harder to wait.

Davenport, Iowa., Oct. 30th, 1868.

1,686 died, out of every 100,000 bachelors, only 1,248 died out of an equal number of married men. At the ages of sixty to sixty-five, while 4, 330 died during the year out of every 100,000 bachelors, only 3,385 died out of a like number of married men. Even at the age of seventy to seventy-five, while 10,143 died out of 100,000 bachelors, only 8,055 died out of a like number of married men. At the extreme age of eighty to eighty-five, while 19,988 died during the year out of every 100,000 bachelors, only 17,400 died out of a like number of married men.

In explanation of this great difference, Dr. Stark assigns two prominent reasons:

The weak, the delicate, those suffering from disease of any kind, the dissipated, the licentious do not marry.'

The married man is " more regular in his habits, is better housed, better fed, and better attended to" than the unmarried, which, in a great measure, is true of the married man, but the reasons given for those who do not marry, are not applicable with us. My observations go to show that the sick are quite as likely to marry as the robust.

Although these statements and comparisons are made in another country, and drawn up among another people and may not agree exactly-mathematically-with results that would be obtained from a like comparison among us, as a nation, yet the great fundamental truth is the same, that the affectional nature of man-the law of love--has a great influence, not only over the mental man, but also, equally over the physiological man, an influence in no way unworthy of recognition.

Upon this last point, Professor H. P. Gatchell, in an article in the American Home Observer. (from which these extracts are made,) commenting upon these statisties exclaims, "what a sermon is contained in the facts," and then goes on to say :

"But there is another cause not alluded to perhaps by Dr. Stark, and that is the more full developement of the affections on the part of the married. The affections are the strength of the character. Douglass' capacity for friendship and love of society and not his intellect bound his followers to him. Webster was much his superior intellectually, but Webster never had such a throng of personally attached adherents as did Douglass.

How meagre, in general, is the affectional nature of the unmarried as compared with that of the married. But the affectional nature is not limited in its influence to the mental, it extends also to the physiological.

" Physiological processes are conducted more vigorously with the strong emotional nature, than with the weak."

Many interesting and valuable deductions come welling up from these statistics, in their relative bearings upon the sexes, their relations. and the social questions of the day, pertaining there-unto, which are left for abler hands, and till then, to each reader, to draw, with pen, or in imagination's rich store house the lessons of the passing hour.

May each their lesson, faithfully to themselves draw

Voices Arom The People.

Letter from Sister Hutchinson.

Messrs Publishers of the RELIGIO PHILOSOH-CAL JOURNAL, you will please excuse my late renewal of subscription to your paper, and I hope to be more prompt in future, as I mean to be a constant reader of the JOURNAL as long as it waves its banner in the defense of truth and progress.

MRS. L. HUTCHINSON.

CEN.

being, I shall still hold fast the golden chain of Spiritual life and truth in all.

When conditions are so far refined as to prepare the way for new species, the creative energies are concentrated, and new fooms of life appear. But let it not be supposed that this is a Godless or Atheistic assumption. On the contrary, it requires the presence and power of a God so Godlike, that the highest reach of thought could not conceive of anything, beyond, above, or beneath, wider, higher, or deeper than the infinitude of such a Being. It takes hold of all power. It reaches out into all wisdom. It embraces all love. As the spirit of God is latent in all matter, so his will is involved in every lact of creation-not, indeed, by a direct or special agency-not by the putting forth of his hand in petty details ; but by a time development of the original constitution with which matter, is itself, endowed, and which provides for the succession of all the series, which any given degree of dedevelopment may at any time inaugurate.

In the unfolding of a single leaf, may be seen the creation of a world. The germ is thrown off from another maturer body, or parent. As an inherent feature or trait in its character, there should be, in due time, the production of leaves. By the progressive or upward tendency of life, let us suppose that the rudiments of a bud are protruded. These enfold a living point of invisible minutlæ; yet it contains within itself all that is necessary to the enfolding of itself. It is put in motion. It constructs cells. It draws out fibres. It gathers volume. It unfolds. It elaborates greenness. It deposits its peculiar secretions through the vital determination of its tissues. It enters into all the relations of inner and outer ilfe and circulation, not only in itself, but throughout the whole system. In its structure it spins and weaves, and binds its beautiful network together, with a precision and delicacy, which the finest mechanical ingenuity would in vain attempt to reach.

In the conservation of itself, it establishes laws of health, nutrition and growth, of infallible truth and perfection. In its chemical changes and combinations, it produces results which the deepest arcana of science have, as yet, been unable to approach. Every one of these changes is equivalent to a distinct creation-at least, if we suppose that the divine agency must be directly in the production of every particular form -for every one of them requires the presence of

the first foundations of really solid earth.

Thus, like their predecessors, but in a still higher degree, while they come clearing the water, they were making land. Quietly the little workers wrought on, in smaller or larger groups rearing islands and stretching out continents, with every effort still more strongly defining the boundaries of the newly separated elements.

Here it should be observed, that the assumption which has been generally maintianed by the best scientific writers, that only vegetables can elaborate organism from mineral substances, is not true. That the coral and other marine organisms, did and do contribute to clear the water by building the land, is a well known truth. That these structures are not surely mechanical formations, is evident from the fact, that in them the material becomes entirely changed. This change involves the necessity of digestion, which is a vital operation, introduced for the support and growth of organism, whether vegetable or animal. If in this process the little creature could not get his own living, he would have to be furnished with an extra apparatus for the conservation of his proper food. If all other evidence were wanting, this theory is completely overthrown by the structure itself, which is extremely simple, and furnishes no means of sustaining any such complexity of office, arrangement and design. And reasoning from analogy, we may safely conclude that the polypus and its kindred forms, could no more deposit coral from vegetable and animal remains, than the bee could elaborate from the pollen and nectar of flowers, mortar and granite, instead of wax and honey. It must be remembered that the primitive vegetables were almost as stony as the coral reef themselves; no animal organisms of those early periods were much more refined ; so that the first workers could hardly have been tempted to prey on each other. It may be added that, with the vast quantities of nutritive material, which surthem, well prepared by minute subdivision, they would have little temptation to assail structures or remains, which could not be had without difficulty, and were not proper to their wants.

This was not only wise, but necessary, that the first organisms should be nourished by the abundance of calcareous, and other earthy matter, which in a state of partial solution, were mingled with the waters, and diffused in the air Their mission was to abstract and concentrate the solids and separate the land and water, and | exemption from paying these taxes. Threaten- |

contents of a letter her father had just taken out of the office and had not yet opened. She now occasionally writes poetry and essays, such as most Spiritualists are familiar with; thereby confounding the church wiseacres, and starting the "foolish thinker" on the road to investigation

Other " straws " in several other circles I have noted, not perhaps so well marked but all partaking of the peculiarities of intelligence, whether in its contradictions, its unaccountable truths, its perverseness, its stubborness, its dumbness, its loquacity, sometimes telling too much, as for instance where some of the lords of creation spend their evenings; when they put their night-key in their pockets, leaving the impression at home that they have gone to the club. Eh ! just think of this intelligent tell-tale in your houses gentle reader, or evening rambler, and govern yourself acdordingly. No wonder it is sometimes excommunicated.

I noted a "straw" of another colour last week, pointing unmistakably in the direction of the coming conflict between" Rome and Reason," in the shape of a lecture by the Roman Catholic Bishop Hennesey of Dubuque, who is out on a lecturing tour on "education" under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers. I could not help admiring the eloquent, outspoken, unequivocal, sharp drawn lives of that unique lecture : A lecture so startling that no one could have dreamed thirty years ago, of ever its like in the United States. Just think of hearing a tall impressive, eloquent Priest, dressed in full robes of office, addressing a crowded Opera House (not much smaller than your own Crosby's) in a blaze of gas lights, three-fourths of whom were in full sympathy with the speaker, and with that peculiar facial angel, and expression of faith. without the shadow of a shade of unbelief passing across those countenances, look at whom to a scientest would leave very little doubt on the development theory : Think then I say, of hearing this man with these adjuncts stating that the Catholics in the United States are more oppressed in being compelled to pay taxes for the support of public schools, than the Irish in Ireland, for the support of the established church. His very words-shades of the Puritan Fathers! to hear him advocate the right of either putting religion in the public schools, (and by religion his religion of course,) or else demanding an

For The Religio-Philosophical Journal. Important Statistics. BY O. W. TRUE.

To bachelors and maids, and to us all, for all who have any interest in those things which are of the most vital importance upon our whole life-line, morally, hygienically, and progressively. Important are they, indeed, bearing directly as they do upon the whole social connections and, also, because we hear it sometimes said, by some of one class; "a life of single blessedness is the life for me, because a married life brings so many cares and perplexities, so many anxieties and sicknesses, so many pre-mature old ages and deaths into a family, to weary each and every one, that it more than balances the sweet and congenial influences clustering around family and home loves, were they possessed of all that poet's song ascribes to them, it

But, stop ! please, dear reader, and not go quite so far in your conclusions. Let us see what statistics have to say upon this great life question.

seems to me.

Dr. Stark, a medical officer attached to the Registrar General's Department in Scotland, makes the following statements;

"From twenty to twenty-five years of age, out of every 100,000 unmarried men, 1,174 died during the year, but, out of a like number of married men, only 597, or just half the number. In other words, between the age of twenty and twenty-five years, the death-rate of the bachelors was exactly double that of the married men. As the age increases, the difference between the death-rates of the married and unmar. ried, decreases, but it decreases with regularity, showing a marked difference in favor of the married men at every quinquennial period of life. Thus, at the age of twenty-five to thirty years. when the number of married and unmarried men in Scotland is pretty nearly equal, of every 100,000 bachelors, 1,396 died during the year, but of an equal number of married men, only 865 died. At that period of life, also, the death-rate of the bachelors very greatly exceeded that of the married mcn, between the ages of thirty and thirty and thirty-five, while in avery 100,000 bachelors, 1,473 died, only 907 died out of an equal number of married men.g

Mono, Cal., Oct. 6, 1868. HUGGIL REMARKS.

Our California friends are mindful of us. They send us the precious metal, and that too, promptly and with it ever welcome words of cheer.

Don't Approve of it.

SIR: You, will oblige me by sending no longer the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL to Mrs. H. B. Bounetheau. I cannot approve of what I read therein.

H. B. BOUNETHEAU. Augusta, Ga. Sept. 7th, 1868.

[Remarks : The foregoing missive, we received from the husband of one of our subscribers, in Augusta, Georgia.

The lady will pardon us for giving the name of the self constituted guardian of her rights, and pray for the hour to come, for wives to be emancipated from the worse than Africen slavery, that they can have the privilege of reading a newspaper of their choice, even if it does not happen to agree with the religious views of a bigoted husband.

We beg leave to say to the gentleman, that his wife's paper is paid for until the 12th of Nov. and we shall continue to send it to her, and hope she will have the independence to read it. and when the time is up, to renew her subscription, even at the peril of a divorce,

Will not the liberal minded men and women. all over the country, despise such acts and pity the actor? Poor soul, we pity thee.]

Letter From Robert Thomas.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find \$1.50 the price of subscription for six months. My former subscription expired the 12th of September, last, but, through your kind indulgence, you have continued to send it me, to the present date. I have been a subscriber to the paper ever since its first appearance, as an advocate of the Spirttual Ppilosophy; and hope so to continue while it so ably apvocates the cause dearest my heart. Two numbers of the enlarged sheets, has reached me, I was as rejoiced to meet it as an old and absent friend. I am an old man, my years have already numbered threescore years and ten, and I cannot expect to continue on this sphere but a short time longer; and as Spirltualism is the anchor on which I Between the ages of forty and forty-five, while | have stayed my frail barque, in the many storms

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.

of life for the last eighteen years, I fear not that it will fail me at the last.

A few words of inquiry in regard to the far famed Planchette. Are there all equally to be depended upon, or are they counterfeits at this early stage of theis appearance ?

They have one in this neighborhood,-many have tried it; but with none has it worked in any degree satisfactory. It was manufactured by Kerby, and Co., New York.

ROBERT THOMAS. Osseo, Hennepin Co,. Minnesota, Oct., 2d 1868. REMARKS.

DEAR BROTHER: Planchette work with many individuals, while with others it does not work. Brother, we should say, spirits are enaabled to use it when conditions are favorable for it. When there is present a medium through whose atmosphere, or electrical elements they are enabled to move the Planchette.

How good it seems to find an old man, just ready and ripe for the spirit land-saying, "Spiritualism is the anchor on which I have stayed my barque in the many storms of life for the last eighteen (more or less) years, I fear not that it will fail me at the last."

Noble father, in our philosophy! Your example is worthy of imitation-How noble the man who dares to believe the truth, and to proelaim it to the world.

A Tart Letter.

SIR: I saw a notice in my JOURNAL, requesting me to send my post office address, as you had received my letter with one dollar of money. My address is, Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana. I supposed when I wrote that as you had been sending me papers to that address for the last three years, that you had become some what acquainted with my whereabouts. Was at your office last spring and saw my name and address on your list, and do not suppose you have another like it, nor do I guess there is another in the United States; yet if it is too much trouble to read from the list, I will get my name and address printed on a card and send it to you that you may have it at your especial convenience. Yours, etc.

A. B. Goodykoontz. Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana.

REWARKS. The brother is informed that his card would be very acceptable as a token of friendship. We like such tokens of kind feelings, but as we have so many other things to think of, we might be troubled to look up his card, especially if all other correspondents should addopt the same rule and fail to give their town and state when writing us.

Our memory is not as acute in remembering names of persons and places as we wish it was. On the whole, dear brother, as it is so little trouble to give your place of residence when writing letters, we would suggest that in that particular the good old and almost universal custom seems to be the best.

Letter from S. A. Stoner.

BROTHER JONES; After the Spiritual Republic ceased to be issued, I received a circular from you--and one from Brother Wadsworth, each criminating the other; and presenting a good showing of his side of the question. How then (under the circumstances) could I determine who was speaking the truth? So I concluded to wait and see which of the papers would be resurrected, and if there was a possibility of its llving before I would send any money. In your issue of June 6th, 1868, I saw an appeal to your friends; in which was so fair a statement, and, couched in so earnest, and modest language, that it made me feel satisfied I could send you

my heart acknowledged the new birth in a fervent amen! And "Glory, glory to God in the highest." "Peace on earth and good will to men," was its glad response.

I feel that this new born babe, like the little stone cut out of the mountain without hands, will become a mighty power in the land, in helping to uproot all error and establish upon its ruins a glorious temple, without spot or blemish; within whose spascious walls, and at whose sacred shrine all true worshipers of our beautiful faith, with "eternal progression," for our watchword, shall meet, and from whose smoking alter shall ascend an incense so pure, that it will be felt by all earth's children, and may it not stop until it reaches the fair hills of Bulah, whose flower-crowned summits and green sides are trod by the feet of angels.

The great truths which our philosophy teaches have been for years the Alpha and Omega of my spirit. And to me it has been a great rock in a weary land. If yon should desire it I will send some drop-

ings by the way, as connected with my spiritual experience. LAVINA L. INGALLS.

Muskootisk, Minnesota, October 26th 1868.

Letter from Job Smythe.

DEAR SIR: I sent one dollar to S. S. Jones a good while ago for the JOURNAL, the paper has continued to come up to the present time, and now it has become so much improved that I begin to think it worth while to find out how much I am owing for what I have had. Perhaps I should have attended to the matter before but I felt that it was just as apt to be a failure as any way, and so put it off. Now its prospects brightens, and I teel as though it would be a success. Please send me your bill and I will attend to

it for I cannot do without the paper now.

I like the style now-the story if well written will be an attractive element. It is a time when people like to read fiction. Uncle Tom's Cabin did much for the slave. So well written stories are calculated to reach many who would never learn otherwise.

I have read most of the papers advocating Spiritualism ever since it has had any, and I must confess that, like Christian papers they are too much "one idea" and repetition of the same thing. Now I hope the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL will be full of life, variety, long stories short stories, and lively stories. One good story, to illustrate a principle, is worth ten times as much matter if it was cold and formal philoso-

Of course you are in want of my advice or I would not have given it. But send me the JOURNAL and I can only hope it will be of such a stamp that I can feel proud to give it to my unspiritualistic neighbor to read, and that he may get so much interested in it that he will subscribe for it himself.

JOB SMYTHE.

REMARKS. The foregoing letter probably expreses the views in part of at least nine tenths of those who are in arrears in payment for the JOURNAL. Certain parties who had been interested in breaking down the JOURNAL, issued a lying circular for the purpose of preventing the resussitation of the JOURNAL. We assured our subscribers that we were in earnest inour efforts still nothing but time could establish an assurance of success in the minds of many. We hope all who are now owing for the JOURNAL will pay up promptly as Bro. Smythe proposes to do. There's no occasion for any one to enquire for the amount due, as it is easily perceived by the memorandum on the margin of the paper Reckon it at four cents a week up to the enlargement

House steps, paying over \$1,600, and this has been done in spite of tremendous opposition, ions. from without and within, until to-day its truths are being felt in every church in the city.

