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Fiterary Department.

ROSANNA, THE ENILU-NURSE

A SIMPLE STORY.

Translated from the German, of Gustava Neiritz for the Banner of Light. CHAPTED I.

One early morning, Rosanna, the child nurse, stood waiting in the baker's shop for the rocks yet browning in the oven. The waiting-maid, Julie, entered and

accosted her: "Good morning. Rosanna. Have you seen Alad-Ain fit " Aladdin ?" repeated the young girl; "what is

that? A new dancing ball?" " Nothing of the kind," said Julie. ". I mean the new play, for which all the people are crazy. I went. too, and can say that whoever has n't seen Aladdin. has n't seen anything. One forgets there for a few hopre that one is only a miserable drudge of a servant, and the recollection is delightful. Ob, what a pity, there are no more wonderful lamps!"

.. What is it about the wonderful lamp?" inquired

Rosanns, eagerly. "Do tell me."

"That 's a long story, if I have to tell you all," said Julie. "But I will be as short as possible. Aladdin, namely, is the son of a poor widow. His father was a tallor, and they lived in the East. The young man loved good living, but did not care for work: he preferred to loaf around. His mother loved him so foolishly that she supported him by the labor of her hands. But one day she complained of this, and Mr. Aladdin promised to be industrious, and set out for the forest to gather a bundle of sticks. There he was found by an Egyptian magician, who had read out of books of megic of the existence of a wonderful lamp, and he had been told by an evil spirit how to get possession of it. With the lamp he could obtain everything he wished for. In Aladdin he recognized the person who was to get him the article, which was buried underground with many treasures. The young man was persuaded to oncep through a narrow hole into the earth, and to search for the magic lamp. But when he returned with it he quarreled with the magician, and in counsquence was left in the earth, buried allve, as the magician said a few words, and the earth closed over him. But as he held the wonderful lamp. a good spirit took pity upon him, and led him into the light of day. And from that time Aladdin and his mother 'lived high and fine, ' At his command the good spirits served them with the best of food and drink; brought him a large golden dish filled with precious stones, and twenty camel loads of the same valuable things. In the twinkling of an eye, they built him a splendid palace, and filled it with servants that floated about in the air like so many butterflies. With the help of the lamp, Aladdin becomes the husband of a beautiful princess, the Sultan's daughter; and so the poor tailor's son is made a royal prince. But the wicked magician bears of all this, and, aided by the evil spirit, he disguises himself as a peddling Jow, and gets the lamp from Aladdin's mother, who does not know its value. Thereupon the splendid palsee, with all that it contains, is whisked away to a great distance, and poor Aladdin is to be put in chains. Then he remembers that the good spirit of the lamp gave him also a ring, with which to summon him. He calls upon the spirit, who frees him from the power of the magician; helps him by strategem to recover his palace, his beautiful wife, his good old mother, the lamp, and all his greatness. With this the piece ends. And yet—but there come the rolls; I dare not stay any longer, or I shall get a good scolding ! Oh, I wish I had a magic lamp, so I would n't have to remain a poor wretch of a servant girl all the days of my life !" Julie hastened away, and Rossnna thoughtfully fol-

"Shall I spend five ellver groschen ?" she asked herself. " I neither go to dances, nor do I spend one copper for cakes or fruit. Yet the five effer growchen is the seventh part of my monthly wages; but once is not always. How singular! My mother, too, is a tailor's widow, and I am her only child. But I should never marry a prince, if I were in possession of ten magic lamps.'

The play of Aladdin was continued for many nights. Rosanna obtained the promise of one of her fellowservants that she would take charge of the children during her sprence. Before asking the permission of her mistress, Rosanus sought her mother, to obtain the consent of that dearly loved one. She found the old lady sitting in a fireless room, although it was the beginning of March, buelly employed in sewing.

"Are you not cold, mother?" Inquired Rosanna, when she had klased her affectionately.

"My feat are cold, that is all," she replied.

But why do you not wear woolen stockings?"

" For the simple reason that mine are worn out, and need knitting over; but I have no yarn. You can look over the stockings for yourself, and see the condition they are in."

Rosanna looked them over: then her eyes wandered to an object that attracted her liveliest attention; 1 . . . Oh, mother, what have you here?" she eagerly

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questioned. 🥶 I never saw this article before." "It is an old-fashloued lamp," said the mother, " a; legacy from my mother's family. Yesterday, as I was looking for wool. I found the old lamp, so I cleaned it. and brightened it up. : My neighbor, the box keeper, says it looks exactly like; the wonderful lamp in the

" Mother !" exclaimed Bosanus, as if selzed with a audden inepiration, " please give me the lamp. I will do something step for your and buy the state of

"'You are beloome," replied the old lady." " But do not pare with it; it is of good English tin, and, as I told you, is a legacy of the good bid time.

:When Bosenna enturned home, she carried with her the lamp, and the two pale of modern stockings, not

I having and a word about Heridanire to visit the theatre. A contacted has and gried blood, alleled A quark tradition ed. Have a large trade of the contact of the contact

feel ashamed if I did not knit the stockings for my dear clouded brow; " they nost nine hundred dellars." mother, and so prepare her a joyful surprise. Then,

For the five eller groschen Rosanna bought a quarter of a pound of yarn, and from the circulating librathe story of the wonderful lamp.

