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Comprising an Almanac, a Spiritual Register, and a General Calendar of Reform.

Publisifed at the Office of "The Herald of Progress."

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# PROGRESSIVE ANNUAL /, FOR <br> 1863. <br> COMPRISING 

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## PREFATORY REMARKS.

The first number of this Progressive Annual, which was issued last year, was cordially received and extensively circulated.

The friends of Progressive Morements, who are confined by the fetters of no dogmatic creed, gave this publication a most hearty welcome.

We have received letters from those who have met with it in dif ferent and very distant parts of Europe. Spiritualists have no tractdistributing agents, and no organized plan for the diffusion of their cherished principles; yet the Annual has reached nearly all parts of the civilized world within one year.

We allude to this fact, not merely because it is so full of encouragement for those who labor so willingly in the different fields of Reform, but mainly because it indicates the existence and co-operation of substantial friends, both seen and unseen, who, with one heart and one voice, under the lead of no human master, work together for the overthrow of Statecraft, Churchcraft, and Priestcraft, and for the erection of the temple of Brotherhood all over the world.

* The year just departed has developed the most remarkable events. While an unhallowed Rebellion, based on human servitude as opposed to universal Freedom, has steeped the country in blood, and has draped our households in darkness and sorrow, yet the vast loyal army of Progress has been crowned with signal and eternal victories. The civilization of mankind has been augmented. There is not as much enslaving tyranny in the world to-day as there was a few months ago. National sins and political infirmities are being sorely punished and slowly removed by the most fearful ordeal. Sufferings and defeats are blessings and rictories in disguise. Vices will bo subdued,
souls expanded, sentiments ennobled, virtue re-fortified, the country redeemed from barbarism, and the ties of humanity be more sacredly reverenced. Industry, Commerce, Religion, and Government, are to be promoted, purified, and allied more closely to human Freedom and distributive Justice.

Thus, in the midst of war, we sing the song of victory! No human power can reverse the omnipotent flow of God's progressive life. As it flows through human affairs, it will sweep away every vestige of bondage, injustice, wretchedness, crime, and misery.

Spiritualism, so-called, is one of the most prominent and most effective agents of Progress in the present century. The principles of this Harmonial Philosophy are working profound' changes in Society, in Theology, in Politics, in Science, and, more particularly, in Education. And it seems to us that the world should become intimately acquainted at least with the names of those who are faithfully laboring in the departments of Progress.

To insure and enlarge such acquaintance, we have prepared this publication. It contains reliable information concerning the name and address and work of all who have satisfactorily come within our knowledge. Although more perfect than last year's Annual, we still solicit more special information in time for the issue of 1864.

Friends who reside in Europe, in Australia, in California, in the Canadas, and the States of America, and everywhere, will please co-operate with us in rendering the next Progressive Annual a more perfect Spiritual Register and a completer Calendar of Reform.

Address all orders and communications to

> A. J. DAVIS \& CO. Publishers, .274 Canal Street, New York.

## Written for the Progressive Annual.

## DAWNING OF A NEW DAY.

BY A. J. DAVIS.

The Future is as certain as the past. Next year is as really a fact in the Great Positive Mind as is the past year in the memory of man. Feeling this certainty of the future, all men involuntarily " take thought for the morrow." No thinking mind can confine its thoughts to the boundary of the Present. Plans go before executions ; thoughts before actions; promises before fulfillments; ideas before embodiments and realization.

Man's innate, intuitive, sublime trust in the stability of Divine Principles, is "an anchor to the soul." This natural faith yields the most perfect rest and contentment. But man's faculty of forwardlooking, of forecasting and providing for the future, is the cause of both his habitual unrest and unceasing progression. Upon the certainty of the Future the astronomer foretells changes among the stars; he foresees eclipses of sun and moon and planets; the mariner pre-determines the rise and fall of tides; and all human industry, and commerce, and agriculture, are thus pre-arranged and reduced to system.

The facts of the Future cannot be accurately ascertained from past data, because the life of the universe is throbbing with the central law of Progress, by which new developments are incessantly evolved and new facts revealed. But general effects may be calculated from the operation and conspiration of past and present causes. From an examination of these causes, I am led to expect the Dawning of $a$. New Day for mankind, when the walls of Sects and chains of Error will be utterly demolished and pulverized.

I contemplate the future of mankind with hope, and trust, and
praise beyond expression. The world is full of signs and the sky of tokens. Sparrows are numbered, ravens feed the hungry, lilies are clothed, and the seasons roll on harmoniously. Northern hills wear the starry crowns of Thought; Southern lands bear flowers of Freedom ; Fastern cities are filled with Science and Art; W estern prairies are radiant with angel footsteps all along the paths of Civilization; and the soul's progressive life in all parts of the world is flowing into Truth, and Love, and Liberty. Our Father, God; our Mother, Nature ; our Sister, Woman ; our Brother, Man. Behold the deathless truth-ties, eternal and sublime, which bind humanity together as one family. "Union" is the last lesson taught by angel lips. It is the aspiration of the strong, true, and. free. And earth's noblest chivalry will soon arise in their power to crush sectarian discords, to destroy the temples of superstition, and to break the chains of despotism : so that the sacred portals of heaven may be opened to all ; so that angels of Truth, and Love, and Liberty, may visit the habitations of men ; so that social Justice and spiritual Freedom may dawn in all their splendor; so that War, and Hate, and Wrong, may depart from the world, and all men come forth with hearts of gladness and songs of praise.

When the sun of the "New Day" comes over the eastern hills, where will be found the Spiritualists and Reformers of the nineteenth century? The auroral light will shine into your darkness. Those who have eyes will see you in your places, and the world will have understanding whether you are true or false, progressive or sectarian. No mantle of words is thick enough to conceal the internal desire and tendency of the great body of Spiritualists toward two opposite ends. The divergence is even externally visible. Two movements-one, to individualize ; the other, to institutionalize. The party for Organization will accept the doctrine of a "Central Mind," somewhere on earth or in heaven, about whom they will congregate and crystallize into a religious theocratic institution. Customs and observances will become as sacred to such as were institutions to the people of ancient days. The Jews worshiped their laws, reverenced their usages, dig. nified their customs, and idolized their religious ordinances. So will the "Organization" party among modern Spiritualists. They will almost reverse the declaration of Jesus, and say: "Man was made for the Sabbath, and not the Sabbath for man." They will see man as subject to the "control" of so-called superior minds. They will contemplate and esteem institutions and spiritual ceremonies as higher
than man. Society will be man's sovereign lord and master, in their opinion ; and they will hold that the laws of "superior minds" are more sacred than generations of men. "A Central Mind" is indispensable to such a party, and a "Central Organizatian" is indispensable to such a mind. 'To this movement the fashionable sects will be "utter strangers.". But those unsettled minds who yet linger on "Bible-authority," and who see a "Savior" in the person of Jesus, will be attracted to investigate the religious forms of "Spiritualism," feeling that their reverence for "God's truth" will not be offended, and that their affections for the "sanctities of religion" will not be trifled with and betrayed. All these things will come to pass soon after the "Dawning of the New Day."

The other side of the Spiritualistic movement-what will that be? It will be composed of "men of thought and men of action." They will pour out their hearts in worthy loring and living. The stars of Freedom will shine in their firmament. The heart of the nations will respond to their songs of Liberty. They will bring joy to the sorrowful, hope to the despairing, riches to the poor, sunshine to the beclouded, wisdom to the foolish, and peace to the turbuleut and inharmonious.
This party will acknowiedge no central mind, no "control" external to spirit, no outward authority, no allegiance to religious observances, no reverence for past religions, no ricarious atonement for personal sins, no fear of existing statutes, no sympathy with institutions that claim to be superior to the immortal mind of man. They will hold that society is man's servant. They will argue that its duty is to rear men to independence, virtue, goodness, and intelligence. When society fails to do this for its members, it is no longer servicea-ble-nay, it becomes despotic, heartless, and detestable. Governments are servants. They are good and lawful only when promotive of justice, progress, education, and happiness. Away with every custom, down with every institution, pulverize every creed, demolish every form of religion, which does not administer to all meu Truth, Love, and Liberty. Laws should be expressions of the people's wants and conditions; and they should remain in force only while they administer to the common weal; otherwise they become arbitrary and unjust, demoralizing to human integrity, degrading to human nature, deadening to all noble aspirations, enemies of human Brotherhood. and opponents of human Liberty.
"Individualize yourself! This will be the God-like lesson of this anti-organization party. "Erect the temple of personal life!" will be
the evangel of the new teachers. "Man is higher than all institutions!" will be the voice of the advancing reformers. "Employ organizations as agents of progress!" will be the doctrine of this party ; and in all their legislative, executive, judicial, and social combinations, they will hold to the principle that man is to be advanced and emancipated, not mastered and controlled, by his laws, systems, religions, and governments. Amid such reformers a "Central Mind" is a stumbling-block; a "Central Organization" a clog in the machinery of social and national progress.

The Harmonial Philosophy will attract independent, self-poised, healthy, moral minds, who do their own thinking, and fearlessly act " as conscience orders." Such minds will erect the standard of " unconditional emancipation" from whatever hinders the free, natural, just development of the "Individual." Angels will visit these minds as friends meet and mingle-freely giving and taking; neither attempting to oppress or "control" the thoughts and sentiments of the other. God's great wisdom will shine in the lives and families of such minds. They will have no "sacred days," no consecrated "temples of religion," no hieroglyphic symbols or mystic "signs;" but each mind will be "a law unto itself," each a house of God, each the "gate of heaven," each a " power unto salvation," each both a teacher and is scholar in the School of Eternity. Such minds, already exist, and more are coming, and a host of them will hail the sun of the New Day.

Individualize yourself!" Let institutions and organizations depart. Laws are useful merely as methods of individual, social, and national growth. Repeal all bad laws as rapidly as possible. Put the people upon their virtue and innate goodness ; embarrass society with few restraints; let the Niagara of Radical Reformation pour over all wheels in the mills of God.

Guardian angels, who dwell in the auroral splendors of the Summer Land, will aid and comfort such minds. Give me for associates men and women who are each a law unto himself and herself, and I am safe, contented, and at once empowered to accomplish the "greatest good to the greatest number." A God-like band are they who stand erect on their own feet, who think independently of priests, who deem Justice the highest religion, and who love every truth and revere every soul as a " word of God." Bring forward the Harmonial Character. He is not one "whose stately walk keeps pompous time to high-sounding talk," not one who deems himself a " central
mind," not a special manifestation of God's will to man, one who claims to be "King of the Jews," or the master spirit of any providential "plan" for mankind's redemption. No! sach a mind is exceedingly poor in wisdom's wealth The true character is superior to the little ambition of governing the will and destiny of his fellow men. The princely inhabitants of the Summer Land do not consociate with creed-mongers, nor with those who perform in the opening of religious ceremonies ; but the higher angels visit those who sit at the feet of $W$ isdom, who seek precious grains of heavenly truth for the immortal mind, and who desire abore all else peace on earth and liberty among all people.

Let us work, and be worthy of the sunlight that will shine in the morning of the New Day.

## "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

BY SARA E. PAYSON.

The chief street of America's chief city was illuminated for miles, to welcome the New Year; and the citizens, rich and poor, were out to witness the spectacle. The rich said: "Look at this great street which our wealth has built, and this splendor, which is ours!" and the poor: "Though the rich say it is theirs, let us also get enjoyment from it-which is not robbery-for the light is better than the dark ness of our unillumined places."

The New Year would not be born until midnight, yet friends who passed each other beneath the lights anticipated the time-familiar greeting: Wish you a happy New Year!" or, "Happy New Year !" A child's roice in the throng echoed the words; yet it seemed far away, in some region where time was not divided by happy New Years, but a drawn-out, unmarked sorrotr. Like a stranger in a foreign country, the little alien repeated the gala language of this people, to learn its meaning.