Such has been the alarm of our orthodox brethren, that they have called upon the authorities to suppress our meetings as being danger. ous to the morals of the community, a plea which every despot in Europe has used to crush the advance of human fieedom.

The First Society feel themselves strong enough to start again. They have engaged Libiary Hall, which I trust will prove a good success. I am much pleased to find parties hard at work to sustain these meetings.

So with Paul I rejoice that the gospel is preached.

Large houses greeted both speakers the last month. I regret the absence of the speaker at Library Hall last Sunday, and would have been happy to have furnished the First Ssciety with a speaker had I known it in time. We always keep a reserve of inspiration to meet any emergency that may occur, in looking at the past and present, I am constrained to say with good old John Wesley.

"With my prastoral crook I went over the brook, But now I am spread into bonds.

Trusting that this simple statement will inspire others to throw in their energies to accomplish such grand and glorious results ; knowing that the truth can never die, and that Spiritualism is to become, ere long, with its facts, with its science, and its philosophy, the predominent relegion of this land; reconstructing the various systems of trade, politics etc., and so bring in the happy day when ye shall have no need to say to your neighbor "know ye the Lord ?" But all shall know Him from the least to the greatest. Yours, truly.

J. SPETTIGUE. Chicago, October, 20th 1868.

Letter from Dr.P. E. Handolph.

S. S. JONES: I am nearly out of hell. Isn't that good news? I now see why I have been there. The Powers tell me that my time to act a new role in the world is at hand, and that unler the control of a band of immortal statesmen, I am to be made to thunder new truths into the ears of the people against the chicanery of politicians and demagogues, North and South. I tell them I am willing.

I shall pass through Chicago in a few days, and will call on you as I proceed to Berlin, Wisconsin, which I shall make my headquarters during three months. Meantime, I will be able to resume my letters to the RELIGIO-PHILCSOPHICAL JOURNAL, just as soon as I breathe the western air.

I want a series of engagements for the whole time I am West and a word from you, will get them fast enough. The first month, I will spend in Wisconsin, the second, in Minnesota, and the third, probably in Iowa) and Missouri, in fact, I am not particular, but is this is probably my last lecture tour, I want large audiences to speak before. I wish some able pen, would write the life and sufferings of a spirit medium, for it would be a deeper tragedy than was ever seen on the mimic stage. That and the life of a Spiritualist editor would cap the climax beyond all doubt. for they go to heaven through the gates of hell, to a dead certainty. I propose to write you twenty-four papers, covering twenty-four topics, and the above will comprehend one of them. I lately learned that John Francis of Olathe, writes for you, and I am glad of it, for I believe him the finest brain in Kansas, and that within eighteen months, he will be one of the giants of our spiritual tribe. Keep him writing by all

meetings twice every Sunday, throughout the disrobe the supreme intelligence of his holiness summer, besides holding meetings at the Court | and divine attributes ; and consign the work of histhands to the arch fiend and his fiery domin-

> How very consolatory, indeed, according to said oracles is the reflection that beings like unto myself, must be in a less enviable condition than the beasts that perish, and in the hour of dissolution we only take a prodigious leap from the frying pan into the fire that is never quenched where the worm dieth not etc., etc.

"What can't be cured must be endured." My inheritance is disease and anguish of mind, my ability for doing good is limited, and the development of the love principle is slow; there are persons upon this green earth whom I never can venerate.

I wish you success and a rich reward, in your labor for the advancement of mankind, and for the dissemination of equal rights and justice for all I may write a more cheering contribution sometime in the distant future.

WM. PAUL. Tipton, Ind. Oct. 201858.

REMARKS.

Our brother speaks from the abundance of his soul. He loves the truths of our philosophy, but desponds and grieves over the lack of means to pay for that which contributes most to his happiness. It is the result of a morbid condition of the mind-how many thousands are afflicted in the same way. Rise above it, Dear Brotherlive in and nourish the higher faculties of the mind, and if you must starve any portion of vourself lot it be the unthinking faculties-no man or woman need be without mental food, so long as we are willing to receive one third of a years subscription at a time. It is not wise in any one to think they cannot raise one dollar to pay for a good Spiritual paper' once in four months. We know of many a poor woman who think nothing of doing it, besides supporting a large family of children. But we will continue to send the JOURNAL to you Brother rather than you should go without it in your hours of affliction.

Correspondence in Briet.

Geo. White of Washington, D. C. writes:

Our lectures for the season have commenced under favorable prospects. Mrs. Middlebrook lectured to acceptance for the month of Oct. and Miss Nettie Pease commences her lectures next Sunday.

Our first sociable was a grand success and our prospects for the future brighten. The churches are united in their influence against us, but 'they that are for us are more than they that are against us."

N. F. Waterman, of Coldwater, Michigan, writes :

We are having considerable commotion in our midst, caused by many very remarkable cures that have been performed here under our eye, through the mediumship of Drs. Dake and Stewart, who have been here several weeks healing the afflicted, with unparalleled success, by simply bringing into action the all-potent elments of nature, and the recuperative power of the human system.

J. W. Cowen says:

In Plato, where I now lecture, there seems to be more than common interest manifested for the cause of Spiritualism, and new ones are still coming to listen to the glad tidings as given by the angel world.

May the truth flow on, and the light shine brighter and still brighter, until every soul shall feel its divine glow, is the earnest desire of a friend of humanity and the cause of truth.

Pearl street. A. B. French, inspirational speaker, Clyde Ohio Miss Eliza Howe Fuller, inspirational speaker, 67 Purchase street, Boston, Mass, or Lagrange, Me. Mrs. Jennie Ferris, physical medium, Mazo Mania, Wis. Dr. H P. Fairfield, Greenwich Village, Mass. Mrs. Fannie B. Felton, South Malden, Mass.

Dr. J. G. Fish. Address Hammonton., N. J. Dr. H. P. Fairfield, will lectur ° in Chicago, Ill., dur F November, in Battle Creek Mich., during December, in Paines-g

A.T. Fose. Address Hartford, Conn., care of J. S. Dow, 11

ville, Ohio, during January. Will answer calls to locture. Address as above. J. Francis, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Mrs. Laura DeForce Gordon, Virginia City, Nevada. Isaac P. Greenleaf. Address for the present 82 Washington avenue, Chelsea, Mass., or as above. K. Graves, author of "Biography of Satan." Address

Richmond, Ind. Laura De Force Gordon, will lecture in the State of Nevada

till further notice. Permanet address. Treasure City, White Pine District, Lander Co., Nevada.

Dr. L. P. Griggs. Address box 1225, Fort Wayne, Ind.

R. D. Goodwin, lecturer, Kirkwood, Mo. O. B. Hazeltine, Mazo Manla, Wis. Dr. M. Henry Houghton. Address Rock Island, Ill. Miss Julia J. Hubbard. Address 3, Cumston street, Boston Moses Hull, Hobart, Lake County, Ind.

Mrs S. A. Horton, 24Wamesit street, Lowell, Mass. Miss Nellie Hayden. Address No. 20 Wilmot street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Mrs. F. O. Hyzer, 122 E. Madisonstreet, Baltimore Md. Dr. E B. Holden, North Clarenden, Vt.

Charles Holt, Columbus, Warren Co., Pa. J. D. Hascall, M. D. Address 204 Walnut street, Chicago.

J. W. Matthews, Hepworth Illinois, Dr. William Jordan, Speaker, Wales, Michigan.

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Abraham James, Pleasantville, Venango Co., Pa., box 34. H. A. Jones Sycamore, Ill. S. S. Jones, Drawer 6023, Chicago

Dr. G. W. Kirbye, speaker. Address this office.

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the money with safety, and that the paper would be continued. I will say here, that it grieved me much-to hear brothers criminating each other

Brother Jones,-at the bottom of that appeal, I saw a short article headed," The Immensity of Divinity," which sent a thrill of exultation throughout my being, and made me respond, a great truth, a great truth. Because I have realized it since the age of fifteen, and have spoken of it thousands of times in my intercourse with men. In those few earnest and simple thoughts, and that one simple expression of the "Beloved One of Nazareth," (with your happy remarks upon it.) I think it more exalting to the refined and Spiritually minded; than all the scientific and logically written matter you could put into vour columns.

Now Brother Jones, It don't take up much room-and I will suggest the idea to put it in one corner of your paper, and stereotype it for one year; so that all of the subscribers you get during that time could read it; because it is so elevating and inspiring. In fact, all such fundamental ideas should be collated into short para graphs, and stereotyped for sometime; that your readers might meditate and contemplate upon them.

Your remarks upon it are truly applicable and explanatory, and evinces that you have a full appreiation of the loveliness, and truthfulness of the expression. When I read it I wept. Good bye, my Brother.

S. A. STONER. San Francisco, Aug. 16th, 1868.

REMARKS.

Our readers by this time know who told the truth, in the circulars refered to.

Letter From Lavina L. Ingalls.

DEAR JOURNAL: During the first advent of the JOURNAL, I was one of its subscribern. I had just renewed my subscription when the light already flickering, went out. When under other circumstances it was renewed, it was sent to me and for the last year I have read its pages.

And now I will send you two dollars as a part of my new subscription for the coming year commencing the first of November.

My friends, as the JOURNAL came to me, clad in its new and beautiful garments, just "out of the wilderness," having been supported by "leaning upon the arm of her beloved,"

which was on the 26th of September 1868, and at the rate of three dollars a year from that time on, in advance, whether it be for one year or half a year. Come brethren let us have our dues.

Letter, From Mr. Spettigue,

DEAR SIR: I wish to express to you how delighted I am with the improvement you have made in your paper ; the enterprise and energy manifested in resuse itating the paper when life was almost extinct, through the inability of your predecessors, deserves the highest praise -is a powerful claim on the sympathy and support of every liberal mind in the West. The letters of your two correspondents, Mrs. Wilcoxson and Mrs. Hyzer, in this weeks issue, is well worth the price of the paper for a year.

Your congratulatory remarks in reference to the solid advance Spiritualism is making in this city, have inspired me to write you a few lines not for self glorification, but to give an impetus to the movement in other places by showing what can be done by a little financial ability and perseverance.

Last January, the President of the First Society called a meeting, in Crosby's Music Hall, and resigned his position, stating that the Society was \$345 in debt, and no funds to pay it withshowing a letter from Mrs. Warren, who had been ecturing for them, calling on him for the amount due her and stating that she would be placed in very uncomfortable circumstances if it was not paid immediately.

No person was found to take the position--the Hall, it was thought must be closed,-the Lyceum turned out with no place to "lay its head." As the last resource Mr. Peters proposed that the constitution and by laws be suspended and that Brother Spettigue be requested to take the whole thing into his hands, and work the institution on his own responsibility.

After refusing for some time such a responsible position-with much hesitancy I accepted the position, and went to work with a will. On examining the books I found the subscription would not amount to \$25 per month, when they were actually incurring expenses of \$45 per week. I immediately turned my attention to the finances and in less than one month our receipts were four fold.

I paid Mrs. Warren,-assumed the debt of the Society, which had then paid all to \$50,-held

means, for he has the true metal, and plenty of it too.

I see R. D. Goodwin is engineering a physical medium named Jackson. He wrote me to come and take a hand in the show, but not knowing Jackson's reality, ,I declined until I consulted wich you on this point. I know Goodwin well and of yore, he is smart, but who is this wonderful medium ? Do you vouch for him? I am glad to see the RELIGIO-PPHILOSOPHICAL JOUR-NAL, grow so. It is a good sign.

P. B. RANDOLPH. Boston, Mass. Nov.2nd, 1868.

[We are glad to hear from you brother, and we will venture the assertion that nine tenths of the readers of the JOURNAL will hail the appearance of your articles with delight.]

Letter from William Paul.

MR. EDITOR: I perceive from the margin on your paper, that my companionship therewith will soon terminate; a tew brief months and we part company; as I am poor and an invalid and see no possible way to renew my subscription, much as I desire to do so.

My circumstances are peculiar. Infidelity and my political views have alienated my friends and relatives; and trials, persecutions, and poverty are my portion, although at times the dawn of a glorious future seems to arise and scatter the dark clouds only to usher in impenetrabe darkness ; and so time passes, and finds me clinging to the cherished isms, dispite the taunts, imprecations and doleful howls of ignorance, bigotry and intolerance, and I shall continue steadfast ; though tyranny doom me to multiplied misfortune.

The JOURNAL has been a delightful and welcome visitor, its pages abound with interesting news, it is soothing to even invalids ; it unfolds the beauties of the Summer Land; it teaches that the weary and heavy laden of earth are thrice welcome and cordially greeted on entering the portals of the Summer Land ; that their enjoyment and happiness will be complete, glorified spirits and angels will be boon companions in the beautiful realms of futurity.

How emminently superior is this gospel of universal freedom, liberty and salvation ; to the dogmas of orthodoxy; that consign four-fifths of the human family to the abodes of eternal punishment, dispair, and wretchedness, where shall be "wailing and grashing of teeth :" and who The Episcopal Bishop of Illinois claims nearly \$18,000 dollars back pay.

SPEAKERS' REGISTER.

PUBLISHED GRATUITOUSLY EVERY WEEK.

[To be useful, this list should be reliable. It therefore behooves Lecturers to promptly notify us of changes whenever they occur. This column is intended for Lecturers only, and it is so rapidly increasing in numbers that we are compelled to restrict it to the simple address, leaving particulars to be aarned by special correspondence with the individuals.] Harrison Augier, Calamus, Clinton, Co., Iowa. C. Fannie Allen, North Middleboro', Mass. J. G. Allbe, Chicopee, Mass. Mrs. N. N. K. Andross, trance speaker, Delton, Wis, Mrs. M. K. Anderson, trance speaker, Taunton, Mass., P. D. Box 48. Mrs. Orrin Abbott, developing medium, 127 south Clark-St J. Madison Allen may be addressed, E. Bridgewater, Mass. J. Madison Alexander, trance speaker, Chicago, Illinois, Dr. A. T. Amos. Address box 2001, Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Anna E. Allen, Room 44, 129 S. Clark street, Chicago. Charles A. Andras, Flushing, Mich. Joseph Baker, Editor of the Spiritualist Appleton, Wis. Rev. J. O. Barrett, Sycamore, III. Dr. James K. Bailey, Palmyra, Michigan. Dr. Barnard, Lansing, Mich., Lectures upon Spiritualism d scientific subjects. Mrs. Sarah A. Byrnes. Address S7 Spring street, East Camridge, Mass. Mrs. A. P. Brown, St. Johnsbury Center, Vt. Mrs. H. F. M. Brown. P. O. Drawer 5956, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. E. F. Jay Bullene, 151 West 12th street, New York. Mrs. Nellie J F. Brigham, Elm Grove, Colerain, Mass. Mrs. M. A. C. Brown. Address, West Randolph, Vt. Addie L. Ballou. Address Mankato, Minn. Wm. Bryan. Address box 35, Camden P. O., Mich. M. C. Bent, inspirational speaker. Address, Almond, Wis. J. H. Bickford, Charlestown, Massachussetts. A. P. Bowman, inspirational speaker, Richmond, Iowa. Warren Chase, 544 Broadway, New York. Dean Clark. Permanent address, 24 Wamesit street, lowell, Mass. Mr. Cowen, St. Charles, Ill. Mrs. Augusta A. Currier. Address, box 815, Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Eliza C. Crane, Sturgis, Mich. Care J. W. Elliott. II. T. Child, M. D., 634 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa. J. P. Cowles, M. D. Address Box 1574 Ottawa, Ill. S. C. Child, Inspirational Speaker. Frankfort, Ohio. Mrs. Dr. Wm. Crane. P. O. box 485, Sturgis, Mich. 'Thomas Cook's address is Drawer 6023, Chicago, Ills. Albert E. Carpenter. Address care of Banner of Light. Boston, Mass. Mrs. A H. Colby, Trance speaker, Lowell, Lake Co., Ind. Dr. J. R. Doty, Stockto III. Miss Lizzie Doten. A 'vess Pavilion, 57 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Henry J. Durgin. Permanent address, Cardington,, George Dutton, M. D., Rutland, Vt.

Andrew Jackson Davis can be addressed at Orange, N. J. Mrs. E. DeLamar, trance speaker, Quincy, Mass. Dr. E. C. Dunn, lecturer, can be addressed Rockford, Ill.

Religio-Philosophical Journal

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

OFFICE S4, S6 & SS DEARBORN ST., 3d FLOOR.

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, S. S. JONES, JOHN W. SMITH, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

We For Terms of Subscription see Premium lists and Pro-spectus on eighth page. EDITOR S. S. JONES All letters and communications intended for the edi-torial Department of this paper, should be addressed to S. S. Jones. All business letters to John C. Bundy,

Drawer 6023, Chicago, Ill.

"The Pen is mightier than the Sword."

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.