Rossons's employer was one of the King's Counsel. lors. His wife's sister, a titled and very wealthy young lady, was an inmate of their house. The was betrothed to a Colonel, whose youth had long been left behind.

When Bosanna returned to the nursery, she heard the lady Amalie say to her sister, in a tone of vexa. your present."

"Again this wretched Aladdin, with his silly lamp I am heartily sick of the piece! Eugenie, can I not compelled to give my hand to a man whom I esteem, remain at home? I would rather pay a dollar, and but cannot love. Do you know that Colonel You Hall leave my place unoccupied, than to be bored to death berg is fiftyeix years old, while I am only twenty two?

the house. "You know your intended expects you at his hand. But because he ja not of noble birth, and the theatre, and he would be seriously annoyed were is poor, I dated not follow the voice of my heart, but you to absent vourself."

Amalia replied only with a deep sigh. Rossuna said to herself in surprise:

"How is this? The young lady is weary of the " M's poor tailor's son could many a Soltan's daughwonderful lamp to soon, while Julie was in ecstasies, and my strongest wish is to behold that play. She is willing to leave her place unoccupied-even to add & dollar for the privilege of staying away! Can people break a prejudice that has accomed all the pleadings of weary of happiness and of pleasure? Oh, if I could only go in her place to the theatre! if I could only listen at the door !"

It was night. Her fellow servants had all gone to reat, and the deepest silence reigned in the large house. Rosanna, alone, yet sat in her little chamber adjoining the nursery, and knit busily her mother's stockings, company and great display. Bosanus received a small Before her stood the silver-gleaming lamp, dispensing its friendly light, and the young girl's eyes rested on wedding guests. Long ere the tumuit of the dancing the open page of the story-book from which she was reading the Eastern tale. As the bee sips the flowret's divided the dainties given her, reserving the larger honey, so she drew into her soul the legend's charm, her fingers all the while mechanically and awiftly di- gleam of her lamp, to enjoy a small gless of sweet recting the needles, and adding row upon row of stitches. At length the nimble fingers rested for wandered to the unhappy Bride, to the injentenant a while; she shuddered, and then said, smiling cheerfally:

only:
Oh dear I how dreadfully poor Aladdia must have felt when the wicked sorderer cast the earth upon bird! ding guests; who had pertaked too freely of the good Oh; to be buried alive—how horrible! At such a price things provided, and who had to pay the penalty I would not have the magic lamp. How beautiful and awaiting intemperance. Among the number who homelike it is here! Perhaps I should not have on- were ill on the following day, was the Counsellor, his joyed myself better if I had gone to the theatre. By wife, and their oldest child, a boy of eight years; the this time the play would be over, and here I am con-physician who attended upon royalty was sent for; tented and comfortable as can be. What great eyes and he ordered some nauseous doses, the strictest dietmether will make on suddenly finding her stockings ing, and that several days should be spent in bed.

She continued reading and knitting. Then she spoke again to herself:

"If this book were a sercerer's, and by its help I tles without disgust, and it was long before she could conjure up a ghost-but it should be a good turned to their use. spirit I would call; for I should die of fright if-Lord Jeans 1"

Yes, it was no illusion! She heard approaching foot lady was being dressed. In astonishment he cried out, steps from the room adjoining, which was set apart .. What do I hehold ! The child's spine is crooked !" for the keeping of dresses and linen. The latch of her Those words were a thunder peal to the mother, who door moved, then slowly the door opened, and a spirit. would rather have seen her child dead than a cripple. olad in white, appeared upon the threshold.

Rossnos sprang from her seat. Turning saids her pallid face she stretched forth both arms in supplica- that had various torturing contrivances about it, to tion and avoidance. The supposed spirit spoke in low and painful tones, and she recognized the voice of the Flaulein Amalle!

a terrible ourrent of air in the theatre that I came lamp," she reasoned, "and could be served to such away with a raging toothache. I know not what to rich food, I might be brought to the same condition as do for it; and it is so discouraging to know all are my lady. When one soldom cats daintles, they taste sleeping, and that I alone am auffering martyrdom! I all the better, and do no harm. Poor, little Lucie ! could not remain in bed, and I have been running If she should become a hunchback le Twenty camelfrom one room to another. At last, I saw a light from loads of precious stones would do her no good, and your window, and thought you might be a fellow ouf. would not help to straighten her spine." ferer, or at least that I should find in you an adviser and consoler. Have you any ache or pain ?"

.. Not a finger pains me," replied the girl.

" How I envy you ?" said the lady, sighing. Rosanna, do you know of any remedy for the tooth. late in the night. Some of the servants were absent: ache? What did you apply when troubled with it?" had an aching tooth."

"Oh, you fortunate one !" again sighed the Frau ein. "It is true your teeth are like rows of eliver- tinged and grew louder and more imperative, she felt white pearls. What do you use to keep them in such

"Nothing but pure water; I do not think at all about my teeth."

powders, tinotares and tooth-pastes, the aid of the by a man's heavy boot. At last Rosanna sprang from dentist, and all that can be done. Believe me, child, ber seat, took her lamp, and heatily left the room. I would willingly give a hundred dollars for each of Arrived at the upper story, she found all the doors unyour teeth, if I could possess them. . But can you not bolted, and she reached the room from whence a man's do something, for this pain? Stroke my cheek; per voice called loudly for light. As she opened the door, haps you have magnetic power."

lady felt better; whether in consequence of magnetic ner of the spacious chamber, illumined only by the influence or other causes is unknown. She bade a lamp held in Rosanna's hand, she saw a large antique kindly good-night to the child-nurse, and Rossans bed, and before it stood a man holding the arm of a sought her bed with a contented mind.