Although so cold that the rich were wrapped in furs. the child
wore no covering upon her head except her fair curls, nothing upon her feet except a pair of worn-out shoes, and nothing upon her hands. Her tattered gown also had been made for another wearer-a better one on that account, as it reached to the naked ankles, which were glad of any shelter from the breath of the approaching year. Over her shoulders was tied the fragment of a shawl. She had no name but Madlen.
"How came you alone in this crowd, and where did you get these pretty cornucopias?"
"My mother's sick, and I had to come alone. Miss Blossom, that keeps candy, let me sell the horns for her, to get money for my mother."
" Where do you live?"
"We're stopping in Tinpot Alley."
Her questioner shrank at the name of the dark locality, and Madlen, looking after, as the lady passed down an archway of lights, wondered if it were "happy New Year" that made her "pleasant spoken."
"Who trusts you with sugar-plums? Some little folks I know of would be tempted to put in a finger."
"They're not mine, sir. Miss Blossom gives me a penny for every horn I sell."
"A penny! and you have sold-how many?"
"Yours makes six, sir. Now I'm going back for six more."
"Twelvepence, then, is to be your stock in trade for the New Year, eh? But the clocks are striking ten-you begin business late."
"Yes, sir. My mother's sick ; that's why I started so late."
"The more reason you should have started early."
"I couldn't, sir. She was all alone till nine, only for me."
"Better late than never."
"It's 'happy New Year' makes the gentleman so gay," sighed Madlen, as she hastened back with Miss Blossom's money. "What a good woman Miss Blossom must be to let me sell her candy-horns! But I must sell these six more to earn a shilling, and it's past ten. There's an old gentleman, with beautiful white hair-I'll ask him to buy."
"Yes, child, I will buy ; but it was cruel in them to send you out, uncovered, such a night as this. Now, run home, quickly as you can. Tell them I was angry at their trick."
"They didn't mean to anger you, sir. They put the best they
had onto me, and let me try what I could do, for they are poor as we, and hadn't any bread for mother; but they took us in. We had no place to go, and we couldn't go further, mother got so weak. They think she won't live past midnight if I can't get something to revive her:"
"Your story is so sad, I hope it may not be true. Remember always to speak the truth, child. Good night."

Reproved by a fashionable lady for stepping upon her silken train, Madlen withdrew under the awning of a toy-shop, that she might not be in the way. Does no one in the gay mass, moring by to meet the New.Year, turn to the eyes lifted so imploringly for pur-chasers?-no one see the tears of anguish flowing silently down the wan cheeks of the nameless, homeless child? Twelvepence she hoped might save her mother, who is all she has in the wide, wide world! yet twelve times twelve her little stiffened hand has held up the cornucopias, and still two remain unsold. The clocks of the great city are striking eleven. "Only one hour more, and the New Iear will have come!" say the passers-by. "Only one hour more, and my mother may be gone!" The bells are like a knell.

A group of merry boys stop before the window of the toy-shop, and one lingers longer than the others, gazing at a fife which swings from a revolving hoop. He counts his pocket-money, to be certain if he has the price oif it. Just enough! But Miadlen's tears arrest him as he eagerly presses past her into the shop.
"What's the matter? Do you want some of these nice toys?"
"No, I haven't minded them. Could you buy these candy-horns? My mother must die if I camnot sell them!!'
"Don't cry-that's a good girl! What do you want to get for her ?"
"Some wine and biscuit; but they said it wouldn't take only the least, and I shall have twelvepence to buy them with when I've sold these horns."
" How far oif do you live ?"
"We're stopping in Tinpot Alley. It's a good ways off-that is, round by Miss Blossom's-and I must carry all but twelvepence back to her."
" I know a cut that will take us to your quarter of the town in no time. Miss Blossom can wait for her money till I come back. Here, put your little frozen claw in mine, that's warm as toast!"

Madlen put her hand trustingly in that of the boy. "You may
go with me if you'll go my way, past Miss Blossom's. Mifother wouldn't like to have me carry all this money so long that isn't ours."

The boy fancied he heard his comrades call:"Hurrah for Hal Harold! see him led by a vagrant!" but it would be cowardly to retract now, so he holds firmer than ever the little cold hand, and runs the faster.
"Stop! stop! here's Miss Blossom's! And here's her moneyfive shillings, besides twelvepence for me."

Five shillings was more than enough to save her mother's life, but Madlen would not think of it; only one was hers.
"Thank you, Miss Blossom, for letting me sell your candy-horns; 1'll love you always!"

Miss Blossom has a kind act and Madlen's love to begin the New Year with. 'Tis a happy New Year for Miss Blossom!

That's a grocer's on the other corner. He is open, though it's past eleven.
"Please, sir, would you let me have a shilling's worth of wine and biscuit-very quick? My mother's so low I can't wait."
"We don't keep gill-bottles here, little un ; but I've no objections to trading with ye if ye'll fetch something to measure in."
"Here's four and sixpence more, Mr. Grocer. You needn't stop to measure-her mother's dying!"

Brave, kind-hearted Hal! With such a champion, will not death be vanquished? Now they hasten forth again into dark alleys that even the brave boy would not like on any other errand to penetrate.

Unerringly Madlen led the way through the dim labyrinth, ascending at last broken flights of stairs to an attic, also without light, except what the stars lent through the narrow roof-pane.
" Are you here, mother ?"
"Yes, my child; but I may soon be-there! Be truthful-be honest. It is all I have to leave you !"

The starving woman's eyes looked upward through the narrow roof-pane.
"Oh, mother, do not leave me alone in the wide world! This good boy says he will do all he can to save you." And Madlen held the wine to her mother's lips.

Listen! 'Tis the New Year! The clocks of the great city are striking twelve. But they are not now a knell striking against Madlen's heart. She smiles to hear them, for the life-blood is returning to her
mother's ashen face-the wine of the New Year! Madlen's hunger has been also appeased.

What do the midnight bells, welcoming the New Year, say to Harry Harold? Is there one among the gay throng of the illuminated street who hears their "Happy New Iear! Happy New Year !" more clearly than he?
"Good-by, Madlen. I won't forget you and your mother. You shall both have food till she is strong enough to work."
" Good-by. I will love you always."
Harry Harold begins the New Year with a noble deed and little Madlen's grateful lore. May it be to many, many other children, as happy a New Year as it is to him!

Written for the Progressive Annual.

## WHISPERINGS FR01I BEYOND THE TOIIB.

## A True Narrative.

BY A. J. DAVIS.

A week after the tragical death of a notorious New York gambler, who mysteriously committed suicide in the dungeon of a malefactor, I receired through the city post the following letter:

## " No. 362 - Street, Nei York, Dec. 9, 1849.

"Dear Sir: Having been a patient of yours, you will, I am sure, pardon this appeal to your humanity from one who is this moment sorrowing in the loneliness and darkness of a desolated home. The death of my beloved husband, so sudden and terrible, has driven me to distraction. My brain reels, the room darkens, and I fear that I'm going mad. For heaven's sake, dear sir, if you can get a message, or a word of comfort and sympathy for me, please let me receive it without delay. God grant that a communication from my poor husband may come at once, for my pain and suffering are greater than I can bear.

Weeks, months, years, passed before a word reached me from the lady's husband. The peculiar circumstances attending the communication render the whole case one of unusual interest, and therefore it is deemed worthy of record.

While on a visit to Providence, R. I., in 1854, a medium called upon me and said: "A man has been to me every night for nearly two weeks, saying: 'Call on Mr. Davis and request him to receive my communication.' I have tried to rid myself of his presence, but resistance only makes the matter worse. So here I am in obedience to his dictation."

An hour was agreed upon for the interview, and at that time the medium promptly arrived. On entering a private room, his face was instantly pervaded with a demoniacal smile ; he violently stamped his feet; he gazed wildly around ; a laugh of derision filled the room; and, turning toward me, he exclaimed: "Oh God! they're erecting the gallows !"

The medium gnashed his teeth in a frenzy of rage. He hastened to the opposite side of the room. Then, with a callous and hardened expression of countenance, he sullenly walked slowly back to where I was yet standing. With a bewildered look the agonized medium glanced around; then great tears filled his staring eyes; then a look of utter despair and indifference settled upon him; and thus ho walked to and fro, seemingly plunged in a gloomy reverie.

I was not prepared for such an exhibition. It seemed that I was alone with a powerful madman (the medium being a large, muscular person,) who was premeditating the accomplishment of some terrible crime.

The possessed medium now rushed about the room ; he screamed aloud; he laughed like a maniac ; then, dropping on his knees, he prayed with a frightful vehemence:
"O God! Great Heavens! the agony of this hour is devilish. They're erecting the gallows. They say I'm to be taken from this cell to the place of esecution, and there hanged by the neck until I'm dead-dead!" The suffering medium lifted up his voice and shouted "Dead!" three times, and so loud that I feared that persons in the street would stop to inquire the cause.

Continuing in a kneeling posture, and looking, if possible, still more wretched and mad, he shouted: "Are they going to strangle me? Say, are they? The fiends! 0 God, save me! help me! give me back my strength! my own power! Great Heavens, save me from the gallows ' Oh, the dreadful penalty! Hell is emptied of fiends to goad me to break these solid walls and escape! My God! they come-with rope and guards to hold me! Quick! quick !"

With this last utterance the powerful medium grasped his own
throat, and tightened his grip with such frantic energy, that in a few moments he turned black in the face, gasped like one in the last agony, and fell apparently dead on the floor!

Imagine the horror of the situation. There was I alone in a room with a stranger, who had deliberately committed the crime of suicide ; and I the only witness, who might possibly be accused of willful murder! His countenance was fearful in expression. A white froth nozed from his mouth ; and his whole appearance-the eyes fixed and protruding-was that of a man who had been choked to death!

Horrified with the scene, I started in haste to open the door and call for witnesses. As my hand touched the door-knob, the medium groaned and said: "Stay, my friend ; I have a communication for you."
" Not dead!" exclaimed I ; " is it possible?"
A kindly smile broke orer his face. He raised himself carefully up, and stood calmly on his feet: " Not dead!"

I breathed once more freely, for the medium appeared as well as he did before the apparent suicide. The demoniacal expression was entirely gone, and nothing remained of the agony and frightful paroxysms, through which he had just passed.

In a few moments he seated himself by the window, and asked me "if I had received anything satisfactory ?"
" Nothing could be farther from it," I replied.
"Tap, tap, tap," was instantly sounded on the table, at the opposite side of the room.
"Some spirit is present," said the medium. "Suppose we seat ourselves at the table?"

We carried the stand to the center of the room, seated ourselves on opposite sides, and waited for further developments.
"Trap, tap, tap," sounded louder than before, and with such force that the windows shook as though a heary person was walking the floor. While waiting for a repetition of the vibratory sounds, the medium was suddenly entranced and caused to speak: "Ask your questions, friend Davis."

With this permission, I interrogatively remarked, that "The frightful exhibition I had just witnessed was incomprehensible."

The medium, being deeply in the trance, replied mechanically: "Thus I did in the city dungeon."

Not at the moment recalling any case of the kind, I replied that "I had no knowledge of any such circumstance."
"My wife wrote to you a week after my death in the dungeon," he replied.
" What a test !" thought I. Here in Providence, years after the letter was received from the suffering lady, through the mediumship of a person who had no knowledge of the letter or the transaction! If skeptics could have been present-could the doubters have known all the circumstances-what a weighty evidence of spirit-existence and intercourse this case would have afforded them!

But the unexpected return of this mysterious self-murderer was not designed as a "test." Another and a rery superior mission was his-" to send a communication to his still sorrowing wife." This, he said, was the object of his visit.
"Why, then, did you give me an exhibition so fearful to behold?" I asked.
"Tell my wife, Jennie, all you have witnessed," he replied. "T'ell her how a man dies in a dungeon, with the madness of delirium tremens. I thought that I was a murderer. It seemed to me that I had been sentenced by the Court to be hanged by the neck until I was dead. I thought I was guilty of great crimes. The carpenters were busy putting up the gallows in the prison-yard. I heard them talk over my crimes-heard their fiendish expressions of gratification that the gallows was to end my days. The door of my prison opened. An hundred imps from Pandemonium entered, and commenced to tantalize me with awful epithets. They laughed at me, and filled my soul with disgust and burning indignation. In the midst of this agony I strangled myself to death. Oh! the memory of it is horrible!"

