

BANNER OF LIGHT.



VOL. XI.

{WILLIAM WHITE & COMPANY,} Publishers and Proprietors.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

{TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,} Payable in Advance.

NO. 10.

Literary Department.

LYONEL HARRINGTON.

Translated from the German of Heinrich Zschokke, by Corn Wilburn, expressly for the Banner of Light.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Conversation with a Court Clergyman.

Several days elapsed and still our travelers continued their inquiries. They had formed many acquaintances at the table of their hotel, and in the coffee houses, but no one could give them an account of the remarkable portrait, as no one had seen, or even heard of it. And no tidings were to be obtained of Cecilia. Even the innkeeper of Binsenberg, to whom Lyonel had promised a handsome reward, was unheard from. And the Herr von Goldtwig, writing from Vienna, Hamburg, and Berlin, was still vainly expected home.

Our young friend found it difficult to maintain his self-control and patience amid so many disappointments. He endeavored to divert his mind as best he could. He read and wrote, philosophized and made verses, looked over his diaries and accounts, visited billiards, museums, public gardens and places of resort, until there remained nothing to be seen in the city and its environs.

One day, as he was sauntering along the walls of the so called "interior palace garden," he found the iron trellised gate that was usually closed, wide open, and he passed within, never having had the opportunity before. He had soon wandered through the broad, straight walks that extended between abundant flower beds, and that were adorned with fragrant orange trees, with myrtle, lemon, and other rare fruit trees of other lands, and with hedges of the yew, clipped and trimmed according to the old French style.

But he found little pleasure in the contemplation of these beauties, or in that of the images of gods and muses, who kept there the post of sentinels. Nor was he gladdened by the decorations of the fountain, whose crowds of nymphs threw aloft the diamond spray; nor by the aspect of the waterfall that dropped musically over moss-green stones. He threw himself upon a garden bench, before a Chinese Kiosk, in the shade of a wide spreading tree, with whose leaves the wind was toying. He would have fallen asleep, had he not been disturbed by the sound of human footsteps.

A man of venerable appearance, of strong built frame, already somewhat bent by the burden of years, approached with a firm tread. The imposing figure was clad in a large, wide, black overcoat, that reached from the shoulders to the ankle; beneath the broad rim of his black straw hat, several locks of snow-white hair were visible, and a full and florid countenance. The expression of the features denoted good nature, but a seriousness, also, such as is assumed by those in office, in order to manifest their dignity, or, as might be occasioned by the impress of thought and study.

The old gentleman, with a careless salutation, remained standing before the traveler, who respectfully arose from his seat. Regarding him with a keen glance, from head to foot, he asked him rapidly:

"Who are you? What is your name? Who led you into this garden?"

Not embarrassed in the least, Lyonel apologized for having entered there, as he had taken it for a public resort. He then named his distant home.

"A stranger?" queried the old gentleman in the priestly garb, in a tone that betokened that he was satisfied, but desired to hear more.

"From America, Alabama—a State yet in its first youth."

"Is it long since you left your country?"

"With whom have I the honor of speaking?" inquired Lyonel, who was somewhat displeased with the importunity of the question; "I have probably the pleasure of speaking to one of the clerical gentlemen of the Court?"

With a slight bow, he seemed to acknowledge the supposition, and with a friendly gesture, he pointed to the garden bench, inviting Lyonel to be seated.

He followed the example, and the American was soon engaged in animated conversation with the unexpected companion, who evinced a cultivated mind, and a vast fund of varying experience. He hoped to obtain from him some information regarding the portrait that had so strangely moved his heart, in the cabinet of the Duke.

But the Court clergyman did not permit him to attain his aim, for he plied him with questions concerning a hundred things that the far-traveled Alabamian had seen in different lands.

"And where, in all the four parts of the world, did you like it best?—where the least?" inquired the talkative old gentleman.

"Where do I like it best? In America, in my own Colony. Where least?—that is difficult to answer."

"Well, yes, I thought so. It is natural to love one's Fatherland. You are a Republican, unaccustomed to the monarchical order and repose, in which, since the fall of Buonaparte, we live together in uninterrupted peace. We, too, have a sort of a morsel of a Republic in our Old World, but unfortunately, I have just read the papers—undoubtedly, you have visited that beautiful Switzerland. Poor country!"

"I found matters no worse there than in other places, reverend sir. Perhaps that land is judged,

as our United States are, merely from the gossip of party newspapers."

"You are, I well discern it, a true Republican who would not forsake his colleagues."

"At least, I have found in the greater portion of Switzerland, not only as much order and repose, but even more contentment than in other lands."

"Whence then, sir traveler, the incessant quarrels, uprisings, and overthrow of the Constitution and Government?"

"Reverend sir, in Republics, as in Monarchies, when the sovereign is dissatisfied with his Ministers, he deposes them. If they seek to use force against him, he uses force in return. They fight in Switzerland, sometimes, for political and churchly ideas, as they do sometimes for the dear bread and beer, in Ireland and England, in Galicia and Bohemia, in Silesia, Bavaria, and other places."

"But the surging and uprisings of the Swiss have no end. Political and Church parties uninterceptedly continue their savage animosities."

"As everywhere, every process of development causes fermentation. It appears that Europe is thus conditioned from one end to the other; from Portugal and Spain to Russia, from Italy to the North. Everwhere, Whigs and Tories, Bureaucrats and Democrats, Conservatives and Radicals, Communists and Monopolists, old and new Protestants, Romish and Christian Catholics."

"You are not quite wrong, young sir. Unfortunately this confusion would take hold of some of our German lands, for I believe you allude to them. But with us there is no danger."

"Certainly not anywhere where the Government goes hand in hand with the majority of its subjects—that is, with the middle classes. They have elevated them for centuries by the aids of art and science, industry, inventions and discoveries, to a higher standpoint. The governments must not lag behind, and still less must they seek to rejuvenate the conditions of the past."

"None desire that. But even in the so-called middle stations, half-knowledge, pride and self-conceit, lead to the utmost party spirit. That must not be endured. Every State must be a firmly membered body, without dissension of its elements—a united whole, in church and politics. Without this, it must sink."

"Agreed, reverend sir, but I do not understand by a firmer membership, the application of political and ecclesiastical compulsion. In England, and in our American United States, free speech, and free press, and liberty of the conscience are awarded to the people, and England and North America are fast in their roots, strong in the stem, and great in their advancing growth."

"Spoken like a true American, but not a European!" cried the clergyman, laughing. "Do not compare your America—that new land—with its people formed of various nations, that are thinly outspread over a vast domain, with European conditions; with the rights of descent; the customs and habits of the Old World. America is yet but a seed and planting school. Europe is a finished park of trees that have unfolded in accordance with nature, and so continue to live."

But here, as there, are valued the rights of man in the State and Church—the right to unfold spiritually, as does another, be he bear or Baron, layman or Pope; here as there, the eternal truths of reason cannot be condemned, much less annihilated; it cannot be done, despite of censorship, prisons, cabinet orders, and Jesuit mandates."

"The truths of reason, my dear philosopher, are in themselves something unlimited and undefined in our spirit. But in the reality of the earthly world, all things are bounded and fixed by conditions. Therefore, State and Church freedom are limited to the view of the people. Our world-reformers do not believe in this; they are, and remain, incorrigible manufacturers of systems, dizzy theorists, faith and Church-destroying fanatics, hungry Socialists, who covet the bread of others. It is such who form sects and parties; who poison all religions and moral feeling; who continually incite and root up; who would trample all human and divine ordinances under foot, so that they might occupy the foremost place!"

Lyonel did not deem it advisable to reply, "for," thought he, "I cannot instruct this man, and he cannot convert me." He sought to turn the conversation to another channel.

But the old clergyman continued:

"I am not averse to hearing your opinion of our affairs, and how these appear measured by the American scale. Speak openly, with me. I love candor."

"I also; therefore I candidly acknowledge that I place but little value upon the correctness of my opinions, that I have only imperfectly gained in passing from land to land. It is not the most pleasant sound to a stranger on entering a house to be obliged to listen to domestic quarrels. I preferred turning my eyes to that in which Europe excels, and for which she will forever remain our teacher."

"In what did you find this?"

"I visited the fine institutions, the venerable monuments of past times, the cabinets of art; the collections of natural wonders; the picture galleries. I saw the portraits in the palace."

"You will not have found anything remarkable there?"

"Only one picture, for which, or even for a copy, no price would be too high for me; perhaps you know it; it is—"

The clergyman arose from his seat, and made a sign with his hand to a servant, who approached, and who immediately disappeared.

"You see," he said, "I am called and must obey. I regret leaving your entertaining company. I hope and desire that we may meet again. The garden shall be open to you at all times. I will seek you to-morrow at this time. Will you come? I beg of you, do. And now farewell, my dear Republican."

With these words he left his spot, and for his companion at the most inopportune moment; for Lyonel was on the point of questioning him with regard to the portrait suspended near the Duke's writing table. In utter vexation he looked after the old gentleman; he was no longer visible, and Lyonel retraced his way, fully resolved to return on the following morning at the same hour.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Evil Tidings.

But in this also he was doomed to disappointment. For, on entering his apartment in the Hotel du Monde, he found there a stranger engaged in loud conversation with Arnold Jackson. When the latter beheld his employer, he cried out:

"Verdadero Dios! Crazy stories, all is lost. And now inquisitions, tribunals, processes for murder, and so forth, come upon us! High time that we get out of the scrape."

"Why so noisy, Arnold? Are you plagued again with your European weariness?"

"Cuerpo de Dios! You'll soon feel it in all your bones. Look here, sir. Do you know the gentleman here? It is our postmaster's own self, that in Binsenberg waited upon us, with naked arms and a white apron. You remember, sir?"

"Ah, welcome," cried Lyonel, joyfully. "You have, perhaps, found out for me, the dwelling place of the invalid sergeant? Bravo! my good man, if I guess aright."

"Your lordship, my much honored Herr von Herrington, will deign to permit that I am as innocent as a child, in not having had the honor of finding you before; have been twice to the city; asked up street and down street after you. Well, not a living soul knew anything of the Herr von Herrington and the Herr Cheekson here."

"Diable n'importe!" interrupted Arnold. "I am no Cheekson; my name is Jackson, and this is Mr. Harrington."

"Yes, of course. But permit me, my wife wrote your names in the book, and she unfortunately writes so ungraphically. But your honors know as well as myself, there were so many people in the house, when we had the honor—"

"Let us come to the main point, said Lyonel. "You have probably seen and spoken with the Sergeant Thork. Tell me where? How did you find him? Speak, I beg of you!"

"Yes, very well, of course!" began mine host. "I was, according to your lordship's commands, not indolent; ran day after day, heard right and left, and heard nothing and again nothing. At last, an unexpected chance brings to me the driver Postinaecker. You know him perhaps; he has more copper on the nose than my wife has in the kitchen; for the rest, an honest fellow. I can swear to that. He came from Kahlenfelde, and took his schnapps at my place. Excellent! I ask him; he answers. And behold, it all comes out. Your honor's runaway Thork, namely the one-legged or one-armed Hussar, had stayed awhile in the miserable village of Kahlenfelde. Postinaecker had seen him with his own two living eyes. Do not doubt what I am telling you."

"Thunder! Who is doubting?" cried Arnold, impatiently.

"How far from here is Kahlenfelde? how long ago was this?" eagerly inquired Lyonel.

"I know exactly," replied the narrator, as he turned over the leaves of a soiled pocket-book. It was, if you will graciously permit, on the twenty-fifth of the present. I, the next day, on both my legs, off to the village and to the old tavern hostess. Well, he had lodged there."

"Had lodged? Then he was gone from there. Did you go after him?" cried Lyonel.

"Your lordship is pleased to jest. Do you know? The old fellow had been dead and buried ten days before. What say you to that? I, not indolent, take myself—"

"Dead!" exclaimed Harrington, with a face of pallid alarm—"dead—have you heard right? Did you see correctly?"

"Most humbly beg your pardon," responded the man, "he had been ten days in his grave, if you will permit. There was nothing more to see. Taken with a rupture of a blood vessel on the road, he arrived half dead in Kahlenfelde; and the second attack finished him, and—Amen. What say you to that? An unhappy misfortune in this world, is always a misfortune. So, I, not indolent."

"Hold!" cried Lyonel, with visible sorrow and hesitation. "And the young girl with him—what has become of the young girl? I told you plainly the name of the girl? Is she yet in Kahlenfelde? Doespeak?"

"Well, all in order, your honor. To speak of the girl—Sallie, is she called? Right! It fell from one fainting spell to another, and acted like crazy. The old woman, the inn-keeper, had no peace, till the creature was taken out of the house. Off with it! Amen! But the truth is, the female, so the inn-keeper herself confesses, paid honestly for old Thork and herself; board and lodging, washing, attendance, coffin, if you will permit; grave-digger, parson, funeral expenses, sexton, *namid' summarum*, all. Well! but what say you to this? When I returned—"

"Where did the young girl go from there?" asked the deeply agitated listener.

"Where to? The hostess is a silly woman. Do you know! I am quite different! She asks no passenger, where from? Where to? What for? What with? Of course, her's is a beggarly inn. The girl your honor wants to know about, Miss Sallie? Good. It sat down with its seven worldly effects upon a farmer's wagon, and drove out into the dear wide world; the blue heavens know where to? When I returned home, what do you think, how I—"

Lyonel sprang from his seat, pale, with quivering lips; he seized his faithful servant by the breast, and cried in a hollow voice:

"Arnold, Arnold, have you heard? She is gone, the poor unhappy one! No one knows whither. To-morrow, at the first break of day, we depart from this. Do you hear?"

"I was just going to say the same thing, with your most gracious permission, your honor! Yes, yes, it is the highest time!" began anew the postmaster. "I came now to the most distinguished and principal point. Leave here, sir; to-day, rather than to-morrow. You are threatened with a heavy thunder-storm, a ton heavy one, if you permit."

"How so? Wherefore?" demanded Lyonel, indifferently.

"Grant me the honor of listening to me, but do not betray my humble self," said the polite narrator in a lower voice. "When I returned, and entered my room, there approached me, the Lord be with us, a Commissary of Justice, with my own strangers' book in his hand. He, without saying a word, examines me, do you know, from all sides. I shall confess who the Messieurs Herrington and Cheekson in the book, are; what say you to this? I, not indolent, reply; 'how shall I know the like? What my wife has written, is written, enough!'"

The commissary requests the description of your lordships' valuable persons, from head to foot, from left to left. My heavens, wife and I had taken no notice. Your honors had arrived in the twilight; had left in the twilight; besides, the rooms, kitchen, and every place filled with market people and guests. Do you know one of us has not ears or hands enough? All want room and stable, eating and drinking in their empty stomachs, especially at night. All the world looks differently in the lamplight, to what they do in the sunshine. In short, if your lordships had stood bodily before me, I should have had the honor not to recognize you."

"Why did they ask for us? What did they want?" inquired Lyonel.

"Oh, because of the confounded fight of that evening. Do you know? If they had beaten each other by candle-light, I would let it pass. But in the dark, where one looks like blind into a sack! There is no sense in it. I have not made up for the loss yet. Fourteen Fayance plates, five dishes, oil and vinegar cruets, nineteen bottles—all in pieces! It was a pitiful sight! Many went away without paying—that was the fault of the others. They shall be punished for it; they all are well cared for; and will not be let loose till the high Judicature finds out who gave the Herr von Kahlback—you know? I mean the big lieutenant—the stab in the thigh."

"What is this to us?" cried Harrington, impatiently.