If each one of my teeth is worth a hundred dollays, then I possess three thousand dollars," thought the conclusion that roblers had intruded there and she. Why do rich folks have such bad teeth? They had taken human life. they eat at one time. I wonder whether the magical lamp would guard against the toothache? But this I know. I owe it to the inviting gliminer of my lamp, that the young lady has been so condescending; she was never so kind before. I trust she will remain

She did, and Bosanus became the lady's trusted confidante, receiving the outpourings of a heart that despite of Portune's have was deprived of earth's sent for mb to bleed he. While I was making my

mother a bundle of sticks from the forest, I should intended has presented these to me, I sho mid, with a placy fainted, and I, a stranger here, knew not which in her service, even if she believed your version of the

"! Nine hundred dollars !" wrist Roseanh; ... Gratoo, she has given me the protty tin lamp, which, al. clous heavens! for such a sum I would have to serve though no magical one, may, perhaps, bring me good fifty years as child-nurse. The state of the control of the

that cost elubty thousand dollars Y T "Merdiful Providence !! exclaimed Rossuna; "then 17 she took a volume of the "Arabian Rights," to read the queen wears the value of a whole domain around

the lady, " if she could with it rid herself of the goine she strives to hide beneath the splendid necklace.39, 1-1 1 "But you, gracious lady, dave no gottre," rejoined

Rosanna, " and you do not meen to be pleased with

our present."

"I could weep at the sight of it!" she cried impetnously; " for it reminds me that in a short time I am Do you know the brave and bandsome Lieutenant "That cannot be, Amalie," responded the lady of Bontag? He loved me, and mide me the offer of was obliged to refuse the holdfible, loving soul !".

"Oh, if Lieutenant South only possessed the wonderful lamp!" cried Rosauns, enthusiastically.

ter, how much sooher could "i ..." "Uh, do hush about your foolish lamp!"! inter rupted the lady Amelie, angrily. "Even that could not reason for centuries."

When Rossuns was again alone, she saked herself If wealth cannot protect from toothache goilres and other evils, it leaves much whiter."

A fortnight afterwards, the nupitals of the Fraulein and the Colonel were celebrated, and there was much shere of the rich vlands set in abundance before the seased, she had retired to her cosy room, where she portion for her mother. Then she sat down by the Hungary wine and a piece of cake. Then her thoughts Sontag, to her own future. She slept the sleep of

the healthy and the innocent.

Such was not the case with the majority of the wed-The penalty exceeded by far the transitory pleasure, After the Counsellor's lady fully recovered her health. she could not think of oysters, pastry, and other dain-

The repeated visits of the physician brought about another ead and most unexpected result. He came The young girl with difficulty suppressed a loud cry. one day when the little five year old daughter of the The poor little thing from that day was placed in a machine, for hours, and at night, tied upon a straw bed which it took a long time to accustom herself.

Rosanna continued to feel as well as the fish in its native element, and she recognized snew the worth of "Do not be alarmed, abild; it is I. There was such and sturbed good health. "If I had Aladdin's

One evening, Rosanna sat again by the gleam of her lamp, mending her dresses. The children confided to her care, slept soundly in the nursery. Her master . Oh, and wife had gone out, and were not expected until the rest were assembled in the servante' hall. 'The "Nothing," replied Rosanna; " for I have never clock had just struck nine, when Rosanna heard a knocking and stamping on the floor above her head. At first she deemed it of no importance, but as it conuncertain as to what had best be done. She knew that the room above was occupied by an old, single lady, who, with an attendant, rented the upper story. The stamping, however, did not seem to come from "And mine are good for nothing, despite all the the efforts of a woman's foot; it was the sound made a scene presented itself that might well have brought Rosanna stroked her cheek, and in a short time the lerror to the heart of the stoutest man. In one corlady, motionless within. |The white curtains and coverlets of the bed were corered with blood, and led to

The lady in the bed seemed to have fainted, or per haps departed this life, and Rosanna could no longer control her fear and alarm. Bereaming, " Murder ! help !" she started to loave the room; the voice of the

supposed anekasin chiled tier babk. "34 14 ""Do not be so foolish ! he orled; " do you think I would have knooked and called for belp if I had intended evil ? Come here and light this toper, which has been the cause of all this misfortune. This lady chalcest happlease.