The strange and frightful conduct of the medium was now explained. It was intended as a pantomime of the Gambler's last hours, and to reveal the manner of his mysterious death.
"You say," I interposed, "that you were bound in prison, and that in a fit of delirium tremens you commitied suicide. Now, I would like to know what were your experiencesimmediately after death, and what has happened to you since that fatal hour."
"The story would be too long," he returned. "I know that there is among people a morbid curiosity to know all about the fate of a self-murderer. I do not wish to conceal any feeling or thought that would gratify you. My condition, long before my last day on earth, was awful. Gambling and intemperance, with other excesses destructive to both body and soul, led me on to the end. One of my worst passions was pride. My pride did not beget self-respect, but a
feeling of scorn and bitterness toward my enemies. It got me into trouble frequently. I would fight when my pride was roused, no matter who was the assailant. This, with intoxicating drink, threw me into prison. I regret, exceedingly regret, my early pride. It caused me to think that I knew ererything letter than my mother did. I frequently disobeyed her injunctions, because I thought that I was wiser than either father or mother. In the fullness of my soul I regret this earliest sin of my life-I was too proud! too proud!"

The medium was here silent. He seemed to sleep very soundly. Then, after a few minutes, he opened his mouth mechanically, as before, and his tongue slowly said:
"The last events of my life in the dungeon are too painful to revive. I thought, in my pride, that I was the object of the spite of every officer on the island. Everybody's finger was straightened at me. I longed to mete out the most inhuman punishments upon the heads of my tormentors."
"Did you live at home during the years of your boyhood?" I asked.
"At home!" he exclaimed; "that word had no charm for me. In my twelfth year I started in the world for myself. On a cold, dark midnight, when the dogs barked in the bleak streets, I left my father's house. I wandered to and fro all night. Nest morning, with my bundle and fifty dollars stolen from my mother-not thinking I was doing wrong (oh, I was so proud!)-I found a Captain, who gave me a situation on his ship, which was bound for China. There was a criminal lurking in my character. After being at sea a few weeks, I longed for a ressel of my own. I pitied the fool who would spend his days in doing the bidding of any man. I hated the Captain and the Mate. They ordered me about the deck as though I was a dog (oh, I was so proud!) 'Look out,' said I, angrily, to the Captain one day ; 'look out, or I'll make a peddler's pack of you!' For this hasty speech the C'aptain compelled me to stay two weeks in the farthest corner of the dirty old cabin. I had neither food nor bed that would suit a dog. I was left to die or to grow up a thief, in that ship's dark hole. Nothing broke my pride! When the Captain let me loose, I felt like a little tiger toward him, and continued to hate him until I sailed back to New York."

The medium again rested as in a slumber. Perhaps ten minutes passed ere he resumed the narrative.

Before he spoke, however, I asked: "What is your present con-
dition? Are you still proud? Do you hate the Captain now? Do you find any enjoyments?"
"I have learned a fearful truth," he replied. "It is an old saying, and I'm not too proud to acknowledge it: 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' If there be any unchangeable truth in the universe, it is that the future shall bring forth the fruits of the past. I am not proud now, and I therefore humbly confess the truth. I have reaped in earth, in prison, in spirit, and in this better life, all that which I have sown-each thought, each fecling, each action, each event. Everything has borne its own fruit. There is no hiding-place in the universc. Once I thought that it would be easy to wrap the past up in the mantles of futurity. But Memory is an undying faculty. All retribution comes throagh Memory. I thought that 'my Memory was poor' -that I should never be able to think over any of the idlo thoughts of earth. Mistaken thought! Every idle word and every false deed is distinctly remembered. Here, in this beautiful world, I mect old acquaintances-my mother, my father, the Captain whom I hated, and scores of persons I associated with in the gambling-hells of New York. The musical voice of friendship does not hush the discordant voice of self-accusation. The guilty heart will tremble with regrets, and the guilty ear will turn reluctantly away, in the midst of love, kindness, and forgiveness. The folding flame of retribution never burnt in my heart more severely than when my gentle mother breathed in my car her forgiveness! The bar of Justice is cverywhere I go, and the voice of my conscience says: 'You did this! You did that! You did the other !"-so filled with sleepless scrutiny is the spirit of one's own Memory !"

The entranced medium again was silent. But "Tap! tap! tap!" was sounded on the table, and in several places on the walls of the room. "Tap! tap! tap!" on the window that looked out on Westminster Strect. "Tap! tap! tap!" at the door which opened into the hall. Presently the entranced one was relieved of the "influence," and he was restored, as is usual with mediums, to the common statenot bringing with him a single memory of anything that had transpired.

Although I had received from tho spirit no special language addressed to his wife in New York, yet I embraced the earliest moment to apprise her of all that had happened. The recital of the facts was extremely painful to her, for she " loved John - with all his faults, and could not feel reconciled to the manner of his death."

Since that day the Gambler's faithful wife has enjoyed the tokens he has frequently given of his personal presence. There is no fashionable lady in the great city more profoundly interested in the great facts of future life. But acting in the world, she consents to live within its life, and on Sunday she attends one of the up-town churches ; but in the secrets of her soul she knows and sometimes rejoices in a Spiritual truth, of which the minister knows nothing. Yet she is not happy, because her life is not true to her highest convictions. She has not yet learned to believe, practically, that "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

## MY MINISTER.

When the last spark of being fled, I bowed in anguish o'er my dead, I prayed in deep humility, Despair's dark waves surged over me.
"Gone from my sight for evermore," I murmured, weakly, o'er and o'er' ; Life seemed to me a dull, dead blank Slowly into my being sank The dread that immortality Was but a vagre, dim mysteryA fantasy of hope and youth, Dispelled by the clear light of truth

Weeks wore away in weariness, Then came one who was born to bless, And by her gentle ministry, Peace, hope, and joy came back to me; She led my thoughts from those dark dreams To higher, brighter, holier themes

Slowly the shadows rclled away
Before the glowing light of day.
I have not lost my precious pet ;
I know she lives and loves me yet.
She comes to me with love's caress -
With more than earthly tenderness.
The thought of passing hence is sweet ;
I wait in hope the change to meet;
Lillian will come to welcome me
When my glad spirit shall be free.
C. N. K.

## THE TEACHINGS 0F INTUITION.

BY F. T. LANE.

No man can be truly happy who is not intuitive.
The power to look into the heart of Nature bringeth peace to the soul and wisdom to the understanding.

The divine possibilities of man are hidden in this, the rudimental life ; but by Intuition we perceive "the Divinity that doth shape our ends, rough-hew them as we may."

By Intuition we learn the wisdom of the higher angels, and become receptive to the benefactions of their fraternal souls.

By Intuition we learn to wait, as well as work, for the elevation of humanity.

By Intuition we become truly individualized, reposing our faith not in men or angels, but in the laws of the Divine Government, omniscient and all-pervading.

In the light of Intuition, Spiritualism is superficial and externalits phenomena floating waifs from the realm of Causation, and valuable only as guides and incentives to that which is higher and better.

By Intuition we shall learn to value the "little things" of life, and gather wisdom from every phase and department of human experience.

By Intuition we shall preserve our equiponse between the real and the ideal, the mundane and the super-mundane, and guard against those extremes which have been the concomitants of all reforms.
In the light of Intuition, the Harmonial Philosophy will be accepted, and a healthful growth and culture of soul shall establish the bless. ings of the Better Day.

Science is Intuition demonstrated. Intuition and Science are the royal servants of the soul. They hold in their hands the keys to the Arcana of the Universe. They are the only Oracles before whose decrees we should bow with reverence. They furnish the chart-the new Bible-to guide us in our immortal voyage. Especially let Spiritualists acknowledge "Intuition" as their Patron Saint-the medium of their faith-their expected leader in the New Dispensation.

## DIVINE REALITIES.

BY MARY F. DAVIS.

$W_{\mathrm{E}}$ are prone to think that the facts of life are the only realities. The strife for subsistence, the routine of daily toil, the establishment of homes, association with mankind, attention to dress, equipage, and adornments, the trophies of intellect, the creations of the useful and the fine arts, the products of agriculture and commerce, the institutions of government and religion, are accounted stubborn realities, before which all else is visionary and fleeting. But these are only phantoms. They are but evanescent forms, clothing for a brief period the divine realities which underlie them. These realities or principles exist in the constitution of things, and their destruction is impossible.

The ceaseless activities of external Nature indicate a principle of Progress in the heart of the universe; the ceaseless activities of man indicate the sane principle in the center of his being. This principle is a reality, and will outlive all the mutations of matter and the march of human generations through the cycles of time. The principle of Love is a reality, and it will exist through all the tempests of hate and passion which may forever sweep over the abyss of human discord. In mute matter it ultimates in attraction ; in the world of souls it is the divine tie which cements every relation, and unites the spirit to its central source-Deity. The principle of Justice is a reality. It lays its even track across the pathway of whirling suns, and they are brought from chaos into the waltz of worlds and the anthem of spheral harmony. It balances the solar system and holds the earth in equipoise. In the human world, it compels the perpetuity of peace through ages of strife, and brings ultimate freedom and joy to the oppressed of every nation.

The principle of Right is a reality. In the outer universe we see its operation in the scientific exactitude with which every element and particle meets and treats its approximate element and particle. Planets revolve about suns, and satellites about planets, with mathematical precision ; even comets obey the law which keeps them noiselessly in their cccentric paths, and prevents their collision with those
more solid spheres whose orbits they intersect. Mathematics and all other sciences exist in consequence of this inherent principle of Right in Nature.

Through the selfishness and bigotry and cruelty and wrong of the centuries of man's history, we still discern this principle in the constitution of the mind. Conscience-the Moral Sense-can never be uprooted from the breast of man. Ignorance may becloud it, false education dwarf it, circumstances give it an unnatural bias, vicious indulgence bury it for a time under the ashes of the consuming fires of passion; but like the tree of life, it will spring at last from the soil of every immortal spirit, and spread its renovating branches over the whole nature.

By means of this principle we apprehend the divine significance and permanency of Truth. From truth springs trust-faith in man and faith in Nature or God. How inevitable and universal is this faith! How ineffably consoling and sustaining to the spirit in its rudimental development is this unconscious trust in the goodness and fidelity of man and Nature! From the summer sky the sun disappears at eventide in his regal robes of purple and gold. He gives no whispered word, no written promise, that earth shall again behold him, but we sink to rest with a child's unquestioning trust in the dawn of another sun-bright day. We stand face to face with a friend. "Between thy soul and mine let there be truth" is the voice of the spirit. We need no mediator, no parchment pledge. We trust each other's spoken word at once and forever, and that airy bridge between our two souls widens until brotherhoods and communities and peoples clasp hands in one fraternity thereon. The cosmopolite fearlessly plants his foot on the soil of every clime, for he has involuntary faith in man. Wherever he exists the principle of Right is found, with the twin-born divinities, Truth and Trust.

Without this self-existent principle and its correlatives, it would be impossible to form business and social compacts, religious coalitions, or the institutions of government. Society would disintegrate and each human being become a foe to every other. With it, the world progresses step by step and century by century, through mental chaos and false theories, and hateful, destructive wars, toward the Brotherhood of the Race-the "New Atlantis" which shall yet arise from the surging ocean of human existence, beautiful, peaceful, and glory-crowned.

The principal of Beauty is a divine reality. It needs no argument
to show that this principle is operative in Nature. In the face of morning and of evening, in the summer and the winter landscape, where the palm-leaf broadens and citron and orange-groves fill the air with balm; where brilliant icebergs tower and the breath of the North sweeps through the branches of the rugged pine, where mountain summits, and fertile plains, and heaving oceans, and starry skies, are found, we know the spirit of Beauty broods, and with tireless energy and patient toil carries unceasingly forward her slow and perfect work. On the bosom of the dingy, sluggish water, floats the pure white lily; from the dark earth springs the blooming rose ; on lonely mountain-sides ware the sheltering branches of the oak; many-hued mosses and graceful festoons cover the frowning rock ; coral archways with gates of pearl rise from the floor of ocean; gems and precious stones grace hidden recesses beneath the soil.
"Beauty or grandeur," says Sir Lytton, " cannot be comprehended by the beholder except through the moral sentiment." It awakens aspiration and leads the soul to worship. In its contemplation the spirit ascends into the atmosphere of harmony and draws near to the Dirine Spirit; we become receptive of that overarching, inflowing Presence, by which all space is permeated, and all forms, according to their capacity, filled-" that Great Nature in which we rest, as the earth lies in the soft arms of the atmosphere."