"But the high Judicature is in search for your lordships, because you were present at the confounded game of fisticuffs. I myself have twice been called up for a hearing. What say you to that? Good! I have nothing to say but what I have said; and with that, hallo! The others, I have well observed, want to wash themselves clear, and they lay the stabbing at your door. I have declared that was not true; and that is the truth."

"We? Chancharras! Chancharras!" angrily thundered Mr. Jackson. "That, indeed, is wanting! Where are the fellows that dare to do this, hey?"

"In prison, please your honor. Bad affair, I said from the beginning. Stabbing with a knife! And a nobleman, unfortunately; that will not easily pass over. Do you know? Ten, twenty years imprisonment; then the costs; then compensation for my running and walking, and my wife—"

"Your talk, Mr. Postmaster, causes me some astonishment," said Lyonel, as he for a moment stemmed the torrent of his speech. "You will comprehend that I cannot allow any suspicion or accusation of any kind to rest upon me. Can you maintain your words, that I and my companion are thought guilty of banditti deeds?—that the justice of the place is in pursuit of us? I can hardly believe it. We do not keep ourselves concealed; we walk abroad openly; our passports are in the hands of the Police. I am not without acquaintances in the Capital. As yet, no one has sought nor detained us."

"Well, probably your lordships have to thank the geographical error of my wife for that, and that, at the Fair, your honors were not known, and are dressed always differently from the rest—I mean according to the fashion, elegant. But follow good advice, your lordship. I do not say this to get thanks and reward. I am, by all means and throughout, the most disinterested person. You must, of course, seek the distance. Do you know? I am an honest man. They whisper all this and that; besides, of the gentlemen with whom you deigned to take dinner with us."

"Whisper what? Diavolo! Whispe! What does that mean?" broke forth Arnold. "Please to speak clearly, sir!"

"They speak, with your gracious permission, of conspiracies, free-masons, demagogues, secret societies and *et cetera*, as the custom is. You are strangers, from afar, only by chance, therefore, naturally innocent. Well, but I wanted to warn you all the

same. Fortunate that Mr. Shackson recognized me in the market better than I did him, and brought me here. Herr Lieutenant Kahlback is nearly well upon his legs; limps upon a stick. What say you to that? If you are discovered—then—why—of course—"

"You mean well in your way, but not according to my views," replied Lyonel, coldly, and he put several pieces of money in the hand of the inn-keeper, who politely resisted the gift for awhile. "I am obliged to you for the attention shown me in regard to the invalid. As to the quarrel in your house, I have nothing to do with it."

With that the postmaster was dismissed, and he left the room still rubbing the pieces of money in his hands, as if to ascertain their value by his practised touch.

"Demand our bill of the 'World's' host, Arnold, and pack up. At daylight we go to Kahlenfelde!" said Lyonel. "We will not return till we have found the poor girl; but at all events, we must return here once more."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A Criminal Case.

Preparations were made for the departure, or, as Arnold termed it, for the love-chase. When their trunks had been locked and their supper eaten, they waited only for the return of their passports to retire early. The tidings of the death of old Tobias Thork, and the thoughts of Cecilia's uncertain fate, left Lyonel but little hope of obtaining forgetfulness in sleep. He took no heed of the Binsberger inn-keeper's account of the results of the noble and citizen guests, on the Fair day.

There was a knock at the door. Arnold advanced to the two police officials that entered, and cried eagerly:

"Bon, Messieurs, the passports! Out with them!"

"You are Mr. Lyonel Harrington, from the State of Alabama, in America?" asked one of them.

"Not at all," replied Arnold, as he pointed to the one referred to. "I am his companion, or friend, or servant, what you please. But no matter; give us the passports."

One of the new-comers remained standing at the door, while the other, approaching the younger traveler, repeated his question, and requested him to follow to the police office, and to take his attendant with him; also to produce his assembled effects and papers.

"—*Que Diavolo quiere este loco?*" cried Arnold, savagely. "Do they take us for swindlers or vagabonds? What have we to do with your police?"

Lyonel besought him to be tranquil, gave up the trunks, and took his hat to accompany the summoning spirits, that the affair might be settled at once. The officers of the law, however, without evincing any haste, drew forth paper, sealing wax and seals; searched in bureau drawers, closets and writing desk; then placed their seal upon the trunks and valises, and then politely made a sign to the astonished Americans to follow them. Arnold swore in all European languages; Lyonel, although vexed, could not refrain from laughing at the comic exhibition of his trusty follower's anger. The servants of the house had gathered together in alarm; after a few words with the upper waiter, they proceeded on their way. When they reached the street they saw in the darkness two *gendarmes* with their muskets, who, at a discreet distance, followed the unwilling wanderers of the night."

At the Bailiff's house master and servant were separated, and each one had a hearing in a room by himself. One, as well as the other, was questioned concerning the object of their travels; particularly and minutely examined in regard to the places they had frequented for the past months; the reasons of their stay; the acquaintances they had formed; especially as to their interest in the Binsberger fight, even to the conversation held at the table that evening; and lastly, in what connection Lyonel and Arnold stood to the persons there assembled.

Although both answered with sincerity and without the slightest hesitation, it still appeared as if the ends of justice were not attained, and the astonished Lyonel was informed that he would, for the present, be held a prisoner. Arnold, as his servant, who, as it seemed, knew but little of the secret business and enterprises of the suspected master, was remanded back to the Hotel du Monde. It was in vain that the indignant man protested against this decision; he was commandingly shown to the door, unless he preferred narrow quarters to his usual sleeping place. Lyonel kindly advised him to be silent; the sorrowful Arnold pressed the hand of the young man in farewell, and left with drooping head, murmuring between his teeth: "Seabs! wretches! scoundrels!" The prisoner was led into a small, dusty, poorly furnished room in the third story, that was guarded with barred windows and double-bolted doors. He was shown a straw bed upon the floor, and left in the darkness. It was then midnight.

We may be assured that our friend, thus disappointed in his most-cherished plans, did not pass a night of happy dreams. But he resigned himself, in due calmness, to the inevitable fate, assured that his entire Innocence would soon obtain him his release. The next day he felt quite reconciled when the superintendent of the prison informed him that he could, for pay, be made somewhat more comfortable in that place.

He thenforth looked upon the strange condition in which he found himself as upon a singular and amusing adventure, such as had not occurred to him in all his life of travel. And when, upon application, he received permission to entertain himself with paper, writing materials and books; when

linen and clothes were sent to him from his trunk, he felt almost contented. He wrote a note to Arnold, requesting him to send what he needed, and added at the close: "Do not forget Cecilia Angel and her dwelling place. If you find her anywhere, do for her all you can; aid her without restriction. Adieu, my good old friend; I hope soon to see you again."

But the hope of a speedy meeting died out after a few weeks. The continual examinations seemed to take no end. Peculiar grounds of suspicion were assigned against him, and enigmatical questions presented. His replies were sometimes called evasions. A lively, neat, quietly smiling, little man, with a cunning face, appeared to have assumed the part of public accuser before the tribunal. This personage, seated behind a mass of papers, seemed to have a thorough knowledge of the business, and all other affairs of the prisoner. Not only was he in possession of the words he had used in reference to the prayers offered up for the English nobility, but he knew of the conversation held with the Baron von Urning on the first day of their acquaintance, even to the most confidential remarks that had not been overheard by a third person. All this was placed before Lyonel, in testimony against him.

It was inexplicable how he came to know of even his visits to the old hussar and his niece; even to relating the exact sums he had given to the invalid at different times. When he was questioned concerning the object he had in view in being thus generous, he spoke of his compassion for the privations and poverty of the old man and the young girl; but the honorable tribunal made a wry face, and smiled sarcastically. One of the younger members expressed his opinion, to the no small alarm and amazement of the American, that so pretty a maid, with hair that seemed formed of the beams of the evening sun, well merited the most Christian compassion. There was no doubt the nursing of justice must have seen Cecilia, and Lyonel would have given much to have cross-examined that Christian lawyer.

It appeared at the end of the proceedings that he was accused on two points: first, of demagogic efforts and revolutionary enterprises; secondly, the wounding of an officer in the duke's service.

On the first of these accusations great stress was laid, because he had not refrained from holding insulting and even seditious speeches toward certain persons in high position, of which the police ministry had been fully apprised. It was thought highly probable that he was not only a member, but an emissary of a dangerous, anti-monarchical association of young France, or young Europe, they were not certain which; perhaps he was the agent of young Germany, or the Carbonari. He was promised grace, if he would honor the truth and denounce his accomplices.

He defended himself with a proud security that was the witness of a quiet conscience; acknowledged without reserve the expressions he had used in social intercourse upon the public conditions of Europe; but declared that the insulting remarks against princes, the seditious language imputed to him, to be rank calumnies; and called upon the family of the Herr von Urning, upon the Minister himself, as witnesses.

In their place he was one day unexpectedly confronted with mine host of the "Paradise," Herr Jeremias Vogel, from Baarlingen, and with the director of the police of that place. The innkeeper had heard his guest, on the occasion of the execution of Moor Michael, inveighing strongly against the justice of the land, and even against the sovereign. For example, he had called the execution, before all the people, "a comedy of the judges; a crying sin of the government." But, as if to apologize for the accused, he remarked at the same time, with a polite bow to Lyonel, that he had uttered those words in the utmost anger only; "for," he added, "only think, most gracious sirs and judges, not alone did an unthinking female near us lose her shawl and knitting bag in the crowd, and the English gentleman here have his golden watch stolen from his pocket; but even I, and I am a man of fore-back and insight, I, too, was robbed of my silver watch; it was as if blown from my pocket. Think of it! And, alas, I have never had it returned."

The police director of Baarlingen contented himself with his written explanations to the high tribunal, which however, he repeated fully, and added:

"This gentleman, asserting to be from a State unknown to the whole world, the State of Alabama, which he might as well have named Utopia, has, from the first, appeared suspicious to me. According to all the indices, the accused is a Quizdam, everywhere and nowhere at home; leading a nomadic sort of a life! My suspicions were still further aroused by a watch, that, according to the confession of the accused himself, contained the ducal coat of arms. Where he got it from, is an important question. It strengthened my suspicions, that, without awaiting tidings of the watch, said to be stolen from him, he had so suddenly left the place, leaving his servant behind. No one in Baarlingen, not even the servant-man, knew whither he had gone. This sudden invisibility, with many other circumstances, threw a dark shadow upon the aforesaid elegant traveler."

Among the witnesses afterwards called upon was the host of the "Golden Duck," beneath whose roof Lyonel first met with the Counsellor von Urning. The Court was informed by that personage that the accused, who had received his stolen watch from the Baron, had indulged in invectives against all governments until late in the night, and had disputed and quarrelled with the Herr Counsellor. It was rumored somewhat later, that Mr. Harrington, having met with a number of peasants in the neighborhood who were about to emigrate to America, he had held incendiary speeches, and had given rebellious advice.

The President of the Court, when the host had concluded, prevented Lyonel from replying to him, by informing him that the privy Counsellor Baron von Urning, who was chief President, had given his testimony in favor of the accused, and had explained the conversation of that evening, which had been misconstrued by the innkeeper.

"But," he continued, "according to his evidence, you, sir, are again in possession of the much talked-of gold watch, that contains our Duke's escutcheon. If you have it with you, please to deliver it to the Court without delay. We shall give you an especial hearing on that point, some other time."

Lyonel silently took out the watch and handed it to the President, who examined it on all sides; whispered something to his neighbor, and then it was passed from one to another, each one moving his eyes or his lips as he regarded it.

It would be tedious to enumerate all the witnesses that were summoned; among the rest appeared Mr. Barabas Trolle, from St. Catharine's Vale, who, in the most shameless manner, flung a dozen or more of falsehoods in the face of poor Lyonel.

Against this man's calumnies," cried the innocent accused, "you will permit me, gentlemen, to offer not a syllable of reply. It would be degrading to my sense of honor. Inform yourselves of the reliance to be placed in this man, of the neighborhood or of his Excellency, the Minister von Urning. I am silent."

Still more tedious was the investigation relating to the wounding of the officer. Herr von Kaltbach belonged to one of the oldest and richest families of the land; the wound inflicted by a plebeian hand was looked upon as an attempt to murder. The worst of the matter was, that Lyonel stood there, not as a mere witness, but as the accused. Without doubt, the heroes of that evening had thrown the entire blame on the stranger, whom they deemed no longer within the boundaries of the Dukedom—perhaps no longer a traveler on German ground; in this manner they hoped to save themselves, or the known guilty person, from the wrath of Justice.

Even the philosopher, Hercules Strong, when he confronted the American, was strong and bold enough in his presence to repeat the falsehood and corroborate it:

"This crafty Yankee," he said: "whom I know, because I rode part of my way in his carriage, seems to take a merit to himself for rescuing me from the tumult, in which I was thrown to the ground, and trodden upon. I am grateful to him for it. But gratitude shall not prevent me in exercising the noble virtue of truth. He knows not that he himself was the cause of my fall; knows not, that when I saw a knife in his hand, drawn upon the good and gracious Herr von Kaltbach, I sprang forward to save him, and was thrown to the floor in the confusion."

None the less adverse was the testimony of several officers, who declared that it was the pretended American who had caused the outbreak by his witticisms and mockeries on the subject of the prayers for the English nobility.

Lyonel on his part believed that nothing could be more easily accomplished than to satisfy the judges of his innocence; but he could not overcome the ever increasing distrust with which they regarded him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Written for the Banner of Light. A YEAR AGO.

BY NELLIE J. TEMPLE.

This was the day, a year ago, When tender flowers were fading slow; That we stood together, side by side, By the dancing rill where the violets hide.

The world was glad, and bright, that day, And fair as when crowned by the wreath of May; But the light of her beauty was fairer to me Than the loveliness resting on land and sea.

Her look and smile as she moved along, Seemed like a sweet embodied song, And I loved to watch the glad light quiver In her eyes like the stars in the deep blue river.

The crimson tint on the forest trees, Like the hectic flush of a sure disease, Was resting in Autumn's glory gay, As we watched it, a year ago to-day.

I remember now, how the sunbeams bright Fringed her rippling hair with light— Her tresses, that round her brow would twine, Golden in hue, like the German wine.

A year has passed, and Autumn again Paints her glorious pictures on hill and plain; But the loved one who watched it a year ago, Sleeps where the blue-eyed violets blow.

The year has fled—in silence forgot— And I stand again in the self-same spot, Watching the whirl of the Autumn leaves, Seared and sad, like my heart that grieves.

The world to me is an Autumn day, Filled with its shadows cold and gray; And the churchyard sod now seems less cold, Since it covered the head with its curls of gold.

I can see her tombstone where I stand, And it looks to me like a pallid hand, And pointing to Heaven, it seems to say: We will meet in the land with no Autumn day.

MAY.

BY SUSIE RIVERS.

May—the month of violets, arbutus blossoms, and golden buttercups, of flowering orchards and wooing birds, month of music and beauty and fragrance, sweet-smiling, fair-faced May!—we welcome thee, brightest gem in the coronal of Spring, thou whose praises bards have sung in strains of far-reaching sweetness, whose charms eloquent lips have rehearsed in glowing numbers: our lips will sing thy praises, too, our feet will ramble with thee where thy blossoms deck the fields with stars of golden beauty and clusters of azure brightness, and in the garden where bouquets of daffodil set in shining emerald, are clasped with the white pearl of the narcissus, and the snow-balls shake their pure cups in the gentle breeze; we will listen with thee to the music of the streams, which April's hand unlocked, to sing in honor of the Spring, and watch the bright-winged birds which thy soft breath has wafted homeward from their winter retreat, as they sit hither and thither among the roscate branches of the apple trees and amid the purple luxuriance of the lilacs, gathering, here and there, materials for the nests, to which, with songs of gushing sweetness, they will ere long conduct their brides.