I the day lady Amalia called the shift name late har store and I was left along with the shift name late har store and I was left along with my patient. When I sometime of a pair of warings, two broadings of the saper, an spice of my firm in the broadings of the saper and broadings of the sales and the same an

with the countred at a prive of the gaith being

patient to go seek for help. I could do no better than forbidden paths." to seek for the arm and close the wound by placing "But it is too wicked in him," said Resenna weepmy fingers over it, and calling for aid by stamping ing, "to spread such shameful falsehoods. As if he and knocking with my feet. But this unfortunate oc. ever found a strange fallow in my company! Last currence shall serve me as a warning for all luture night, when he sudght to throw his arms around me.

samme had lighted the taper, and became assured of tumbling into the oil-pot. If I had been less angry the truth of his words. The lady's arm was band. I should have laughed outright when I saw the unwield. aged; and her consciousness restored. With the thanks' ly gentleman oroughing like a' frog on the floor. For of the physician and bis patient following her. Ros this he revenges himself in each a shameful manner, sannal returned to her room; no one had noticed her accusing me of what he is himself guilty of." abrence. "My lamp," she pondered, with a happy Once again, and with tears, Rosanna embraced her smile, " is no magical one; but since it came into my hands it has done some good services; at least it has taking her bundle of clothes, she left the house. Un whought me the good will of the lady Amalie-now the the stairs she encountered the old lady, the dweller of Frau Colonel Von Hallberg-and that of the old lady the rooms above, who had ever since their first meetunatalm."

- CHAPTER II.

1 10.17

After a time, the always cheerful Rosanna grew ab structed and melaucholy; her calm brow was clouded. and her eye lost its expression of erch galety and childlike unconcern; her voice forgot its warblings, the joyous ditties poured forth so exultingly from a light beart. The young girl wept often, and retired as much as possible from association with her fellow servants. Above all she avoided meeting her employer, the Counsellor. .

"Bhe is in love," said the servants to each other and that is no wonder, for she is pretty as a picture, and attracts old and young."

"The girl has a lover in her head," said the Counellor's lady to her husband. " Rosenna is like one transformed since a short time. If that does not soon bauge, I must discharge her, for she will not be capable of taking core of the children,"

"Do you suspect any one?" inquired the Counsel lor. "Have you any idea who her chosen one may

"I have not," she replied; " but so many frivolous young dandles come and go here, who would make an honor of it to turn the head of such a young, unsophisticated thing, that I do not teel surprised she should act so. She has grown a pretty girl."

Fran Doneschall, Rosanna's mother, also observe the great change that had taken place in her cheerful

troubled mien; "let your sorrow be what it may, confide it to me. 'If I cannot help, I can at least advise you; and the advice of a mother has always the merit of being the most well meant and sincere that mortal

can give.": Rosanna sought to deny her suffering; but finding it quavailing, she burst into tears, and falling around her mother's neck, she whispered in her ear the cause that had robbed her of her cheerfulness and content. Frau Doneschall started with surprise, and replied,

mournfully: The wicked men! Alas! the higher the position, the greater is the lack of principle and right! Have you not presented to bim the enormity of the wrong he would inflict upon you, as upon his wedded wife?" "Oh !" eighed Rosanns, " I dared not speak so to

such a great and powerful man ! Fear sealed my lips. I could only stammer forth a few words of entreaty, and flee from his presence."

"You must dismiss him firmly and summarily," said the mother. "If so great and powerful a man feels no shame or fear in seeking to lead you to the commission of so great a sin, you need not fear to confront him boldly with the trath. You may even threaten him with disclosing his conduct to his wife. If that has no effect, you may leave your situation. Better without prospects and without bread, than to be deprived of honor and virtue."

" I grieve for you, dear mother, and for the youngest child of my lady," said Rosanna sadly. The little loves me'as I love her. I was so happy to assist girl is of her Cinderilla-feet, her slender figure, her you with my wages; and I fear I shall never again find swan-like neck, or luxuriant curls. so good a place in that respect."

" All this must be set saido," replied Frau Doneschall, decidedly. " As much as I love you, I would rather behold you dead before me than to know you in our need, especially when we antier in the cause of usually followed by sure disenchantment. Rosanna righteousness.

Rosanna promised to obey her mother, and to confront the tempter fearlessly.

"If I had Aladdin's lamp," she said, "I would conure an inch in length to my nose, or I would make the persecutions of my master."

In a few days afterward, her lady called Romana to her presence, and received her with a lowering brow. "Here are your wages," she said severely, " paid up to this month. You leave this day. You will

gralltude." . "I am innocent!" replied Rosains, paling. " was obliged to drop my lamp because the gracious Connsellor-"

"Burprised you in company with a low fellow, to whom you had given admission during our absence!' interrupted ber mistress.

"That is not true !" oried Rosanna indignantly. It was the master himself, who-"

"Not another word !" thundered the lady. "Do ou dare to accuse my husband of falsehood? to accuse will have you dragged out by the police."

"But I have committed no wrong, and am justified in demanding a hearing, even if the Counsellor and yourself, gracious lady-

"Impertinent creature!" cried the mintress, and she left the room in a rage.

throw oil tamps around simply on account of a kim? | nees and setcem, distant and respectful at all times. Do fou think our gracious lady would have kept you

way to turn for assistance. I could not find materials story? Perhaps she knows the truth, for it is not the for a light in the dark toom, and I dared not leave my first time that our master has been found wandering on

I could not defend myself unless I dropped my lamp; While the doctor was making this explanation, Ro- and then I gave him a push, which probably sent him

> little favorite, the youngest child of the family, and, ing been exceedingly friendly.

"You have wept, my child, she said kindly. What has occurred ?"

At first Rosanna hesitated to tell her; but looking upon the sympathetic face of her questioner, she resolved to confide in her, and she told her the full extent of her troubles.

"Be comforted, my child," replied the old lady. It is better to bear wrong than to inflict it. Your conduct reflects credit upon your heart, and even publle opinion will be on your side, for the Counseller is known as a libertine. I have a large circle of acquaintances, and will endeavor to find you another place. Tell me where you live, and wait patiently."