The principle of Beauty in man finds expression through the creations of Art. Painting and sculpture are not simply reproductions of external Nature, but through them the true artist seeks to represent that supernal beauty which the forms of earth outline and suggest. The spirit has fore-gleams of its better home, the "Summer Land," and the poet and musician can focalize these into thoughts and tones that rend the vail of matter and thrill us with a momentary sense of the divine life and its fullness of joy. "We are often made to feel, with a shivering delight, that from an earthly harp are stricken notes which cannot have been unfamiliar to the angels." Thus are we assured of immortality. These rare moments of spiritual influx reveal the shining pathway to the realm of the Beautiful. The dear departed are near us once more; we feel their sacred presence, and their thoughts flow into our souls like loring benedictions.

These are a few of the divine realities on which the soul may rest. In the loneliest and hardest earthly life they may become a sure support and consolation. Each human spirit, like the Divine Mind, is a fountain of these principles or realities, and when we rise into their
atmosphere, the seemingly overwhelming facts of life fade into tho shadows they are, and the peace which passeth understanding lifts the spirit towards the realm of immortality.
> "High lies that better country, The land of morning and perpetual spring ;

> But graciously the warder
> Over its mountain-border Leans to us, beckoning-bids us ' come up hither !' And though we climb with step unfixed and slow, From visioning hights of hope we look off thither, And we shall go."

## THE PRIDE OF HOUSEKEEPING.

BY MRS. C. N. KENYON.

Gorng to visit a dear little friend of mine-a woman abounding in good sense in everything except housekeeping, but whose house, unfortunately, had got the mastery of her, and kept her to tasks no Southern slave could be scourged into performing- $\Gamma$ found her not at all well. She only complained of lameness, though she looked overtaxed and exhausted.
"Oh, Martha! didn't I send you word not to make four kinds of cake and three kinds of pie? for the garden and orchard would furnish me with all the dainties and delicacies I wish."
" Yes, I know, and I didn't make anything, only a few nut-cakes." (Unctuous compounds I never eat.) "I took cold, I suppose. This counterpane needed doing up, and I could not trust it to the girl, for fear she wouldn't get it white; so I helped about it, and it is pretty heavy."
"You did perfectly right, my dear-the hue of the counterpane is of so much more consequence than your health! Do not ask me to sacrifice my rest to it-I should dream of broken backs all night."

It was snowy white. I found a nice place for it on a high shelf, and took down something more common.
"How odd you are, Coz! Why can't you be like other folks?"
"Alas! I am like other folks, 'in that I have sinned' in the same sense, even much more lamentably than you did this time. Rest in this easy chair and I will confess to you.
"A letter announced the arrival of a lady at three o'clock on the following day to dine with us and remain with us until next morning. I admired and esteemed her, and yet dreaded her a little, for she was a precise housekeeper, keen-eyed and critical, with a lively sense of the ridiculous."
" You don"t mean Mrs. Holbrook, do you ?"
"Yes; I had forgotten that you ever knew her, she has been away so long."
"I don't wonder you dreaded her; such a tongue as she has is a nuisance."
"She was on her way to visit old friends of mine, and I could not think of haring my housekeeping disparaged to them, particularly as I suspected my reputation in that matter to be a little dubious among them, as they knew I had some other things to attend to, and didn't devote myself body and soul to its immeasurable demands. So during her stay everything must be unexceptionable, at whatever cost. I had a good servant, but of course she was not to be trusted with such delicate preparations as I thought it necessary to make, and weak and nervous as I was, I undertook them."
"I suppose you were so anxious to have things nice, you spoiled everything; I always do."
"No, I succeeded admirably. We never hare had a better dinner than that was, but the lady Moloch, to whom all these costly sacrifices were made, did not come then. Some days after, while my pride and vanity were being exorcised by dismal durance in a sick room, she came and went without seeing me, or occasioning any deviation from the usual household arrangements."
"Were you cured of your folly and your illness at the came time??
" Pretty effectually. Mother Nature is a patient monitress, if we will listen to her gentle whispers. She showed me the absurdity of letting myself down below my usual condition by exhausting labors, irritating anxieties, and dispiriting solicitude, when I most needed to be serene, genial, and overflowing with kindly sympathies. Harassed and spent, could I be as companionable and entertaining as visitors had a right to require me to be after they had taken the trouble to come to me? It is true such deficiencies may be glossed over with prlite ceremonies,
yet there are those who look into my eyes for the sunshine of friendship, and cannot be deluded by shams, to whom the most sumptuous feast and the most complete arrangements would be meager compensation for the lack of a loving, glowing heart-welcome."

Fellow sinners, have we had enough of this, or shall we toil on till we die? -that it may be recorded of us: "Died of the pride of housekeeping, which she bore with exemplary patience and fortitude for many years!"

## Written for the Progressive Annual. <br> A PLEA FOR CHILDREN.

BY C. M. PLUMB.

A healthy, happy child, is the light and joy of the household. Society owes its choicest interests and most genuine attractions to childhood. Upon the intelligence and progress of its youth rests the hope of a nation.

In all physical achievements, we cannot fail to recognize the dependence of a people for enterprise, vigor, and success, upon the development of their children. Still more truly does the world wait upon the progress and growth of the rising generation for those elements which give character to a people and serve to distinguish a race. "The child is indeed father to the man."

In the light of such considerations of dependence upon youthful development, there are certain clearly-defined rights belonging to childhood, which to deny or ignore, is to permanently curse society.

First, every child is entitled to a bealthy, happy organization-a sound body and a cheerful spirit. The idea that a child has any antenatal rights is beginning to dawn upon a world which has long accepted its children as "providential accidents!" to be received gratefully, if possible-at least endured as necessary and inevitable.

The parent who afflicts a child with a diseased body, or an angular, vicious temper-for both these come as gifts of parental disposal -does society and the world a greater wrong than many despised criminals and malefactors, and should be held to as rigid accountability.

With the inheritance of a sound body, and an harmonious spirit as a birthright, the child makes certain other demands upon the parent, and through the parent upon society. Chief among these is the right to the healthy, natural growth and development of all its powers and capabilities-a true education of body and mind.

The increased attention given to physical culture, the abolishment of long hours of school and close confinement to hard seats, the introduction of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises at home and in school, give promise of securing to our girls and boys a better physical education than has been afforded heretofore. It remains, in addition, for parents to wisely develop the mental and moral faculties of their children, securing them from undue burdens and false inculcations.

Children have a right to freedom from arbitrary authority at home, from unnatural processes of education at school, and from pernicious indoctrination in society. 'Ihese rights are as manifestly inalienable as those declared in that immortal document of our forefathers. Yet how persistently are they denied to our children! By the popular modes of instruction the earliest glimmerings of reason in the child are exercised not for the normal development of its own powers, but in the acceptance of the definite and arbitrary "say-so" of parent, teacher, book, or priest. The earliest popular lesson to the child is blind obedience. It must be "made to mind." If in this first lesson any dificulty is experienced, as there always should be, the next is, "to break the child's will;" or to crush its spirit. If the parent or grardian fails in this, the priest hurls threats of damnation, till the weak and defenseless victim assents to "submission to God," or to the psychological influence of the priest or teacher.

Obedience, submission, and surrendry of individuality, thus occur as the universal and approved methods by which the natural within the child is made unnatural-by which its instinctive promptings are disregarded, thwarted, and misdirected. The latent energies which would freely flow in to the support of normal healthy impulses thus carly broken and impaired, the spirit crushed, individuality perverted or destroyed-the schools and the churches proceed to "make up" an article adapted to the popular market. The result is seen in the world-artificiality abounds, " machine-made" men and women could not be worse. Fashion rules where Love should inspire. Constraint sits upon the throne built for healthful impulse. Fresh spontaneity is foreign even to child-life in America, and good sense and sound principles are forced to abdicate to Mrs. Grundy !

Our children, instead of developing under the fostering influence of the harmonizing, inspiring truths of a free, progressive, Spiritual philosophy, are suffered to imbibe popular errors, to foster fashionable prejudices, and to become popular hypocrites. Within the reach of influences the most ennobling, they are driven into a world of authority-worshiping men and women, there to become tainted with a contempt for the beautiful truths and genuine excellences of an unpopular faith, and to become infatuated with orthodox errors and fashionable vices.

For these results progressive parents are at fault. It is because of their primary neglect that their children become either dissipated and reckless, thoughtless and inconsiderate, or bigoted and sectarian, with contempt for the opinions of their parents, and respect and vencration for what those parents know to be hurtful errors.

What excuse can there be for a parent who, knowing the accepted theology to be false, the popular philosophy erroneous, and current methods of education pernicious, permits his own children, to whom his highest duty is protection from these very baneful influences, to come not only directly under the influence of one, but of all these! The accessions to liberal thinkers in this country are from among those of mature years, while the churches are being built up by converts from children and youth. With all the appliances of Sunday-school and Bible-class agencies, fostered and supported by public schools, academies, and colleges, ninety-nine one-hundredths of which are in the interest and in the pay of orthodox churches, what marvel is it that even the children of reformers are drawn into the popular current, and become infatuated with the pernicious errors so freely inculcated! Especially since opposed to these agencies we have hardly a dozen well-directed Sunday-schools, no Sunday-school library or tract-society whatever, and scarcely a single well-supported dayschool free from false and arbitrary methods of training. Beyond the family cirele, few influences-social, educational, or religious--but partake of the authoritariaṇ character incoporated by a false religious system. Parents engrossed in business or labor give slight personal attention to their chiidren at home, and have little to do with shaping the educational bias of their minds. Sent to the public schools, they imbibe, if not actual lessons in vice, at least false impressions of human life and destiny, incorrect views of human accountability, and pernicious notions of death and a future state. As a result, ithe children of Spiritualists, Radicals, and Reformers, become members of

Protestant or Catholic Churches, or what is, perhaps, all things considered, worse, members of that outside and larger organization (a sort of sectarian third house, or lobby,) comprising those who accept all the superstitions of Christianity, rejecting only its vital living spiritwho believe its dogmas, but fail to practice its virtues.

Brought seriously to consider these things, parents feel that they cannot sacrifice too much to present such tendencies on the part of their children. Yet Spiritualists, and other advocates of "the better way," float with the current, and make no attempt to secure better means of education. Their children are thrown into the world's maelstrom, and too late the parent awakes to find them either physically enfeebled, morally misdirected, intellectually dwarfed, religiously psychologized, or spiritually blinded.

None of these results are necessary. Reformers can have schools for their children, where they will be educated without injury to health, danger to morals, loss of individuality, or surrendry of personal freedom. And hence how great the responsibility and culpability, where enlightened parents, who have escaped the trammels of sect and creed, and entered upon enlarged views and an advanced life, permit their children to be drawn within the very current from which they have been rescued, subjected to the sanie hurtful restraints, and afflicted by the same false and pernicious dogmas.

Reformers seem to be the only class of people practically insens1ble to the value of these early impressions. All religious sects recognize the importance of indoctrinating the rising generation, hence Christians, Mormons, and Shakers, care comparatively little what becomes of the parents, provided they secure the children. Proselyting priests and teachers seize upon the tender minds of children and fasten the early impressions, carefully guarding them from "contamination" by liberal or progressive ideas. Meanwhile, even in progressive families, few intelligent, well-considered methods are adopted to enable their children to withstand the influences of the sectarian systems of education so powerful in American society.

Of what value is it for the enlightened mother to carefully regulate the diet of the daughter at home, if, when sent to boarding-sch $u$ ol, she is fed upon pork and pastry, ad libitum? What matters the tender care of a zealous father to preserve his son free from drugpoison, if, when put to schonl, he is for every trifling ailment dosed with calomel and jalap, ad nauseam ? To such injuries as these, progressive parents are comparatively alive, while seemingly uncon-
scious that in the Sunday or day-schools, to which they freely send their sons and daughters, or in the society they permit them to enter, their spiritual natures are fed with fouler aliment than pork, and their tender minds poisoned by errors a thousand-fold worse than calomel.

We are happy to know that juster views of the mission of educators begin to prevail, and that schools are being established, safe and desirable for children of progressive famiiies, wherein true physical development is secured, and no excessive tasks imposed, where no arbitrary standards are erected, no healthful, natural tendency repressed, no false theology inculcated. Such schools, wherever existing, merit and should receive the patronage and support, everi at a sacrifice of expense, of liberal parents; for thereby will the coining generation prove a delight and honor to their ancestry, and of value to the world.