We have long implicitly believed that steam carriages for ordinary ungraded roads would yet be a success and come into quite common use. Such we have held would be, must be, the final result of the unvarying law of progress. One of the greatest drawbacks or obsticles in the way of applying steam to such locomotives, has been the difficulty of ascending inclined plains. A shrewd Scotchman has succeeded triumphantly it seems, by the account of a Scotch paper, in surmounting this heretofore insurmountable difficulty.

It says:

"On Saturday afternoon a very remarkeble sight was seen in this city. A train of heavily laden coal wagons, looking exactly like a luggage train, was observed coming steadily up the steep incline leading into Edingburg from Dal-keith. It was one of Mr. R. W. Thomson's pa-tent road steamers, with india-rubber wheeltires, having four huge loaded wagons it tow. Each wagon weighed, when empty, two and three-quarter tons, and carried a load of five and one-quarter tons of coal, making the gross and one-quarter tons of coal, making the gross weight of the wagons thirty-three tons. The road steamer weighs eight tons. Thus a total of forty tons was in motion. The road steamer had drawn the train from Newbattle colleries, eighty miles from Edinburg, over a very hilly road with rising gradients of one in sixteen. The hill from Pow Burn up to Minto street is both long and steep, but the road steamer drew its train to the top with the most perfect ease. It was very curious to watch the behavior of the patent india-rubber tires of the road steamer as they passed over the various descriptions of

as they passed over the various descriptions of road surface. In the outskirts of the city, where the roads are macadamized, there were many places where broken stones had just been spread on the surface. Over these sharp, loose stones the india-rubber tires of the road steamer passed without crushing or, in fact, disturbing them in the least. The roughest and sharpert bed of broken stones sank getlny into the elastic cushion of india rubber, which rose from the con-tact with the most jagged fragments of stone without any traces of mark of injury. The perfect command which the conductors of the train had over its movements enabled them to control its course and speed with the utmost precision. The line of the streets through which it passed are always the mose crowded streets in the city, but notwithstanding all these obstacles, aggravated by the streets being at some points under repair and closed for one-half of their width, on difficulty was experienced in steering clear of every impediment.

The extremsly curious way in which the whole four wagons follow, snake like in the track of the road steamer was clearly seen in passing out of North Bridge into Leith street. First the road steamer had to turn to the right, and, before the last wagon was around the cor-ner, to the right, the road steamer had already turned sharp to the left to go into Leith street. Thus the train actually assumed the form of the letter S, every wagon going over the same ground as the road steamer, with the most per-lect accuracy. The final manœuvre was one which the conductors of the train did not expect to accomplish without breaking it into two por-tions. It had to be taken out of the Bennington road, which is a narrow street of thirty feet in width, into a lane twenty-five feet wide, which rises with a steep incline to the entrance gate of Bowershall Works. It was determined to at-tempt this narrow entrance with the entire train of ninety feet long, and it passed in at the first trial, leaving so much space to spare that it was found, on aftewards measuring the wheel tracks, a width of fourfeen feet would have sufficed, though the breadth of the wagons is seven feet. The train curyed in through this narrow entrance, mounting at the same time the steep incline leading up to the works, and drew up in the yard in perfect order. There can be no doubt this invention of the application of vulcanized india rubber to the tires of road steamers forms the greatest step which has ever yet been made in the use of steam on common roads. It completely removes the two fatal difficuties which have hitherto barred the way to the use of traction engines-yiz, the mutual destruction of the traction engine and the roads. The india rubber tires, im-posing a soft and elastic cushion between the two, effectually protect them both from every jar and jolt-in fact, as much so as if the engine were travelling over a tramway of india rubber. The road steamer, which drew the four wagons of coal from Newbattle Collieries on Saturday was constructed to draw less than one half of the weight comprised in the coal train."

his dreams at night. One peculiarity of his dreams, and one that haunted him-being repeated night after night-was this: that the spirit of his wife came to his bedside and told him that the undertaker had not removed from her face the square piece of muslin or napkin, which ha'l been used to cover her face after death; but had screwed down her coffin lid with it upon her, and that she could not breathe in her grave, but was unrest on account of the napkin. He tried to drive the dream away, but it abided with him by night, and troubled him by day. He sought the consolation of religion, by day. He sought the consolation of religion, and his pastor prayed with him and assured him that it was wicked to indulge such morbid fancy. It was the subject of his own petition be-fore the Throne of Grace; but still the spirit came and told anew the story of her suffocation. In despair he sought the undertaker, Mr. Dick-ey, who told him that the napkin had not been removed, but urged him to forget the circumstance, as it could not be any possible annoyance to inanimate clay. While the gentleman frank-ly acknowledged this, he could not avoid the apparition, and continual stress upon his mind, began to tell upon his health. At length he determined to have the body disinterred, and visited the undertaker for that purpose. Here he was met with the same advice and persuahe was met with the same advice his folly, the sion, and, convinced once more of his folly, the That haunted man returned to his home. That night, morevivid than ever, more terrible, real than before, she came to his bedside and up-braided him for his want of affection, and would not leave him until he had promised to remove the cause of all her suffering. The next night, with a friend, he repaired to the sexton, who was prevailed upon to accompany them, and there, by the light of the cold, round moon, the

was present with him by day, in spirit, and in

body was lifted from its narrow bed, the coffinlid unscrewed, and the napkin removed from the face of the corpse. That night she came to his bedside once more, but for the last time. Thanking him for his kindness, she pressed her cold lips to his cheek, and came again no more. Reader, this is a true story; can you explain the mystery of dreams?

HOW AND WHEN SHALL WE HAVE REST?

A correspondent of the BANNER OF LIGHT'S free circles, asks:

"Would it not be best for our lecturers to speak more upon Spiritualism, and let the churches rest?

To which the controlling spirit very truthfully replies :

As Spiritualism seems to be the great absorbing theme of this age, I believe that a greater amount of good in a smaller space of time could be done by dealing with Spiritualism than with the churches. Your correspondent says, 'Let the churches rest ! "--that is to say, if they can; but there is such an internal commo tion among them that I should hardly look for rest there, for they seem to be not only warring with each other, but there is a general commo tion among the members of each individual church. Spiritualism seems to have gone into the churches hand-in-hand with its twin sister, Radicalism, and those two angels are making such a commotion in all the churches that rest seems to be out of the question. That can only come when they shall have so far enlightened themselves with regard to the new isms, or old isms under new forms, that are abroad in the land or in their own hearts, as to induce that rest. They are all dissatisfied, one with the other, and, to a certain extent, dissatisfied with themselves, and an earnest inquiry seems to be going out from every heart to know whether or When every heart has solved the problem for itself there will be rest, and not till then."

This is the voice of reason, no matter from whom or where. It is a truth, and as such would be as much so coming from the lips of a child as from the highest angel.

Oh, how immaculately true it is that every heart, every mind and soul must " solve the problem for itself."

Truth is ever present. The elements are freighted with it. And a mind to receive it must unfold, as the rose blooms to receive the dews and sunshine of heaven.

Strange to contemplate the fact that human souls live, move and have their being in an atmosphere of truth and know it not. But so it is. Truth, the solution of the problem of religion, philosophy or the law of our being, enfolds us, encompasses us as the water encompasses the fish; and we have not to go afar off to obtain it ; but merely to wipe away the obstructions, which like a veil obscures the sight of the truth. This cannot be done to or for the individual by outside or extraneous influences alone. The work must begin from within. The interior man must see truth for himself. It cannot be given as a gift or bought with a price. This process will inevitable be an individual one, and hence slow. But to each soul who unfolds to this degree of "all truth," the age of "peace on earth and good will to men " has come. And the only difficulty in the way of perfect rest to that soul is the want of development of others to this sublime and divine degree of unfoldment, with whom he or she has to deal and mingle. Hence the Millennium, or great day of rest, like the great day of Judgment, is all a myth. For as the day of judgment is to each soul an individual matter, even so is the era of rest. Souls will continue, for indefinite cen turies to be born into it.

progressive change that the novelty and wonder thereof depart.

Not only has there been progress in speed in traveling, but the inventive genius of man has made equal improvements in comfort and convenience.

Pulman's Palace Sleeping Car, is an institution which renders traveling a decided luxury conpared with even the old stage coach. Most of the Rail Roads leading to and from Chicago, are provided with these conveniences for night travel. But we can speak definitely with reference to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway,-(late Chicago and Great Eastern, Cincinnati Air Line and Indiana Central Railway,) as we lately had occassion to occupy one of those splendid Palace Cars for a night's ride. We found that we could supper in Chicago, take a car at eight, retire at nine; and after a comfortable night's rest, breakfast in Indianapolis or other points equally distant from Chicago.

We are happy to say that we found this road in excellent condition, making good time; and what is always pleasant and agreeable in travel, its officials polite, corteous and studious of the comfort of their passengers.

Accidents seldom occur on this road, and it is justly a popular thoroughfare for those wishing to reach points East, South, and South West. Persons wishing to reach any points with which it connects, cannot do better than by giving this road the preference.

THE " CHAMPION " NUISANCE.

We can hardly find it in our plain democratic nature to dissent from the views of a cotemporary, which in speaking on this subject, aptly says, as we think, that the spirit of the ancient tom-fooleries of knight-errantry seems to have reappeared in the "champions" of modern days-these rerrible tellows who are perpetually in position against all comers. The devotion of the ancient humbugs in pot-metal caps, to their Dulcineas, and Dorotheas, is reproduced in the zeal of our later-day " champions" of cues, and oars, and bat-sticks; of walking, of skating, of putting up weights and putting down beer and edibles. One feels like saying to one of these "champions," What of it?" If either had given a tittle of their wasted time to the mastery of some useful vocation, would it not be a better thing to do? Walking, as an exercise, is good. So is rowing. So is base-ball playing. Billiards, if carefully interspersed with some better use of time, need not be dangerously demoralizing. But as a high art each and all become abominations.

A very good test of these things is to take them home; "Father, I am the champion billiardist of America." "I am the stroke oar of the crack crew of the continent." "I am the best ball-player that ever swung a bat."

' My son, the years you have given to the cue would have placed you at the head of some useful calling. The yard stick is after all a better thing to climb by than the bat-stick or the oar, unless one would be a waterman." The "champions" are coming to be serious

nuisances, and the position the most of them occupy begins to look like the inverted pinacle of nothing.

NEED OF REST.

A writer in Lippincott's Magazine says: Headworkers need more rest than hand-workers. The old saw precisely inverted the proprieties of the case, so far as it involved them, declaring 'seven hours' sleep to suffice the student, eight the laboring man, and nine the fool." The hours of hard brain work destroy, as before observed more nervous tissue, and cause a greater subtraction of the phosphates from the system than an ordinary day's work at mere mechanical labor, the proportion of grains (in weight) being as 89: 77. Above everything else, brainworkers need sleep, early sleep and late sleep, and enough in the middle to feel "real stupid " at the end of it. Stup:dity is precisely the condition into which this class of toilers should manage and devise and strive to get themselves for a time, longer or shorter, each twenty-four hours. Nothing rests the brain, and the whole working system like it. Narcotic stupidity, the product of ale, tobacco, or wine, is not the thing referred to, though in emergencies this may, perhaps, be had recourse to as a medicine, but the quiet, reposeful re-adjustment of the nervous conditions, and the re-charging with vital force of the nerve batteries, the contacts not yet closed, the galvanic currents therefore not yet set in motion, but only filling up the system with a blind diffused feeling of healthy sensations and reserved efficiency. The writer of these thoughts surely spoke from experience. For, as experience is the only sure teacher, we can add our testimony to the foregoing statements, since it has been our mission in life to be both a head-worker and a handworker. Which experience, enables us to speak understandingly upon this topic. But when wearied, from both head and hand labor, we have found from eight to nine hours of sleep and rest, none too much to refresh and re-invig orate the body and mind for a renewal of the succeeding day's toil.

OUR CONTRIBUTIONS.

This week we have given much of our space to various contributors, each and all of which

will be found more or less interesting. One (a well written article too) is rather more personal than we should have made it. We mean the one under the caption of "Straws." We are pleased to lay Brother Thompson's essay before our readers, yet do not wish to be understood as courting or countenancing such personal criticisms against men and mediums, as he indulges in against Mr. Fay. Our desire is, in conducting a public JOURNAL, when we can not speak well of a person to say nothing at all. And we fain would imbue each and every correspondent and contributor with the same Christ-like spirit of virtuous forbearance, and divine chaity.

Our mediums, whether of good or bad moral character, deserve all the support that Spiritualists can give them, and far more than they generally receive. Surely if our dear friends, angels in the household of God, can deign to use a medium of immoral character, we can surely be as patient to hear them. Mr. Fay we know to be a powerful medium for physical manifestations, as well as an able speaker in defense of the truths of Spiritualism. Further than that we have nothing to say of him, only that we ask for charity for him as we do for all, and more especially for all mediums. We have witnessed in Mr. Fay's presence, evidences of spirit power and intelligence that in their true and intrinsic worth are of far more value to the world than all he can do as a bad or wicked

man, even if he were such, to counterbalance. We are speaking of the medium, and not of his character as a man, with which we do not propose to deal. Were we to embark in such a cause, we fear we should have an endless task; for there are few but would come under the ban of criticism. Let them that are without the reach of condemnation assail Brother Fay. We prefer to cast the beams from our own eyes.

OUR STORY.

The story we are publishing is intensely interesting, and the moral taught will be found excellent. One brother, who neither subscribes for our paper, nor any other weekly Journal, devoted to Spiritualism, objects to the title of the story,"Wilfred Montressor; or the secret Order of the Seven, a romance of mystery and crime." So the world condemns our faith, our philosophy, and our own believers occasionally condemn an illustration of the goodness which follows from noble deeds, and the evil to the evil-doer. How fortunate it is, that we do not all think alike.

THE SOROSIS,

This is the title of a pert, neat, weekly publication of sixteen pages, published at 104 Randolph street, by Mrs. M. L. Walker and Co. It is devoted exclusively to woman. To this, we have no objection, in fact are glad of it, but we seriously think, it ought to be devoted to their babies, which would include all mankind. But it is no doubt the right paper devoted to the right subject. We extend to it, the right hand of fellowship and bid it God 'speed. Terms, \$3 per annum.

BLUNDERS.

In the absence of our foreman last week, our devil had it pretty much his own way ; the fruits of which were several unpardonable blunders in making up the forms. But he is again at his post, and not likely to be absent soon again, and will strive to give our patrons as neat a paper in mechanical appearance as issues from any press in Chicago, or the West.

MOVEMENTS OF DR. BARNARD.

We understand Dr. Barnard, of Lansing Mich., has several engagements to deliver a course of

expenses might be made more apprporiate to the income 4. The transformation of benevolent female institutions into "self-supporting and earning female institutions."

Amusements.

"A Midsmmer Night's Dream," which has had an unprecedented run of six weeks, is for the present withdrawn, at McVicker's Theatre. Saturday the 14th will be the last Matinee.

On Monday the 16th will witness the appearance at this Theater the well known and popular tragedian, Mr. Edwin Booth; who is engaged for the week ensueing, and perhaps longer. His reportoire for the first week is as follows :

Monday, "Brutus;" Tuesday, " Merchant of Venice ;" Wednesday, "Richelieu ; Thursday, "Othello;" Friday, "Hamlet;" Saturday, "The Apostate." Seats can be secured now at the box office, and as of course, there will be a rush through the week, they should be secured as early as possible.

The Riching's Grand English Opera are performing with good success at the Opera House, and are drawing full houses. Our Daily papers have much to say of this troup.

Another New Play has just been introduced at Col. Wood's Museum by our indefatigable friend, Mr. Aiken, the sole Lessee and Manager of this popular resort for amusements. The Daily Tribune says of it, and truly we have not a doubt, that "it is one of the most decided successes Mr. Aiken has yet brought out, and seems to be good for an indefinite run."

It has drawn crowdeed houses every night this week; and as it will probably run for some time, friends at a distance may have an opportunity to witness it.

It is entitled the Lancashire Lass. It is given with Beautiful Mechanical effects, Handsome Scenery, and Elegant Appointments.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at half past two o'clock.

Ole Bull is again with us. He is to give concerts at Library Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 13th and 14th; assisted by the following Favorite Artists :

Miss Baron, (of Boston), Soprano; Mr. Gustavus F. Hall, Baritone; Mr. Egbert Lansing, Pianist and Accompanist. Admission, One Dollar.

Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents Extra.

Arlington Hall has changed hands. It has been thoroughly refitted and repaired, and will be opened to the public on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., by Sharpley & Cotton's Minstrels, as a permanent place of amusement.

Their programme for the week was an attractive one. There is no doubt but that the new company will cause this to be an attractive resort for all who enjoy this sort of fun.

Versonal and Bocal.

England is actually 426 miles long.

Reversible dresses are the latest novelty for ladies.

The wonderful invention, "the steam man," is on exhibition in this city.