" Shall I call it a good or a bad service rendered me yesterday by my lamp?" queried Rossums on her way to her mother's home. "This much is certain: that were it not for the oil spot in the ante-chamber the mietress would never have beard of my quarrel with the master, and I should not have lost a y place. I seem now to be like Aladdin after the wicked soroerer had gained, the lamp and had thrown him into misery. Perhaps a time may come for mo, too, when fortune shall smile through the effects of the lamp."

Rosanna's mother received her with open arms, and praised her firmness of conduct and principle. Three days elapsed, and the old lady drove in a carriage to Rosanna's dwelling. She came to take the young girl with her to present her to a new master, who kept an extensive tailoring establishment, and

who desired to employ a young girl of some culture as chambermaid. "Mr. Nagler," said the old lady, "gives twentyfour dollars wages - nine more than you received at the Counsellor's. The place requires less ardnous duties. and all the girls who have lived there have married well, or have found still better eltustions through his recommendation. Mr. Nagler la known as an estimable, just men, and if you please him you will not re-

gret the loss of your place at the Counsellor's." The gentleman referred to was pleased with the young girl's appearance, and took her at once into his service.

Mr. Nagler gave employment to forty apprentices He had a book-keeper, and a foreman and cutter. The most fashionable persons were his customers; and he dwelt in the first story of one of the largest houses in the city. Sometimes the work was piled all night, and strangers from all parts of the land patronized the extensive clothing establishment of the celebrated Nagler. The appearance of so pretty and modest a girl failed not to create a strong sensation among th unmarried portion of the daily workers and visitors. Silent and outspoken bomage was rendered to her grace and beauty; attentions were lavished upon her. and presents offered to her acceptance. Foremore among all was the cutter, who, possessed of an agreeable exterior, sought by all means in his power to gain her favor. It is a falling among the many following that honorable profession that they seek to put aside the outward marks of their trade, substituting therefor a would be military aspect. Hollack, the cutter, was one will let no one but me take care of her, and she as proud of his moustache and whishers as any young

But Rosanna's heart was closed to all the declarations of love, and she rejected kindly but firmly the proffered gifts. As is often said, her hour had not come when her love should be given. Mother and emdishonored. Our good Heavenly Father will help us ployer warned her against a besty choice, that was was friendly and polite to all, but none could boast of having her preference. So passed on several months, and she came to look upon her dismissal from the Counsellor's as a fortunate and opportune occurrence.

Hollack, nothing daunted by Rosanna's coldness, ministering spirit cause me to squint, or to place a and flattered by his own vanity, resolved to win her, hump on my back. Then I would be safe from the and made her an earnest offer of his band, according her at the same time that he would soon commence an establishment for himself. He won the good will of Rosanna's mother and ber consent, provided he could obtain her daughter's love.

For the first time in her life the young girl differed probably know best wherefore. The large oil siain in from her mother, and ventured to remonstrate with the anti-chamber will remain as a memorial of your in- her, as her aversion to the young man augmented with his pertinacity. This occurrence troubled her cheerful spirit, and she was reflecting upon the necossity of seeking another situation, when an unexpeoted event changed the ourrent of her thoughts and

Mr. Nagler's only son returned from his travels, having visited the principal cities of Europe. He was to take charge of the business, as Papa Nagler designed retiring from all active occupation for the remainder of his days. The young man was worthy of being his father's hope and pride, the idolized of his mother's him of attempting familiarity with a low creature like heart. His appearance was so truly an index of the yourself? Away with you! Out of my sight! or I internal soul, that it won all beholders at the first glance. His disposition was firm, just, mild and benevolent. His mind was cultivated; his spirit borethe stamp of that innate nobility that elevates a man. to equality with the highest rank of earth.

Unconscious to herself, the benign feeling of lave. stole into Rosanna's maiden beart, that throbbed with. Rosanna was obliged to follow. As with weeping for whenever she encountered Otto or heard his voice. yes she entered the ante chamber, she met the Coun It was in accordance with her modest reserve to caresellor's valet, who said to her, shrugging his shoulders: fully goard these unnamed feelings from his view. "You have acted foolishly, my child. Who would The young man approached her with unvarying polite-

The astonishment of the unoquectous girl knew a

bounds, when a lew mouths afterward, the pid gentleman invited her to a private conference in the own room, and spoke to berja mild, fatherly tones;

.. My mild, you know that I am fully satisfied with

your services, as well as with your examplary conduct. But an unfortunate occurrence threatens in separate us now. You are sware that I have exerted all my efforts upon the education and onliure of my only son; that I have spared no means for that purpose. Otto Is our pride and our highest joy. He is soon to take charge of my entire business, and is to marry the daughter of my earliest friend, a young girl long destined to be his bride, so that we can take our rest. This long oberished plan of ours threatens to be destroyed; and the peace of our family is disturbed by

By me ?" Interrupted Rosanna, pale as death. "Oh, how can that be? How can I-"

"It is so, my child, unfortunately so !" said Mr. Nagler. "You have unconsciously, as Otto tell us. and as your surprise corroborates, won the affections of our son. Attracted by your graceful exterior, be has observed you closely, and has come to the conclueion that he cannot live happy without you. He confessed this to us this morning, and he entreated our consent to his union with you. Flattering as such an offer must appear to you, you have good sense enough to know that to accept it is impossible. I am not mercenary nor avaricious enough to oppose my son's resolve to marry a poor, or obscure girl; but it would not do to elevate our chambermaid to the station of the lady of the premises; she could not obtain the respect that is her due. Besides, our darling wish of beholding our son united to the bride we have chosen. the child of my dearest friend, would remain unfulfilled. I trust to your souse of honor, that you would not break the bonds of love and concord between parents and son; but that you will avoid all opportunities of meeting with Otto, and look around, for another sitnation. My thanks and gratitude shall compensate you for the eacrifice you make. Go now, and reflect upon what I have told you, and in a few days hence, tell me your determination."