Every parent should esteem it a sacred duty to studiously preserve the child under his care free from the proselyting influences of a creed he believes to be erroneous, to save him from a scheme of salvation he knows to be fictitious, and to guard him from teachings that are but reflections of ancient superstitions.

Nature has kindly vouchsafed to every child saving elements which need only fostering love and guiding wisdom to secure for the character a beautiful development, rich in treasures of goodness, purity, and truth. Better a thousand-fold trust a child to the light within, and let it grow up as the untutored savage, than to bare its tender breast to the poisonous assaults of superstitious religionists.

## Written for the Progressive Annual.

All human beings, spiritually considered, are the same. Each sustains his or her relationship to all others. As a pebble thrown into the lake causes a ripple over its whole surface, so the joys or pains of one communicate themselves to all, from highest harmony' to lowest discord. None are exempt, whether embodied or disembodied. This relationship is universal. How mistaken and mischievous, then, is that policy which localizes and sectarizes the human mind! How frail the government or the church that denies this relationship, and seeks to rob its citizens or members of the "inalienable rights" cansequent to it. Every monarchy, every republic, every church, every institution of man, that aims not to universalize liberty and happiness, but lives beneath the shadow of its own death!

As a people, we have yet to realize that we benefit ourselves only when we benefit others ; and that the highest service we can do mankind is to be true to ourseives, at whatever immediate cost.
F. L. Wadsworth.

Written for the Progressive Annual.

## THE TRULY CONSECRATED.

BY A. J. DATIS.

Consecrated! To what? Some men consecrate themselves to making money. They dedicate their own lives not only, but also the energies of every member of their families, to the mere accumulation of wealth. The glory of being called "rich," and the honor of being deemed "distinguished," is reward enough for all privations and effort. Some men consecrate their mouths to the entertainment and mastication of tobacco. Some dedicate their throats to the flow of spirituous beverages. Others dedicate their teeth to pipes and segars. There are women, too, who consecrate their noses to the inhalation of snuff. Some devote their teeth to the chewing of opium. Many reserve their mouths for masticating the flesh of animals. Some men consecrate their brains to the fashionable authority of others. Many derote their thoughts to thinking upon miserable forms of old theology. Some dedicate their talents to preaching the stalest sermons, from the stalest texts, to the stalest congregations in the world.

Consecrated, are you? How much of you? and to what? Are you consecrated to "time and sense," or to "God and eternity"? What was it that pronounced the benediction? Was it "spirit" or "matter?" Did you consecrate yourself from yourself, with Love and Conscience, or did you accept your present state and occupation by "force of circumstance," from the conceded power of others?

Some men devote their brains to ignorance and their stomachs to gluttony. Some dedicate themselves to the gratification of physical desires, by which every high thought is degraded and every beautiful sensibility stultified. Some ladies consecrate their bodies to dressmakers and milliners, and thus become walking signs for dealers in the "latest styles." Some dedicate their better natures to sensual indulgences, which deaden the harmonious action of both body and brain. Some allow themselves to spend their hest hours in idleness, which is the foundation of bad habits and unholy practices. Some consecrate their lives to driveling porerty. Many devote themselves to theft, vagrancy, and drunkenness. Some consecrate their " appearinces" to what they call the Truth, but reserve their tongues to
speaking falsehoods, and use their influence to spread scandal and misrepresentation. Some dedicate their eyes to watching the movements of their neighbors, and allow their tongues to communicate evil reports, thereby rendering the lives of others discordant and unhappy. Some devote their reasoning faculties to everything but "common sense." Some dedicate their lives to propagating error, and others devote themselves to piety as a cover for injustice. Some try to live double lives-" all things to all men." By their habitual hypocrisy they lose the confidence of the wise and good. Such double-folks will say one thing "to your face" and a totally different thing "behind your back." Some consecrate their hands to the destruction of other people's property. Such steal from their fellows rather than ask for an opportunity to earn their "daily bread."

But there is such a thing as a human life truly consecrated. The mouth that is clean, the tongue that is loyal, the teeth that are white with purity-how beautiful is such consecration! What glory and honor in that mind which is self-consecrated to immortal Truth and Justice! The nose that is not contaminated with snuff; the eyes that will not feast themselves upon voluptuous forms; the ears that will not listen to the tales of slander; the tongue that knows not how to speak falsely; the hands that cannot do the deeds of evil ; the body that is rounded out with sweet health and living beauty-how glorious and exalting is such individual consecration! No angel could help loving such a child, or man, or woman. White robes of celestial purity decorate the inner life of the truly consecrated.

Some men consecrate their souls and bodies to Freedom. Some devote their talents and influence to augment the happiness and progress of mankind. Some dedicate their industry and thoughts to the education and prosperity of their families. Some put themselves heartily to the work of teaching the young. Some give all their time and dedicate all their extra wealth to the ends of benevolence and philanthropy. Some dedicate their whole souls to the attractions and advancement of Art. Others are self-consecrated to the exaltations and spiritualties of Music. Others give themselves wholly to the furtherance of the useful Sciences. Others dedicate their inteliectual powers to the study and expansion of Philosophy. And still others give themselves to the exemplification of civilization, moralism, and spirituality.

How ineffably beautiful are the thus self-consecrated! What a "glory to God" are such men and women! What an honor to the
life of the world are they! What blessings to the body of mankind! What manifestations of Deity !

Reader! dear friend, are you consecrated? How much of yourself have you given to the best uses? To what have you given your mouth, teeth, tongue, nose, ears, hands, feet, body, and soul? Are you truly consecrated?

## SHALL WE UNITE IN PRAYER?

BY C. M. PLUMB.

Since the commencement of the present war, there have been numerous and urgent appeals to the poople to pray. Religious preachers and devout sectarians have not only lifted up their own voices in supplication to the God of battles, but have called upon all the people to say "Amen." It has been carefully estimated that if all non-combatants-which includes, we suppose, "women, infants, and idiots," "clergymen and fools"-were to join in imploring the helpful influences supposed to attend upon the prayers of saints, it would be worth more to the government in suppressing the rebellion than a million of volunteers.

We have not ciphered upon this estimate suficiently to construct an exact table of ralues, but presume it would run somewhat in this wise :
" Forty-nine printed or seren derout prayers equal one cartridge; five praying saints equal one fighting soldier ; three surpliced clergymen equal one shoulder-strapped officer; two derout women equal one Major-General."

The reliance upon this source of help has sprung rather from confidence in the military qualities of the being addressed than from any well-defined ideas of his peaceful characteristics. His interposition is asked less as mediator than champion. And accepting the Hebrew record as authority, the chosen divinity would prove adequate for any desired deed of blood. As recorded there, his vindictiveness, ferocity, and implacable wrath, fairly exceeded the unprogressed impulses of the wicked and blood-thirsty Jews. And later accounts are given of the employment of the same God, not as a warrior, but as an
assassin-for the praying women of Boston believed the removal of Theodore Parker to have been in answer to their devout supplications. And if this Deity vouchsafed an answer to petitions to remore an efficient "agitator" before the war, will he not readily "come graciously near" and strike the rebels on the hip, that they may fear the Lord and cease to make war upon his children?

But the duelling code and, we believe, also, the customs of civilized nations pertaining to war, forbid the employment by one belligerent of means not allowed to the other. Hence, if prayer is tn be resorted to, both parties must be at liberty to employ it. If the Federals " join in prayer," the rebels are entitled to make their wishes known also.

This saving clause absolves us personally from all fear respecting the prayerful assaults of devout men or women in our behalf or to cur injury, since of such gods we make no requests, and from them fear no inflictions, recognizing only the God of Nature (here we use the capital " G, ") to whom wordy petitions are less melodious than the croaking of frogs or chirping of crickets, whose government is absolute, and from the steady, ceaseless operations of whose forces we would not nor could we escape, even by reason of much prayer and supplication. Such a God regards the cause, and not the contestants, accepts the principles at stake, regardless of the personal slaims of . their champions. The holy cause of Progress, the battle for Yeedom, has this living "God" as an ally, and these principles will surely triumph though both contending parties rush to ruin.

Granting that the Christian god is to espouse the cause of all who pray mightily, let us see what confusion begins to reign. The churches North pray that the Federal cause may triumph, and the Union be restored as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and the vered negro question be left untouched. At the same time pious secessionists wrestle mightily with the same good lord in prayer for the success of the rebel cause, and the establishment of the kingdom of heaven and the divine institution of slavery over all the earth. Again ; lo, the poor bondman lifts up his voice to one who has promised to remember those in bonds, and prays fur deliverance.

In view of this triangular fight, this triple battle of prayers, and of our Scripture lessons with reference to the rengeance of the Hebrew god, and of our recollection of the alleged success of the praying women of Boston, we tremble at the thought of any such "intervention" in this struggle. How terribly things would be mixed up, to be sure! If the prayers of all are answered, the battle
of Kilkenny cats, and the noted adventure of the snake and toad, where each swallowed the other, would become insignificant records on the pages of history beside this modern warfare, wherein the glorious Union, the infernal Confederacy, the blessed Constitution, the traitorous rebellion, the loyal army, the hosts of rebels, the divine institution, and the negro race, are amihilated by one fell swoop of the divine hand, stretched forth in answer to prayer!

Were the Hebrew deity, to whom Christians pray, to "pitch in" for either North or South, bond or free, making use of all the modern appliances of war, we might expect the bloodiest record in the book of time. We beg he will not interfere. We pray that no prayers may avail for his intercession.

We may poison wells and springs, as do the rebels; excite insurrections and use infernal machines-lout in the name of humanity-for the sake of all that is decent in peace and respectable in war-of all that is honorable, noble, and good in human nature-let us forswear this last and most doubtful, if not infernal, plan for suppressing the rebellion!

Beside, if we try praying, the rebels will be sure to get the start of us. They are more devout, and, we believe, more prayerful ; and our Generals may compete no better with them at prayers than at strategy. By abstaining religiously from invoking the aid of any such "foreign power," we may aroid all deific intervention on either side.

Give us Generals and an Administration alive to a principle imbued with an idea-and we can afford to let alone all mythological deities and stupid prayer-offerings.

## ASSJCIATION OF SPIRITUALIST TEACHERS.

This Association was organized June 20th, 1862, and holds Quarterly and Annual Meetings. The purposes of the Association are :
1st. To promote fraternity of feeling and unity of purpose among Lecturers, Writers, and all who are actively engaged in promulgating the Philosophy of Spiritualism.

2d. To secure relief to those of its members who, by sickness or age, are in need. To this end, five dollars are deposited with the Treasurer annually by each member of the Association.

Emina Hardingf, President; II. B. Storer, Vice President; F. L. Wadsworth, Corresponding Secretary; D. Farrar, Boston, Recording Secretary and 'I'reasurer:

## PHYSIOLOGICAL RULES

Ablution, or washing the whole body at least twice per week, is essential to your salvation from disease. This is the only divine baptism which separates extraneous and feverish substances from the corporeal surfaces.

Appetite in midsummer is necessarily and naturally weak. Some persons think they are sick when appetite "fails." But Nature, during the heated period, takes this method to give rest to the vital organs.

Acidity, a symptom of dyspepsia, may be relieved by the juice of lemon. The only absolute cure is obedience to the laws of eating and drinking. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

Bones may be strengthened by keeping a good digestive system. The bones of a child contain most animal matter, and the bones of the aged most of earthy matter ; therefore the young bone is weak while the old bone is brittle. Children should stand erect and sleep straight in bed, otherwise their bones will grow crooked and their bodies be out of symmetry.

Bronchitis may be cured by following breathing directions given in the Marbinger. Increase the capacity of the chest, and you will overcome both larynsitis and bronchitis. The muscles of the neck must not be compressed. Enlarge and strengthen them.

Burns should be immediately dressed with either urtica urens or weak tincture of lohelia. The application of large quantities of cotton with sweet oil is not the best treatment. Blistered parts may be corered with a linen cloth and fresh cream. If there is no blister, apply cold water until the smarting and pain subside, then cover the part with linen cloth and sweet oil. Never allow any covering to become dry.

Bile may be kept out of the blood by eating plentifully of fruits and grains, drinking buttermilk, and rarely using anything from the animal kingdom. Dinner is the last meal that a dyspeptic or bilious person should eat. No desserts. There should be no attempt to digest fruit and vegetables together. The folly will soon exhibit uupleasant symptoms-sour stomach, flatulency, headache, bile, and depression.