Nature's voice is jubilant, her smiles cheerful and joy-inspiring, and full of golden promise are the months of the Spring—promise of the Summer, promise, too, of "the seed-time and the harvest." For "he that goeth forth, scattering precious seed," and filling up the after-days with useful duties, assisted by his handmaiden, the dew, the sunshine and the rain, shall surely come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

The promise has never failed. In this we have no room for doubt: as it hath been, so it shall be; we have only to wait in faith and trust the reward of our labor, grateful to him who giveth us the blessed earnest of the future which we read in the pages of the Spring, and the abundance with which "our basket and our store" are filled.

God be thanked for this blessed, this hopeful promise, and let our voices, this May morning, be jubilant, also, our faces smiling and cheerful, our footsteps blithesome, our hearts loving and trustful, ready to receive the happiness which he hath allotted us, and to reap "the exceeding weight of glory" which he hath designed to succeed the sorrow, if such there be.

What if "the times are hard," "money scarce," and privations a daily, even an hourly necessity? What if our paths are hedged about with difficul-

ties, our feet torn with thorns? There was one whose perfect life was given as our example, who, while a dweller on this mortal shore, "had not where to lay his head."

"Gold mountains and the midnight gleam Witnessed the fervor of his prayer; The desert his temptations knew, His conflict and his victory, too."

The servant may not be above his lord—nay, it is enough if he be as his lord. Let us emulate his meekness, his faith, his patience, and like him labor diligently with our hands to provide "the meat which perisheth," "being chargeable to no man."

And what if the harsh winds of Winter, the walling blasts of March, have broken some tender link, already sprung to their utmost tension? What if the spirits of some beloved ones have been wafted over these ice-tipped hills and frozen streams to the land of perennial summer? What if there are new mounds of earth in our quiet church-yards, where the forms of those who were lovely and beautiful in life, sleep together the eternal sleep?

Their feet are treading fields of immortal verdure, where they never say one to another "the Winter is over and gone," for flowers of amaranthine beauty "thick cluster on the verdant hills;" suffering and sorrow and wearisome vigils for them are over; no more patient waiting for the dawn, no more counting the hours until the starry lamps shall illumine the heavenly way, blessed signal of rest to the weary, for there is no night there, neither pain, nor sickness, nor death, and "the tears are wiped from all eyes."

There are babes of a day, little buds which never unfolded on earth, for the breeze was too chilling, the sunshine too evanescent; there are those upon whose brow the bridal wreath had not yet withered, whose voices are swelling the innumerable choir, and there are those for whom the laurel waited, and the echoes of whose praises are still sweet to our ears, but there was need of them above; no more for them the midnight lamp shall spend its oil, no more toilsome days shall write their lines of care upon the once smooth and open forehead; learners still, toilers still are they, but the work of that upper home is sweetened by love, rewarded by true and earnest appreciation, and never—oh, never, blighted by the cold wind of censure, the sharp dart of scandal, or the imputing of wrong and selfish motives to that which flowed clear and pure as crystal from the fountain of a magnanimous heart.

And shall we, while the wondrous melody of their strains is freighted the heavenly air, and while the lovelight of their glances pierces even the murky clouds of our earthly sky—shall we, who one day expect to join these strains of seraphic birth, whose hands even now are preparing for the blessed love-work in which they engage, whose feet are almost ready to climb the celestial heights, shall we sit down in the ashes and cover our heads with sackcloth, and mourn that the light of our earthly homes has become dim, and that the hearth-stone no more re-echoes to the tread of their busy feet?

Oh, no; for us, there is no work here—tolle, ill-rewarded, it may seem, at first, but yet, bearing a blessed promise for those who "faint not, neither grow weary in well doing."

Nearer are we by a twelvemonth, than at the dawning of the last May, to the fulfillment of this glorious promise, to the feast prepared for all who will, to partake; nearer to the sweet, seraphic song, the green fields and the still waters, and oh, how sweet the thought, nearer to the end of sin, of temptation, of fainting and falling by the way; nearer to the blessedness, the unutterable glory of our perfect, our immortal life.

And we have yet another cause of joy. To-day we say not to one another as we said when the morning bells heralded the last May month, "Is there hope for our country's future? Is there liberty for the enslaved, and the opening of prison-doors for those that are bound?" by the strong, and, for a brief season, triumphant hands of rebellion and wicked wrong, but we look now through clouds of smoke, and walls of suffering, true; but still, we look, hopefully, cheerily at times, as victory after victory sends its exultant notes upon the air, and may a swift winged zephyr brings tidings of the foe's retiring march, off to the hills of deliverance, and the clear, blue sky which we feel now, will succeed the smoke of the battle, and already we begin to listen, and to hold our breath to catch the first faint whisper which shall come fraught with more than mortal sweetness, in the answer to the question, "What of the night?" "The morning dawneth, fair and radiant with the light of Peace!" For this we are waiting, for this we are hoping, for this we are laboring.

God be thanked that we have the promise of its coming in the stern resolves, in the mighty endeavors, in the prayerful courage, in the constant and fearless up-looking to Him, whose hand through its earthly instruments wields the sword of battle, which have made our nation in the present, as in the past, a glory and a watchword to the nations of the earth.

Trusting, then, in the great Captain of our salvation, who hath led our army from "conquering to conquer," we may well greet the May-month with songs of grateful joy, with praises to him who hath "cast our lines in pleasant places," and even from the smoke of the furnace, and from the swelling billows bringeth forth abundant fruit to the glory of His holy name.

And for those who have kindred and friends exposed to the chances of the strife, who read through tear-dimmed eyes each recital of the deeds of bravery with which our messages at present teem, hushing the throbbings of their hearts until the whole column is read, and then drawing a long sigh of relief, that as yet, the doom of the widow and the fatherless is not theirs, let us hold them in tenderest sympathy to-day, and gently remind them that he whose love exceedeth even that of woman, holds their beloved in his own care and keeping, as safely as if they gathered with us, by the evening hearthstone, or stood beneath the flower-laden trees of our New England, to-day. For there is no higher duty than the sustaining of our country's honor; no nobler fate than to die in that country's service. And for those who wait at home, can there be a nobler sacrifice, than the giving of the earthly life which runs parallel with their own, bound in the same bundle, clasped with the radiant gems of love and truth, to labor, and perhaps to die in this glorious cause?

Let this be our support, our comfort, and our joy, while we wait for "the Star in the East" which shall rise bright and glorious with the promise of the advancing day, and hush our breath to listen for the first faint echoes which tell us that the "Star-Spangled Banner" waves its radiant folds over a free, happy, and united people, when "nor war, nor battle sound" shall break in to mar with its discordant notes, the songs of joy, when hearts long estranged shall beat in unison, and those now proud, rebellious, and vindictive, shall walk softly down the vale of humility, and we all plunk together the flowers of Peace.

Original Essays.

LETTER TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

THE VICE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Sir—It is too plain a proposition to be denied, that there is a disturbing element in the Constitution of this nation. None who witness the life and practice of the government, need long remain in doubt as to the cause of the disturbance. Careful observers believe, and so charge, that slavery, or the system of slave-labor, is the mischievous disturber of the peace of the people. The indictment presented by Public Sentiment to the world, avers that it is the legitimate cause of the bloodshed in our midst.

Slavery ranges in degrees of degradation from serfdom to simple chattelism. Color is but an accident of the condition. In this country the African alone, or his mixed blood, is found in slavery. He is socially disabled and politically disfranchised—he is never a citizen of the United States, though in some of the States, if free and having a certain amount of property, he is admitted to the citizenship of the State. National citizenship can never be his under the present constitution unamended in this respect. He is a subject of the government, not a citizen thereof. In like manner is the Indian disabled and disfranchised; his race, however, is exempt from the other conditions of the African. The Constitution has not placed upon him the seal of bondage. Though not allowed in the land of his nativity—land once all owned by his ancestors—the privileges granted to foreigners on their naturalization, and deprived of all participation and representation in the affairs of government, the Constitution and laws of Congress have never restrained him in the exercise of those rights which are the inheritances of nature.

Some readers of the Constitution deny that the institution of slavery finds any grant of being in the General Government, any support or privilege within its wide embrace; that it recognizes the attribute of property in a slave, or any such predicament of a man held in bondage; that it secures the master in the exercise of any rights of property in the slave—such are bold men—eyes have they but they see not, and language seems to have lost in them its meaning. It is nothing to them that they find written upon its leaves such paragraphs as these: The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person: No amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the passage just quoted. What can be plainer than that the Constitution of the United States provides for the foreign and domestic slave-trade, and that, for a period of twenty years, protected the importer of slaves, by a guaranty more potent than the edicts of Congress, or the voice of the People themselves? In the language of that distinguished statesman and President of the United States, the late venerable John Q. Adams, that great instrument of American Government and warrant for the prosperity and safety of this nation, in the particulars of slavery and the slave-trade, is indeed and doubly vicious! How long shall its otherwise fair pages bear the dark and bloody stain of bondage—that foul blot so abhorrent to humanity and disgraceful to the culture and civilization of the nineteenth century?

"Out, damned spot!"

To arrive at the true meaning and proper construction of the Constitution of the United States, in many of its provisions, recurrence must be had to the period of its adoption, and to the contemporaneous usages, customs, and circumstances of the people of the States. Be it remembered that this state-paper is professedly the foundation and platform of a government for a nation composed as well of persons whose aggregation is called the people, as of the States whose union constitutes the confederacy. It must of necessity partake of the feelings and sympathies of the people and the States represented in the Convention which placed upon it the fiat of approval. It could not well have been framed, nor have passed the ordeal of popular scrutiny and criticism to which it was subjected, without the features and complexion of the times being deeply impressed upon its pages. None are so ignorant as not to know that among the inhabitants of the States, at this time, slavery was an institution unquestioned either in church or State, in matters of morality and right; that it had an origin coeval with the settlement of the country; that it kept pace with its civilization; that it was wrought into the usages and customs of all classes; that the system was kept alive by domestic procreation and foreign importation; that, in fact, it had a sort of common law status, which the Bench of Justice, during its colonial administration, never pronounced to be without right in their midst, though deriving its dignity and power from the British Constitution—the same trans-Atlantic fountain of authority whence Lord Mansfield drew reasons for his judicial decisions. It is, indeed, foundational in the government which was inaugurated by that instrument; structural, too, as it is a part of the material of its framework, and reaches to utmost turret and topmost tower. Nor can it be questioned, since the evidence is within the reach of every reader of the history of those days, that the person of a slave was held subject to the proprietorship of the master—and that such relation established beyond controversy and all peradventure, the correlative fact of property in him, a species of chattelization of him, and the vesting of title to him, and which is the subject of sale. This paper is the product of the real and actual state of things and condition of affairs; it was known to its authors and approvers that slaves were imported into the country beyond the sea; they knew, whether right or wrong, that these slaves were bought and sold, and to all legal intents and purposes, were the property of the purchaser; they knew full well that this class of individuals, the Constitutions and laws of the land did not regard as citizens, but as bondmen; they knew that the slaves never had been reckoned or accounted in those Constitutions and laws, in any sense, as the people, nor been represented in any popular legislative assembly. Governed by this knowledge of the state of things, they adapted it to the needs and exigencies of the times, providing for amendments to be made when the popular demands should evince the necessity, with but one drawback or limitation—to wit,

That no amendment should be made giving to Congress power to prohibit any of the States from the importation of slaves for the period of twenty years, as shown above. In all things else, this great Ordinance of the people—the great Act of thirteen States—deliberately and solemnly passed, by which their nationality was established, and declared to the world, was open to amendment at any time when there should be a compliance with its provisions in that behalf.

It seems that what before belonged to the States to regulate, if to be regulated at all, was now given over to the general government, the States: to reap the advantages of the traffic in slaves as a profitable, lawful, and proper commerce, subject only to a revenue profit or benefit to the new government, on each slave, of a sum not to exceed ten dollars. These things most assuredly nationalized that species of trade or commerce, which before was subject to a limited, local, or state legislation. It might be useful and interesting to furnish, in this place, the statistics of this pursuit. But it is not necessary for the present purpose; all persons versed in the history of colonial and ante-revolutionary affairs, know that at this time the investments in that kind of import were large, and the vessels engaged in the carrying of that article of commerce from the continent of supply to that of demand, numerous. Such pursuit was lawful, and an existing every-day avocation of all such as had the disposition and means to embark in its adventures, and this branch of commerce received the sanction of the assembled wise men of the new nation, at the very inception of its constitutional existence. They gave it their kind countenance, and bade it God-speed for the space of a score of years. They held the power of Congress over it for that length of time in absolute abeyance, except in the particular matter of adjustment of the duty to be paid per head by the importer. Let me ask just here, en passant, lest it be omitted, what the denier of alleged property in a slave, so far as the question relates to the action, intent, and aim of the general Federal Government in that particular, will say of this grant to Congress of liberty to impose a duty on an imported African. The objector will have it that he is a man, a human being, and called, in the language of the article in which he is referred to, a person. So he is, but has he not been pronounced, by those who call him so, in language in the use and meaning of which it were improper to charge them with ignorance, a dutiable something, commodity, article, piece of goods, etc.? It is a misnomer of those men who introduced the word, a mistaken and misapplied term, or such African is property—within the meaning of the Constitution. A duty, in the commercial sense, is paid only on goods, wares and merchandises.

The fathers of this Republic were entrusted with the establishment of a National Government, on account of their superior wisdom. They are now remembered by those of us who live in this day and generation, with a veneration bordering almost on idolatry. They were, many of them, if not all, slaveholders, or had been such. They thought it right and proper to provide for the continuance of slavery, or to make recognition of it under the new order of things, and accordingly there is found in their great covenant of civil policy, sentences, sections, and articles securing its perpetuity. They made no distinctions, where there no differences. They never saw, so far as I can discover, any difference between a foreign and domestic trade in slaves—at all events, such difference does not disclose itself in the Constitution; and hence no discrimination is made by them, except in the extrinsic circumstance of a duty on the foreign or imported slave. In this they were right. If it was wrong to enslave the black man in Africa, and take him thence, equally wrong was it to enslave him in America, and take him hence to distant, and to him unknown parts thereof. This they knew and felt and acted on, never at any time conceding it to be wrong or of questionable morality. I judge that their limitation of the right to import African slaves, for twenty years, or their surrender of the reserved right of the States to such importation, without hindrance from Congress, for that length of time, had its origin in economical or revenue reasons, and not in questions of ethical moment. If they had deemed slavery and its incidents politically, morally, and religiously wrong, is it to be supposed that they would have compromised the matter for a double decade of years, and have tolerated for so long a time that which was to receive in after years the brand of infamy? They knew that the system was all prevalent, in Church and State, all over the land—they knew also that importations and traffic in slaves were not, the very African slave-trade itself, of that day, was not, contrary to the law of nations. They have nowhere given to Congress the power to pass those laws, however proper and needful they may be, which consign those engaged in the business to the gallows, and subject the vessels used by them to condemnation and confiscation. Such a grant of power would have convicted them of gross inconsistency. At one moment did they consider the institution of slavery a good thing? The next, so bad as to be without the pale and protection of the law?

"You have among you many a purchased slave, which, like your asses, and your dogs, and mules, you use in a brutish, and in a slavish part, because you bought them. Shall I say to you, Let them be free, marry them to your heirs? Why sweat they under burdens? Let their beds be made as soft as yours, and let their palates be seasoned with such viands? You will answer, The slaves are ours."