Canadian enterprise is aptly illustrated by an Ontario paper, that publishes Whelan's speech just two weeks after its delivery,

Joseph Livtchak, a Russian editor, claims to have solved the problem of navigating the air-The motive force is steam, and the rate of speed eighty miles per hour.

An English amateur has attained the great speed of fifteen miles per hour with a velocipede, and intends to challenge a locomotive.

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHCAL JOURNAL.

A SPIRIT MANIFESTATION.

The manifestations of spirits, or disembodied man, as is well known, is not confined to the presence alone of those who believe in the fact and possibility of their power and ability to do so. And while this is the case, we are much amused and just a little provoked to note the manner in which the secular press receive, treat and attempt to dispose of such cases as occur amongst the unbelieving. While they are often constrained to admit the facts, they studiously attempt to ascribe them to dreams, perverted vision, or some other physical derangement of the body; or to electricity, magnetism or to some other cause equally foreign and difficult to be explained and accounted for. Stubbornly refusing to accept the only true, literal and rational, and most easily explained philosophical and scientific explanation. Thus the Monongahala Republican of a late date has the following; which it characterizes as a " Strange Superstition," which is currently going the rounds of the press; and which every believer will recognize, if true, as a genuine instance of spirit manifestation.

"Not very long ago the young and beautiful wife of one of our citizens was called to her final account, leaving her husband sad, disconsolate and bereft. She was buried in the adjacent cemetery, and the husband returned to his desolate home, but not to forget the loved one. She | and it is only by becoming used to this mighty

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENTS.

To the reader conversant with progress of the arts and sciences, it is at once a matter of surprise and of profound satisfaction to note the rapid and unparallelled march of improvements in the mode of traveling, within the past few years.

A few years since we were one of a party who, with a couple of pairs of cattle, coupled to a common road wagon, made a journey, of some hundreds of miles, to the South West of the great Missouri River. Such a journey, though tedious, we found to be entertaining and instructive, and count our experience attained on that occasion invaluable.

Such modes of conveyance, but a few short years since, were the only means known by which those desiring to emigrate to the great West could reach their destination.

But now we look about us like one awakened from a "Rip Van Winkle" sleep, to be made aware of the fact that through the agency of Rail Roads we can now travel as far in one hour as we could by the old conveyance in eight or ten. It is astonishing to reflect upon this fact ; papers, soon become an hundred fold greater

THE SPIRITUALIST.

The SPIRITUALIST by Joseph Baker, of which wc spoke of having removed to Janesville, Wisconsin; comes to us this week greatly enlarged and improved. Brother Baker has added a Missionary Department, which is conducted by our friend and well known fellow-laborer, J. O. Barrett.

Should the SPIRITUALIST continue to improve during the continuance of another volume, as it has during the one it has just closed, it will become a paper second to no other in the state in which it is published.

Our hope for the cause, is in the success of our journals. May they all live and grow as the SPIRITUALIST has, and may the demand for such than it is now.

six lectures upon "The Scientific Evidences of a Future Life, its Location, Character and Condition." These engagements lie along the lines of the Mich. Central and Mich. South. and N. I. R. R. We are informed that he draws large audiences and is doing much good in establishing the truth of our philosophy. Keep him in the harness.

MISS R. C. R. D'EVERE.

Mr. Spettigue informs us that he is in receipt of a letter from this lady, a Trance medium from Newport, Maine, who purposes lectureing in the West, this winter and spring. From private advices and from the BANNER, he can confidently reccommend her as a test medium and lecturer.

A CONVENTION OF WOMEN IN GER-MANY.

On the seventeetnh of last month a convention of women was held at Stutgardt; but not, as would at first be inferred, to discuss the question of female suffrage, but to discuss the following points :

1. To find out the best way and means to teach young mothers how best to regulate the physical education of their children.

The establishment of small musuems of literature, art, and industry. These muse-ums would not merely contain the best works of literature and art especially adapted for woman, but they would principally be a kind of schools or academies. Places for meetings, lectures, and the like, in which topics, such as the education of children and matters of domestic interest, should be treated by competent women and men, if these can be prevailed upon to assist in the movement. There would also be Sunday schools for women and girls of all classes, sav-ing banks, supply associations, offices for those that wanted places, etc.

The commencement of a reform in dress. chiefly directed against the vagaries of fashion, and the best ways and means to carry out this reform effectually. As a basis for this reform the following points have been accepted: *a*. That nothing be declared "old fashioned" which has once been found useful, appropri-

ate and becoming.

b. That nothing new be adopted unless it has proved itself to be both to the purpose and answering the demanes of good taste. c. That all garments and objects of toilet that

are hurtful be put away. d. To inquire whether a large saving might

not be effected in things of dress, so that the to have the premium."

A man named James Alexander Thompson supposed from the papers found on him to be a Catholic priest, was on trial in New York for burglary recently. He said he could not answer whether he was guilty or not, but he supposed he entered the room. He was fully com mitted.

It is estimated that over a million bushels of seed oysters have been taken from the new oyster bed off Bridgeport since Sept. 1, and there is no falling off in the supply, as yet. The oysters sell readily at fifty cents per bushel.

A despatch from the East reports that the magazine in a Turkish troop ship at Smyrna exploded instantly, killing seven men and fatally injuring seventy others.

The rumors of a large reduction of the French army, give confidence in the maintenance of peace, and the expectations of a declaration in favor of liberal reforms, by the Emperor, animated Paris, and have had a cheerful influence upon affairs in England.

The coinage system of Spain will be radically changed so as to conform to that of France.

The insanest man in New York advertises in the Herald, enquiring if " the oldest of the two ladies who got in a Wall street stage, " ect., will do so and so. Of course she won't, since each lady will insist that the advertiser refers to the other one.

Owing to the present unprecedented rush of emigrants for the Pacific States, the steamer companies find it impossible to accommodate all who would travel thither.

Two women, Mrs. Healy and Mrs. Sullivan, attempted the other day to get upon a .train of cars while in motion, at Waterford, R. I., and were run over and killed.

The Astor House in New York pays \$22, 000 per year for butter, \$8,000 for flour, \$150,000 for meat, \$12, 000 for eggs, \$14,000 for milk and cream, \$500 for friction matches, \$14,000 for gas, and \$14, 000 for coal.

"The man who raised a cabbage head has done more good than all the metaphysics in the world," said a stump orater at a meeting. "Then," replied a wag, " your mother ought

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL J

LATEST NEWS.

HAVANA, Nov. 4. The Haytien war vessels, Petion and Salnaves have bombarded the port of Jeremie for three days. President Salnave commanded in person. The American and English Consuls demanded that time be allowed for the removal of the women and children, but the request was denied and the bombardment commenced without fur, ther notice. Many women and children were killed. All the houses in the city, including the conculs offices, were destroyed or badly damaged. An attack was made by a land force during the bombardment, but it failed.

A British man of war is on the way to Jeremie to watch the proceedings of the Havtien fleet and prevent the violation of the rights of foreign residents, for which they show little respect.

The excitement against the Americans is increasing. This hostility is caused in part by the fact that the Haytien Government was furnished with its war vessels by the American, ship-owners, who do not refuse to execute the cruel orders of Salnave.

A telegram from the American Consul, asking that a few United States war vessels be sent there, was refused transmission over the wires.

The insurgents are 6,000 strong, numbering many Spaniards, and their cry is, "Spain, Prim and Serrano," and "Down with taxation." The troops number 10,000, and are acknowledged to be insufficient to suppress the rebellion.

General Contreras, is appointed Captain General of Porto Rico.

Olozaga and his party have issued a manifesto urging the necessity of maintaining a monarchcial form of government in Spain. The Provisional Government has received many petitions for the abolition of slavery, It is positively asserted that the government will now recognize the Mexican Republic.

MADRID, Nov. 4. The Provisional Government has abolished the customs duty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillipine Islands, on all goods and materials intended for works of public utility.

The London Morning Post, predicts the postponement of the negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

The progress of reconstruction proceeds surely, if slowly in Spain.

Marshal Serrano has nominated twenty-five Counsellors of State. Justices of the Peace have been appointed in all the provinces of Spain. Popular demonstrations have been made in Baleria and the Canary Islands in favor of religious toleration, and a petition has been sent up praying the government to immediately issue a decree establishing freedom of public worship.

A large and popular demonstration took place at Cork, in Ireland, on the 9th inst., on the occasion of the funeral of James Mountain, who is supposed to have heid a position in the Fenian organization. A procession of 6,000 men and women followed the remains to the cemetery. Mr. Mountain formely resided in the United States, and was a delegate to the Fenian Convention heid at Chicago, in November, 1863.

We now come to the unfolding of Life; and would have it understood that Man is the greatest manifestation of all Life's unfoldings. All the rest are of minor importance when taken in comparison with the unfoldment of Man's organization, and all things pertaining thereto. Spain, it is said, will shortly conclude treaties of peace with Chili and Peru.

An Anthens special says that a thousand Cretans, who had sought shelter there, have returned.

A Warsaw special says the peasantry of Whalynia have raised arms against the Russian commander. They are led by the Catholic clergy.

| to the writing of popular liberal books for Chil-The ship Ellen Sears, hence last October for Liverpool with a cargo of wheat, has not been heard from since. Insurance money amounting to \$85,000 has been paid to the owners of the cargo.

An editor thus advertises his missing hat: 'The gentleman who inadvertantly took our new beaver, and left an inferior article in its stead, will do us infinite kindness by returning ours, and he shall receive our warmest thanks and two adologies; an spology for the trouble we have given him, and the 'apology for a hat' he has left us."

Old lady-I wish to purchase a copy of Lord Byron's works, bound in calf. Shopman,-Yes ma'am ; will this one suit you ? Old lady-The calf looks dull and bloched; can you show me another? Shopman-They are all the same, I can assul e yon, ma'am; it's in consequence of the cattle plague. Old lady buys the book, perfectly satisfied.

The following conversation, which, had it come to his knowledge, the late Mr. Leech would have used as an illustration of "Life in the Mining Districts," has just been repeated to to us: First collier-There has been a foire (explosion) at Jackson's pits. Second collier-My feyther worked there. First collier-Yes, and he was blowed all to pieces. Second collier -By gum ; why, he's got my knoife.

Englishwomen are actively engaging in the Disraeli-Gladstone contest. Ladies of rank, among them Lady Tuley and Lady Imberly sign calls for political meetings and figure on the platform.

LIFE'S UNFOLDINGS.

OB THE

WONDERS OF THE

UNIVERSE

REVEALED TO MAN.

Is the title of a new work fresh from press.

By the Guardian Spirit of David Corless.

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING ASSOCIA-

TION PRINTERS.

The Medium, in his address to the public says :

of man as the grand objective ultimate of Life's

Unfoldings : In all the conditions of Life's unfoldings there is is a principle which rules all things for one eternal ultimate good. All orders are in the unfoldidg of elements of mind. All mind is the element of Life to such an extent as that it can comprehend the life of all things. It will be perceived that Man is a mystery in all his organism. He is organized from the refined elements of all Life; and the laws of his being to such an extent that he is the grand ul-timate of all Life's unfoldings. He also stands at the pinnacle of all organized Life in the native purity of all things. The next sub-head treats of "gravitation, organ.

The next sub-head treats of "gravitation, organ-

On page twenty-four the author treats of " the

way mediums paint likenssses, in the true order of

In part second, under the general head of mys-

teries Revealed, the author treats of "How Mankind

Manifest their presence through Physical Bodies of

Mediums. How the writing is done. How we in-

the development of the arts and sciences

ization &c., the author says :

Unfoldings :

The Medium (David Corless, of Huntley's Grove

Publisher.

S. S. JONES,

dren All the works she has heretofore written have been well received by the public. They possess a high moral tone and at the same time are deeply interesting to every reader, especially children, and the youth.

Being childlike in her nature she readily enters upon that plane of life and distributes to the young mental food which is received into and treasured up by their very souls ; producing the most happy re-sults, in leading minds to a due appreciation of great and ever living truths for practical use in more mature age.

This series of Books which we have entered upon publishing are designed for the youth everywhere, but of course their tone and philosophy will comprise their sale principally to the families of Spiritualists, Liberalists and the Children's Progressive

Lyceums. They are aptly embellished and every way attractive and will be sent by mail on receipt of twenty five cents per copy.

A reasonable discount to the trade.

Address J.C. BUNDY, 84 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

Missionary Movement in Illinois,

As heretofore noticed, our State Missonary, the well known and eloquent speaker and medium, Dr. E. C. Duan, will enter upon his field of labor the coming month. His route of tray el during October will be along the line, and vicinity of the Alton and St. Louis R. R.

Those desiring his services should apply immediately by addressing the Secretary of the Missionary Bureau, or the Dr. himself at his residence in Rockford Ill., P. O. 1000. Entertainment and a room for him to speak in is all that is required of the friends.

J. N. MARSH, Secretary. No. 92 North Dearborn-street Chicago Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Danforth, 313 East 33d Street, N. Y.

DEAR FRIND : It is now some two months ; since my attentiou was first drawn to your advertisement of Dr. William Clark's remedies. And although I had but liftle faith at the time in receiving any benefit from taking the same, as I have tried forso many years different medicines and their perscrip. tions that I hesitated for some time before I could make up my mind to write to you, for a diagnosis of my case. Which I finally did as you well know-since which time I have continued taking Dr. Clark's Magnetic Syrup, and am now on the fourth bottle and so much improved, as to be able to attend to all my family duties.

Until I heard of you and commenced taking the remedies The Medium (David Corless, of Huntley's Grove McHenry Co., 111.,) through whom this work was given, has been a careful observer of the phenom-ena of "Modern Spiritualism" for over twenty years and during that time he has been the humble Me-dium through which hundreds of philosophical and scientific lectures have been given to attentive lis-teners. Of himself, he can only say he is an uned-neated farmer, far advanced in years. He asks for this pamphlet a careful and attentive perusal. The Introduction entitied "The Unvailing" treats of man as the grand objective ultimate of Life's prescribed, I had been the most intense sufferer both in body and mind-and for years had vainly tried to receive assistance but with no good results, taking during the time the greatest quantity of mercurial medicines. All of which as your spirit guide very wisely states were more of an injury than a enefit to me.

Then too, my mind was so completely racked with the idea that I had cancer in the stomach, having been so informed by one medium I counseled long ago; and more recently with the idea that I had a tape worm ; as the last person I consulted, previous to you, so informed me. I am now pleased to say, that the magnetic syrup you sent me together with the pills, has completely restored me, and I am able once again to sleep quietly and attend to the duties of life.

I remain, very truly yours,

MRS. OLIVER LEWIS. 7 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons sending advertisements to this paper, soliciting public patronage as mediums, who are not already well known, are requested to enclose unquestionable references as to their genuine mediumistic powers. Appendix of the advertising fee must accompany the order to en-ure its insertion. See terms on 4th page.