Clothing should be changed frequently. Never sleep in your day under-garments. Persons sensitive about the lungs should wear a kid breast-piece next to the skin.

Drinks for the warm months should contain little sweet. Mild acid beverages are healthful. Light beer, with a little red-pepper in it, is best and most grateful. Do not use "soda water." Let all the "syrups" remain in the bottles. Large draughts of ice-water are useless for thirst. They are often dangerous. Of any fluid, drink only when very much in need of it.

Drowned persons may be resuscitated by filling the lungs with air by a bellows, or forcing your breath into the nostrils, and pressing the chest-first downward and then upward-until natural breathing is established. It is sometimes necessary to fores we air into and out of the chest one hour before the patient will recover. Then wrap the body in warm blankets and keep the patient near a fire for two or three hours.

Diarrhca, even of the chronic kind, may be subdued by drinking weak clove tea. Chew cloves for too much looseness of the bowels. Wintergreen roots and leares will, with low blackberry roots and leaves, make the best tea for children and the young. Such a tea should be sweetened.

Dysentery, which is known by the bloody discharges, may be controlled by physical rest. Give the stomach light wheat-flour puddings. Wintergreen essence in a little cold water occasionally. Reep the bowels cool and quiet by bandages of water and spirits of c.mphor. (For cholera, \&e., see Harbinger.)

Erysipelas, which violently burns and irritates the surface of the body, can be relieved by making an ointment of fresh lard and sumach-berries. Or take the tincture of the sumach called Rhus, and bathe the afflicted parts lightly.

Ice Wuter is good for neuralgia. Ice will relieve severe pain. Pieces of ice put in the mouth of an epileptic will bring him out of the fit. Drinking ice water in hot weather should be seldom.

Kidneys are easily strengthened by the habitual morning application of cold water, with the hand, to the back and hips. The young
should invariably practice such bathing. Laboring men and women would find great strength in this simple practice.

Smallpox would seldom, perhaps never, occur in a community where the people used neither butter, eggs, nor cows' milk. Uf the three, the latter is the most productive of smallpox in large and unclean cities.

Throat diseases will yield to magnetic treatmeni. Everybody can use their hands upon the sick. By this practice many would become influential "healing mediums." The Harbinger contains all instructions necessary to make every one a practical magnetist.

## THE CIRCLE OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

If you live seventy-five years, you will probably devote one-third of them-twenty-five years-to that death-like trance called "sleep." All persons need at least six hours of sleep in every twenty-four. Nature insists upon her rights in this particular, and visits great sufferings on all who violate her requirements. If you give one-third of the day (meaning twenty-four hours,) to rest, sleep, bathing, dressing, \&c., you will then have sisteen hours for the transaction of business, for eating, for visiting, for improving your mind, and for recreationary entertainments. Many persons live disorderly during hours that might be devoted to a "well-ordered life." In this latitude the circle of twenty-four hours is complete. It will admit of very equal subdivisions. (See the 4th volume of Harmonia for particulars of the philosophy here presented.) From "daylight" till twelve o'clock (the meridian,) the earth's and sun's forces are positive and magnetic. The most positive period is from six A. M. to "noon," when the brain of man is-or should be-in its best intellectual condition. All deep mental work should be begun in the positive period.

The true plan, then, is to dine regularly at "noon," at which time the negative period begins ; and as a consequence the vital powers then become stronger, while the brain is less vigorous. Men and women are more social and convivial after twelve o'clock, and less intellectual. For this reason the brain of a thinking person is more quiet or passive in the alter part of the day. But, unless over-worked, the body will be vigorous and the feelings social.

'The diagram indicates what we deem the rational and best division of the twenty-four hours. 'ihere should be nearly as much time between rising and breakfast, and between supper and retiring, as is indicated by the space in the accompanying illustration-about two hours-thus harmoniously apportioning your time, so that you can realize continued health and happiness through all the days of your life. A man or woman so living, and parents so regulating their household, would be certain to outlive and to live better than the disorderly people about them, and their children would have finer organizations, sweeter dispositions, and be both "useful and ornamental" in their day and generation. We yearningly pray for the dawn of that Era of "Justice and Love" when mankind will live in accordance with the laws of Nature. There will then be " peace on earth and good will among men."

## MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Hyaieo-Therapeutic College.-New York. Hygienic School. Open to buth sexcs. Term commences the middle of November, and continues twenty weeks. Lecture fees $\$ 75$. Address R. T. Trall, M. D., 15 Laight street, New Yurk.

Penn Medical University.-Philadelphia. Liōeral,including Homeopathy, Open to both sexes. Opens the second week in October, and continues four months. Lecture fees \$60. Two sessions, \$100. Address Joseph H. Longshore, M. D., 1.430 North 11th street, Philadelyhia.

Neif England Female Medical College.-Boston. Sixtcenth Annual Term commences first Wednesday of November, 1863, and continues seventeen ueeks: Lecture fees $\$ 55$. Free Scholarships for students needing aid. Address Samuel Gregory, M. D., Secretary, Boston.

Female Medical College uf Pennsylvania. - Philadelphia. Fourtenth Terne commences Wednesclay, October 14th, 1863, and continues five months. Lecture fees \$70. Address Anna Preston, M. D., Seeretary, Philadelphiit.

Dr. Lewis's Normal Institute for Physical Education, at Boston, is also open to women for instruction in the New Gymmastics. Terms of ten weeks, begimning in January and July. Tickets for course to ladies, $\$ 60$.

# WRITERS, SPEAKERS, AND W0RKERS, 

## In the Different Fields of Human Progress.

[Note.-Our thanks are due to many friends for valuable assistance rendered in perfecting the succeeding lists. We still solicit information, to render them yet more complete in future Annuals. It is our desire to furnish the world the name and address of every person practically and publicly identified with the cause of spiritual and material progress.-Publishers.]

## Progressive Writers and Speakers.

[^0] May Rev. Samuel J.

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## Spiritualism, Philosophy, and Reform.

## TRAVELING LECTURERS.

[Under this head are placed the names of those who are not permanently employed to address one congregation, but who, making public speaking a profession, hold themselves in readiness to visit different portions of the country, in answer to invitations to lecture.]


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## LOCAL AND OCOASIONAL SPEAKERS.

[This list is intended to include those regularly employed by one or more congregations, and also persons engaged in other avocations who hold themselves ready t.) respond to calls to lecture in the vicinity of their residences.]

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Newark, N.J.

## Magnetic Operators, Clairvoyants, and Miedical Mediums.

[This list is designed to include that most successful though undiplomatized class of practitioners, who, as clairvoyants or mediums for examining and prescribing, or as manipulators and magnetizers for healing, are establishing their claim for recognition as valuable laborers in the work of physical progress.]

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## Anti-Slavery Reformers.



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names.<br>Africa J. S.<br>Barnum P. T.<br>Brace C. L. Brooks Edmund, Case Charles, Clubb H. S. Culver E. D.

ADDRESS.<br>Huntingdon, Pa. New York<br>Philadelphia<br>Fulton, N. Y.<br>Grand Haven, Mich<br>New York

NAMES.
Delavan Edward C. Dow Hon. Neal, Gough John B. Grimes Dr. John, Hall Dr. C. S. Hough L. S. Hunt Seth,

ADDRESS.
Albany
Portland, Me
Worcester, Mass
Boonton, N. J.
Burlington, "
Lambertville, "
Northampton, Mass
sames.
Jackson Dr. James C.
Jennings Ur. Isaac, Jones stillman B. Jones Dr. Frank R. Landis Dr. S. M. Lawrence B. M. Lebaron C. B. Lewis Di. Dio, Metcalse Dr. William. Miller Dr. E. P. 15 Laight St., New York Muzzey Dr. R. D.

ADDRESS.
Dansville, N. Y. Oberlin, 0. Rocliester, Vt New York Philatelphia Kansas
New York
Boston
Philadelphia Boston

NAMES.
Nevins Dr. M.
Poer R. Miles, Poston O.S. Riley Gen. S. Snodgrass Dr. J. E. sunderland IaRoy, Taylor William, Trask George, Trall Dr. R. T. Wright Jonathan,

## $\triangle D D R E S S$.

Peoria, Ill
New York Harrodsburg, Ky
Rochester. Y. Y.
New York
Boston
Kensington, Pa
Fitchburg, Mass
New York
Philadelphia

## Social Agitators.

## NAMES.

Andrews Stephen Pearl, Barry Francis, Blanchard Calvin, Brisbane Albert, Brisbane Lodoiska Manesca, Cantagral F . Considerant Victor, Curtis Thomas, Davis Ira B. Edgar Henry, Lewis Mrs. Carrie S. Mandell D. J.

ADDRESS.
New York
Cleveland, 0 .
New York
Buffalo, N. Y.
New York Brussels Paris
Philadelphia
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomyson, I, I.
Cleveland, 0.
Athol Depot, Mass.

## NAMES.

Murray O. C. Newton Sarah J. Orvis John, Sheldon Thaddeus S. Spear John M. Sterling John M. Thompson S. P. Townseud Milo A. Underhill Edward F. Warren Josiah, Widstrand F. H.

ADDRESS.
Fruit Hills, O.
New York Boston
Randolph, N. Y. Patrint, Ind
Cleveland, O. New York. New Brighton, Pa.

New York
Thompsen, L. I.
Monticello, Minn

## Woman's Rights Reformers.

## Names.

Anthony Miss Susan E. Rochester, N. Y. Blackwell Rev. Antoi. B. Blood Mrs. S. Mr. Colman Mrs. Lucy N. Dall Mrs. Caroline H . Davis Mrs. Paulina W. Farnham Mrs. Eliza W. Gage Mrs. Frances D. Grimke Miss Sarah, Perth Greenwood Grace, Jenkins Rev. Mrs. J. Jones Mrs. J. Elizabeth,

## ADDRESS.

Rochester, N. Y.
Milburn, N. J.
Zanesville, Wis
Rochester, N. I.
Medfore, ${ }^{\text {Bass }}$
Providence, R.I.
New York
Columbus 0 .
Amboy, N. I.
Philadelpliia
Waterloo, N. Y. Salem, 0 .

## NAMES.

Johnson Mrs. Mary A. Mott Mrs. lucretia, Nichols 3irs. C. I. H. Rose Mrs. Ernestine L. Severance Mr*. Caroline M. Stainton Mrs. E. Cady, Seneca Fall Stone Mrs. Lucy Bloomfield, N. J. Swisshelm Urs. Jane G. St. Cloud, Minn Wright Mrs. Martha, Auburn, N. Y. Weld Mrs. Angelina, Perth Amboy, N. J. Wiilard Mrs. E. Goodrich, Chicago, Ill.

## Practicing Women Physicians.

[The following list includes only regulariy graduated and diplomatized rhysicians. It is the most complete ever jublished, though probably not comprising all the Women Plysicians at present engaged in practice in this country. The letters in parentheses refer to the system of practice-a Allopathic ; $e$, Eclectic ; $h$, Hydropathic or Ilygienic , ho Homeopathic ; $r$, La: : : al.]

## NAMES.

Able Lucy W. (a)
Allen Huldih, $(h)$
Angel Anna S.
Andrews Miss Elizabeth, ( $h$ ) Meriden, Conn Anton Mrs J.
Arnold H. A. (a)

ADDRFSS.
Augusta, Me

Lebanoa, 0 .
Wrentham, Hass

## NAMES.

Ashley M. B. (e)
Austin Harriet N. (h) Avery Alida C. ( $a$ \& $h$ ) Barre Mrs. Barre Mrs. $\quad$ Onerlin, 0.
Baker Mary G. (ho) Middleborough, Mas; Baldwin Mrs. M.