Whatever, indeed, others may think of the fathers and their doings in the establishment of this general government, and the adjustment of its principles and provisions in the matter of slavery, so prevalent among them—be it favorable to them or otherwise—I am not called upon in this connection to pronounce judgment of belief, but in this, that they have so expressed themselves in the Constitution as to leave no doubt of their intention to declare a slave to be property—the subject of sale, leaving State Legislatures to say whether such property shall be deemed to be real or personal. Such conclusion is derived from the *usus loquendi*; their adoption of language applicable only to such usage; their choice of words significant indeed of such existing facts in all the States, and needing, in this use of terms, no definition, any more than in respect to the terms in common use in the courts and law-literature of the day, of which it is well known that they were far from being ignorant. I judge, therefore, that they have settled the question, and that slaves are property within the meaning of the Constitution. This, it would seem, is sufficient both in law and logic.

The authors of the Constitution left slavery and the slave-trade open questions; as they established the time, so they left them, without any prohibition

of the domestic trade, only regulating slavery in some of its incidents, as in the case of escapes, etc., never conceiving the idea of property belonging or attaching to the slave any the less, because of his change of domicile by his own volition or that of his master—and leaving these two subjects of national concern to the future, to be met when the time should come, by any amendments that might be necessary. The regard which they manifested in this behalf, and the provision which they made in respect to the whole extended circuit of the involved relations of slavery, result only in protection to the interests of slavery and the slave-trade, as appears by the quotations above, touching the importation by the States for twenty years. Any prohibition of imports of African slaves, or any intermeddling with, or limitation of, the inter-state commerce in slaves, by Congress, was put by them far away in the distant days, and made subject to a species of *post-hoc* future tense. And then after so long a lapse of time, Congress can only prohibit migration or importation—such doing does not reach slavery, and a traffic in slaves outside the domain of the United States. To import, clearly conveys the idea of carrying or bringing within the national territory. It is granted to Congress to shut the ports of the nation against the introduction of slaves—and this is all the grant—it can legislate no further. It has no power to hinder slavery at home, nor to molest the trade in slaves abroad, on African shores, or in Cuban and Brazilian markets. No power of prohibition of such nefarious commerce is among the enumerated powers of Congress; all search among them for any will be in vain. Nor is there any implied power of prohibition visible in the letter of the Constitution. The invisible spirit of the instrument, the genius which dwells in its profound penetralia, and dictates its high behests when invoked, gives not even a shadow assurance of such a power. I deny that the power to regulate commerce granted to Congress, warrants that body to pronounce the traffic, apart from importations, piracy, and the offence penal in the highest degree, however much its laws in that behalf are needed, and however well-deserved the punishment prescribed. Such traffic is "the sum of all villainies," and its purveyors deserve the ignominy of the scaffold. I approve the execution of Gordon, because of the claims of Humanity, not because of the receipts of Congress.

The fathers ought to have prohibited in the Constitution, slavery and the slave-trade, and have declared that there should be no longer property in a human being, which was then a living, legal, and century-consecrated fact. But they did not, and left the one to its quasi, common law origin and foothold in the land, and the other to its recognized lawfulness in the Code of Nations. The bloody conflict now raging in the nation, and as yet irrepressible, admonishes their descendants of the extent and magnitude of the *vices* they suffered to find lodgment in their Great Charter of Government. Their legalizing, for a score of years, the crime of kidnapping on foreign shores the rude and miserable African, and their allowance of his bondage here, for all time, to the philanthropist, look strange indeed. In that, it would seem, they made an immense moral mistake, and committed a most unpardonable political blunder. What a compensation for this, is the visitation upon the nation of this slave-holder's war upon the government! They forgot the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and adulterated the eternal truths which it enunciated. They built a beautiful temple, and dedicated it to Freedom, but it has ever been a House of Bondage to the black man—the abiding place of a Power whose usurpations now hold in servitude four millions of the human family. Veiling its deformities and carefully concealing its enormities, that Power kept from full view its hideous mein, till recent events lifting the curtains of its hiding place, revealed its frightful visage, and like the veiled prophet of Khorassan, it is beheld

"With features horribler than Hell's or traced On its own brood; no Demon of the waste, No church-yard Ghoul, caught lingering in the light Of the blest sun, or'er blasted human sight With lineaments so foul, so fierce as those The Imposter now, in grinning mockery shows."

Since the beginning of the Federal Government, when the States united became a power and a nation, there has been no change or lessening of the nationality of the institution of slavery. The property right has never been annulled, and it continues to be one of the franchises of the citizen of the United States. If the grant or recognition of the right to hold a slave as property, or estate, had not been intended—if the property attribute of a slave had been covertly or clandestinely lodged in the letter of the Constitution, or furtively concealed in its spirit, abundant time elapsed before the period of its amendment, for the people to make ready to rid themselves of such an imposition, by expunging from its enrollments, such intolerable allowances. It would seem that from the 17th of September, 1787, when the Constitution was adopted, to the 4th March, 1789, the date of the Amendments, the trial of that paper had been sufficiently long to call out all the Amendments considered needful. The people were content to allow the slave to be property, as at first, and by neglecting to amend in that particular, affirmed such proprietorship or kind of estate in him.

This was an opportune occasion to remove all objection, if any existed, and to lay the foundation of his emancipation. But the people amend, and in the fifth article of the amendments a prohibition is introduced in respect to property, all and singular, generally, and without any limitation of the kind or quality, animate or inanimate. This was the time, and this the article in which the great exception of the slave to the general rule, definition, or classification of what is and shall be considered property, should have been distinctly made, if any such exception was intended or desired. I do not believe any such exception to the general rule was either intended or desired by the people of those days—and hence they have placed the property question beyond doubt in my mind. That which results from this, is important in reference to State legislation generally, in the matter of emancipation of slaves. It will not be forgotten that this amendment prohibits all interference with the property of persons, declaring that no person shall be deprived thereof without due process of law.

Enough has been said to show that a slave was deemed and taken to be property at the time of the Amendments and their ratification—it follows that such property is within the meaning and intent of the fifth article of them, and must be governed by its prohibition, which is, that the slave cannot be taken from his master without due process of law. Legislative enactments are not such. They them-

selves are powerless, when in conflict with the Constitution, which is the Supreme Law of the Land. Who can hesitate to say that the Statutes of a State can not take away, with or without compensation, the slave from his master, by which he is deprived of property? All acts of emancipation, of a State, which are not prospective, and make free those born afterwards, are violative of the Constitution, in that they deprive of property and take away vested rights.

New York passed laws in the years 1817, 1830 and 1841, prohibiting slavery; or, in other words, the owning of property in a slave. I do not see how those laws could have stood in a Constitutional conflict, since "the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Slaves are the property of the Federal Constitution. Slaves are property; "they form to this day the foundation of large masses of property in the Southern parts of these United States." Such is the language of Chancellor Kent, when writing of persons held in slavery. In those cases which have been adjudicated at Washington and Albany, the one growing out of the provisions of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the State of Rhode Island, and the other arising out of the enactments of a like statute in the State of New York, it will be remembered, it was decided that the Legislature cannot, by its acts, deprive any person of his property; in short, that legislation is not proceeding at law—that statutes are not processes at law—and that the property of the citizen, no matter of what it may consist, may not be taken from him, in contravention of the constitutional protection.

I have said above, that in making the Constitution, the fathers neglected to transfer to it, and to carry into actual and practical use therein, the truths of the Declaration of Independence, purely and wholly as it proclaimed them. The vicious elements which they allowed to become a component of its life, and whose affinities are forever in hostile attitude to the teachings of that instrument and its inventory of British wrongs, crystallized into these palpable facts, to wit, that none but white persons became citizens of the United States; that all Indians and free negroes became subjects of the United States, in the same sense and to the same extent as an Englishman, or an Irishman, or a Scotchman, is a subject of the government of Great Britain, and that all persons not white nor free, but held to service or labor under mastership during life, remained as aforesaid, subjects of the parties to whom such service or labor was due. Slaves, in fact, to their masters, and subjects to the Commonwealth; amenable to the master as property; amenable to the government, politically, as persons and its subjects. Such is the complexion of human rights in one of its features which the Constitution exhibits. It came to be so, because of the right to have and to hold slaves, which its citizenship conferred and established, and because by it neither Indian nor African, free nor held to service, constituted or came within the category of political entities described in the preamble of the Constitution, as, *we, the people of the United States*, in whom dwelled the essential power of the State. They were not represented nor recognized in the conventions of the people had to consider and adopt the Constitution, and it nowhere confers on them the rights of citizenship, the source of supreme sovereignty.

There is one aspect of the matter of slavery which must be met by all who meddle with the question—entirely beside the Constitutional or political one of this and other nations—and not likely to be productive of the same feelings or conclusions: the moral aspect, in the light of pure reason, in the abstract, and independent of all outward or external objects. It is proper here to dwell a little and to observe in that direction.

There is not, in the nature of things, any essential difference, morally, in the traffic in slaves, at one time or place, more than in another. Hence, I cannot concede to Congress any right to discriminate between the foreign and domestic slave trade. I question its right, as well as any reason it may give, for distinguishing between them, and declaring the one no better than and synonymous with piracy; full of all turpitude, and laden with every iniquity. It lacks good reasons for its maledictions against the one more than the other. The moral code has been unable to demonstrate any difference between them, and careful consideration can discover nothing generally unlike or dissimilar. It is very hard to discern wherein lies the difference between the traffic or trade in slaves on the coast of Guinea, and their transit hither upon the high seas, and the like dealing here at home, along the Atlantic borders, concluding the adventure by a sea-voyage coastwise to some distant market on our own extended sea-board; yet Congress claims to have discovered it, and has legislated accordingly. But I aver that if one is wrong, then both are wrong; that if one is right, then both are right. I enter a protest against such absurd definitions and distinctions as have been made by Congress. Can it change the nature of things? Can it, by a species of legislative legerdemain, in the use of terms and language known to the Common Law and the Code of Nations, transmute a person into a pirate, if, in a certain latitude and longitude, he be engaged in the slave trade, while, at another point, if engaged in the like pursuit, he is a worthy citizen, commanding the protection of the government in transacting his business? Can it give good reasons why it has asserted the incidents and relations of the commerce in slaves? Why will it treat the slave trade abroad, which is only one of its bearings, as a great wickedness and contrary to approved morals, and the same thing here at home, as a great goodness and in conformity to the notions of conscience? Why will it abolish slavery in American bottoms sailing in African seas, and punish American citizens trading in slaves from African soil, and refuse to abolish slavery in the capital of the nation, tolerating and protecting the bondage of men born on American soil? Diplomats and representatives of the crowned heads of European governments here take advantageous lessons upon human rights, and learn what a priceless jewel is American consistency! Right reason revolts at such wicked absurdities, and the voice of nature will not be silent—she ever proclaims from her sacred chambers and echoing halls of justice, the higher law.

Observe and apply here what Cicero says, a citizen of Rome in the days of its greatness and glory, the statesman and orator so accomplished in philosophy and letters: "There is indeed, a law, right reason, which is in accordance with nature, existing in all, unchangeable, eternal; commanding us to do what is right; forbidding us to do what is wrong! It has dominion over good men; but possesses no influence over bad ones. No other law can be substituted for it; no part of it can be taken away, nor

can it be abrogated altogether. Neither the people nor the Senate can abolish us from it. It wants no commentator or interpreter. It is not one thing at Rome, and another thing at Athens; one thing today, and another thing to-morrow; but it is a law eternal and immutable, for all nations and for all time. God, the sole Ruler and universal Lord, has framed and proclaimed this law. He who does not obey it, renounces self, and is false to his own nature; he brings upon himself direst torture, even when he escapes human punishments." Such are some of the enunciations of the law, as propounded by the polished and upright old Roman. It needs not to be said here that it finds the fullest response in the bosom of every intelligent man.

In the present aspect of affairs, I can see but one way to rid the nation of the nuisance which the vice of the Constitution, above considered, upholds and continues. It is impossible now, to reach the evil by an amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery in all the States. The wrong, however, is not without present remedy. Although the war disables the people to abolish by an amendment, in that not enough States are now in condition to proceed constitutionally to amend, yet it enables the government, by force of a power which war only awakens into life, to abolish slavery, which power government may exercise only while a state of war shall continue. That Providence which rules over and regulates all the affairs of men and of nations, seems to have given this Government the fittest occasion and most opportune advantage for the exercise of a power that is sufficient unto the day and the evil thereof. Let that power be exercised without delay, and Freedom to all men shall prevail throughout the whole land.

God save the country and the Constitution, in everything but that which upholds and perpetuates slavery and its correlative, commerce in slaves.

Yours, &c., HORACE DEXSSEN.
New York, March 14, 1862.

THE CHURCH OF SPIRITUALISM;
AND
SPIRITUALISM IN BOSTON.
BY EMMA HARDINGE.

In this day when Spiritualists, (made so by actual revelations from spirit-land, fed of the spirit, and in the spirit, and that by spirits), are beginning to be ashamed of their title, and seek to better their heterodox opinions from the rain of persecution which the splendid mid-day light of Spiritualism has challenged from the adherents of darkness and mystery, by all sorts of reformatory side issue titles, it is quite refreshing to be able to write in one place as a *Spiritual* meeting, and one assembly as *Spiritualists*. When I add that the place is in the Athens of America, and the assembly numbers among its members some of the most justly esteemed and respected of America's Athenians, the sweet and holy word *Spiritualism* looks out from the foul rags of loathsome philosophies, and the flimsy veil of respectable church organizations, which the iconoclasts of the one hand, and the hypocrite on the other, have put upon it, with a noble individuality of its own; and it is in the hope that a brief sketch of its working in this, its unadulterated spirituality, may encourage the feeble and faltering in other directions, that I submit the following notice of the spiritual meetings in Boston. I write only of that which I know, and, therefore, I am often compelled, with seeming egotism, to associate my own experiences with the details I narrate. I trust I shall be forgiven for this, in consideration of the responsibility I assume in consequence.

On Sunday, the fourth of this present May, I returned to Boston, to fill the Spiritualists' desk, after an absence of some months. For three Sundays I have been greeted with audiences filling to overflowing every portion of the place of meeting, including every available standing point of stairs, gallery and ante-room.

I found the meetings held in Lyceum Hall, in the Pavilion Hotel building, on Tremont street; the hall capable of holding, I believe, some seven or eight hundred persons, neatly fitted up, well lighted, seated, and ventilated; the *MEZZANINE FLEX*, and the expenses attending them defrayed by subscription, a limited number of social evening parties held during the winter, and the trifling aid of such contributions as the audience may be disposed to afford at the close of the meetings. The conduct of these meetings rests with a committee of gentlemen, selected from the subscribers; and if honorable name and fame be the qualification for a committee man, Lyceum Hall may boast of "the pick" of Boston; and I must here add that those who fear lest the notoriety of being called "a Spiritualist" may affect their high standings or respectable callings, might take courage from the sight of our Sunday meetings, and the assurance that the quiet, open, and dignified ministry of different members of the committee, on alternate Sundays as Presidents of the meeting, has not as yet injured their reputation as merchants, honest men, or gentlemen. Some of these (our committee men) are personally known to me, and I am free to confess, I never felt so high a respect for the honorable position of a wealthy merchant as when I saw it in the persons of these gentlemen, to grace the meetings wherein they feed the people's souls, at their own proper cost and trouble.

I am told the funds are ample, and that from the three sources above named, fully sufficient means are realized to defray all the necessary expenses, including a choir, in which some most excellent professional assistance is combined with equally valuable volunteer aid. Amongst the latter I need but mention Messrs. Bond and Flagg (celebrated Massachusetts musicians) in token of the superiority of the music and the harmony of feeling that expresses itself so truly in sweet sounds.