FOR SALE

The Great Spirit picture by W. P. Anderson, called the "The Maiden in the Spirit Land" with copyright, is now for sale. It has a world wide reputation and is called the best thing of the kind in existence. It can be seen at room 21 No 132 South Clark street, Chicago Ill. No 9 Vol 52

J B. CONKLIN,

OURNAL.	5
FOR SALE, one of the most beautiful Farms in the State of Maryland situated about four illes west of Baltimore City, containing 235 acres of land, thas all the necessary improvements for comfort and con-	NORTH WEST
enience: Price #80 000. For further particulars apply to or ddress the proprietor on the premises. J. CROSBY,	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OR
Catonsville, Baltimore Co. Maryland.	FIRST CLASS
SEXOLOGY AS THE PHILOSOPHY OF Life implying Social Organization and Government. By IRS. E. O. G. WILLARD.	Popular Books or Pieces of Printed Music,
This is a new Work of vital importance. Its object is the evolution and Reform of Society. It is endorsed by States- ien and all the leading papers. 500 pages, 12mu., cloth. rice \$2; postage 24 cts. Address	to obtain the same free of express charges or post- age, and at the same time
JOHN C. BUNDY. Drawer 6023, Chicage III.	Aid us in our Work We will at all time gurrantee
R. PETER WEST, THE SEER, CONTINUES TO GIVE spirit tests. He sees and describes spirits, gives direc. on in business, considers mental questions, makes clairvoy- net examinations, looks up absent friends, and is a trance and inspirational speaker. Will answer calls to lecture and	Entire Satisfaction to all who will grant their patronage.
ive tests. Address PETER WEST 154 No. La Salle st. Chicago, Ill.	The following are the regular dealers retail price list eve- rywhere but we will not only furnish and deliver them at the nearest railroad depot to the purchasers residence free of transportation charges but on Pianos, Organs, and Melodeone
ATHILDA A. MCCORD, 513 CHESTNUT STREET, ST Louis, Mo., k-eps on hand a full assortment of Spirit. al and Liberal Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals. Also a piply of Stationery, etc. The patronage of the friends and he public generally is respectfully solicited. no.19 Gw.	we will give a bonus in any of the books contained in our book list, to an extent to make it a great inducement to buy all such instruments through our agency. Let no one who feels at all anxious to get a good instru- ment on the very best terms, and at the same time feel will- ing to aid our enterprise buy without first trying us. Letters upon the subject will be promptly answered.
NEW BRICK MACHINE.	NEW YORK UNION PIANO
PATENTED JULY, 1868.	COMPANY.
or tempered clay-common labor only required-worked by	Price List.
one man—malces 500 an hour, \$110—by horse, 800 an hour, \$300—1,200 an hour, \$400—by steam, 2,000 an hour, \$500;	No. 1-7 Octave, front round corners, plain case, oc- tagon legs *500 '' 2-7 '' front round corners, serpentine mouldings, ************************************
3,000 an hour, \$700. Bricks dried sooner without floors—may be exposed on the Illside, anywhere—no washed bricks.	" 2-7 " front round' corners, serpentine moulding carved legs 556 LARGE CONCERT SCALE.
DRYING TUNNEL,	" 4-7 " Four round corners, plain legs, 574 " 5-7 " Four round corners serpentine carved
For drying in twenty four hours, Bricks, Fruit, Vegetables room Corn, Hops, Lumber, Pea-Nuts. Bricks moulded one up go into the kiln the next, all the year. HOT BLAST KILN, by which one-half the fuel is saved	* 5-4 Four round corners serpentine carved tegs * 6-7 * Front round corners extra finish carv ; ed legs 650
20,000 bricks have been burned with 53 cords. REVOLVING SEPARATOR , which pulverizes the clay ad frees it from stone. A piece of limestone, the size of an	NEWTON & CO'S PIANO
corn, will burst a brick. For further particulars, in a pamphlet (ninth edition, en- rged) giving full instructions on brick setting and burning	FORTES. Price List.
ith wood or coal, address, sending 25 cents, FRANCIS H. SMITH,	No 1-7 Octave front round corners plain case Octagon legs, \$45
P. O. BOX 556, Baltimore, Md. If	" 2-7 " Front round corners carved legs 470 " 3-7 " Front round corners serpentine and top moulding,carved legs 500 CONCERT SCALE.
SEWING MACHINES	 4-7 Four round corners, serpentine mould- ing and carved legs, 5-7 Four round corners 3 rows of mould ings carved legs, extra finish, 650
Having made arrangements with THE MANUFACTURERS.	the true public way it also and The souly super-
f all of the best style of SEWING MACHINES WE	WILLIAM KNABE & CO
Will Furnish	PIANOS,
ay one of the sixty-five Dollar Machines as well as those of higher price,	Price List.
Ten Dollars Less	STYLE. 71/21 Oct's Full Grand Piano, Concerts Size, Over- strung Scale with extra Mouldings and
an regular rates, and warrant every machine to be perfect ad the very best of the kind made. That is to say we will, for the regular price of the Sewing achine, not only send the machine, but will eard	Carving sould with extra mominings and Carvings on Case, \$160 17 "Full Grand Piano, Concert Size, Over. strung Scale, Carved Legs and Lyre, extra Finish, 150

TEN DOLLARS

worth of any of the bocks advertised in our Book List, or the RELICIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, or a part in each, at regular rates, as a premium or inducement to buy machines through our agency.

All who want to HELP US and THEMSELVES, will buy through our Agency. Address,

S. S. JONES. Drawer 6023, Chicago Illinois.

TREATISE ON THE CAUSE OF EXHAUSTED VITALITY;

OR,

ABUSES OF THE SEXUAL FUNCTION. BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

Dr. Miller brings forward a great amount of facts in sup-port of his views concerning the laws of animal life, and applies them to the vractical interest of education in a lucid and forcible manner. His book is written in the grave and serious tone becoming the importance of the subject, and is

ain case Octagon \$450 475 arved legs serpentine and 500 rpentine mouldrows of mould finish, E & CO DS. st. rts Size, Over-Mouldings and ert Size, Over. and Lyre, extra 1500 Full Grand Piano, Concert Size, Over-strung Scale, Carved Legs and Lyre, Full Grand Piano, Overstrung Scale, Carved Legs and Lyre 1300 1200 1100

1714 17 " Legs and Lyre Square Piano, Four Round Corners, back thished like front with, extra fine Cary-ings on Case according to style of Case, 17
 10
 1100

 Square Piano, Four Round Corners, back finished like front, with Serpentine Bottom Rich Carved Legsand Lyre, and extra car.
 1000

 Square Piano, Four Round Corners, back finished like front, with three rows mould-ing on Case, Serpentine Bottom, Rich Curved Legs and Lyre,
 900

 Square Piano, Four Round Corners, back finished like front with three rows mould-ing on Case, Serpentine bottom Rich Curved Legs and Lyre,
 800

 Square Piano, Four Round Corners, back finished like front with three rows mould-ing on Case, Carvel Legs and Lyre,
 850

 Square Piano Four Round Corners, back finished like front with two rows mould-ing on Case, Carvel Legs and Lyre,
 775

 Square Piano, Four Round Corners, back finished like front with two rows mould-ing on Case, Gravel Legs and Carved Lyre
 725

 Square Piano, Four Round Corners, back finished like front with two rows mould-ing an Case Gothic Legs and Carved Lyre
 700

 Square Piano, Four Round Corners, back finished like front with one row mould-ing an Case Gothic Legs and Carved Lyre
 660

 Square Piano, Large Round Corners front with one row moulding on Case, Carved Logs and Carved Lyre,
 660
 to Square Piano, Four Round Corners, back 27 . 3 71/3 " 37 " 7 47 4 57 4 57 " 51/27 " with one row moulding on Case, Carved Logs and Carved Lyre, Square Piano, Large Round Corners, front 650 51/27 " Square Fiand, Large Round Corners, Front with one row moulding on Case, Carved Legs and Carved Lyre Square Piano, Cabinet Size, Four Round Corners back finished like front one row moulding on Case with Carved Legs and Carved Lyte Boudoir Up ight Piano Grand Overstrung Scale according to style of Case \$800 800 ALL OUR LARGE 7 OCTAVE PLANOS ARE CON STRUCTED AFTER OUR NEW IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SCALE WITH ALL THE LATEST IM-PROVEMENTS. F. C. LIGHTE & CO. PIANOS. Descriptive Price List. CLASS. OCTAVE. Rosewood Square Grand Scale and Class I 7 Octave, Rosewood Square Grand Scale and Action Overstrung, 2 large round corners, plain case, and octagon

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 Forwards, Rosewood square Grand Scale and corners, plain case, and octagon legs,
 \$000°

 "" II. "" Same as above with Carved Legs, ound corners, plain case, and octagon legs,
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 "" III. ""/4"
 Same as above with Carved Legs, ound corners, plain case and Octa-gon Legs,
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 "" IV. "" " Same as above, with carved Legs, ound corners, plain case and Octa-gon Legs,
 \$25

 "" IV. "" " Rosewood Square Grand scale and Action, Overstrung, 2 large round corners, with monddings and ser-pentine plinth gothic or fluted legs,
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 "" VI. "" " Rosewood Square grand scale and action, overstrung, 4 large rounds back finished like front, plain case gothic or fluted legs,
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 " X. "" Rosewood square grand scale and action, overstrung, 4 large rounds back finished like front with extra heavy moulding on plinth, richly carved legs
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 " XI. "" Rosewood square grand scale and action, overstrung, 4 largerounds back finished like front superbly carved legs
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A Constantinople despatch says that several conspirators, implicated in the plot against the Sultan's life, have been arrested.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Herrid stories now are going, Touching lovely woman's tresses; And, ah me! it's worth the knowing What it is that one caresses.

After such-like revelation, Think me not fastidious grown, If, I ask with trepidation, Darling, are those locks your own?

The Canadians have finally discovered who their next Governor is, and approve his appointment. It wouldn't matter to Disraeli whether they approved or disapproved.

"Hon. Judas Iscariot" is the choice epithet bestowed on Mr. McDougall, a Canadian Cabinet Minister, who has flourished amazingly since he deserted his party.

"What good come to my mind I did deplore, Because it perish must, and not five forevermore."

The fires in the Oragon mountains are driv. ing the wild beasts into the valleys where they are committing depredations on stock, and in some instances destroying human life.

A widow who had just lost her husband was weeping bitterly for the dear departed. A friend tried to sonsole her. "No, no," said the fair mourner, "let me have my cry out; after that I shan't think anything about it."

Judy propounds a conundrum to Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault: When a ship gets 'scuttle," does it not show that it was carrying coals?"

A little girl was asked by a Sunday-school teacher, what was the meaning of bearing false witness against one's neighbor. "Pleasn sir," she answered, "it's when no one does nothing to nobody, and some one goes and tells on't

There are more deacons in Weatherfield than in any other place in Connectut. The other day a well-known deacen went to the steamboat landing to see a friend off, and as the boat started the friend said, "Good-bye, deacon," whereupon twelve men, who stood upon the wharf, immediately tipped their hats, and responded " Goodby, sir!

fuence a Mediums to speak. The fullness of all kinds of language investigated. The ring feat and the carrying of Musical Intstruments around the room explained." "Man as a component of all elements demonstrated. The Life element discussed. The beautiful laws of equanimity unfolded. What Soul is. The Unfoldings of Light and Life investigated. Do we ever see a Spirit. A Guide to the Interior Life or

the Souls Lifeanimating Principle" This work is neatly got up and consists of seventy-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 is just what he says he is upon the title page of his book. We have known him for nearly twenty years ; and he is the last man that we should have believed could indite a book teeming with such sound philosophy and upon such obtruse subjects. Of himself he could not do it. When inspired by the angels he is to all appearances another man. The work will be sent by mail from this office to

any one on receipt of fifty cents. Address, S. S. JONES.

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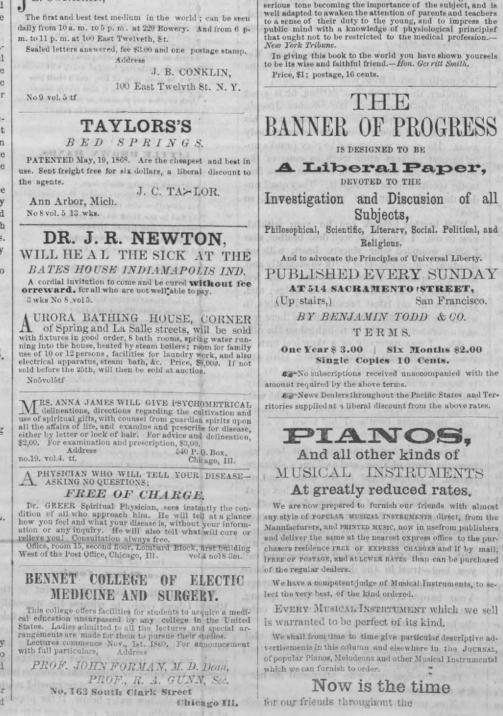
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A

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.

Communications from the Juner Life.

6

He shall give His angels charge concerning thee." Frank's Journal-No. 24. SPIRIT TELEGRAMS.

The last package contained, as I thought, the final extracts from my journal; but there is a great deal of interesting matter still left, and particularly in regard to spirit telegraphing, which many of your readers know but little about.

You address a letter to some spirit friend seal it in a dozen envelopes if you please, and use every precaution you can desire to prevent its being opened without detection—on one occasion it was secured by a riveted eyelet through the middle—this letter you endorse, with the usual fee, to some medium, who is developed for that purpose. I have had more than thirty answers through J. V, Mansfield, 102 West 13th street, New York, and not one at fault. In a few days your letter will be returned, perfect as when sent, with a full and complete answer to questions, numbered in cancelation order, and the reply came numbered in like manner.

Three months after the departure of my son, I addressed him the following letter.

"April 5, '69. My dear Joseph, you have now been long enough in the spirit world to realize the truth of what I so earnestly strove to teach, bat which you so much despised.

You have also learned from your dear Anna that the communication I received from her, through this medium, was indeed from her; and perhaps you now think that her dying request, to give no heed to spiritualism, was not in wisdom, and both of you prefer it had never been uttered. You now view this whole subject in a very different light and I wish you to unburden your heart to me fully. Your father.

In a few days this letter was returned by Mr. Mansfield, perfect as when sent, and with the following reply:

"My dear father, my dear father, on the bended knees of my soul-my spirit, do I implore you to forgive, yonr stubborn, self-willed son. I was erring, wrong, wrong, wrong, all wrong; though I thought I was right, and that you were, to all intents crazy upon the subject of spiritualism. But, father, you are right, and I was wrong, wrong, wrong.

Little could I have realized what one short hour of spirit life would reveal to me. While nearing the brink of the river which separates your world from this; my mind was deeply exercised by thoughts of what you often told of life beyond the grave, and of my promise to dear Anna, that I would touch not, taste not, handle not the subject so distressing to her sensitive, pure heart. I patiently awaited the summons of the oarsman that was to paddle me over the river which separates time from eternity.

Father, who do you think I met first on the opposite shore? It was Frank and my darling Anna; who came bounding up to me, and all I could hear for a time was "my brother," "My husband," "My brother," "My husband," have you come at last to join us in the realms of bliss?"

I clasped the hands of both—I kissed them; and we passed oh to a beautiful bower, which I was assured they had prepared for me--knowing I was soon to join them.

When seated, I said: Anna why do you not inquire about our dear, lovely danghters?

She replied, "Joseph, I know all about them, for I am with them every day; and though they know not that their angel mother watches over them; yet I see them, and by and by will show myself to them unmistakably. But, my dear, dear husband, I implore you to forgive my last wicked request, not to meddle with the subject of Spiritualism." She wept, bitterly, and said: "Oh, could I but have known the one thousanth part of that which father S.—in all the earnestness of his soul, beseeched me to hear, how differently would I have charged you in that final leave of you in the mortal body."

"Father, you are well fitted to instruct me, it is the first attempt to commune in this way
I gave you a message through Mr. Mansfield, and it rejoiced me to see how happy it made you.

Cruel was my treatment of you, for what you considered a religious duty; you intended it for my good—I received it in scorn. You were regardless of consequences to yourself, hoping only to give me some light—you cared not for the world's sneers, if you could effect one dear one's knowledge of the truth. And for all this you were content to suffer.

Dear father, a great change was wrought upon me when Frank and Anna unfolded the truth as it regards my conduct to you. They told me that all our spirit friends had grieved that one so dear to them should have marked a course so unlike what is due from child to parent. They reminded me of your loving care of me in childhood and in youth, which made but little impression at the time, but which now I regard with amazement, and wondering how I could have beon so insensible of your love.

After Frank and Anna had been with me awhile, your father and mother came. I knew them instantly, although your mother had passed away when you were a child. Grandfather 1 had often seen. I perceived there was something on their minds which I feared to learn. At length grandmother spoke:

"Joseph, said she, pray to God for pardon; you are a great sinner."

In an instant, all my guilt was as if printed in letters of fire before me. I fell to the ground in agony. Every thoughtless word; every unkind speech; all my unfilial conduct; all, all came up in terrible array against my agonized soul. How bitterly I mourned and lamented.

Grandfather then took me by the hand and said:

Joseph, you have been a most ungrateful child. You have caused your father many bitter tears, many sleepless hours, many an anguished moment; and all this against the kindest father I ever knew. His only thought was for the welfare of his childzen; and all the recompense he asked was their love. Your guilt has been great, but God has mercy for all. Lift up your heart to Him, in earnest appeal for forgiveness, and lose not a moment to gain your father's also.

Then I got Frank to impress you to send me that letter, through Mr. Mansfield, and great was 'my joy to learn that he had succeeded. You gave your forgiveness freely, and it lifted a burden from my heart."

About the same time I dispatched the following :

"My dear sister, Maria. Nearly a year has passed, since a long and painful illness closed your earthly trials, and you were ushered into a higher life; there to join that dear child who had ministered to your wants with such filial love, and who preceeded you but a few short months. No doubt she was the first to welcome you.

And when husband and children, father and mother, and hosts of dear friends had clustered around, with a joyous reception—what thought first engaged your attention? Was it not that the New D:spensation, which your dear brother so earnestly taught, and which I believe you could not altogether 1gnore, was indeed true, and have you not since learned that many of the creeds and dogmas of the church have no reality in spirit life?

Give me a long letter, dear sister, and open your heart, fully, to your dear brother, Frank." In a few days came the reply.

"My very dear brother. Yours of the 20th., s before me, and the joy it gave me to learn

My child, I replied, all that he told us, which we so much doubted, is not only verified, to the letter, but even more glorious than by him represented. The language of our souls from that moment has been, first to praise God, and then to thank you, dear brother, for your unceasing labor of love for us.

Dogmas and creeds, leave them to those who must be led by them—they are fast crumbling one short day, of spirit experience in the life beyond—what a sermon could be preached upon it! Your sister, Maria."

Having recently read in the BANNER, that Miss Mattie R. Cassien Wickleffe, of Newark, New Jersey, was a medium for sealed letters, I concluded to shoot an arrow at random in the shape of the following letter to my son, who passed away in 1833, at the age of five years.