Incapable of uttering a word. Rosanna left the room in a whirl of contending emotions. What she had never dared to dream of, never ventured to hope for, was awarded ber-the love of Otto | But alas, this supreme happiness was presented for a fleeting moment only, to be withdrawn forevermore! As she was hastening to her chamber, with lagging steps, and deeply agitated countenance, she suddenly met with Otto, face to face. With fervent love and respectful admiration, he gazed upon her, selzed her trembling hand, and sald in a faltering voice:

"Read Resanna, and determine my fature-upon

Leaving a letter in her grasp, he left her quickly. The letter contained the substance of the conversation addressed to her by the father; in it be again avowed his love, and the resolve he had formed that if he could not gain her affections to remain forever unmarried. He expressed the hope of yet winning his father's consent; he plead for Rosanna's speedy answer as for the decision that was to render life a blessing or a bane henceforth.

The hours that followed were hours of conflict and of wretchedness, such as the innocent girl had never known before. Sleep fled from her eyes, and her food was loft untasted. Wringing her hands she paced to and fro, weeping and praying with a riven heart. It was a terrible strife betwixt love and duty. She could not go to her mother for advice. for she would speak to her of Hollack's offer, and urge upon her unwilling car the idea of a union with a man she intultively despised.

Twilight had closed in, when, the duties of the day over, Rosanna threw herself upon her bed, wearled in body as in mind. The evening advanced, but she could not sleep; midnight struck, and then Rosanna's determination was taken. She arose and ilt her Aladdin lamp, and sat down to write. She acknowledged her love, but announced her unalterable resolve of renunciation of the happiness he offered her. As duty forbade her intrusion between father and son-and she would not be the means of tempting bim from that filial duty-that she was resolved to leave the house to prevent all future discord.

The letter was written with an aching heart, and accompanied by streaming tears. She strengthened herself by prayer for its final completion, and when scaled and directed, arose to carry it herself to its destination. She knew that Otto, having taken the book-keeper's place for a while, was the first at his post in the morning, and on his deak she designed

placing the letter.

Taking off her shoes, she stole softly from her chamber, carrying her lamp in one hand, and without meeting any hindrance, she reached the opened room containing Otto Nagler's writing desk. For a few mements she stood before it trembling and uncertain; then she laid the letter upon the green cloth-covering. As she passed the threshold again, a cry of terror escaped her lips ! /

There stood before her a man with blackened face, who started at her appearance in almost like alarm. The next moment the fellow threateningly upraised the hand that was armed with some iron implement. toward her. Instinctively she harled the lamp in bis face, and then uttered shrick upon shrick, as she escaped from the detaining hold of the rullian, in the thick darkness.

. In a few moments all the inmates of the house were assembled. It was found that the thief had attempted to rob the iron cash box, which showed marks of violence. The manner of his escape from the house gave evidence of his acquaintance with its altuation. The policemen who were called in hoped to identify the robber by the marks probably made upon his person by the blow with the beavy lamp, or by the oil stains on his clothing." The lamp, which was indented in several places by the fall, was taken possession of by the police.

With the break of day, arrived the employees of the establishment, most of whom lodged elsewhere. All testified their surprise as well as horror when told of the night's adventure. The outter, Hollack, came later than usual that morning; it would have been better for him had he not come at all, or had be sought safety by flight. Not only had he arranged his thick black hair low down upon his forehead, but he wore his summer clothing, although the sutomir day was chilly in the extreme, and that the day before he had complained of cold, and had worn warmer clothing. The detectives noticed this, and it rendered their ser-'vice light. An examination of his person discovered under his hair and over his left eye a considerable bruised spot; that, he declared was caused by running against an unseen open door. On the garments he had worn the previous day, large oil stains were found that he had vainly essayed to wash out, and otherwise efface. A small pot filled with soot, and a linen hand-(kerchief bearing soot-marks were also found in his lodgsings. With these evidences against him, after repeated denisls, Hollack at length confessed that he had designed robbing the cash-box, so that with its proceeds he could add to his own gains for the estab-

lishment of a business of his own. Daring the hours of confusion, that followed upon the midnight adventure. Resanns had forgotten all about benietter, and her medite to leave the house so dear to her. But Otto had found the letter, had read it, and then placed it in his father's and mother's hands for their permat. The stern jutegrity with which the young stri renounced a brilliant lot for the

Worldly wise considerations, in necoping with the arise a draffe draineter of mules unitable the worldly wise above taken. Bessum-man alady in heart and thought. fulfillment of duty, impressed them with those of her noblity of characters and to this was added her courageous resistance to the attempted robbery. A seeming trifle completed the change in old Mr. Nagler's ideas, and led him to offer no further opposition to the continued entreaties of his son for the hand of the beloved maiden. This trifle was the lamp, which, returned by the policemen, was curiously inpooted by Mr. Naglor, as the instrumentality that had aved him from serious loss.