The evening parties above alluded to, under the most careful and judicious management, and a determination to ensure good order and respectability, that precludes all show of license, or occasion for scandal, I have not myself attended; but I am informed by some persons decidedly opposed to "promiscuous gatherings" that they were reluctantly induced to attend, and found in its arrangement so much subject for commendation, such a sweet and harmonious feeling and dignified order, that they regarded these parties as the most interesting and well conducted of the season, and were glad to avail themselves of all subsequent gatherings of the kind. Were I writing for the Lyceum Hall Committee (which I am not), I should here pause to say, "be firm, be constant, be true, a vision of shining rays from unlooked for sources is in a 'fetto' for your 'chitrolo'." In addition to the above named sources of revenue, and no wonder, for what hand is not out-

stretched to help the successful; and what coffers do not yield their wealth to feed the rich?

Thus much of the meetings in Boston; and if one would ask, what does it all amount to? I answer: The pure, loving and simple compendium of all religion, inculcated by Jesus, in man's duty to his neighbor, if put into practice might have converted this world of sin and sorrow into a miniature kingdom of heaven; yet eighteen centuries have rolled away, and though mind in all its phases of intellectual has scaled the mountains of progress, and even to the most giddy heights of knowledge, the world is just as full of violence, sin, sorrow and suffering as though Jesus had never lived or died.

Andrew Jackson Davis's system of harmonical philosophy comes in the nineteenth century, a scientific, complete and admirable exposition of the wisdom, beauty and necessity of Jesus's one commandment of love, and by a series of the most wonderful analytical theorems of the universe in every department, has shown how the law of justice pervades Creation, tracing conclusively all of human suffering that man can experience, to ignorance of this law, and disobedience to its exactions.

Yet the lovely life of Jesus, and the fine philosophy of Davis, need to be taught, analyzed, expounded, rehearsed, and insisted on, fitted and measured to all man's requirements, and illustrated "line upon line, and precept upon precept." They need to be proved, too, in the life of the Teachers, and every point of the theory demonstrated in the practice of the theorists, and to effect this, I claim that public gatherings, lucid expositions, illustrations drawn from history and science, and fervent exhortations, knocking at the door of the heart with all the force and fire of inspirational utterances, must be used as the instruments of enforcement.

Whatever effects Catholicism, Lutheranism, Quakerism, or Theology in any form may have had upon human character and destiny, its propagandism is due to the form as well as to the speech in which the theories have been enunciated—most, however, to the latter, for that wisdom which in a book may make a lasting impression on one mind, and scarcely leave a passing shadow upon a thousand; yet, when spoken, with all the accompaniments of magnetic power and psychological force, but more, far more than all, projected upon an audience with the irresistible control of inspiration from the world of control and inspiration, and made the center, moreover of a system of reiterated teachings, is almost as sure to reach the thousand minds, as the book is to affect the one, and this not alone from the causes above stated, as the legitimate effects of oratory, but because, as the world is at present constituted, the mass of mankind have been accustomed to lean on individuals, and the effort to realize the thoughts of the speaker is far easier than the exercise of thought in pronouncing judgment on the book. The book is for the thinker; the orator for those who need to be stimulated to the task of thinking for themselves, and learning the methods of thought; and though the Spiritualist on principle is no propagandist, realizing that the ground must be prepared by "the logic of events," ere it is receptive of the good seed, nevertheless, every true Spiritualist must realize, that the present calamitous condition of this country (to seek no further for illustration) is attributable solely to the want of fixed principles of light and justice in this and preceding generations; believing moreover, that the Spiritualist perceives these great principles, and that by the overwhelming tides of evidence which the souls who lived, suffered and erred on earth can bring, concerning the consequences of human actions, that they can absolutely demonstrate their teachings—I say *woe* be to the Spiritualists, whether they be receivers, or mediums of this mighty revelation and its proofs, if they keep silence, and do not minister to the world of the bread themselves have received.

When we look abroad and see the disruptions everywhere splitting up the petty seats of Christendom, when we see the history of Christianity marked in all times by fire, sword and persecution, and the present age of civilization beholding the most learned and philosophic minds of the day seceding from its ranks, and rushing even into infidelity, to escape from its unproven demands upon human credulity, should we not hail with grateful reverence a revelation which sets its seal upon all that is most holy and precious in religion, and at the same time appeals to the broad basis of science as its demonstration; and having achieved so glorious a condition for ourselves, I repeat, *woe* be to us, if we are not prepared to share our light with others—if we are not willing to aid in regathering the scattered flock of God's Israel, and more than ever in this hour, when the world's greatest nation is shipwrecked for the want of a living vital religion—a religion that opens its stately seventh day Temple doors at all hours, and pours its life in sacred tides into streets, homes, mans and Senate Chambers, if we fail to speak the word of power, comfort, warning and truth, "in season and out of season," until the force and reasonableness of our revelations shall commend themselves to the good sense of the people, and compel them to believe that honesty here is the best policy hereafter, that Christ's religion is the power in *act*, not in *name*, "prayer without ceasing," the only acceptable form of worship to God, and glorious Nature, the work of the Infinite Father's hands, with all its revelations of arts and sciences, the truest, indeed, the only true Gospel of law that ever yet was written.

For the tolling and much abused mediums of the present day, I, as a co-laborer, and consistent observer, can answer, *they have done their parts*, performed it, too many of them, under circumstances of trial, poverty, persecution and fatigue, of which those who have benefited by their labors, know but little. For myself, I confess the question with me is no longer, am I willing to work, and that quite half my time, for a pittance inadequate to pay my expenses, and maintain myself and those dependent on me, but can I do so?

Without entering into details too personal and painful for this place, I answer, *I cannot do it and live*. If such service as myself and others similarly situated are able to render be worth the having, let the Boston meetings show our friends in other sections the entire feasibility of organizing associative movements, at a trifling personal sacrifice of money and trouble, from a sufficient number of persons; and of extending their spheres of usefulness, not only to weekly teachings, but into libraries, and Lyceum meetings, for the investigation of the two mighty columns that support the glorious temple of life, namely: psychology and magnetism, together with every other department of human knowledge, all of which goes to make up the sum of religion as a science demonstrated. We want associative aid, too, for the sick and sorrowful. Poor mediums, with

scarcely a dime in their pockets, are perpetually the counsellors of the suffering, and the resort of the destitute; and how can we help them, when we can scarcely help ourselves? Shall our children, too, continue to think of their Heavenly Father as an avenging tyrant, and to seek for Sabbath School heavens through the passports of church creeds, instead of in their own hearts?

The publishers of this very paper have issued a little volume for children, after the form of Sabbath School modes of teaching, substituting real knowledge for nonsensical fictions; kind words for fire and brimstone, and charitable toleration for moral racks and thumb-screws. I would ask for no better kingdom of heaven than an assemblage of bright little scholars, fully instructed in life's duties, after the fashion of "the Spiritualists' Sabbath School Class-book, No. One;" but out of the "five million American Spiritualists," I have yet to find one hundred who think it worth while to teach their children in class the only religion they believe in themselves, and very many thousands of whom scruple not to send their children where they will be sure to imbibe doctrines which they believe to be pernicious falsehoods; all this for want of the liberality to pay, or the energy to organize a subscription list of some two, three or five hundred persons, according to the population, who, by the contribution of a few of the dollars never grudged to churches which send one half of them to perdition, might organize good public meetings, Lyceum gatherings, libraries, music and painting galleries, hospitals, benevolent aids, and every other practical illustration of a religion which, in charity, should note "the fall of a sparrow," and in science numbers the very hairs of our heads.

I do not know the population of New York city; but I am told by one who has made the subject one of most remarkable and careful study, that there are over eight thousand known Spiritualists in its limits. An earnest canvass of some one per cent. of this number, solicited to pay even as little as four dollars per annum, would secure a large proportion of the above advantages, to the community, and form a nucleus around which the rest would soon grow, provided, always, the work was commenced, not in the spirit of experiment, or the effort to make the meetings pay by their attraction; but rather by the sacrifice of a few dollars on the part of the undertakers, and a determination to give the people their bread free, and trust to their own payment in the ultimate good and progress of the race. Who will dare to say, with a knowledge of the eternal laws of compensative justice, any of these will lose their reward?

Let not this matter be entered upon experimentally, but undertaken in the spirit of permanence, that "fainteth not by the way." One year is no time to probate such an undertaking, and each subscriber should be solicited to supply beforehand, or in promise, his subscription for three years. Speakers of the best capacity only should be employed, and since each one is to be a mouth-piece for great thoughts, due care should be had that the food offered should be administered acceptably; but, above all, let care be taken, first, that the undertakers of this movement define the principles they believe to be beneficial to the world; next, that they are prepared to indorse them in their own lives; and above all, see that the teachers they select to instruct the world in their opinions do not themselves live a lie.

I have much more to say on this subject; much, too, that the experiences of our good Boston friends might illustrate of the advantage of all, but I feel I have already intruded on these columns at unreasonable length, and can only add that by pen or word of mouth, all who realize any worth in these suggestions, may command the most zealous service of

EMMA HARDINGE,
18 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

ALICE.

I close my weary eyes: the dream is sweet—
Once more the Spring-time and the Summer meet;
Spring pours her riches at the Summer's feet.
O'er the fair earth they hold divided sway,
(Oh! beautiful vision, fleeting fast away,
'Tis glad these longing eyes I pray thee stay!)

Fair is the heaven above, the earth more fair,
That lies in its embrace, and on the balmy air
There float sweet sounds of music everywhere.

In the soft radiance on the far-off sea,
In the pink blossoms of the apple-tree,
Hope whispers of a fullness yet to be.

Thine is the golden languor of the hours,
Thine the unsullied verdure of the bowers,
Thine, too, Hope's fairy promise, morn of flowers!

She comes!—the genius of the time and place—
My dear lost love! With an exceeding grace
The welling crimson mantles her sweet face—

A girlish face, without one trace of care
To mar the beauty of the outlines fair,
Set within heavy braids of shining hair.

Upon the dark-fringed curtains of her eye
The dewdrops of the morning glistening lie,
Unconscious of life's noontide scorching sky.

I see her flutter; by my side she stands;
I lay my own between her dimpled hands,
And find the rest since vainly sought o'er many lands.

Alice, that which hath been, no more may be.
Thy beauty growth still, but not for me:
Between us rolls the dark and angry sea.

I wake: the raging north wind fiercely blows,
The shades of Arctic night around me close,
Before me lies the waste of Arctic snows.

Buckle on Descartes.

In descending on the character of this immortal French philosopher—Descartes—who may be called the parent of all idealism, whether belonging to the German mind or to any other—Buckle sums up some of that great man's views in the following language, being substantially that of his own writings: "The thought of each man is the last element to which analysis can carry us: it is the supreme judge of every doubt; it is the starting-point for all wisdom. Taking our stand on this ground, says Descartes, we rise to the perception of the existence of the Deity. For, our belief in his existence is an irrefragable proof that he exists. Otherwise, whence does the belief arise? Since nothing can come out of nothing, and since no effect can be without a cause, it follows that the idea we have of God must have an origin; and this origin, whatever name we give it, is no other than God. Thus the ultimate proof of his existence is our idea of it. Instead, therefore, of saying that we know ourselves because we believe in God, we should rather say that we believe in God because we know ourselves. This is the order and precedence of things. Such, therefore, is the dignity and supremacy of the human intellect, that even this, the highest of all matters, flows from it, as from its sole source. Hence, our religion should not be acquired by the teachings of others, but should be worked out by ourselves; it is not to be borrowed from antiquity, but it is to be discovered by each man's mind; it is not to be proved by personal faith, but by the great truth that each man has neglected himself with that idea of God which is suggested by his own mind, he would attain to a true knowledge of the Divine Nature. But when, instead of confining himself to this, he mixes up with it the notions of others, his ideas become perplexed; they contradict themselves; and the composition being thus confused, he often ends by denying the existence, not, indeed, of God, but of such a God as that in whom he has been taught to believe."

Banner of Light.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

OFFICE, 158 WASHINGTON STREET.

Room No. 2, 2d Floor. WILLIAM WHITE, ISAAC B. RICH, LUTHER COLBY, CHARLES H. CROWELL, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

FOR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION SEE EIGHTH PAGE.

LUTHER COLBY, EDITOR.

The President.

Fortunately, the time has come in this country when the people and the press may be allowed to pass their comments on a President and his course of action, without being dragged up to the standard of a political party creed...

We are in the midst of that revolution now. Wise men and timid men, bold men and conservative, generous men and considerate, alike tried to stem the torrent that was rushing on toward them all...

But it was of the President we set out to speak, when we began. Mr. Lincoln can be spoken about without offending partisan feeling now, and we are thankful for it.

Party lines having been rubbed out, men who have suffered their opinions to be limited by them, now feel lost to know what to make up their minds to. It is what mechanical and conforming minds term a 'confused' state of things...

It is the easiest matter in the world to say of the President that he lacks force—that he is without energy—that he is too mild, and, as a member from Pennsylvania did say, that he did so-and-so 'in his mild way'...

They gave Gen. Jackson credit for a vast deal of courage, both physical and moral; indeed, it was said that no man living paid higher respect to true moral courage, than he. But Jackson lacked one trait, brave at all times as he unquestionably was...

A Test.

A friend has furnished us with the following noble test, given through Mrs. M. A. Pearson, of this city. A few days since, a lady skeptic who occupied a room adjoining that of the medium, having received intelligence that her mother was sick in an adjoining state, out of curiosity asked the medium if she could tell her anything about her.

Signs of the Times.

Our cause is advancing. The publication of the Article on Spirits, by Mrs. Child, in the May number of that popular journal, the 'Atlantic Monthly,' was significant.

Frightened.

A recent number of the World's Crisis, the able and conservative organ of the Second Adventists in Boston, contains several articles on Spiritualism and kindred subjects, in which it takes quite a melancholy view of its own position, clearly acknowledging that Satan has got the upper hand of the Almighty...

Under the head of 'Spiritualism' the learned senior editor evidently has senses acute enough to measure the immense power of the new dispensation, (through his own way) for he says: 'We are fully satisfied that its future work will prove it to be the greatest opponent to Christianity with which it has ever had to contend.'

Satan has arranged it in varied forms and manifestations, so as to seduce all classes of mind, from the most ideal Swedenborgian, to the lowest form of her worship among the heathen.

So long as the great adversary can keep them in this maze labyrinth of ideal Spiritualism, he is sure of preventing them from seeing the glorious light of gospel truth. He spares no effort to establish in their minds an abhorrence of the literal, and the material, on the ground that it is gross and unrefined; and by so doing, keeps them in the school of mysticism, ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth.

Not satisfied with this, the editor goes on to arrange a political fabric for us, more Utopian than the most zealous Spiritualist would admit his belief in. He says: 'On account of the secret, underground working of Spiritualism, many are deluded into the belief that they are losing influence, but we are satisfied from incontrovertible facts, that they were never gaining ground faster than at the present time.'

Our brother may well fear for the safety of the old, decaying institutions of earth, for they are unmistakably doomed, and crumbling and falling away like the miasms of the night before the rising sun of the golden day.

Our brother is as earnest a wisher as we are for the establishment of the kingdom of righteousness upon earth, though the monitor within us leads us to work in different channels. God grant that we may both be true to the work entrusted to us, that in the latter day we may both hear the response: 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'

France and England.

It is reported that these two nations are at last on one accord, especially in relation to the affairs of the United States. We do not exactly believe all we hear, however, any more than we do all we read. It may be that Secession is using this story as the last card in the desperate game it has been playing so long against this government.