'Baltimore, September, '68. My dear Frank, I cannot forget that you were the first, from beyond the grave, to prove to me that though a man die, he yet lives. Much pleasant intercourse have we had through different mediums, and now I make an effort to draw you from your bright spirit home, to give me information on a subject that troubles me a good deal.

I wish to know why it is that I have been deprived of all intercourse through the dial with the loved ones above. For more than three years it gave response the moment my hand was laid upon it; but for eighteen months past, not a word from any one. Replies have been givin me to this question from mother, Joseph and Uncle H—but none are altogether satisfactory—they do not explain all about these undeveloped spirits, that have been my constant attendants for more than five years. They do not inform me by what law it is that this class of spirits have so much power as to exclude all bright spirits from communing with me.

How long must this state of things continue? Is there no hope of my again conversing with you through the dial? Write me fully on this subject. Your dear father.

In a few days the answer came, and a more perfect one was never given.

"My dear, dear father, again I come with unbounded pleasure to give you a happy greeting. It is a long, long time since we have conversed with each other, and yet yon must have known that your boy was still hovering near, and ever by your side; but you felt me not, you heard me not, you saw me not, yet I was there and still an there.

I know that you are worried, and long to erase this trouble from your mind. Well, before long, we will again try, dear father, to communicate through your hand. Know that this has been done for a wise purpose. The replies that you had before were the best that could then be given. You do not understand, dear father, the developement that a medium must pass through; as for instance, you being used very frequently to write, and then cease all at once, and you know not the cause. Mediums are often thus treated, and your case is not different from others. Sometimes this control ceases to give opportunity to higher development. However, we shall again try to use your hand for writing.

The undeveloped spirits that have been around you in the past are now more developed, they will perform some of their manifestations throngh you when they can control. They will prove for you good guardian spirits.

Have patience awhile longer, dear father. Grandmother, Joseph, Uncle H—all send love to you. Yes, we will again communicate through the dial. Accept the love of your spirit-child, Frank."

Our Children.

or, better yet, the sensitive bloom of the anemone, would have been a sufficient reward for that astonishing feat in heavy gymnastics,—the turning of that stone,—what a generous recompense and unexpected delight met us in the discovey of a lump of living coral, fastened to the bottom of the stone, which had served at once as roof and foundation to the building !

In our reading we had neither of us learned that New England waters furnished any living specimens of this industrious polyope, though I well remembered seeing a large fragment of rock coral dug from the bottom of a well thirty feet below the surface, in an inland town of Connecticut, a specimen of which I had cherished in my boyhood, without, however, knowing its significance.

Belonging to the same species, the Astraea, was this now before us in its living beauty, of course considerably agitated by its summary introduction to air and sun. But we soothed its perturbed mind, or minds, in a bucket of sea water, and took it home to admire and study, where we had the pleasure to see it unfold its many arms from every little starry cell, till the whole base seemed covered with a pearl-mist, a veil of living vapor.

In the centre of each animated bloom was the mouth-a sort of fairy's work-pocket, gathered up as with a puckering string; and from the base of the pocket radiated the arms-a dozen or so, of semi-transparent pulpy fingers, soft and white, such as polypes, and other patrician first families love to exhibit. For the coral polype, though a radiate of the same low order as the anemone and urchin, and for the most of his days a worker in lime and stonework, is really one of the genuine oldest families, antedating, by many ages, us parvenus in creation. Observe, on the starred surface of a nodule of rock coral, the porous depressions between the more solid walls : you will see where the animr makes his personal home, into which he retreats when disturbed. Each individual, like a soldier in the ranks, is reponsible for his own arms. He has also a stomach, to which he holds, in some sorst, a personal title, and he has a private mouth, taking any quantity of precarious rations from those pulpy fingers; for these master builders, once enlisted, can never go aboard for forage. But here individuality ceases; nutrition is a family concern, the common property of all, and the coralline polype who should attempt to monopolize the product of his own gastric juice would be no better than a deadhead in the community. In return, the stockholders are furnished with a company skin, to cover the entire calcareous skeleton, within which they live; for the coral-lines wear their bones outside

the flesh, like a *stayed* damsel. In their infancy they are free denizens of the great deep, navigating the stormy ocean with paddles not the hundreth part of a hair in thickness; Free-Masons in after days, building the foundations of continents, in gigantic reefs of the most durable hard finish—authentically, by millions of years, the oldest branch of that venerable fraternity. After becoming fixed, they further increase by budding; a new member of the brotherhood blooms from the side of an old inhabitant, and works with the rest, as well contented as if he had enjoyed the freedom of the whole Pacific.

By some secret chemistry of their vital organism they separate the carbonate of lime from the water, and mould about them the solid fabric which we know as coral, in a thousand beau. tiful forms, of oak trees, shrubs, lichens, ferns, domes and columns, fan-palms, and vast wavy leaves, like the tail of a peacock; every species guided by some wonderful instinct of its own. There, their palace tombs are formed like the convolutions of a human brain, as if the midripore did some deep thinking down there out of sight; here they fashion cells like the bees, a fossil honeycomb, whose honey in ancient specimens is crude petroleum; and around the Australian shores they have built a monstrous dike, almost a thousand miles in one continuous linesuch a break-water as the combined nations of earth could not construct; and in the Mediterranean they have sent up forests of splended red trees, of which the least little stem is treasured as a jewel. The coral builders cannot live at a depth of more than thirty fathoms, nor work where the tide leaves them for any considerable time. Yet in the very depths of the ocean their walls rise abruptly, so that between two casts of the lead may be a difference of a hundred fathoms, while there are reefs that rise from forty to three hundred feet above the level of the sea. Of course these busy boys never built them there; for though they are masons, they have no ladders, and though seafarers of divers sorts, they have no diving-bells. Some accommodating earthquake puts his shoulder to their submerged continent, and pushes it up into sunshine and air, or he sets his giant foot upon it, and sends it to the stormless depths, where its beauties are kept safe in everlasting calm. When they have fringed an island with their living belt, it sometimes sinks slowly out of sight, while they persistently build up their border wall, till at last nothing is left but the encircling reef. This gets tumbled up from the edges by the breakers, piled still higher by light drift, pushed up by slow degree, or nudged out at once by the elbow of an irate earthquake, and becomes a lagoonisland, an atoll, of which multitudes are to be seen in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. It is reckoned that lands to the extent of fifty thousand square miles, at least, have been submerged, leaving only these atolls to record their place, the gravestones buried islands ; and the deep sea reefs indicate a much greater loss, where the subsidence was faster than the polypes could build; showing that real estate in those parts had no appreciable difference from movable property.

Winter's Storles.

A mouse was once caught in a jeweller's shop which had a gold ring on its neck. The poor creature had evidently suffered from its finery, for the neck was much swollen on each side of it. The gentleman recognized the ring as one of a pair that had disappeared misteriously some time before. A servant had been suspected of the theft, but very unjustly, as it now appeared. Probably the mother mouse, when out foraging, had taken the ring to her nest. A mendlesome young baby of hers had poked his head through it, and then had been unable to get it out again. The ring did not grow with his growth, and so proyed a literal "choker" of a most uncomfortasort. What Mrs. Mouse did with her other ring was never discovered. Some search was made for her nest, but without success.

Pet crows have a great fancy for shining things, but it is something unusual for mice to make off with such objects. The little creatures have a peculiar habit of hiding away their supplies, in some convenient nook, intending to call for them when they get ready. Some corn was laid about the stove one night to dry, and the next morning, when the fire was made, all the holes on the covers of the stove began to smoke. On examination, they were found to be filled with corn, which had been left there for safekeeping till they could be carried off to the nest. A lady's shoe also had a good many grains in it, much to its owner's surprise. The experiment was tried on several evenings, and the shoe was always found to contain the most corn, as it was probably thought to be the best hiding-place.

But, alas! "the best-laid schemes of mice and men" are often all in vain. A good old mouser left in the kitchen over night put a stop to all such thieving tricks. It is the best mousetrap ever invented, and destroys more of these small thieves than we ever suspect. If all the cats were killed off in any town, it would soon become a very undesirable place to live in.--*Presbyterian*.

Letter from Santa Barbara Californa.

S. S. JONES: I will now comply with your request and give your many readers an account of this part of California. It is in latitude 34_{14}^{14} north, and longitude 42_{12}^{16} west from Washington, about 74_{12}^{16} south and 32 west of Chicago. We are in latitude south of the southern part of Tennessee.

Nature gave us a better harbor than it did the citizens of Chicago. One fourth the expense of your bridges will construct pires that will make our harbor perfectly available and quite convenient. We find it difficult, however, to get from our harbor to the interior of the state, without going down the coast about forty miles, on account of the mountains. That does not affect the farmers, but limits the aspirations of corner lot town property speculators. Eventually we will have one of the finest seaport towns, for summer resort, health and recreation that can be found in America. We have mineral, and hot springs of excellent quality, beautiful mountain scenery, and climate that cannot be surpassed in the world. Saratoga will be no whore except in reputation.

For the last three months I have observed the general temperature with care, and will state that on an average the murcury stands within three deg. of 68 at least six days out of seven. The hottest day in June the mercury stood at 811/2 degrees. While you were melting down like candles a few days ago, our thermometer indicated that it was not three degrees warmer than usual. The nights are invariably cool, and we have few flies and no musquitoes. The beauty of our climate is caused by our latitude, land and sea breeze, the proximity of the mountains to the sea and the direction of our coast an coast range of mountains. If the great architect had placed a gap in the mountains here, for the benefit of commerce, we would have had high winds at least once a day in the summer season, and much of the beauty of our climate would have been wanting. The reader can form some idea of the interior of the state, with regard to the intensity of the heat, from the following story: It is said that on the other side of the coast range, where they have no sea breeze, it is so excessively hot that a gambler, accustomed to the climate, returned the second night after death to hunt his blankets. Our latitude and the same philosophical principles which cause the deep snow on the east side of Lake Michigan and the mildness of the fore part of their winters, cause our mild winters here. Our house plants grow throughout the year in the flower garden. We seldom have frosts. This is our dry season and the aquous blessings of heaven have fallen on us in homopathic doses only, since the first day of May, and yet I never saw east of the mountains a nicer looking potato patch than can be seen in our garden, planted since the rain. Other vegetables do quite as well. There are about two thousand inhabitants in our town. It was settled nearly a hundred years ago, and has just waked up,like Rip Van Winkle to find the new bricks fast replacing the ancient and crumbling adobies. Its growth is becoming greatly accelerated. Green corn has been selling in the market for months and that planted in March is now on the table. We have corn just up. I know of no. reason why we cannot have green corn, new potatoes and spring chickens the year round. Oats grow wild and are a pest. Barley was harvested long ago. All of these crops yield far better than in Illinois. The fog in May rusted the wheat badly on the coast. So far as I know northern fruits, except currents do remarkably well. Strawberries and blackberries were ripe and in blossom in April. and of the former we had a fine dish late in June These truits have a long season. Grapes grow to perfection. I have seen the big vine near here. It measures thirty-four inches around in the smallest place, and forty-four a little higher up the trunk. It shades ground enough for a village garden, and according to various estimates, produced from two to six tons of better grapes than I ever saw in the East.

I threw my arms about her neck, pressed her to my bosom, and said :

"Anna, darling, say no more, but pray to God to forgive us both for our stubbornness, and for the grief we caused our dear father."

This, my dear father, is a brief account of my entrance into spirit life. I hope soon to be able to tell you more minutely of what then, and since, has transpired in my heavenly home.

Father, I now see that had I heeded your advice, touching my health, in going to some healing or magnetic man, I should now be with my idolized daughters; but the promise to my darling Anna I would not have broken, even though it led me into the jaws of death.

(I had implored him to consult Dr. Newton, but in vain.)

And, now, dear father, tell me, oh, tell me, if you can forgive me. And forgive me, too, for what I said defamatory of this medium.

Father, fear not-were I in the body form, and had your knowledge of the future, I would not exchange it for all the wealth of Maryland. Rich, rich are you with treasure that never perishes. Then let your light shine-fear not the sneers of the infidel world; but thank God, with your whole soul that you live in an age when a highway has been thrown between your world and this.

Tell the dear ones that I am safe and that they will see me again. Tell them to look aloft and see Truth in golden letters shine. Tell them to seek the blessed truth of spirit communion. It will enable them to dwell happily and peacefully below, and prepare them for that life which awaits them beyond the grave.

Father, do, do assure me, and Anna, that we are forgiven. Your loving son, Joseph."

About the same time, I despatched the following :

Some weeks after this he conversed with me, through the dial, at a considerable length—much of it is too personal to be given here, but in the course of it he said. you had addressed me among the dear departed, was, indeed, overwhelming. Dear Frank came for me, and said :

"Father has called for you; now, Aunty Maria, get ready and meet him promptly; for he is expecting much from you."

Brother, that Frank is a darling, he is a pet with all who know him. His brother Joseph, thinks him a wonder—he is so good; and his entire aim and object seems to do every body good. He never was known to play pranks upon earnest seekers after truth, as some of the spirits do; and when Frank is about, those fantastic spirits seldom attempt it. They quail under the look of one so pure, so honest, so good.

Well, brother I thank you for your faithfulness to me. I know full, well dear brother, that I often wounded your sincere heart, with my skeptical contradictions of truth so earnestly and feelingly spoken; although at last I did feel more than I was willing to acknowldge; and, yet, even to my latest breath, I had doubts, if, when the candle of life is extinguished there was any assurance it would be re-lighted on the other side. I was naturally of a skeptical turn of mind, and although I tried to have faith and hope through the church ; yet, brother, my only hope was in your assurance of immortality, and to the latest breath my last thought was: Is Spiritualism true? If so, God be praisedcome messenger Death,-I bid adieu to earth, and all that is so dear to me.

I stepped on board the boat that bore me from the shore of Time, and as Time's shore receeded, I caught sight of the other—and, oh, thought I, worlds would I gave could I but speak to you, and say : God bless my dear brother, and the old dial. Truths, truths have they both uttered, and yet the world cries, "imposture." Oh, my brother, fear not—God and angels are

With you. Let the world scoff and sneer, and call you fool—trust in the hands of such as have thus far piloted you on your boisterous voyage. Your barque is sound—with no timber sprung, not a bolt started; and will last until you enter the bay of eternal repose.

Yes, I was met by my dear parents and chil dren, and the meeting please immagine, for I have no language to describe it.

Then the dear one, who preceeded me but a few months, said:

"Now, mother, what do you think of Uncle Frank?"

" A child is born; now take the germ and make it A bud of moral beauty. Let the dews Of knowledge, and the light of virtue, wake it In richest fragrance and in purest hues; For soon the gathering hand of death will break it From its weak stem of life, and it shall lose All power to charm; but if that lovely flower I fath swelled one pleasure, or subdued one pain, O who shall say that it has lived in vain?"

From Our Young Folks LITTLE BROWN HANDS.

They drive home the cows from the pasture, Up through the long shady lane, Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat fields, That are yellow with ripening grain. They find in the thick waving grasses, Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows. They gather the earliest snowdrops And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the new hay in the meadow ; They gather the elder-bloom white ; They find the dusky grapes purple In the soft-tinted October light, They know where the apples hang ripest, And are sweeter than Italy wines ; They khow where the fruit hangs the thickest On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate seaweeds, And build tiny castles of sand; They pick up the beautiful sea-shells— Fairy barks that have drifted to land. They wave from the tall rocking tree tops Where the oriole's hammeck-nest swings, And at night time are folded in slumber By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest : The humble and poor become great ; And form these brown-handed children Shall grow mighty rulers of state. The pon of the author and statesman, — The noble and wise of the land, — The sword and the chisel and palette, Shall be held in the little brown hand.

From Our Boys And Girls. Sca Things.-Corals.

Walking with a friend on a point of the Rhode Island coast, to witness the unusually frank confidences of an extraordinary ebb tide, which exposed, to the eye and foot, rocks hitherto sacred to the cool privacies of tautog and perch, we were tempted farther to explore the recesses concealed by a huge flat stone, to learn what surly crustacean or retiring annelid might lurk in the shallow water below. If the presence of a too confiding lobster, or of some rare crab,

If "It has been justly said that the greatest discovery of our lives, is that theworld isnot so bad as, in the first disappointment of youth's extrav agant expectations, we are disposed to regard

NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.

Lemons and oranges do remarkably well. I have seen ripe fruit, green and blossoms on the same tree. Figs are grown. Olives, Almonds, and English walnut trees are engaging general attention. They are said to pay fabulous amounts and to succeed quite as well as the grape, orange or lemon. The country in which these productions do well is about three miles wide. An acre of land well cultivated with these fruits will return a greater income than a whole prairie farm.

> This country was formerly devoted to stock raising on account of the grass growing all winter, Cattle were formerly slaughtered for the hide and tallow.

> Timber is scarce and lumber is brought here by the cargo and sold at from thirty to fifty dollars per. m. Land has about doubled in value since I came.