"This lamp," he said, "is of a strange form and fashlon, and should be dearly prized. Shall I try to straighten the dents it has received, or leave them as memorials of a fortunate time? But, what is this? mother's? Here is her entire name engraved upon it: Johanna Rosine Tanbert, 1763. Say, Rosanna, how came you to the possession of this article?" .

"Johanna Rosine Tanbert," replied Rosanna, joyously, was the only slater of my mother's grandmoth

er, my great aunt, therefore."

"If that is so," said Mr. Nagier, obserfully, "you, for me to deny your wishes any longer. Now, my nebular hypothesis has been overthrown. . children, love and marry ;" God's name. I heard last light that my friend's dar, ter. Otto's heretofore destined bride, loved another better than my son; so my dear Rosanna, and kiss your future mother-in-law, my good wife. And if any one should remember that you have served as chambermald in this house, and should fall to show you the respect due to its mistress, why we will send him or her to the deuce! We can man of stone? Salute your, bride, and say with me: ·Viva the lamp, that with its amouthing oil stream found the way to my father-heart l' "

There was not one who found fault with the master's ted his thievish attempt, for years in the Penitentiary. all wished the young couple joy, and uttered fervent wishes for their future happiness.

In a short time the marriage of Otto and Rosanns drove home from church by the side of her happy hus- ARB NOT AS DISTART AS MANY STELLAR CLUSTERS. band, the wedding carriages encountered the equipage BOT BELLTED TO THE MILKY WAY. of her former employer, the Counsellor. Recognizing in the elegantly attired, levely bride, his former nur- is proved by the testimony of Anaco, and his words sery maid, the nobleman made a wry face, as if swatlowing a most unpalatable pill. Murmuring something about "tailor luck," he gazed with envious eyes upon the wedding train, and sped on his way in the worst of ill humors.

Rosanna's lamp was no magical one, possessed of wonderful powers, like that of Aladdin; but it had served the designs of Providence, and had brought about effects more true and lasting than those of its fabled counterpart.

SKELETON LEAVES.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO MRS. WM. R. DROWN.

BY BRLLE BUSH

Oh! fairy-like, delicate, beautiful leaves, That the magic of art with dexterity weaves, I have gazed on your forms and remembered them long. Till I feel in my heart the quick polse of a song, That leaps into life like a musical rill, Which winds down the slope of a neighboring bili, Now over rough rocks see it eddies and whirls; Thus thoughts to my soul come like clustering pearls And, dissolved into music, go singing along, Flinging light o'er the tracemarks of sorrow and wrong. Delicate leaves | beautiful leaves |

A new inspiration my spirit receives. In the joy of your presence, oh, skeleton leaves !

There's the leaf of a maple, that fluttered and swayed On a spray where the wild squirrels chattered and played; There's the ghost of a thietle, that toyed with the

breeze. And nodded its head to its lovers, the bees,

Then, blushing, looked up to the giants of trees, in whose boughs piped the winds that sweep over the Beas:

Here the fern and the willow their graces combine. And the laurel and crape myrtle sweetly entwine: Though dead, yet in beauty they rise to my view. Still perfect in all save their emerald bue.

Delicate leaves | beautiful leaves [I dream of a cottage with rose-shaded eaves, When I look on your beauty, oh, skeleton leaves.

No longer way-weary, or worn with the strife, That comes in the march or the battles of life. My soul spurns the earth, like a sky-loving lark. That with its own music soars out of the dark, And up in the region where beauty is born, Dips its free wings in the light of the morn; Thus flinging gay songs on the tremulous air, I gult the dull scenes of my labor and care, And again in my fancy a frollosome child,

I climb the steep mountains or roam through the wild. Delicate leaves ! beautiful leaves! All sounds that disturb me, or discord that grieves, Are husbed in your presence, oh, skeletofi leaves !

Emblems of purity, gossamer forms. flight bath not made you, but darkness and storms. For pe'er in the smiles of the summer alone Could ye to such marvelous beauty have grown: Wild winds have rocked you, and death and decay Have mournfully said to you, " Passing away;" Ye have withered and faded, and languished in gloom But up from the shades that envelop the tomb. Ye have risen again to a newness of life. Whose whiteness was won from the waters of strife.

Delicate leaves! beautiful leaves !" A new ashiration my spirit receives. In the light of your presence, ob, skeleton leaves !

It is to be like you, while here upon earth. Like you in giving forth lessons of worth, But ah ! while I sek it with faltering breath, And pray to be like you in life and in death. A voice of response seems to rise from the vase, From each leaf that is saying, in beauty and grace, Oh, spirit, if we, in our limited sphere, In such wonderful brightness and bloom may appear Oh, what may not thou, the immortal, become, In the radiant bowers of an infinite home ?"

Delicate leaves ! beautiful leaves ! A lesson of wisdom my apirit receives. In the light of your presence, oh, skeleton leaves !

like von we must fade, if like you we would shine. Nor fear to be wounded or torn from the vine. For our souls must be bleached by the winds and th storms,

And made white with the trath, like your beautiful forus.