But Napoleon does not move. His ally across the Channel does not even know if it is his wish ever to meddle in American affairs. He is reticent to the last degree—knowing the value there is in a ruler's keeping his own counsel. They cannot tell even now, in England, but he is secretly pleased with the weakness in his rival's national side, by the distress that at present pervades the manufacturing districts, and that, though in great straits himself from the same cause, he will not quietly bear it all for the sake of seeing mischief made in the political household of Great Britain.

Pens.

We are supplied by Mr. J. P. Snow, of Hartford, with his finest samples of American pens. The latest invention is the 'Washington Medallion pen, for ladies' use. With each box is a certificate of interest in the distribution of ten thousand gross, which affords the holder a chance to draw a prize of one hundred dollars.

Wisconsin.

One of our esteemed lecturers writes: 'The cause is advancing in this State. Earnest, practical workers are in demand—those who will go forward, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, and trust to the future for their reward. I bless the good angels for the help they have afforded me in working for humanity. If my pecuniary reward has been made, they have more than compensated me with their rich blessings.'

New Publications.

THE MASTER. By Mrs. Mary A. Denison. Boston: W. W. & Co. For sale by A. Williams & Co. The authoress has written many a touching and graceful story, and we trust, has multitudes more to write still. The present is based upon an entirely new theme among fiction-mongers, if we except 'Charles Auchester,' and is full of interest from beginning to end.

Not to know all about Artemus Ward, the great exhibitor of 'wax fingers,' is to confess one's own self ignorant. In this, his first volume, he has brought many of his best things together; and you cannot see five minutes with a cover in each hand, without 'going off' in peals of laughter. Here is his account of his interview with the Prince of Wales, in Canada; with President Lincoln; and with Brigham Young.

SOUTHERN HATRED OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH, AND FREE INSTITUTIONS. This is an emanation from the Liberator's office. It is an important document, inasmuch as it is not made up of garbled extracts and misapplied quotations, but verbatim extracts from the editorials of the chief newspapers and speeches of the chief orators south of Mason and Dixon's line.

HABER'S MAGAZINE.—This publication for June is issued, filled up with good things. The first article is an illustrated poem, probably by the author of 'Nothing to Wear,' entitled 'Broadway'; then comes the conclusion of 'A Dangerous Journey,' 'The Catawissa Railroad,' and 'Rough Riding Down South,' all illustrated. There is a biographical sketch of George Bancroft, also a story by Miss Muloch, entitled, 'Mistress and Maid.' 'Orley Farm,' continued, by Anthony Trollope, and the usual feast on the Editor's Table.

WHY PAUL FERROLL KILLED HIS WIFE. A Novel. By the author of 'Paul Ferroll.' New York: Carleton. For sale in Boston by A. Williams & Co. This sequel to a novel that created a wonderful sensation nearly a dozen years ago, will be universally kept by readers. For many years the authoress has kept her own and Paul Ferroll's secret; but both come out now. The work is not as highly spoken of as its predecessor, and still it possessed dramatic power, pathos in passages, and skillfulness in incident, manufacture and combination.

LYRICS FOR FREEDOM, and other Poems. Under the auspices of the 'Continental Club,' New York: Carleton. For sale in Boston by A. Williams & Co. Many of these lyrics are excellent, and all are good. They were called forth from the several younger members of the famous 'Continental Club,' of New York, by the present crisis, and, without making any pretensions to particular poetical merit, are yet better than average specimens of such collections. Carleton has issued them in fine style, as indeed he does everything.

RUSSELL'S HORSE RAILROAD GUIDE, FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.—This is a clever and thoroughgoing little pamphlet, issued by the indefatigable B. B. R., No. 615 Washington street. On only wonder is that nobody ever thought to get out such a work as this before. It contains all the information concerning Horse Railroads in the vicinity of Boston, compacted into a pamphlet to be carried in one's vest pocket. Price three cents.

OUR FLAG: A POEM IN FOUR CANTOS. By T. H. Underwood. New York: Carleton. For sale in Boston by A. Williams & Co. A neat, little brochure, dramatically describing the martyrdom, by burning, of a person who nobly refused to give up the old flag. The verses are made to convey the anti-slavery sentiments of the author as effectively as could have been done in any prose.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June is full of fine engravings and excellent matter. Peterson does not mean to be outshone by any of the suns or stars of modern periodical literature. Williams has it for sale.

Christian Charity.

The Western papers chronicle a case of delinquency in a reverend gentleman of Chicago, who recently had charge of contributed supplies for the sick at Pittsburg Landing. On the steamer he took so much whiskey, to correct river water, that he became obliviously drunk. When sober, he returned to Chicago, resigned his church, and his resignation was accepted. For this single imprudent act he was of course told that if he did not resign he would be kicked out of his church. The church of the present day, we are sorry to see, possess very little charity. Its members should often call to mind the words of the poet, that 'To err is human—to forgive, divine.'

From Ditson's.

Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., 77 Washington street, have sent us the following new music of their publication: 'The Storming and Capture of Fort Donelson,' a military divertissement, by J. C. Viereck. The Piano Forte Album: 'Chant du Berger,' by M. DeCola. 'Jemie,' a ballad, by George Linley. 'I love thee yet; or, the Hymn of my Childhood,' music by C. W. Glover; words by Mrs. Boucher. 'Farewell'—nocturne, by F. B. Blode. 'Dear thine home tenderly,' ballad, by T. H. Howe. 'The Battle of Pittsburg Landing,' musically photographed by Charles Grobe.

Proposed Belief for the Red Man.

Pursuant to a notice which appeared in some of the daily papers, a meeting of the friends and sympathizers of the Indians, was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the fifteenth instant.

Whereas, Our oldest national sin is the cruel and fraudulent treatment of the Indians. Therefore Resolved, That the first step in National reform should be, restitution, as far as can be made, to the remnants now under the control of our Government.

Resolved, That a series of public meetings be held for the purpose of awakening an interest in this behalf during the coming week, and that on Monday, the twenty-sixth of May, a general convention of the friends of the Indians be convened in Cooper Institute, at two o'clock, P. M., and that a grand concert be given in the evening, the avails of which shall be devoted to carry out measures for their benefit.

The whole subject will be further discussed at the general Convention above named, and, if possible, some definite action arrived at.

The Hunter Proclamation.

The recent proclamation of Gen. David Hunter, whereby he suddenly made free all the slaves, alike of active rebels and passive Union men, in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, created no little excitement in the public mind for a time, as well it might have done. People wondered if the man was crazy, or ambitious beyond the measure of other men.

And realizing all this, he is acting with a single heart, a clear head, and a strong will, for the best interests both of his country and of humanity.

Reminiscences.

In a tender, touching editorial in the last Independent, the editor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, enters into a feeling retrospective review of the old times connected with the Bowdoin Street Church, soon to be pulled down, because the society have become too weak to longer support preaching, and too poor and deep in debt longer to retain their society existence.

Others than those who have set beneath the teachings of rugged Orthodoxy, will be interested in this faithfully drawn heart-picture. In alluding to his own 'conversion,' Mr. Beecher quaintly says: 'If somebody will look in the old records of Hanover street church about 1828, they will find a name there of a boy about fifteen years old, who was brought into the church on a sympathetic wave, and who will remember how cold and almost paralyzed he felt while the committee questioned him about his 'hope' and 'evidences,' which, upon review, amounted to this: that the son of such a father ought to be a good and pious boy.

Army Nurses.

This post is evidently no sinecure, and not what the pretty and patriotic young ladies imagined, who so eagerly tendered their services to the Governor last spring, and could not control their grief because they were not accepted. A surgeon at Pittsburg Landing, says: 'The lady who cannot, with a smiling face, roll up her sleeves, go on her knees amongst the black boilers and wet straw to wait upon an unfortunate private soldier, repulsive in his manners and words, is here sadly out of her proper sphere. It is a noble sight to witness one who bears the impress of nature's nobility in every movement and every expression, a highly educated lady, accustomed to every indulgence that wealth can furnish, thus employed, with disordered hair, hopeless, in a soiled calico dress, bespattered with blood, coal-smut and grease, forgetful of every feeling but the one of seeking and helping the most wretched and neglected. God has blessed my eyes with the sight of such a one. The name of the noble-minded lady shall not soon be forgotten. Send us ladies of this calibre, or send us negro servants. Beg of the dainty miss, in humanity's name, to remain at home until parade days, when we shall all be glad to see her. Keep idle gentlemen at home, also.'

John Bell.

Poor fellow! He seems to have assumed the role of Ahasuerus, the wandering Jew—nowhere to live, and afraid to die. The Atlanta papers say that he was at Huntsville, Ala., when the Federal troops entered that town, and made his escape on foot, leaving the town 'by a by-path.' Some cruel joker says it has been suggested that he ran away from Nashville because he was afraid of 'the enforcement of the laws,' and still another, that he ran away because he was afraid of being caught by some Bell hanger!

Man, Spirit, and Angel.

We have placed upon the eighth page of the BANNER, a full report of this highly interesting lecture, delivered by Mrs. Hardinge, at Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening, 18th inst., to which we call the particular attention of our readers.

H. A. Tucker.

The following account of the remarkable and useful medium developments of Mr. Tucker, are not given to puff or strain his popularity upon the public, for he does not ask, desire, or need anything of the kind; but it is given as evidence of the truth of what Spiritualism claims.

Mr. Tucker is an unostentatious, amiable, peaceful, just young man; he perceives more than he speaks—proclaims no one's faults, nor his own virtues—is agreeable to all—is very industrious and faithful in the discharge of all his duties. About four years ago, he followed the business of bootmaking, in Foxboro', Mass., where he still resides. His education was very limited—much less than is ordinarily obtained from common schools. At this time, four years since, he was developed as a clairvoyant, to discern the nature and character of all kinds of diseases, and prescribe remedies for them in a state totally unconscious to his outer senses. And since that time his whole efforts have been industriously directed to this end.

When he comes into the presence of the sick, he immediately falls into an unconscious state, and some one present is directed to write down the remedy indicated by him, which, when followed, always proves to be safe and efficacious. When he comes out of this unconscious state, he knows nothing of what he has said or done. His examinations and prescriptions have sometimes been made in the presence of scientific physicians, and they have observed in silent wonder, but for plain reasons, are careful to express but little; but they have been forced to admit that in his diagnosis of and prescription for disease, there has been no want of knowledge manifested, for them to criticize. One physician said: 'When Mr. Tucker is in this unconscious state, I cannot say a word against him as a scientific physician.'

When in this state, Mr. Tucker seems to have a perfect knowledge of all the branches of medical science—of anatomy, physiology, pathology, materia-medica and practice. Where and how does he get this knowledge? Spiritualism answers, but philosophy cannot. Here is a young man without any medical acquirements and without hardly an ordinary education in the simple branches of common schools, falling, at once, into the arena of a large and successful medical practice, which requires a thorough course of many years study and research. Again I ask, where and how does Mr. Tucker get this knowledge, that enables him to practice with equal, and even greater success, in competition, side by side, with well educated physicians? It is a reasonable question to be asked—and if the answer that Spiritualism gives, be denied, it is reasonable to ask for an answer from other sources. A. B. C.

Sunday Schools.

I see that an interest is springing up among Spiritualists for Sunday Schools, and to fill, in a measure, their wants, a beautiful little volume of fifty-four pages, well bound, in clear print, is published, called the 'Spiritual Sunday School Class Book, No. 1. It grasps the profound teachings of the moral law and simplifies it, so that the child may comprehend and apply it to its daily life. It is so well suited for the smaller classes of a school, that it will become the first book in school. It will do children of an older growth good to peruse its pages. As this is 'No. 1,' I suppose there will follow a 'No. 2,' and 'No. 3,' for minds as they advance in these studies.

I would suggest that congregations holding regular meetings, devote the usual time to form into classes with a teacher to each, called the adult classes, and that the children be invited to attend with them, and they be formed into other classes. Then the school will have the influence of fathers and mothers; will open prosperously, and give an impetus to its success, that will be felt through all its future progress.

This course will give an opportunity to all to interchange thoughts and views, which will develop and benefit the mind. I have been very much interested and instructed while attending Bible classes of different denominations, and shall like to see as much interest among Spiritualists. Questions may be proposed for study, other questions growing out of the subject, will be suggested to the minds of the class, and they should be allowed and requested to propose or ask, any and all questions that will be useful for themselves or the class.

Some text-book might be chosen from which to draw subjects—such as may be desired by the school. I think this plan will create a much greater interest than we are willing at first to suppose before a trial. How much more is published and recorded of interest to the inquiring and spiritual mind, and this will develop it. So much for the plan. Now for action. On Sunday, June 1st, in the forenoon, let the conductor of the meeting notify the congregation to meet before the afternoon service—the usual time allowed for schools—to carry out these suggestions, to commence a school, choose a committee to purchase the 'Spiritual Class Book,' and elect such other modes of instruction as may best appear to the members present, most conducive to attain the object—arrange into classes ready for the following Sundays, and my word for it, you will find no lack of interest in the school. W. A. D.

Lecturers.

Rev. J. S. Loveland will speak in Lyceum Hall, in this city, on Sunday next, June 1st—afternoon and evening. Mr. Loveland is one of the ablest speakers in the ranks of the Spiritualists. Mr. H. B. Storer, inspirational speaker, has removed to Boston, and applications for lectures should be addressed to him at 76 Beach street. He speaks in Foxboro' June 1st and 16th. Mr. N. S. Greenleaf will address the Spiritualists of Charlestown next Sunday. Miss Lizzie Doten speaks in New Bedford the two next Sabbaths. Miss Emma Hardinge will address the Spiritualists of Quincy next Sunday.

Mrs. Augusta A. Currier will speak in Chittopee the two first Sundays in June. Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith is announced to speak in Lowell during June. Frank L. Wadsworth will address the Spiritualists of Taunton the first two Sundays in June. Mrs. M. B. Kenney speaks in Portsmouth, N. H. during the month of June. Miss Annie Ryder, a promising young lady medium, has been engaged, we understand, to speak in Great Falls, N. H., each Sunday during June. Mrs. A. P. Thompson speaks in North Ferrisburgh, N. H., next Sunday, June 1. Mrs. M. M. Wood is announced to speak in Portland, Me., during June. Miss Emma Houston speaks in Bangor, Me., during June and July. Mrs. M. S. Townsend speaks in Providence, R. I., during the month of June. N. Frank White speaks in Putnam, Conn., the five Sunday in June. Mrs. Frances Lord Bond will lecture in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, the first Sunday in June. Address as above.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

"Principles of Organization," number three, by Dr. Edward B. Freeland, will appear in our next issue; also, a letter to O. B. Foster, M. D., on the same subject, from the same pen. In addition, we have on file a letter from A. Beatty, Esq., in reply to Dr. Freeland, which we have been obliged to lay over for the present. We are getting a little too much of a good thing. We hope no more "rejoinders" will be sent to us. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no objection to our correspondents discussing any subject thoroughly, but our space is limited, and we are consequently obliged to limit our correspondence accordingly.

"RESIGNATION, OR THE USE OF MEMORY," an essay by George Stearns, Esq., has been received, and will appear in our forthcoming issue. Its perusal has given us great pleasure. Its teachings, if followed, would make mankind wiser and better. Practical, common sense articles, such as Bro. Stearns writes, do much more good than essays on metaphysical theology, with which our literature abounds.

"LIFE AND DEATH" was the subject of Mrs. Hatch's discourse at Dodworth's Hall, New York, on Sunday evening, May 11th. A report will be found on our sixth and seventh pages.

"THE CHURCH OF SPIRITUALISM, AND SPIRITUALISM IN BOSTON," is the caption of an article by Miss Harding, which we print on our third page. It will interest Spiritualists all over the country, showing, as it does, that our cause is progressing steadily in this section.