> The object of this communication is simply to comply with your request. O. L. ABBOTT.

Santa Barbara, Cal.

Letter from B. M. Lawrence.

DEAR FRIRNDS OF THE JOURNAL : Please say to your readers that, soon as the political excitement subsides, we are preparing to enlarge our future labors.

We have invented a machine for curing disease and improving the health and strength, on the "lifting cure" system," as practiced by Dr. Winship, and others of Boston, and by Dr.Rily, Hendricks, ond others of Chicago.

The invention, like "every good and perfect gift," or improvement, comes from a higher life, and is calculated to meet the demands of the age for a family gymnasium.

We propose to collect a great variety of useand ingenious patent articles, to inaugurate a new era in paper, in amusements, by connecting the Young Folks' Concerts , with the Inventors Industrial Institute, having the hall open at all hours during the day, for the sale and exposition of the inventions, healing the sick, and giving concerts, tableaux &c, in the evenings, donating the net proceeds of the amusements for benevolence, founding Libraries, Lyceums &c.

We want to correspond with persons who have useful inventions, or who have any facts touching the spiritual origin of their discoveries or improvements, either Medical, Musical, or Me chanical.

Mr. Anderson, the spirit artist at the National Spiritual Convention at Rochester, promised us a spirit picture, which we hope, will add to the interest of the eutertainments.

We are making some of our machines, which we call the Hygienitor, to be nsed at Dr. Bnrdick's Remedial Institute. His Cure, has been fitted up at an expense of some \$40,000, and with its compressed air baths, Russian and Turkish baths, and good dietetic arrangements, is in many respects, a real Hygienic Home. Some of the patients, and the matron, are becoming quite interested in Spiritualism.

Mr. J. G. Fish, is speaking here with good results. The Lyceum is in good working condition, and a growing interest is felt in the spread of the spiritual religion of reason.

B. M. LAURENCE M. D. Buffalo, New York, Oct. 10th, 1868.

Oakland California.

Captain J. Cook, writing from Oakland, California, says;

I have always taken the JOURNAL and expect to help support it while I live here on this footstool. Brother Jones, I will try and do something for the JOURNAL, here in this new city, New York.

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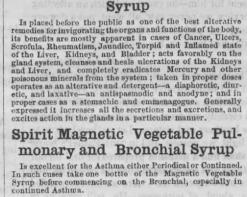
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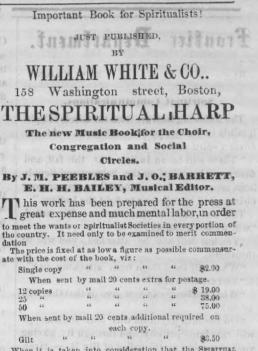
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Some time ago the royal family of Prussia were assembled in the king's parlor at Babelsberg. They were playing at questions and answers, and some one propo unded the question,

Who is the happiest woman in Prussia ? It was the turn of the Crown Princess Victoria to answer. She hesitated a moment and then said, "You may laugh at me, but I am in dead earnest when I say that I believe I am the happiest woman in Prussia." This reply delighted the old king so much that he jumped up, hastened to his daughter-inlaw, and kissed her, exclaiming, " Bravo, my little daug hter bravo."

A lady relates a sweet little instance of a child's delicate thoughtfulness, She says; I asked a little boy, last evening, " Have you call ed your grandmamma to tea? " Yes," he replied, "When I went to call her she was asleep, and I didn't know how to wake her. I didn't want to hallo at grandma, nor to shake her; so I kissed che k, and that woke her very softly. Then I ran into the hall, and said pretty loud' 'Grandma, tea is ready.' And she never knew what woke her."

The citron came from Media, the pome granate from Cypress, the plum from Syria the cherry and filbert from Castana in Asia Minor, the quince from Sidon, the olive and fig from Greece, as are the apples and pears, though also found wild in France and even in Great Britain. The apricot is from Armenia. It was first known is Europe in the sixteenth century an old French writer remarks that it was "or ignally no larger than a damson, ; our gardeners have improved it to the present richness and size."

13"" When a young lady is very frivolous, said a gentleman with a Pecksniffian air of spea king on general terms and meaning some one in particular, " I pay very little attention to what she says. Her remarks pass in at one east and out of the other." "That is upon the prin ciple that things pass readily through a vacu um," rejoined the lady.

God gives birds their food, but they mus By for it.-(Dutch proverb.

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Frontier Department.

BY E. v. WILSON.

Spiritual Communications. The following facts are from the Circle of Spiritualists in the city of M-, Kansas. At our circle a spirit said :

"There will be an Indian war this fall, and many will be killed on the Salmon and Repub. lican rivers, and late in the fall m = ny of your citizens will be called on to fight the Indians." This was early in the summer. We asked,

"will we be in danger?" "Yes, but will not be attacked, you will be

threatened."

"What will keep them from attacking us?" "You are to strong."

"What evidence can you give us that this will be so?"

"On the fifth day from this four Indian spys will ride into your city, and through it; leaving your city, going up the valley of Big B- river. And atter them on the same day, a white man will follow, and be in town all day, he is their interpreter, and will follow them at night out of the cfty. This man can be identified by his hat, vest and coat. The Indians by the horses and blankets. They will come into the city at sunrise. The white man will be very friendly, asking many questions under pretence of buying for the up county traffic."

On the morning of the day specifed, the Indians came, then the white man, all was as related and fully identifiel. The massacre on Salmon and Republican rivers, took place at the time mentioned. And to day several regiments of Kansas Cavalry, are ready for the plains. This communication is as well certified as the fact that the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL is printed in Chicago. What will our opponents say to this. Is not truth stranger than than fiction.

Yet another. At the same circle a spirit came and said : "I am from Sag Harbor, my name is Charley Bradley. Dr. Miles has made a fine improvement on his place-built a two story addition to his house. I have not seen him, I mean your old friend L----, I have been in Sag Harbor to day.

The questioner had not been in Sag Harbor in ten years, but said, "I will write and ascertain the facts.'

"Do so." said the spirit.

This was done, and an answer by return mail confirmed all that was said in the circle. Remember this was in Kansas, over one hundred miles west of the Missouri river, and the improvement on Long Island N. Y.

I am permitted to make the following extract from the letter.

SAG HARBOR, Oct., 18, 1868.

FRIEND PRATT : Mr. G-, has just shown me a letter from you. I do not know when I have heard from you before. I have often thought of you, wondering how you were progressing. I am glad to hear that Spiritualism is flourishing with you. It is more popular with us than when you lived here, it seems to be more generally understood. We have regular meetings twice a week. Our principle medium Mrs. -, is a speaking, writing and clairvoyant as well as prescribing medium. Dr. Miles attends our circle, and receives perscriptions for his patients, that is when it is difficult for him to understand their case. She is also a very good test medium. In trance she will predict certain events several months before hand, and invariably these events have come to pass. As for instance, on Christmas night 1866, at a circle held at my house, Miss H----, that had departed the spring previous, took possession of our medium. The spirit appeared very melancholy. In life she had been the playmate of Mary S--v. The spirit told us that in a few months Mary S-----v would be with her in the Summer Land, and told us the cause and all the particulars of her death. We were very much astonished to hear such an announcement. Mary had been married but a few months to Col. Peter F-h, and she was so lively and well, with such bright prospects before her, it seemed impossible for it to be so ; but at our next meeting the spirit tola the same story again. We concluded to keep our knowledge to ourselves. Well, one of the leaders in the Methodist church, Capt John W----s begs an invitation to our circle, and the communication was repeated to him. He became exceedingly excited about it, and although cautioned to secrecy, he must tell his wife and she told some one else, and the whole thing got out. My ! my ! what a tempest it created. It got to the S-y family, and they were very indignant. We felt very sorry that the communication had got out, our medium was bitterly persecuted, and was obliged to leave her mother's house. But werallied around her and agreed to sustain her -and she is now doing better than ever. The spirit came again and confirmed all that had been told, and further said, that Mary would be buried in her silk wedding dress-that her death would take place in the month of May-that she would not live to move into her new house. Well the result was, she was taken sick on the 25th of April, and died on the 11th of May, and was buried in the dress as perdicted. This caused the community to enquire about Spiritualism, and they were anxious to investigate. We have had several communications from the spirit of Mary. She pleaded hard to have her husband come-for she had so much to say to him-we felt a delicccy in inviting him, knowing that he had pronounced it all a humbug. But the spirit said that he would come. Well about three weeks after this Col. Peter F-----h (the husband of the spirit) received a letter from Fall River, Mass., the purport of which was that at a circle in this place a spirit came and said : I am very auxious about my husband, said her name was Mary Sleemy French, and wanted the circle to write to Col. Peter French, Sag Harbor N. Y. Which they did for a test, and it was confirmed to the letter. Ballynet

At our next meeting, after the letter reached Col. French, the spirit of his wife called for him, we sent for him-he came, and such an affecting interview we never saw, all wept, not a dry eye among us, and all felt that the mortal and immortal had meet on the shore of time.

W. H. LAWRENCE. Thus dear readers, our glorious gospel of practical and demonstrable immortality, sweeps every objection away, and on the frontier of time and eternity we meet and shake hands as friends -as brothers and sisters. Let us then be true to

the light we possess, and in "our Father's house we shall find a mansion prepared for us," for our brothers and sisters have gone on before us, and have not forgotten us. "Are we not surrounded by a cloud of witnesses--He will give us in charge of His angels."

Resolved, That the bible sustains Spiritualism in its phases and teachings. Bless the Lord.

The Good Work--Incidents and Events,

DEAR JOURNAL, on the frontier, the borders of civilization-in the front rank of every grand improvement, have we ever been found, ever defending principle, standing by the side of the oppressed, always battling for the right. We still continue the good fight, and no better illustration of our warfare can be given than the incidents of our visit to the little city of Marysville, Marshal Co., Kansas. We have been here five days at this writing, and have been attacked and denounced publicly in our own meeting, by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, questioned and criticised by one of the best lawyers and special pleaders there is in N. W. Kansas. Have had our round with the multitude and met the questions of anxious Sauls, seeking for news of those who have passed on into the Summer Land.

Is it not grand, dear readers, to thus be in the front ranks of every glorious movement, and know that "the devil" they, the church denounce you to be, will be their Redeemer. And it is a grand truth, that what ever "the church" no matter what denomination have denounced in the past, as the devil, proves to be the Redeemer of the second generation.

On Friday evening we lectured in Marysville Kansas to a full house. Subject, "Thoughts on the Bible." In our usual style we criticised the theories of Moses and Paul, and the teachings of the churches. Amongst other thoughts, we advanced, was the fact that the English version of the Bible did not agree with the original text, in Greek or Hebrew, and in support of our views we quoted from Anderson's new translation of the New Testament, also the American Tract Union's translation.

We cited the disagreements of the four Evangelist on cardinal points in regard to their Master, etc.

When we finished a man of medium size, ac tive positive temperament, got up, in a very pompous manner, and said : "Fellow citizens, I have not one word to say against this man, the lecturer, or any good that he may do, and if he can quicken your spiritual natures in any one feature I shall bid him God speed. But in regard to the Scriptures he has misrepresented, mal-quoted and mal-applied every text and quotation made ; and it is perfectly evident to any one with any pretentions to Biblical knowledge, that the man is perfectly ignorant of Biblical history. For every well read scholar knows very well that the original Hebrew and Greek does not warrant the present English version of the Scsiptures. But when he comes down to the moral law, the laws of magnetism and electricity-if he can quicken your spirits and increae your wisdom and improve your morals, then hear him, then let him speak. But of the scriptures, which he knows nothing about, let him keep still. In due time I shall preach to you on this subject, showing up the whole thing." Cool, decidedly, was it not dear JOURNAL reader! Hold my friend (I said) I have something to say, and it is this : I do not know what end of the dilemma our friend is on, or which to take First he says, "I don't know anything about the scriptures. Second, "that the Hebrew and Greek do not read as the English version does." Well, that is just what I told you, now who is right ? on his own testimony, he has convicted me, of a tair knowledge of the Bible in Greek and Hebrew, for he, the Prof. tells you that, that I told you, am I right ? Again he says I "mis-quoted" let me see, sir, Matthew 3-13-16, quoting, is that right? again, Matt. 16, 13, is that right? again, Gen. 18, 13, is that right, will you answer, are your words true. In fact I challenge you to pnt your finger on a single mal-quotation or application of the scriptures to n'ght; and I now, in the presence of your people, challenge you to debate the question, does the Bible sustain modern Spiritualism, in its teachings. Dare you do so, taking the rostrum to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

"Yes sir, but they are not permitted to mingle with the lawyers ?" "Why ?"

RELIGIO-PHLIOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.

"Because, they, like the ministers have refused to extend to them the right of suffrage."

Thus dear readers you can understand how we are situated, and this is the history of almost every place we go to. But the good time is coming and all will be well, for we still live.

An Immense Me teor.

Among the numerous accounts of latter-day phenomena, we have found none more interesting than the notices of the enormous meteor or bolide which exploded over Poland a few months since. The following is from the New York Times :

But what are we to think of the wonderful bolide of Warsaw, of a few months ago ? Here is something more fantastic than anything the astronomer ever dreamed of. On a starlight night the citizens of Warsaw gazed petrified with fear at the rapid approach of an immense ball of fire, which at last bursted over their heads with a noise and shock such as never had been heard or felt before on the surface of the earth. After globe bursted, each of the pieces in turn the broke up, until parts of the mass, before reaching the earth, were in powder, the first discharges representing, for the sound, the discharges of artillery, and the smaller pieces the rolling discharge of many regiments of small arms. M Daubree, of the French Academy of Sciences who has just been lectureing on the subject, has obtained for the academy 946 pieces of the broken bolis. M. Krants, of Bonn, gathered up for himself 1,612 pieces. Other professors have done the same, and millions of pieces yet remain strewed over the section of the country where it broke.

It was computed that this globe had a surface of 2,000 acres, and was consequently large enough to maintain the life of many microscopic nations of infusoria. Where did it come from, and what was the force that directed it thus in a straight line against the earth? When first seen it appeared half as large as the moon, and never ap-peared larger till it struck our atmosphere and exploded. This fact shows its frightly rapidity of motion; for, from the distance at which it appeared less than the moon till the time it exploded, it must have shot so rapidly that the eye had not time to perceive its enlargement! Then again, what was the cause of the explosion, and especially of an explosion, so complete as to al-most triturate the particle? Was it the density of the earth's atmosphere that broke it, or was the explosion due to the contact of certain gases of the meteor with the constituents of the air ? It is consoling to adopt the first theory, because we will then teel as if our atmosphere served as a cuirass to the earth, and would continue to protect us from the shocks of stray globes like that of Warsaw. The shock of the spring of the air must have been something beyond the comprehension of map, for it did not knock people down, and yet it occurred at something like fifty miles from the earth, and the pieces picked up, show it to have been a tolerably hard stone.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

MILAN, O .- Children's Progressive Lyceum meets every Sunday, at 101/2 o'clock A. M. Conductor, Hudson Tuttle; Guardian, Emma Tuttle.

ATHENS, MICH .- Lyceum meets each Sabbath at 1 o'clock P. M. Conductor, R. N. Webster; Guardian of Groups, Mrs. L. B. Allen.

MONMOUTH, ILL-Lyceum meets every Sunday forenoon. About one hundred pupils. J. S. Loveland, Conductor; D. R. Stevens, Assistant Conductor: Helen Nye, Guardian of Group's.

YATES CITY, ILL .- The First Society of Spiritualists and Friends of Progress meet every Sunday for conference, at Long's Hall, at 21/2 p. m.

ROCKFORD, ILL .- The First Society of Spiritualists meet and have speaking every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, at Brown's Lyceum meets at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the same hall. Hall Dr. E. C. Dunn, conductor; Mrs. M. Rockwood, guardian.

Boston .- The First Spiritualist Association hold regular meetings at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, every Sunday evening, at 91/2 o'clock. Samuel F. Towle, President; Daniel N. Ford, Vice President and Treasurer. The Childrens' Progressive Lyceum meets at 101/ A. M. John W. McGuire, Conductor; Miss Mary A. Sanborn, Guardian. Speakers en-gaged. All letters should be addressed to Thomas Marsh, Assistant Secretary, 14 Bromfield street.

MUSIC HALL .- Lecture every Sunday afternoon at 21/2 o'clock. A half hour concert on the Great Organ, by Prof. Eugene Thayer, precedes each lecture. L.S. Richards, Chair-

NEW YORK.-The Friends of Humanity meet every Sunday at 3 and 71 P. M., in the convenient and comfortable hall; 270 Grand street, northeast corner Forsythe, 24 block deast of Bowery, for moral and spiritual culture, inspirational and trance speaking, special test manifestations, and the relation of spiritual experiences, facts and phenomena. Seats free, and contribution taken up. The Spiritualists hold meetings every Sunday at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th avenne and West 29th street. Lectures at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 7 p. m. Conference at 3 p. m.