ADDRESS.
Oswero, N. Y. Dansville, " BruokiyIf, 6
orough, Mas;
Omega, III

NAMES.
Barry E. S. (ho)
Belden Emily N. (a)
Birdsall Miss Hannah ( $r$ )
Bowditch Louisa MI. (a.)
Breed Mary F. (a) 60 Pleasant St., Boston Briggs Mrs. S. E. L. (h)
Brigham Harriet S.
Brooks Miss Z. (h)
Brown Caroline (e)
Brown Miss E. A.
Brown Miss E. A $\qquad$ 23 Channing St. Buston Bryant Mary (h) Sherburne, N. Y.
Burrouqhs be lavene, ( $h$ ) Elmira,
Buckle C. A.
Chicago, Ill.
Busteed Lavinia (a.)
Byrnes Mrs. Johu,
Capen Mrs. S K. ( $h$ )
Caldwell Sarah, ( $r$ )
Calvin Miss Elizabeth, $(r)$
Campbell Mrs. L. S. ( $h$ )
Marshall, Mich
Sharon, Mass. Philadelphia

Tipton, Iowa
Chamberlin -. (a)
Chappell Mrs Miriam, $(r)$
Choate Mrs. E. L. (h)
Clark Betsey R. (a)
Cleveland Mrs. E. H. (a) Med. Col., Phil'a
Cohen D. A. $(r)$ New Orleans, La.
Cwoke Frances S. (a) Med. Col. Boston
Cnokingham Miss C. H.(h) Staatsburg, N.Y. Coombs Mrs E. B.
Crozier Annie Atteridge, (a)
Cuoke Maria Louisa,
Day Mrs. Carrie Borden, ( $h$ ) Pompey, " I) La Vergue Mrs. (h) Brooklyn, " Denuett Miss Maria J. ( $r$ ) Philadelphia Dimick Ada,
Draper Miss P. P. (h)
Drury Deborah, $(r)$
Dolley Mrs. Sarah R. (e)
Edgerton Cornelia M. ( $r$ )
Elson Marianna, $(r)$
Extrikin Sarah A. (r)
Everett Susan A. H. ( $r$ )
Fairchild M. Augusta, ( $h$ )
Fairchild Laura M. (a)
Fales Mrs. E. M. (h)
Farnham Eliza W. ( $h$ )
Fenno M. Eliza, (a)
Field Mrs. Hannah F. (h)
Fifield Almira,
Flanders Mary J. (ho)
Fletcher Miss S (a) Chaun
Foster Mrs. AmandaS (h) Woodstock, Vt Fowler MFrs. Lydia L. (e)
Fowler Miss Almira B. ( $k$ o) Orange N. I. Fowler Almedia B. ( $h$ ) Lowville, N. Y. Furguson Williamanna, (a) Massachusetts Fuller Adeline, (a)
Fussell Mrs. R. L. (a)
Gatchell Maria, (ho)
Gilkerson Agnes M. ( $r$ )
rileason Mrs. R. B. (h)
Fleason Mis. B. (h) Elmira, N. I. Green Miss Sarah, ( $h$ ) Clifton Springs, N.Y. Goulding Mrs. A. (a) 39 Elliot St., Boston Goodell Ellen H ( $h$ )
Greun:n Arlelaide Mr. (a)

## NAMES.

Grier Maria J. (r)
Grizzelle Lizzie ( $a$ )
Gross Mrs. M. M. (h)
Gross Caroline ( $r$ )
Gully Mrs. J. B. ( $/ 2$ )
Harmon Ellen Beard, ( $h$ )
Hari Aurora, Ill
Harris Mary A. (a) No. Abingdon, Mass Harris Miss Jane A. (h) Poweshick, Iowa Hasbrouck Lydia S. (h) Middletown, N. Y. Haskins Hannah H. (ko) Hastings Amelia. ( $r$ ) Baltimore, Md. Hawks, Esther H. (a) Manchester, N. H. Higgins Miss Ellen, ( $h$ ) 15 Laight St., N.Y. Hobhs Miss L. B. (dentist) Bellevue, Iowa Huffman Mrs. H. H. ( $h$ ) Middleville, Mich. Holland Mrs. R. (h) New Graefenberg, N.Y. Hollowav Mary M. ( $r$ ) Crawfordsville, Ind Homer Mary A. 13. (a) South Hadley, Mass Hughes Etiza C. (r) Wheeling, Va Humphrey Mirs. S. R. (h) Wheatland, In Hunt Harriet K. (a) Hurd Mrs. E. M. ( $h$ ) Sparta, N. J. Iuman Anna, (h) Clifton Springs, N. Y. Jackson Merey B.(ho) 695 Wash. St.. Boston Jenks Mary R. (a) Beach St., " Johuson E. A. (ho) N. Bridgewater, Mass Johnson E. M. (h) Warsaw, N. Y.

Oregon, Ind.
Homer, N. Y.
Medford, Mass

保 New York

Philadelphia Cleveland, 0.
L. well, Mass Eimira, N. T. Hill, N. H. Paulett, rit Johnson Mrs. Henrietta, Iones M. A.
Jones Mrs. M. A. D. (h)
Kenyon Sarah, ( $h$ )
Kerney Sarah B. (h)
Kimball Mrs. A F. (h)
Koehler Susannah U. ( $r$ )
Lancaster Miss Eliza, Dukedom, Tenn Lines IIrs. A. W. (h) Williamsburg, N. Y. Longshore Mrs. H. E. ( $r$ ) Philadelphia L.ord Mrs. Laura A. (e) Gowanda, N. Y. Lozier Mrs. C. S. (e) 229 W. 34th St., N. Y. Marsden Hannah, ( $r$ ) Philadelphia Mc Andrews Mrs. Helen, (h) Ypsilanti, Mich McBricle Mrs. Annie ( $r$ ) Philadelphia McCarn Sarah J. Spring Mills, N. Y. McCune 3rs. O. F. (h) Delhi, " Maxson Mrs. O. A. W. (h) Petersburg, " Mellon Ellen $J(r)$ Philadelphia Michener Julia A. (e)
Miner Mrs. Amanda F. (h) Woodstock, Vt Morton Helen ( $\alpha$ \& $h$ ) Plymouth, Mass Mowry Martha B. (a) Providence, R. I.

Mowry Mrs. A. P. (h)
Myers Miss Jane V. (r)
Nevins Laura ( $h$ )
O'I Peoria, Ill Packard Eliza A.
Painter Mrs. Esther, Parker Louisa F. (a) Parsons Sarah E. (a) Peterman Mrs. A. J. Pettengill Mus Sarah B (r) Niles, Mich Pa Biladelphia

Pierson Nary IF. Eaglesville, 0. Plews Jane M. Ponle, Anna M. (a) Purter Iolly A. Porter Ann N. (r) Pott Anna L. M. $(r)$
Prestun Miss Anna, (a) Bowmanville, Canada Massachusetts Syracuse, N. Y. Danville, 111 Adrian, Mich Med. Col., Phil'a

Orange, N. J. Chicago, Ill
Baltimore, Md.
Pecria, Ill
Brookfield, 0 .
Iowa City, Iowa Philadelphia Philadel N. Vernersbur pa Roxboro, Mass Ohio
Paulette, Vt Philadelphia Westchester, Pa Portland, Me. Dayton,教 Hampshir Marysville, Cal. New York Massachusetts Adrian, Mich Valparaiso. Ind Concord, N. H.

NAMES.
Randall Marenda B. . $r$, Woodstock, Vt Read Mrs. Harris, (e) st. Louis Army Hos'l Redman Cecelia A. (r) Washington, D. C. Reynolds Rebecca H. (r) Belfont, Pa Richardson Margaret, $(r)$ Lewistown, Pa Rice Sarah A. (r) Marlboro, Mass Massachusetts Rideout Melvina M. (a) Robbins Emily R. ( $r$ )
Rose Mrs. Mary, (r)
Ross Laura J. (a)
Ruggles Miss Annie M. ( $r$ ) Rumsay Miss Tulia, Sala Mrs. F. A. M. (h) Toolsborough, Iowa Salisbury Sarah W. (a) E. Weymouth, Mass Sargent Mrs. E. E. (h) Sartain Harriet J. (ho) Scarlet M. J. (a) Med Col. Seeley Mrs. D. ( $h$ ) Senter Mahala, Sewall Lucy E. (a) Sextun Lucinda, (ho) Sheplerd Cleveland, 0 . .(k) 65 Columbia st., B klyo Smith Miss Susan A. ( $r$ ) Smith Mrs. C. ( $h$ ) Wernersville, Pa Shotwell Mies Phebe A. ( $h$ ) Ottowa, Ill Somerby Elizabeth P. (a) Chelsea, Mass Speakman R. T (a) l26 2d Ave., N. York Stambach Miss A. M. ( $r$ ) Philadelphia Steveus Mrs. J. A. (h) Ji.nesville, Wis. Stillman Vrs. J. H. ( $h$ ) Whitewater, " Stone Eliza L. (ho) Stowell Mrs. Mary, Sykes Mary C. (h) Symonds Miss S. A.

Sparta, Ill
Philadelphia
Cleveland 0. Columbus, 0. Melrose, Mass Cleveland, 0 . Philadelphia
Milwaukie, Wis Philadelphia Tiffin. Gree field, Mass Buffalo. N. Y. Burton, 0 .
Rfind, N. H.

## Instructors in Light Gymnastics.

[The following women are Graduates of Dr. Dio Lewis's "Normal Institute for Phys.cal Education," and as such qualified to act as Instructors in Physical Culture]:

Allen Mrs. Huldah.
Angier Miss Ellen M.
Angier Miss Henrietta I.
Barnard Mrs. Mary C.
Bigelow Miss Sarah W.
Bugbee Miss EmmaA.
Calver Miss Maria.
Chapman Mrs. Clarinda P.
Corlies Miss Mary D.
Dennison Miss Eliza F.
Dowd Miss Nannie A.
Drake Miss Mary:
Furbes Miss Anna E.



Williams Rhoda Hyde, (h) Wilkinson Caroline, (k)W. Edmeston, N.Y. Wilson Angeline L, ( $r$ ) Willeman Esther C. ( $r$ ) Wisner Mrs. Anna, Witham Mrs.
Witherby LaMoille, (a)
Wood Susan E. (h)
Wr New Market, Md Wood Zelinda ( $r$ ) Grand Lign Mission, C. E. Words Virginia $\lambda$. ( $r$ ) Baton Rouge. La Woodhull Mrs. Mary, (h) Mattawan, Mich Worthing Helen B. (a) New Bedford, Mass Young Miss Caroline. Unionville, Conn loung Margaret G. (e) Williamsport, Pa Young Mrs. Sarah H. ( $r$ ) San Francisco Zakrzewska Marie (a) Pleasant St., Buston Walker Mary E. (e) Rome, N. Y. Walcott Hannah M. (a) Pleasant St., Boston Wallace Lydia J. P. (h) Grove Farm Iil Warfield Sarah E. (a) Ward Mrs. O. C. A. (h) Holliston, Mass Utica, N. Y. Warren Iirs. L. W. (h) San Francisco Wetherbee Abigail s. Boston
Weed Mrs. A. M. IF. ( $h$ )
Grass Talley, Cal
Massachusetts
Thitney Rebecca S. (a) Marion, Ind New 1 ork Warrenville, Ill St. Louis, Mo lllinois Albion. Mich Mainesville, O . Morley, N. Y. New Market, Md
Willis Adeline M. (h)

## NAMES.

Taylor Elizaneth (a)
Taylor, Mary Ann, ( $r$ )
Thomas Lavinia D ( $r$ )
Thomas Mary F. (e)
Thurston Martha N. (a)
Tyrrell Mrs. F. A. (e) Vaile Elizabeth J. (a) W. Kendall, N. Y. Walbridge Mrs. F. R. S. (h) Baraboo, Wis

## ADDRES

Pitcher, N. Y. Natchez, Tenn Dayton. 0. Richmond, Ind
San Francisco
La Porte, Ind
$\qquad$


#### Abstract

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## Practical Dress Reformers.