The annual meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will convene at Waterloo, N. Y., on the 30th inst. Bro. P. D. Moore writes: "I should be exceedingly glad if the good friends in Boston would address one or more communications to the meeting, that might serve to cheer and assist us in the work of elevating humanity."

Col. Baker, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, made a remarkable prediction last September, while sojourning in Philadelphia. He said that it was his firm belief that the Stars and Stripes would wave over New Orleans by the 25th of this April. Strange to say, the prediction has proved true to the very letter—our force occupying the Crescent City on that very day of the month.

AN EXPLANATION. "What's meant by this last 'Proclamation of Hunter?'" "Why, bless you, good sir, surely nought can be blunter." General H. (without doubt) means to tell every grantee, He's the South's 'overseer'—but he's not its 'slave-Hunter.'"—N. Y. Sunday Times.

A Capt. Coke, of Virginia, broke the skull of an old man of sixty-five, for talking in favor of the Union. If the devil has a scarcity of coal, we suggest to him to burn Coke, says a New York paper.

If a man bumped his head against the top of a room, what article of stationery would he be supplied with? Ceiling whacks.

We only attain the true idea of marriage when we consider it as a spiritual union—a union of immortal affections, of undying faculties, of an imperishable destiny.—Chapin.

"CARPETS"—Large quantities of these goods have been brought over to our city from the recent auction trade sales in New York, by the New England Carpet Co., who are cutting them up to their retail trade at an unprecedented and astonishing rate. Their advertisements will be found in our to-day's issue.

Capt. Ericsson has planned a large sea-going Monitor with a single turret, plated with iron twenty-four inches thick, and armed with two guns, carrying a ball one thousand pounds in weight.

A writer to a London paper proposes that the two hundred thousand pounds which it is thought the different Albert memorials will cost, be devoted to buying American sewing machines for the twenty thousand poor needlewomen in England.

There are about twenty "milling machines" lately invented in the United States, none of which are worth a straw, except Wright's and Dick's, and these will be improved upon in time.

Tilda's married.

NOT BAD.—The Boston Advertiser prints the following suggestion furnished by a gentleman abroad, respecting the disposition of the Fort Donelson prisoners: "I propose that they be exchanged for slaves, on the principle of Southern representation, five secessionists for three slaves, reversing the order of value."

"ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK."—The stove store at the corner of Washington and Kneeland streets, and Trainer's oyster saloon adjoining, and the old store next above, on Washington street, where a grocery has been in existence nearly half a century, purchased by Hon. A. Lawrence a year ago, are to be demolished, and a magnificent and lofty building erected from plans by Mr. N. J. Bradley, the architect, to have the above designation. This building, if finished in the style intended, will cost from \$80,000 to \$100,000, and have a front on Washington street of over a hundred feet. The Boston Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will have the two upper floors on a long lease.

Newspapers generally are poor property; but there is one in Paris, which Digby thinks Pays.

The English still continue to rail at Trains.

There will be a Grove Meeting at or near McArthur's Corners, Northampton, Summit county, Ohio, on the seventh and eighth of June next.

A strange story, not by Bulwer, is going the rounds of the English press. A lately married Irish earl, wishing to improve his old mansion, set architects and carpenters to work, who discovered a room hermetically bricked up. It was fitted up in the richest style of one hundred and fifty years ago, and on a couch lay the skeleton of a female, while on the floor was the skeleton of a man, presenting evident traces of violence. Jewels and dresses lay scattered about the room; but the fearful secret had been so well kept that no tradition could be remembered which would give any clue to the affair. The survivors—an injured husband probably among them—walked up the apartment, which has kept its dread secret over a century and a half.

Mrs. F. L. Hyde, the test medium, recently at 44 Harvard street, Boston, has just recovered from a long and severe illness, and has left the city to spend the warm season in Ballarvale, in this state.

By his advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Dr. Main is yet to remain with us awhile longer. We understand he has postponed his contemplated trip to Europe until October next, which accounts for the renewal of his card in our paper.

To Correspondents.

[We cannot engage to return rejected manuscripts.] P. H. Hyde Park, Vt.—Certainly our object is to ensure the rights of all men, the chief of which are: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The colored man is an immortal being as well as the white man, and should not be enslaved. The great evil war, to-day is one step forward in the road of Progress, for the special benefit of generations to come. "ALLEN'S EGG," MIDDLETOWN, MASS.—Accepted. The papers have been sent. P. D. Moore, N. Y.—A sketch of the proceedings would be acceptable.

Obituary Notices.

Passed to a higher life, March 28, 1862, from Yarmouth, Maine, James G. Jewett, son of Dexter and Phoebe Jewett, aged 25 years 6 months. The deceased was a youth of much promise, one on whom the love of fond parents centered, and who was destined in their minds to be the staff of their declining years. But earth was not his home; angels called him and he obeyed, leaving loved ones to mourn his absence; but though they mourn that he has so soon gone from earth and his duties, they know that he often returns and in spirit participates in their sorrows and their joys. They have received evidence of his presence a number of times since his departure.

The funeral services were performed by Mrs. Susan Sleigh, of Portland. Through her organ were given some beautiful truths of spirit-life, which were brought home to every heart. Skeptics listened and wondered if this was Spiritualism. Seeds were then sown in many hearts that we trust will spring up, dourish and bring forth fruit abundantly.

The following lines were plucked up by a sister of the deceased, who found them lying upon the floor at her feet, the day before the one appointed to convey his remains to their last resting place. From whence they came, or how, is unknown to them, but they treasure them in their hearts as a gift from the angel one. They were sung with much effect at the funeral:

"Grieve not for me while here I rest, Kind parents and relatives dear, In heaven we'll meet among the blest, For I'm not dead, but sleeping here. Forever here I could not stay, As earth was not my dwelling place; My Maker called me hence away, To shine more bright before his face." A. ESTES.

Crossed with "the pale boatman," on the 6th of May, CORNELIA FULLER, daughter of Mr. Guilford Fuller of South Wrentham, Mass., aged 21 years 9 months.

Amiable in life, she left a lovely form, which loving hands adorned with wild flowers of Spring. May God and angels comfort the bereaved father and brother and young sister, be the prayer of M. S. TOWNSEND.

Friends of Human Progress. The fourteenth yearly meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will be held in Friends' Meeting House, near the village of Waterloo, in the county of Seneca, N. Y., on Friday, the thirtieth of May next, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M., and continue through Saturday and Sunday.

To this meeting, all, without distinction of creed, sect, or name, are invited to come, especially all earnest friends and well-wishers to the human race, all who aspire for enfranchisement and elevation of life, the attainment of clearer light, higher freedom, and greater excellence.

Lifted speakers from abroad will be present, who will enrich and refresh with their words of admonition and cheer.

Communications to the meeting should be addressed to I. Lisk, Waterloo, N. Y.

By order of COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. Waterloo, N. Y. April 28, 1862.

Spiritual Conventions. The friends of Progress will hold a Convention at Texas, Kansas County, Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, the 28th and 29th of June. Mr. W. F. Jamison of Paw Paw, Mich., E. Whipple of Ohio, Mrs. M. J. Kutz of Laphamville, Mich., and J. T. Rouse of Indiana, are engaged to be present as speakers. The friends have fitted up a fine Grove, and ample accommodations will be afforded for all. Good music will be provided. All are cordially invited to attend. A general good time is expected.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements. G. D. SESSONS, Secretary.

Yearly Meeting. The Spiritualists of Boone County, Illinois, will hold their yearly meeting at the usual place, four miles south of Belvidere, in Robinson's Grove, Saturday and Sunday, 28th and 29th of June next. Speakers are cordially invited. Come all who can, and we will have a feast of good things. Those who come a distance provided for free.

By order of the Committee. A. S. ROYAL, E. ROBINSON, O. DEAN.

Sunday School Class-Book. This book is now ready, and will be sent, post paid, single copies for twenty-five cents, and five copies for one dollar. It is handsomely got up on fine, tinted paper, substantially bound, and contains fifty-four pages.

Notice. The retail price will be paid at this office for the following numbers of the BANNER OF LIGHT: Vol. 1, from No. 1 to 16, also No. 25; Vol. 2—Nos. 6, 9, and Vol. 7—No. 28.

Bulwer's Strange Story is having a great run. Orders for the work sent to this office will be attended to promptly.

CARPETS. The largest assortment. The lowest prices. Terms invariably cash. No variation in prices.

On these principles a large and satisfactory trade is carried on by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 HANOVER STREET.

"QUALITY IS THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS." Crossley's Brussels Tapestries, the most celebrated make in the world. 100 pieces now opening by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., and will be sold at \$1.00 per yard.

QUANTON STRAW MATTINGS, all widths and quantities, from the Auction cargo sale in New York—for sale at retail or by the piece, by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 HANOVER STREET.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. The entire stock of a celebrated manufacturer, for sale at factory prices by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 HANOVER STREET.

REAL BRUSSELS AND ROYAL VELVETS. An invoice of each sort of elegant designs, for sale at \$1.12 1/2 per yard, by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 HANOVER STREET. St—mbl.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

As this paper circulates largely in all parts of the country, it is a capital medium through which advertisers can reach customers. Our terms are moderate.

OLIO CONCERTS

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music. WILL BE GIVEN Every Saturday Evening, at Lyceum Hall, Commencing May 31st. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. ALONZO BOND. 25 BROADWAY TICKETS, 15 CENTS; admitting a gentleman and lady, 25 cents; 8 tickets for one dollar. For sale at the door.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

A SURE CURE for these distressing complaints is now known in "TARRANT'S FOOD AND NUTRIMENT," a Natural Preparation, published by DR. G. THURLEIGH BROWN. The prescription, furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl, while in a state of trance has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Those who are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis or Asthma, may also be cured by the use of my Herbal Preparations. I will send this valuable prescription free to any person on receipt of their name. Address, DR. G. THURLEIGH BROWN, No. 6 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. May 31.

MRS. A. C. LATHAM.

MAGNETIC AND CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN, No. 292 Washington, corner Bedford Street. CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS, Communications, &c. Medical Examinations may be had from a look of hair, stature, or features. Patients will receive a solemn, reliable and true statement of their case.

THE HEALING POWER. Mrs. LATHAM is highly receptive of the HEALING POWER, the value of which, as a remedial agent, cannot be too highly estimated, as, under its influence, an improvement or recovery of health is effected. The healing and soothing effects of this power, in the healing of bodies, on occasions will be found invaluable to those diseased in body or distressed in mind.

THE SIGHT RESTORER

IS A SAFE AND SOOTHING CORDIAL, for the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and for the restoration of sight in those whose age or debility demand the use of Spectacles. It is also excellent in COUGHS, COLDS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC Diarrhea, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, General Debility, &c. Prepared by SOPHRONIA FLETCHER, M. D., who has restored her own sight, and also that of others. Sufficient reference given. No. 23 CHURCH STREET, CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY BUILDINGS, BOSTON, MASS. May 31.

CONSUMPTION.

HOW TO PREVENT IT, AND HOW TO CURE IT. By James C. Jackson, M. D. This is one of the most instructive and valuable books that we have ever seen. The information presented in its pages, relative to that alarming disease, Consumption, as to what it is, and how to avoid it, and how to cure it, makes the book in every sense valuable to those who consider life and health worth possessing. For sale at this office. Price, \$2.25, including postage. May 31.

DR. MAIN'S HYGIENIC INSTITUTE,

No. 7 Davis Street, Boston. ESTABLISHED FOR THE TREATMENT OF EVERY KNOWN DISEASE.

DR. MAIN'S HYGIENIC INSTITUTE is open at all times for the reception of patients. Parties who have suffered at the hands of unskillful practitioners, or whose cases have been pronounced incurable by the most skillful, will find it to their advantage to consult a physician who combines Science and Philosophy with Reason and common sense.

Those who desire examinations will please enclose \$1.00 for a return postage stamp, and the address plainly written, and state sex and age.

Medicines carefully packed and sent by Express. Dr. Main's office hours are from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. Patients will be attended at their homes when it is desired. DR. CHARLES MAIN, No. 7 Davis Street, Boston, Mass. May 31.

KIDDER'S PATENT HIVE.

Parties purchasing the Compound Hive and Ripper, should be informed how they can be got up for less than \$2 each—depending upon the quality of the lumber, the style of painting, &c. Books and Pictures. Also, the Honey Knife, price \$1.25; Kidder's Bee Book, price 50 cents.

My Hives are the best ever invented, and I challenge the world to produce a better one. I have made recent and valuable improvements, all of which have been added to the Compound Hive, making it superior to any other Hive now in use. The four great objects in Bee-keeping, viz: the raising of the purest and best quality of Honey, the raising of the most prolific and healthy colonies, the raising of the most productive colonies, and the raising of the most profitable colonies, are all secured by the use of the Compound Hive.

Persons using my Compound Hives will insure their bees from any of the above named troubles, for six cents per swarm, if they will follow the directions which accompany each Hive.

On the receipt of the name and post office address, I will forward a circular free, giving all the particulars. Reference—J. W. MERRILL, No. 28 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., who has the Hives on exhibition and for sale.

ITALIAN HONEY BEES!

Cheaper than Ever! Direct from the Apiary of Mr. S. B. Parsons, the Original Importer of the Italian Species.

Having the facilities of raising a large amount of Queens, and thus enabled to furnish them at less than half the usual price. On receipt of the name and P. O. address, I will send a circular giving the particulars in full.

Parties will do well to send in their address before the first of July, as I shall commence delivering them at that time. First come, first served.

The price of a Queen with a few hundred workers, nicely packed in a little hive, delivered to the express, will be \$5.00. If three or over are sent at one time, \$4.00. Ministers of the Gospel furnished at the Club rates, \$4.00 each.

Bees flying to the purity and safe arrival of their places of destination in all cases, by express, the expenses of which will be trifling. Full directions for their cultivation and introducing them to our Native Bees, will come with each Queen.

All orders and letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if a stamp is enclosed. K. P. KIDDER, Practical Apiarian. Burlington, Vt., May 31.

PIANO FORTES.

Great Bargains in New and Second Hand Rosewood and Mahogany Piano Fortes, of 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Octaves, made by Chickering, A. W. Ladd & Co., Geo. Howe, Woodward & Brown, Wm. Bourne, Brown & Allen, Brackett, and others, at \$25, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, and \$200, as cheaply as the market affords. Bought and sold, second hand Pianos look as well as new; and many of them made in France look as well as new. The new instruments are fully warranted, and it is seldom such an array of first class Boston makers' Pianos are offered, and at such prices as these. Those in want of a splendid instrument, at one half its real worth, can find such in this assortment, and are invited to call and examine for themselves, at 282 Washington Street. THOS. FLAHERTY, N. B. PIANO STOOLS, at wholesale and retail. Piano Tuning, exchanged, polished and repaired. Pianos to let. May 24.

One price—Hats, Caps, Furs, Shute & Son.

173 & 175 Washington St Boston. May 17.

NICARAUGUA.

Organized Emigration. COSTS \$20 TO GET THERE. COMPANY CHARTERED, SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, ENTITLING THE HOLDER TO TWENTY-FIVE SHARES OF LAND AND JOINT INTEREST IN THE COMPANY. A most delightful region, rich in mines, fertile and healthy, has been selected. Farmers, Mechanics, and others, with some means, who would like to join a peaceable working colony, may address NEW YORK AND NICARAUGUA COMPANY, No. 614 Broadway, New York. May 17.