Osw200, N. Y .- The Spiritualists hold meetings every Sun-day at 21/2 and 71/2 p.m., in Lyceum Hall, West Second, near Bridge street. The Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 12/2 p.m. J. L. Pool, Conductor; Mrs. S. Doolittle, Guardian.

Guardian. REGORLYN, N. Y.—The Spiritualists hold meetings at Oum-berland street Lecture Room, near DeKalb avenue, every Sunday at 3 and 7½ p.m. Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 10½ a.m. J. A. Bartlett, Conductor; Mrs. R. A. Bradford, Guardian of Groups.

Bradford, Guardian of Groups. Spiritual meetings for Inspirational and Trance Speaking and Spirit Test manifestations, every Sunday at 3 p. m., and Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Grenada Hall (Upper room) No. 112 Myrth avenue, Brooklyn. Also, Sunday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock, in Oontinental Hall, corner Fourth and South Minth streets, Williamsburg. Also, Sun-day at 3 and Tnesday at 7½ o'clock, in McCartie's Temperance Hall, Franklin street, opposite Post Office, Green Point. Con tribution 10 cents. tribution 10 cents.

tribution 10 cents. CLEVELAND, OHO.—The First Society of Spiritualists meet in Temperance Hall on Sunday, at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Ly-cenum meets at 2 p.m. Mr. George Rose, Conductor; Miss Clara Curtis, Guardian; T. Lees, Secretary.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meetings are held in Lyceum Hall, corner of Conrt and Pearl streets, every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Children's Lyceum meets at 2½ p. m. N. M. Wright, Conductor; Mrs. Mary Lane, Guardian.

HAMMONTON, N. J.-Meetings held every Sunday at 101/2, t Spiritualist Hall, 3d street. J. B. Holt, President; Mrs. at Spiritualist Hall, 3d street. J. B. Holt, President; Mrs. C. A. K. Poore, Secretary. Lyceum meets at 1 p. m. J. O. Ransom, Conductor; Miss Lázzie Randall, Guardian of Groups. Lyceum numbers 100 members.

Groups. Lyceum numbers 100 memoers. JERSEY (DUTY, N. J.-Spirital meetings are holden at the Church of the Holy Spirit, 244 York street. Lecture in the morning at 10% a.m., upon Natural Science and Philosophy as basis to a genuine Theology, with scientific expriments and illustrations with philosophical apparatus. Lyceum in the afternoon. Lecture in the evening at 7% of lock. by volunteer speakers, upon the Science of Spiritual Philosophy.

speakers, upon the Science of Spiritual Philosophy. NEWARK, N. J.-Spiritualists and Friends of Progress hold meetings in Music Hall, No. 4 Bank street, at 2½ and 7½ p. m. The afternoon is devoted wholly to the Children's Pro-gressive Lyceum. G. T. Leach Conductor; Mrs. Harriet Par-sons, Guardian of Groups. Spiringerich, Mass.-The Fraternal Society of Spiritualissi leoid meetings every Sunday at Fallon's Hall. Progressive Lyceum meets at 2 P. M. Conductor, H. S. Williams; Guar-dian, Mrs. Mary A. Lyman. Lectures at 7 P. M.

WINELAND, N. J.—Friends of Progress meetings are held in Plan street Hall, every Sunday, at 10½ a.m., and evening. President, C. B. Campbell; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Sarah Coon-ley and Mrs. O. F. Stevens; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, S. G. Sylvester; Recording Secretary, H. H. Ladd. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 12½ p. m. Hosea Allen, Conductor; Mrs. Porta Gage, Guardian : Mrs. Julia Brigham and Mrs. Tanner, Assistant Guardians.

and Mrs. Tanner, Assistant Guardians. Alts. Julia Brigham BELOIT, W13.—The Spiritualists of Beloit hold regular Sunday meetings at their church at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Lewis Clark, President; Leonard Rose, Secretary. Lyceum meets at 12 M. Mr. Hamilton, Conductor; Mrs. Dresser, Guardian of Groups. Sr. Louits, Mo.—The "Society of Spiritualists and Progres-sive Lyceum" of St. Louis hold three sessions each Sunday; in the Polytechnic Institute, corner of Seventh and Chestunt streets. Lectures at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Lyceum 3 p. m Charles "A. Fenn, President; Henry Stagg, Vice President Thomas Allen, Secretary and Treasurer; Sidney B. Fairchild, Librarian; Myron Coloney, Conductor of Lyceum. Curne. O.—Progressive Association hold meetings every Sunday in Willis Hall. Childrens Progressive Lyceum meets at 10 a. m. A. B. French, Conductor; Mrs. M. Morley, Guardian.

at 10 a. m. A. B. French, Conductor; Mrs. M. Morley, Guardian. OHICAGO, LL.—The "First Society of Splritualists," resume their meetings for the fail and winter, in Library Hall, J. M. Paebles, will lecture through September, Mrs. Nettie Cohurn, Maynard, in October, Dr. N. P. Falrfield, in November. Hours of Meeting ten a. m. half-past seven p. m. Children's Pro-gressive Lyceum meetinamediately after morning service. SPRINGFIELD, LL.—Spiritualist Association hold regular meetings every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, at Capital Hall, South West comer 5th and Adams street. A. H. Wor-then President, H. M. Lanphear Secretary. Children's Prog-rssive Lyceum every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. B. A. Rich-ards, Conductor, Mrs. E. G. Planck, Guardian. Lecturers, Got. 4th 11th and 15th, J. M. Peebles; Nov., Mrs. M. J. Wit-coxson.

coxson. RICHMOND, IND.—The Friends of Progress hold meetings every Sunday morning in Henry Hall, at 10½ a.m. Chil-dren's Progressive Lyceum meets in the same hall at 2 p. m. Louisville, Ky.—Spiritualists hold meetings every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7½ p. m., in Temperance Hall, Market street, between 4th and 5th.

between 4th and 5th. SYCAMORE, ILL.—The Children's. Porgressive Lyceum of Sycamore, ILL, meets every Sunday at 2 o'clock, p. m., in Wilkins' New Hait, Harvey A. Jones, Conductor; Mrs. Ho-ratio James, Guardia. The Free Conference meets at the same place on Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m., one hour session. Essays and speeches lim-ited to ten minuteseach. Chauncey Kilwood, Esq., President of Society; Mrs. Sarah D. P. Jones, Corresponding e Jd Re-cording Secretary.

ADELAN, MICH.--Regular Sunday meetings at 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m., in Oity, Hall, Main street. Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at the same place at 12 m., under the auspices of the Adrian Society of Spiritualists. Mrs. Martha Hunt, President; Ezra T. Sherwin, Secretary.

LOWELL, MASS.—The Children's Progressive Lyceum hold teetings every Sunday afternoon and evening, at 2½ and 7 clock. Lyceum session at 10½ A. M. E. B. Carter, Conduc-or; Mrs. J. F. Wright Guardian; J. S. Whiting, Correspond-ve Sacreters.

tor; Mrs. J. F. Wright Guardian; J. S. Whiting, Correspond-ing Secretary. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Children's Progressive Lyceum meets every Sunday at 10½ A. m., at Lafayette Hall. H. H. Cran-dall, Conductor; Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook, Guardian. OMORO, Wis —Children's Progressive Lyceum meets every Sabbath at 10 o'clock a. m. John Wilcox, conductor. Mrs. Thompson, Assistant Conductor, Miss Cynthia McCann, Guar-dian of Groups.

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dian of Groups.
THOMPSON, O., —The Spiritualists of this place hold regular meetings at Thompson Center. The officers are Henry Hulbert, D. Woolcott, A. Sillitson, E. Stockwell, V. Stockwell, E. Hulburt and R. Hulburt.
Lorus, IND.—The "Friends of Progress" organized permanently, Sept. 9, 1866. They use the Hall of the "Salem Library Association," but do not hold regular meetings. J. J. Gardner, President; M. Corrie S. Huddleston, Vice President; F. A. Coleman, Secretary; D. A. Gardner, Treasurer; C. M. Huddleston, Collector.

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No you will not do it. Why, because you dare not. And yet you do not hesitate to judge harshly, yea, condemn bitterly, persuming on your position as a minister, a most cowardly attack, and none but a minister would make it.

Exit, minister with all the people laughing at his tolly.

Second. A man says why don't you let me see the spirits? Only let me see, and I will believe, why dont they come to me? You will?

"Yes."

"You have a son going to college, I believe ?" " Yes, I have."

"Well why do you send him to college ? why don't you ask the faculty to come to your house and spread out their books and scientific apparatus, and teach your son, yea, spread out on his plastic nature a first class education ? Will they do it ? No, what next ? Why you will seek it for your son, and sometimes he does not get it, after all, why? because he does not know enough, or is too lazy, or your money gives out and he falls short of the object desired. "Seek and ye shall find."

"Sir" said a lawyer, "are there women in your spirit world ?"...

The Progressive Societies in care of Miss Phelps meet in No. 12 Howard Street, up two flights, in hall. Sunday services 101% A. M.. 3 and 7 P. M.

EAST BOSTON .- Meetings are held in Temperance Hall, No. 5 Maverick square, every Sunday, at 3 and 71/2 P. M. L. P. Freeman, Cor. Sec. Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 101/4 A. M. John T. Freeman, Conductor; Mrs. Martha S. Jenkins, Guardian.

South Boston .- Spiritual Conference meeting at 10 A. M. Lecture at 21/2 P. M., in Franklin Hall (formerly the South Baptist Church), corner of C street and Broadway, every Sunday. All are cordially invited. C. H. Rines.

CHARLESTOWN .- The First Spiritualist Association of Charlestown Hold regular meetings at Central Hall, No. 25 Elm street, every Sunday at 21/2 and 71/2 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 10% A. M. A. H. Richardson, Conductor; Mrs. M. J. Mayo, Guardian

The Children's Progressive Lyceum meets every Sunday at 101/2 A. M., in the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Hall, corner of Hall and Chelsea street, Charlestown. Dr. C. C. York. Conductor: Mrs. L. A. York, Guardian. Social Levee every Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Lyceum.

CHELSEA .- The Associated Spiritualists hold meetings at Fremont Hall every Sunday afternoon and evening, commencing at 3 and 71/2 P. M. Admission-Ladies, 5 cents; gentlemen, 10 cents. Children's Progressive Lyceum assembles at 101/2 A. M. Leander Dustin, Conductor; J. S. Crandon, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. E. S. Dodge, Guardian. All letters addressed to J. H. Crandon, Cor. Sec.

The Bible Christian Spiritualists hold meetings every Sun day in Winnisimmet Division Hall, Chelsea, at 3 and 7 P. M Mrs. M. A. Ricker regular speaker. The public are invited Seats free. D. J. Ricker, Sup't.

WORCESTER MASS .- Meetings are held in Horticultural Hall every Sunday afternoon and evening, at 2 and 7 o'clock. Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 12 o'clock every Sunday at the same place. E. R. Fuller, Corresponding Secretary and Conductor of the Lyceum; Mrs. M. A. Stearns,

PROVIDENCE, R. I .- Meetings are held in Pratt's Hall, Weyhosset street, Sundays, afternoons at 3 and evenings at 71/2 o'clock. Progressive Lyceum meets at 121/2 o'clock. Lyceum Conductor, J. W. Lewis; Guardian, Mrs. Abbie H. Potter. HARTFORD, CONN .- Spirituai meetings are held every San-day evening, for conference or lecture, at 7½ o'clock. Chil-dren's Progressive Lycenm meets at 3 P. M. J. S. Dow, Con-

PORTLAND, Mr.—Meetings are held every Sunday in Temperance Hall, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 o'clock.

BANGOB, MZ.-Spiritualists hold meetings in Pioneer Chapel every Sunday afternoon and evening. Children's Progressive Lyceum meets in the same piace at 3 p. m. Adolphus J. Chapman, Conductor; Miss M. S. Curtiss, Guardian.

Houlron, ME. - Meetings are held in Liberty Hall, (owned by the Spiritualist Society,) Sunday afternoons and evenings.

Nzw York Cirr.—The Society of Progressive Spiritualists hold meetings every Sunday, in Everett Hall, coner of thirty-fourth street and sixth avenues, at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Conference at 12 m. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2½ p. m. P. K. Farnsworth, Conductor: Mrs. H. W. Farns-worth, Guardian. The Niest Society of State Street

The First Society of Spiritualists hold meetings every Sun-day morning and evening in Dodsworth Hall, 806 Broad-way. Conference every Sunday at same place at 2 p. m. Seats free.

C. M. Huddleston, Collector. Ma20 MANIE, WIS.—Progressive Lyceum meets every Sun-day at 1 p. m., at Willard's Hall. Alfred Senier, Conductor; Mrs. Jane Senier, Guardian. The First Society of Spiritualists meet at the same place every Sunday, at 3 p. m., for Confer-ence. O. B. Hazeltine, President; Mrs. Jane Senier, Secre-tary.

ANNN, MASS.—The Spiritualists of Lynn hold meetings every Sunday afternoon and evening, at Cadet Hall. MANGRESTER, N. H.—The Spiritualists hold meetings every Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. in the Police Court Room. Seats free. R. A. Seaver, President; S. Pushee, Sacratary.

Secretary. CARTHAJE, MO.-The Spiritualists of Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo., hold meetings every Sunday evening. C. C. Colby, Cor-responding Secretary; A. W. Pickering, Clerk.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Spiritual meetings for Inspirational and Trance Speaking and Spirit Test manifestations, every Sun-day at 3 p. m., and Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Grama-da Hall (upper room) No. 112 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. Also Sunday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner Fourth and South Ninth streets, Williamsburg. Also, Sunday at 3, and Tuesday at 7½ o'clock, in McCartie's Tempeaance Hall, Frankin street, opposite Post Office, Green Point. Contribution 10 cents.

SACRAMENTO, CAL-Meetings are held in Turn Verein Hall, on K. street, every Sunday ot 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Mrs. Laura Cuppy, regular speaker. K. F. Woodward Cor'pnding Secre-tary. Children's Progressive Lycenum meets at 2 p. m. Henry Bowman, Conductor; Miss G. A. Brewster, Guardian

Rougester, N. JY. --Roligious Society of Progressive Spirit-ualists meet in Sclitzer's Hall Sunday and Thursday evenings of each week. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2½ p. m. Sundays. Mrs. E. L. Watson, Conductor; Mrs. Amy Post, Guardian; C. W. Hebard, President Society.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Lyceum Association of Spiritualists hold meetings in Lyceum Hall two Sundays in each month. Chil-dren's Progressiva Lyceum meets at 11 o'clock A.M. Speakers engaged;-Mrs. S. A. Byrnes, Jan. 5 and 12; H. B. Storer, Feb. 2 and 8; I. P. Greenleaf, March 1 and 8.

FITCHBURG, MASS .- The Spiritualists hold meetings every Sunday afternoon and evening in Belding and Dickinson's Hall. Speaker engaged:-Mrs. C. F. Taber during January. QUINCY, Mass.-Mestings at 2% and 7 o'clock p. M. Pro-gressive Lyceum meets at 13% p. M.

FOXBORO', MASS .- Meetings in Town Hall. Progressive Lyceum meets every Sunday at 11 A. M.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS .- The Spiritualists hold meetings very Sunday in Williams Hall, at 3 and 7 P. M. Speaker

engaged. PUTNAM, CONN.-Meetings are held at Central Hall every Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. Progressive Lyceum at 10½ in the forenoon.

MORRISSANIA, N. Y .-- First Society of Progressive Spiritual-ists-- Assembly Rooms, corner Washington avenue and Fifth street. Services at 3 p. m.

DOVER AND FOXEROFT, MR.—The Children's Progressive Jycenm holds its Sunday session in Mervick Hall, in Dover, it 1014 a.m. E. B. Averill, Conductor; MNS. A. K. P. Gray, Juardian, A conference is held at 114 p.m.

TROT, N. Y.—Progressive Spiritaalists hold meetings in Harmony Hall, corner of Third and River street, at 10½ a.m. and 7½ p. m. Children's Lyceum at 2½ p. m. Monroe J. Keith, Conductor; Mrs. Louisa Keith Guardian.

Ketth, Conductor; Mrs. Louisa Ketth Guardian. WASHINGTON, D. C.-First Society of Progressive Spiritual-ists, meet every Sunday in Harmonial Hall, Pennsylvania avenue near corner of 11th street. Speakers engaged for Oct. Anna M. Middlebrook. Nov. Nettle M. Pease. Dec. Cora L. V. Daniels. Jan N. Tranke White: Feb. and March. Nellie J. T. Brigham. April James M. Peebles. May, Alcinda Wilhelm. Lectures at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Childrens Pro-gressive Lycoum Geo. B. Davis conductor, Mrs. Horner, Guar-dian of Groups, Miss Maggie Sloan, Assisstant Guardian of Groups. Commences 12.30 p. m. Conference Free Platform every Tuesday evening at 7.30 p. m. Sociables Thursday eve-ning once in two weeks.

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