[The following is, we are assured, very far from being a complete list of those who have adopted and habitually wear the "American Costume," or short skirt Reform Dress]:

NAMES.
Austin Dr. Harriet N. Aldrich Mrs. A. Appley Mrs. Sarah, Barber Miss Agnes F. Bennet Mrs. Mary E Bland Mrs. M. Cora, Burdick Mrs. I. Burdick Mrs. I. De Ruyter, N. Y.
Burlingham Mrs. Caroline, Moravia, Burntrayer Mrs. M. S. Olympia, W. T. Bryant, Dr. Mary, Clark Mrs. Sarah T. Coffee Mrs. H. J. Day Mrs. Carrie Borden, Pompey, N. Y. Dickerman Miss M. E. Mt. Carmel, Conn Draper Mrs. A. T. Ells Mrs, Melissa M Fowler Mrs. Almedia B. Fowler Susan B. Gay Dr. E. Gilman Miss Sarah R. Melbourne, C. E. Greene Mrs. H. N. Hopedale, Mass Hanks Mrs. A. J. Guy's Mills, Pa Hasbrouck Dr. Lydia S. Middletown, N.Y. Hatch Mrs. F. A. Black River, Wis. Hayward Miss Julia A. Holbrook Miss Sarah B. Hooker Mrs. Bettie, Howe Mrs. Sarah E. Humphrey Miss Louisa, Inman Mrs. M. M. Johnsun Mrs. Fannie B. Judd Miss Emma, Knox Mrs. A. S. Knowlton Mrs. G. W. Larkin Mrs. S E.
Lorbear Mrs. E. M. W.

South Lancaster, Mass North Manlius, N. Y

ADDRESS.
Dansville, N. Y. Corsica, 0. Purvis, N:Y.
Norwich,
W. Gloucester, Mass Plainfield, Ind

Sherburne, N. Y. Stiles, Iowa
Pennsylvania, III
Pompey, N.Y.
Hopedale, Mass
Gouverneur, N. Y.
Lowville, "
Sherburne, "
Hopedale, Mass

Hopedale, Mass
Guy's Mills, Pa

Hopedale, Mass
Lebanon, Mo
New Albion, N. Y.
Hopedale, Mass
" "
Fiskdale, "،
Titusville, Pa
Whitewater, Wis
De Ruyter, N. Y.
Chester, N. H.
L, wvil!e, N. Y.

NAMES.
Macumber Mrs. D.
Messenger Mrs. R.
Messenger Mrs. Eliza, Mills Mrs. Lliza J. Orr Mrs. Anna Maria, Pettengill Mrs. A. R. Phillips Mrs. Caroline A. Phillips Mrs. Emily, Porter Mrs Prof. J. C. Potter Mrs. Anna, Rank Miss Mary, Read Dr. Harris, Robbins Mrs. Rodgers Mrs. H. M. Rodgers Miss ElizaS. Royce Mrs. Mary J. Roys N. S. Dresser, Rumville Mrs. Mary E. Sala Mrs. F. A. M. Seeber Mrs. R. R. Freetown Corners, N. Y. Seeber Jennie,
Simmons Mary Robbins. Dansville, " Smith Mrs. R. L. Freetown Corners, N. Y. Soule Mrs. Mary A. Stune Mrs C. A. Stone Mrs. C. Strowbridge Mrs. L. Cortlandville, " Sutton Mariou R. Taylor Mrs. Augusta M. Tennay Mrs. E. Thompson Mrs. W. G. Walker Ir. Marv E. Warren Mrs. J. K. Williams Mrs. R. Hyde, Wilson Mrs. B. Willman Mrs. D. H. Wood Mrs. R. E.

Tuolsboro, Iowa Hopedale, Mass Russia, "

## ADLRESS.

Morrison, N. Y. Aurora, Ill Hopedale, Mass Lanesville, Conn Oshawa, C. W. Pine Run, Mich Millbury, Mass Keosaúqua, Iowa Clinton, N. Y. Union Valley, Hillsdale, Pa St. Louis, Mo Hopedale, Mas Cooperstown, Pa Booneville, Ind Warren, Mich Hartford, Conn Landgrove, Vt . Pitcher, ' Castleton, Vt Highland, Mich Hopedale. Mass Mount Carmel, Conu Rome, N. Y. Kinsman. 0 . Aurora. 111 Geneva. "
Tunnel City, Wis
Cheshire, Mass

## Trans-Atlantic Progressives.

NAMES.
Coleman Benjamin,
Cobb Miss Frances Power, Cobden Richard,
Coutts Miss,
Cox William,
Craig Isa,
Crow Jane,
Crowe Catharine,
Chevalier Michel,
Crosland Mrs. Newton,
Dawson George,
De Morgan Prof, and Mrs.
Didier Adolphe,
Dixon Dr.
Donovan Dr. Cornelius,
Duffern Lord,
Duke of Manchester,
Edwards Henry,
Edwards Mrs.
Faithful Emily,
Fawcett Capt. H. A.
Fawcett W. W.
Gibson H. G.
Gibson Mrs. Milner,
Goulard Madame Adolphe,
Gully Dr.
Gurrey Samuel,
Guthrie Dr. Thomas,
Hall Mrs. S. C.
Harr Frank,
Hay Miss M. M.
Hill M. D.
Home D. D.
Hume M. P.
Hickson Dr.
Howitt Godfrey, M. D.
Isham Sir Charles,
Jansen H. Umfreville,
Jerson Henry, M. A..
Jocelyn Lady,
Johnston Miss,
Jones John,
King of Hanover.
Lees Dr. Frederick R.

ADDRESS.
London
"
Lynch Rev. T. T.
Lynch Mrs. Wm.
Maccall Wm.
Mackenzie Kenneth R. H.
Marshall Mrs.
Martineau Rev. James,
Massey Gerald,
Maurice Rev. Frederick Denison, Mill Dr. John, Mill Johh Stuart,
Morrell, Benjamin, Keightley, Yorkshire Muloch Miss, London
Nightingale Florence, Exeter Overton $\pi \mathrm{m}$.
Parkes Bessie Rayner,
Pearson Mrs.
Melbourne
London
Geelong, Australia
Melbourne
Albury, N. S. W.
London
"
"
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6.

Malvern, Eng London
Edinburgh London
Norwich
Birmingham
London
Ballarat, Australia
Melbourne
Northampton Exeter London
" 6
66

Hull

Pitman,Isaac
Pitman F'rederick,
Proctor Miss,
Reed T. A.
Richard Rev. Henry,
Roth Matthias, M. D.
Ruskin John,
Rye Maria S.
Ryner John Snaith, Landhurst, Australia Shorter Thomas, London Sinclair Miss Catharine,
Smith James, Malton, Yorkshire Salms Prince, Hanover Spurgin Dr. London Sutherland Duchess of, Townshend Rev. Chauncey, Trollope Mrs.
Trevelyan Sir Walter,
Twining Miss Louisa
Wason James,
6 Bath

## London

Wh Liverpool
Weatherhead D. W. Keightley, Yorkshire White Wm.

London
Wilkinson Dr. J. J. Garth, "
Wilson Capt. Auckland, New Zealand
Wilson Rev. J. H. London
Wood Rev. J. G.
6

## More Women Physicians.

tThe following additional names-graduates of the Female Medical College of Penn-sylvania-were received too late for insertion in their proper place. Other corrections will be made in our next.]:

| names. | ADDress. | NAMES. | ADDRESS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams Harriet, | Palmyra. N.Y. | Paul Sarah E. | Trenton, N. J. |
| Anderson Anna N. L. | Bristol, Pa | Parry Susan, | Lahaska, Pa |
| Bailey Mary M. | Radnor, Pa | Payne Jane, | Mount Vernon, 0. |
| Bales Elizabeth H. | Owego, N. Y. | Peterselia Lucy M. | New Albany, Ind |
| Baugh Elizabeth P. | Philadelphia | Piersol Minnie E. | Philadelphia |
| Beverly Julia A. ${ }^{3}$ | rovidence, R. I. | Porter Maria W. | Davenport, Iowa |
| Brenton Hannah W | Christiana, Pa | Reynolds Mary J. | Elkhorn, Wis |
| Davies Frances V. | Waverley, N.Y. | Shattuck Elizabeth G. | Philadelphia |
| Ellis Hannah W. | Philadelphia | Starr Jane L. | Illinois |
| Ellis Susanna |  | Stratton M. Almi | Wilkins, Pa |
| ayhurst Susanna, | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | Thomas Eliza L. | Alliance, 0 . |
| Hunt Angenetta H . | Saratoga, N. Y. | Underwood Catha | Broomington, Ill |
| Jones Elizabeth Collins, | , Philadelphia | Varney Fmily, | N. Danville, Vt |
| Kleckner Sarah, | Miffenburg, Pa | Way Phœbe Mr. | Philadelphia |
| Mellen Lizzie S. | Philadelphia | Wilder Mary E. Smith | Albany, N. Y. |
| Moon Orin R. | rter's Bridge, Va | Wilson Phœbe, K | ennett Square, Pa. |
| Nivison Samanthas. | Mecklenburg, N. Y. | Zimmerman Eliza J. | Philadelphia |

## JANTUARY, 1863.

| ES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full Moon - . <br> Third Quarter <br> New Moon <br> First Quarter |  | 104 |  |  |  |  |  |
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## FEBRUART, 1863.





## NLAE，1863．

| MOON＇S PILASES |  | ostox． | NEW YORK． | WASH＇T | Charles＇N． | Sun on hicrid． or noon marle． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full Moon | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \hline \mathrm{H} . \\ 10 \mathrm{mo} \end{array}$ | 956 mo ． | 944 mo ． | 932 | ${ }^{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{i}$ |  |
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| New Moon | 17 | 4 | 1153 m | 1140 m | 1123 mo ． | 17 | 1156 |
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## TUNJE, 1863.

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## JUII, 1863.

| MOON'S PHASES. | BOSTON. | NEW YORK. | WASH'TON. | CHARLESN. | Sun | on Merid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full Moon .-..... ${ }^{\text {D. }} 1$ | H  <br> 2 M. <br>   | ${ }_{1}^{\text {s. }}{ }^{\text {c }} 50 . \mathrm{mo}$. |  | $1: 20 \mathrm{mo} \text {. }$ | ${ }^{\text {D }} 1$ | h. M. <br> 12 s. |
| Third Quarter.... 7 | 545 ev | 533 ev . | 521 ev . | $5 \quad 9 \mathrm{ev}$. | 9 | 12450 |
| New Moon ...... 15 | 69 ev . | 557 ev . | 545 ev . | 523 ev . | 17 | 12548 |
| First Quarter . . . 23 | 448 ev . | 436 ev . | 424 ev . | 413 ev . | 2.5 | $12 \quad 613$ |
| Full Moon - . . . . . 30 | 8.50 mo . | 833 mo . | 82.5 mo . | 814 mo . |  |  |



## AUGUST, 1863.



## SPDIEMEFE, 1863.



## OCIOBER，1863．

| MOON＇S PMASES． | BOSTON． | NEW YORK． | WASH＇TON． | CHARLES N． | iun on Mericl． or ncon mark． |
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| Third Quarter．．．．${ }^{\text {d．}} 4$ | H $2{ }^{\text {M．}} 37$. | H．${ }_{2}^{\text {M．}} 2.5 \mathrm{ev}$ ． | ${ }_{2}^{\text {H. }} 13 .$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { н. } \\ 2 \mathrm{ev} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|ccc} \text { D. } & \text { n. } & \text { Ar. } & 8 . \\ 1 & 11 & 49 & 42 \end{array}$ |
| New Noon ．．．．．． 12 | 158 ev ． | 146 ev ． | 134 ev ． | 123 ev ． | 95114720 |
| First Quarter ．．．． 19 | 322 ev ． | 310 ev ． | 258 ev ． | 246 ev ． | 171114527 |
| Full Moon－．．．．． 20 | 111 ev ． | 059 ev ． | 047 ev ． | 036 ev | 251114412 |


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## NOVEMMBER, 1863.



## DECEMMEPR，1863．

| MOON＇S PHASES． | Boston． | NEW YORK． | WASH＇TON． | CHarles＇N． | Sun on Merid． or noen mark． |  |
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| Third Quarter．．．．${ }^{\text {D．}} 3$ | H． 7 7 | H. M. <br> 718 mo ． | $7 .$ | ${ }_{\text {n．}}^{6} 5054 \mathrm{mo}$ ． | ${ }_{i}^{\mathrm{D}}$ |  |
| New Moon ．．．．．． 10 | 339 ev ． | 327 ev ． | 31.5 ev ． | 34 ev ． | 9 | 115233 |
| First Quarter ．．． 17 | 72 mo ． | 650 mo ． | 637 mo ． | 626 mo ． | 17 | 115621 |
| Full Moon－．．．．． 24 | 106 ev ． | 954 ev ． | 942 ev ． | 930 ev ． | 25 | $12 \quad 0 \quad 19$ |


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