DR. W. L. JOHNSON,

DENTISTS, 129 Tremont St., corner of Winter St., Boston, Mass. Dr. J. makes the surgical branch of Dentistry a specialty, in which he has had an experience of nineteen years. Being endowed with strong magnetic and healing powers, he is enabled to extract teeth in many cases without pain. He also makes use of his healing powers in the treatment of Nervous Disease in all its forms. He has cured severe cases of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, in from two to fifteen minutes.

DR. AND MRS. SPENCER

MAY be consulted at No. 22 BOND STREET, New York. Mrs. Spencer, in her capacity as medium, will prescribe and manipulate for physical, mental and moral diseases, acute and chronic. A few patients can also be accommodated with rooms and board.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to either DR. PAYTON SPENCER or MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCER, No. 22 Bond St., New York City. May 17.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATIONS.

DE. L. F. FARNSWORTH, Writing Medium for answering sealed letters, may be addressed 75 Beach Street, Boston. Persons desiring sealed letters, add 10 cents stamp, will receive a prompt reply. Office hours from 8 to 9 P. M., April 17.

New Books.

A PLEA FOR FARMING AND FARMING CORPORATIONS.

BY A. B. CHILD, M. D.

THIS BOOK clearly shows the advantages of Farming over Trade, both morally and financially. It tells where the best success is to be obtained in farming. It shows the practicability of Farming Corporations, or Copartnerships. It gives some account of a Corporation now beginning in a new township adjoining Kidder, Mo., with suggestions to those who think favorably of such schemes. And, also, has reports from Henry D. Huston and Charles W. Conroy, who are now residing at Kidder, Mo., and are the agents of the Corporation now beginning, and will act as agents for other corporations desiring to locate in that vicinity. The whole book is valuable to every one to read, for it is filled with useful suggestions that pertain to our daily wants, to our earthly well-being. It is a straight-forward, unselfish record of facts and suggestions. Sent, post-paid, from the Banner of Light Office, for 25 cts. April 26.

I STILL LIVE.

A POEM FOR THE TIMES! BY MISS A. W. SPRAGUE.

This Poem of twenty pages, just published by the author, is dedicated to the brave and loyal hearts, offering their lives at the shrine of Liberty.

For sale at this office. Price 6 cents; postage 1 cent. May 17.

A B C OF LIFE.

BY A. B. CHILD, M. D. AUTHOR OF "WHATSOEVER IS IN HIS," ETC.

IS NOW READY, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country for 25 cents. This book, of three hundred Aphorisms, on thirty-six printed pages, contains more valuable matter than is ordinarily found in hundreds of printed pages of popular reading matter. The work is rich in all thinking minds.

For sale at the office of the Banner of Light, 158 Washington street, Boston. Dec. 21.

LECTURES ON Science, Politics, Morals & Society.

BY EDWARD LAWTON, M. D. CONTENTS: Natural Philosophy; Philosophy of Language; Varieties of Races; Public Morals; Political Economy; Spirits and Ghosts; Slavery and Rebellion; Education, Friendship, and Marriage.

This volume is designed by the author as an appeal to the good sense of the American public, to take a step forward in the education of their children, especially in the Political, Moral, and Social spheres of life, and to promote in the youth of the country a more liberal and enlarged mode of literary acquirements, a more extended moral and political education, than has heretofore characterized the scholars of our schools and academies. It appeared to me that this would be most readily accomplished by thoroughly investigating and comprehending the most useful and interesting knowledge pertaining to these subjects, and exhibiting it in the most attractive form possible for the study and perusal of old and young.

For sale at the office of the Banner of Light, 158 Washington street, Boston. A. Williams & Co., 120 Washington street, Boston. Price thirty-eight cents, post-paid. If April 18.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED

BY MORAL AND RELIGIOUS STORIES, FOR LITTLE CHILDREN. BY MRS. M. L. WILLIS.

CONTENTS:—The Little Peace-maker. Child's Prayer. The Desire to be Good. Little Mary. Harry Marshall. The Golden Rule. Let me Hear the Gentle Voice. Will's Duty. Unfading Flowers. The Dream. Evening Hymn.

For sale at the Banner of Light Office, 158 Washington st. Price 10c. Postage 4c. March 8.

FIFTH EDITION.

EVERY ONE'S BOOK.

JUST WHAT IS NEEDED IN THESE TIMES! A New Book by Andrew Jackson Davis

THE HARBINGER OF HEALTH!

CONTAINING MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS FOR THE Human Body and Mind. BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

How to repel disease, regain health, live as one ought, treat disease of every conceivable kind, regenerate the energies, recruit the worn and exhausted system, go through the world with the least wear and tear and in the truest condition of harmony—this is what is distinctly taught in this volume, both by prescriptions and principles.

There are to be found more than 300 Prescriptions for more than 100 forms of Disease.

Such a mass of information, coming through such a source makes this book one of Indescribable Value for Family Reference, and it ought to be found in every household in the land.

There are no cases of disease which its directions and rules do not reach. All climates, and all states of the climate come equally within its range.

Those who have known the former volumes of the author, will be rejoiced to know that in the latest one MR. DAVIS REACHES THE WHOLE RACE, and is freely lending himself to a work of the largest value to the human family.

It should be in the hands of every Man and Woman, for all are as much interested in its success as they are in their own Health and Happiness. Here is the PAIN ROAD TO BORN!

A handsome 12mo., of 428 pages. Price only \$1. Single copies mailed free on receipt of price. For sale the BANNER OF LIGHT OFFICE, Boston, Mass. Nov. 23.

NOW READY: THE GREAT CONFLICT!

OR, Cause and Cure of Secession. BY LEO MILLER, ESQ., delivered at Pratt's Hall, Providence, R. I., on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861. West, for his opinion, who were on the same place, on Tuesday evening of the following week. Single copies 15 cents; ten copies \$1, mailed free, one hundred copies \$8. All orders addressed to BANNER OF LIGHT OFFICE, Boston, Mass., will be promptly supplied. If Feb. 22.

THE UNVEILING;

OR, WHAT I THINK OF SPIRITUALISM. BY DR. P. B. RANDOLPH. Price, 25c.

IT ISN'T ALL RIGHT;

BEING A Rejoinder to Dr. Child's celebrated work, "What's over it, is Right." By Cynthia Temple. Price 10c. The above named works have just been received and are for sale at the Banner of Light Office. If Mar. 8.

A NEW BOOK.

An extraordinary book has made its appearance, published at Indianapolis, Ind. The following is the title: AN EYE-OPENER; OR, CATHOLICISM UNMASKED.

BY A CATHOLIC FRIEND. Containing—"Doubts of Infidels," embodying thirty important Questions to the Clergy; also, forty Close Questions to the Doctors of Divinity, by Ezra; a curious and interesting work, entitled, "In Brief," and much other matter, both amusing and instructive.

This book will cause a greater excitement than anything of the kind ever printed in the English language. When the "Eye-Opener" first appeared, its effects were so unprecedentedly decided and astounding, that the Clergy, in consultation, proposed buying the copyright and first edition for the purpose of suppressing this extraordinary production. The work was finally submitted to the Rev. Mr. Manning, of New York, who, in answer, that the book submitted for its examination, threatened, it was true, the demolition of all its oxen, nevertheless, in his opinion, nothing would be gained by its suppression. Said he, let truth and

truth be published. It should be in the hands of all who desire to think for themselves. Price, 40 cents, post-paid. For sale at the Banner of Light Office, No. 158 Washington st., Boston. If Sept. 14.

New Books.

JUST PUBLISHED. AN EXTRAORDINARY AND THRILLING WORK!

DEALINGS WITH THE DEAD!

THE HUMAN SOUL: ITS MIGRATIONS AND ITS TRANSMIGRATIONS! BY F. B. RANDOLPH.

The above work may be had at the office of the Banner of Light, 158 Washington street, by wholesale and retail. Single copies 75 cents. The usual discount will be made to the trade. Mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of the price named above. If March 8.

ARCANA OF NATURE.

BY HUDSON TUTTLE. THIRD EDITION—JUST ISSUED: CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE AUTHOR.

Published at this Office. Sent to any part of the United States on receipt of one Dollar. May 17.

BULWER'S STRANGE STORY!

A VOLUME OF 366 PAGES, Elegantly Printed, and Illustrated with Steel Engravings, AT THE LOW PRICE OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. (Postage nine cents.)

This is one of the most outstanding works of its world-renowned author, and will be read by Spiritualists and others with great satisfaction.

We will mail the work to any part of the United States on receipt of the price and postage. Address WILLIAM WHITE & CO., April 26. If 158 Washington Street, Boston.

Essays on Various Subjects,

INTENDED to elucidate the Causes of the Changes coming upon all the Earth at the present time; and the Nature of the Calamities that are so rapidly approaching, &c., by Joshua Oviatt, Franklin, Washington, Maine, &c., given through a lady, who wrote "Communications," and "Further Communications from the World of Spirits." Price 50 cents, paper. When sent by mail 10 cents in addition for postage.

Further Communications from the World of Spirits, on subjects highly important to the human family

Message Department.

Each message in this department of the BANNER we claim to be spoken by the spirit whose name it bears...

Our Circles.—The circles at which these communications are given, are held at the BANNER or LIGHT OFFICE...

MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

The communications given by the following named spirits will be published in regular course: Monday, May 12.—Invocation: Miscellaneous Questions...

Invocation.

God of Eternity, thou Mighty Spirit of the Past, Present, and the Eternal Future, thou, the skirts of whose garments we are not worthy to touch...

Miscellaneous Questions.

Ques.—"Can you tell me whether I am a medium, or not?" A lady in the audience asked.

The Spirit answered her thus: All forms of life, whether intellectual or otherwise, are gifted to a certain extent with mediumistic powers...

Ques.—What is religion, and who are the most religious people upon earth?

Ans.—Religion may be said to be God's earthly garments, and they are as various as are the forms of intellectual life. The religion of the Hindoo is peculiarly applicable to the Hindoo...

The ancients could hardly realize truth, in what seems to be truth to you to-day. We are to suppose, then, that Wisdom did well in giving them a religion which was adapted to their understanding...

"Who are the most religious people upon earth?" From our range of vision, from the standpoint we have assumed, it were hard to declare who are most religious. Since all have spiritual garments...

Spiritualism, that light of modern times, and of ancient times, also, is endeavoring to teach you that God is no respecter of persons, or of religions...

The Hindoo mother basin her babe into the Ganges, because she believes her God is pleased thereby. Think you not there are no number of natural fits in her case?

Joseph Phillips. "The hour is coming, and now is, when all who are within their graves shall hear His voice, and come forth."

"The hour is coming, and now is, when all who are within their graves shall hear His voice, and come forth." It is nine years since I had the privilege of using a material body.

come forth." Whose voice? The progressive voice of Jesus, who calls loudly at the door of the tomb...

I passed through sixty-eight years of mortal experience, and during all those sixty-eight years, I did not learn as much as in the nine years of my sojourn in spirit-life.

My name was Joseph Phillips, of Eastham, Maine. I lived and died a Christian. I thought I knew God while on earth, but I now find that I knew very little of him.

They may require some proof of my identity, or personality, or whatever you may term it. In connection with what I have given, I will add, that in early life, I was a minister of the Gospel...

Charles Smith. I am not fully acquainted with your manner and order of proceedings here, and should like a little light upon the subject.

My father said, "My son, I believe you must leave us; are you afraid to go?" I said no. He asked, "Have you faith in God?" I answered, "No, because I had never seen God, and I have no faith in things I've not seen."

Thomas Knox. I would not trouble you, if I was not extremely anxious in regard to those I have on earth. I know it is necessary to speak of those things by which we may be identified to our friends...

Ebenezer Brockway. I have long tried to send you thoughts from these headquarters, but until now have not been able to do so, in consequence of the great press of spirits congregating here...

Minnie Leach. Tell my mother, in your "BANNER," that me and Jimmie live in heaven, with Aunt Mary. I was seven years old, and died in Columbus, Ohio.

Invocation. Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Our Father, we would come unto thee and lay upon thy shrine the offerings of the present hour. Oh, our God, they are stained with blood and orphan's and widow's tears...

Motion. If the friends have no questions to propose, we will proceed to speak upon a question, or subject, which has already been presented us.

Ques.—Is not all life the result of motion, and all death the absence of motion?

Ans.—External science, according to the understanding of external philosophers, declares it to be so. They will answer our question in the affirmative.

Our questioner will doubtless refer us to inanimate things, to prove the falsity of our theory; but there is a life within all these things, though unperceived by you, which, though it may suffer many changes, never dies.

Then there is no death, but simply change; the old is continually putting on the new, and the great principle, life, that is and ever shall be, is working through Nature in countless ways...

Oh, our philosopher, while you wander through the halls of science and knowledge, see if there are no eyes to the spirit, no ears to the senses, which are capable of defining much to you which you do not now understand.

Thomas Knox. I would not trouble you, if I was not extremely anxious in regard to those I have on earth. I know it is necessary to speak of those things by which we may be identified to our friends...

I have two sons at the South, and one at the Southwest. I have one with me, also a daughter; but I've no anxiety upon their account.

My sons have held in bondage human souls—human bodies. That they have been good masters, I know; but I want to tell them that they have been dealing in that which can never bring them honor in the future...

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My father's poor. I know he's not often himself; but he has a soul, and it's as dear to me as yours is to you. I will give him any proof he desires...

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

My name was Margaret Payson; my father's William S. Payson. I was fourteen years of age when I died. My mother's name was Margaret, also.

with you, will remember me.] Well, I'm very glad to be ushered into the presence of friends. I'll not detain others that are waiting, therefore will bid you good day.

Robert Sanborn. I am a novice to this kind of control. Allow me to ask what are the requirements? [Merely to speak of any facts which will serve to identify you to your friends.]

Is this lady writing for me? [Yes.] To begin then, my name was Robert Sanborn. I was a lieutenant in the Second Alabama regiment, and, of course, your enemy.

I am illy at rest here, and find there is no direct sphere of action for me, except my returning; and if I be true to myself, as I desire to be, I shall give my own sentiments plainly and without hesitation.

I have stated before that I fought against you while living. Death has taken nothing from me, except my body, the loss of which I regret very much.

Now, you pretend to serve the negro; but believe me, in attempting to enslave you, you only increase his sufferings, instead of mitigating them.

Now, we at the South have been oppressed in every conceivable way, by the people of the North. You have ruled us, have kings and queens of the commercial world—in short, have dealt with us as best suited your own interests, in every respect.

Now, when my friends at the South look at this thing in the right light, they must see the justice of their cause. They believe in progress, and it seems to me, must, at no far distant time, throw off the yoke of bondage which their Northern masters have imposed upon them.

You may send this letter to F. K. Sanborn, Richmond, Va. Now, I would ask my friends at the South to fight until they throw off the yoke. [What battle were you killed in?] No, matter, it is enough for you to know that I died fighting against you.

Margaret Payson. I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

I've a father, sir, upon earth. Can I come to him? [Certainly. Say what you wish to him, and we'll take it down, and send it to him.] I have been away from him three years, this month.

OUR DARLING. BY ENIGMA M. WOLCOTT.

Silken and soft it resteth on my palm, That one pale lock of golden hair; I feel angelic touch, like healing balm, Soothing my sorrow, and calming my despair.

Marion, darling! thou wert all our pride, And at the evening twilight closed thy eyes; To my love-throbbing heart—dark lashes hide Those lustrous eyes that slumber on my breast.

Death came and 'rest me of my cherished prize; Four years of beauty, then the cloud cap'd storm Burst on my soul; the rosy, sunlit skies, Were turned to blood; and deepest, dreast gloom, Draped the whole earth.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

Our subject, on this occasion, is Life and Death. While the usual significance of the theme includes all that is conceived of human happiness and most of what is known of human misery; Life being, to the finite mind, the only desirable possession.