Ah I then when the fountains of grief overflow, And we know that the flowers of our love lie below, Let us hope, while in darkness and death they remain They may fose every trace of mortality's stain. And rise to a life that fresh beauty receives

From the waters of strife, like the skeleton leaves ! "1" Delicate leaves ! beautiful leaves ! Bright are the lessons my spirit receives in the light of your presence, oh, skeleton leaves! Adolphin Indiate, Herristown, Fd., 1888.

Three things that never grow rusty; the money of the benevolent, the shoes of the batcheris home, and a . But on the threshold of this hypothesis we are not diwoman's tongue,

Orginal Casay.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. ORIGIN OF THE SOURS STREET

BY HUDSON THITIE.

For a long time it was maintained that all nebule were clusters of stars. This opinion was rendered the more probable to every accession to the powers of the telescope reserved; nebulosities previously considered masses of cosmical vapor. Herschel for along time Ha! This lamp is an old family piece of my grand- held this opinion, but after a series of unexampled researches, he finally concluded that he was mistaken, and that these were nebulm, formed of cosmical vapor uncondensed into stars. Many astronomore, however, still maintain the promises he rejected. They consider all nebulæ stellar plusters, remoteness alone concealing their component numbers, and the theological philosophers have eagerly selzed the opportunity; and with my child are related to me, and it would be wrong much self-sufficiency, drawn the conclusion that the

Granting that the first idea of the nebular theory of creation originated in observations made on nebulæ, tt does not follow that it is disproved when it is proved do not deem myeelf bound to my promise. Kiss me, that nebular masses do not exist, so that the theory is yet safe, admitting what these philosophers claimed. The theory rests on observations made on the Eructure of our globe; of the moon and planets and the milky way, and not on the existence or non-existence of nebulm. The fact that fiebular masses exist in spaceget people in plenty. Well. Otto, my son, are you matter uncondensed and unformed into worlds—is only content with me? Why do you stand there like a one of the many apports of the theory, and if disone of the many supports of the theory, and if dis-proved, all the other facts remain as they were, uninalidated.

We cannot reasonably expect to find nebule unconvalidated.

densed, as the same cause which operated in condenschoice. With the exception of Hollsck, who expia- ing one must have done so in another; but far from granting the resolvability of all nebule, the revelations of the largest telescopes appear to prove the reverse. There are many peculiarities in relation to nebols not sufficiently understood, and entirely overtook place, amid great rejoicings. As the young wife tooked so far, in the discussion of this subject. Ther

> .That they are not placed in the beavens by chance, equally prove their relation to our own stellar system! "The spaces which precede or which follow simple nebule, and, a fortieri, groups of nebule, contain generally few stars. Sterschel found this rule to be mearable. Thus every time that, during a short internal, no star approached, in virtue of the diurnal motion, to place uself in the field of his motionless telescope, he was accustomed to say to the Secretary, Prepare to write: nebule are about to arrive."

Can any fact render it more certain that nebule are not remote stellar clusters, or that they are related to our system? If a single nebula was so placed, the coincidence would be strange; if two should be so placed, it would become almost a certainty that it was not the result of chance; but when thousands are found thus arranged, the fact is reduced to certainty. · The poorest regions in stars are the richest in nebulæ," not only holds good, but a law governs the distribution of nebulw. Scarcely any nebulm He along the Milky Way, but the greater number lie ground ste poles. Can this distribution be coincidence? Oalculated by the problem of probabilities, there would be infinite changes against three nebulæ being thus placed. What then are the improbabilities against thousands?

To prove the vast space-penetrating power of his colossal telescope, Herschel states that he saw nebulæ through it by light which departed from them millions of years before. He supposes that the distance of these is so great that it dwarfs the distance of Birius, as that vast space dwarfs the distance of the earth from the sun, so that, as the observer placed at Sirius would confound the earth with the sun, so if placed on one of these nebulse, it would project Sirins and the sun as a single luminous point. Now observe the consequences of this statement, a wild one, though from a justly venerated source: The distance of Birius from the sun is a million times the distance of the earth from that luminary, and these nebular are supposed to be a million times the distance of Birius.

Our own stellar cluster, or milky-way, is estimated to be, through its largest diameter, seven or eight hundred times the distance of Sirius, and through its minor. one hundred and fifty times the distance of Sirius. Now, since our sun is placed near the centre of this star-oluster, to its external border cannot be but four handred times the distance of Birlas; but the highest power yet attained wholly fails to reach through this acomprehensible distance, and reveals stars there located. But Herschel olaims that his instrument, wholly incapable of revealing four hundred times the distance of Sirius, can plainly reveal objects one million times that distance. Be their nature what it may, they cannot be further from us than the extremes of our stellar system:

Again, suppose the distance of the stars is in proportion to their apparent size? The same generality applies to nebulw. We cannot consider all the small nebulæ near, and the large ones far off, or the opposite. They are scattered without reference to size, and hence some of the larger, as well as the smaller, must be near, and others far from us. As the largest are the nearest, they should, if composed of stars, be the most readily resolvable, and the smallest the most difficult; and the smallest, most distant ones, must be altogether, irresolvable. The reverse of this is found true. The largest and irregular nebulæ are wholly or in part irresolvable, under the highest powers of the telescope, while the smallest regular nebulæ are resolved into stars by comparatively low magnifying

. The stars of a nebulæ only eight minutes in diameter are seen with sufficient distinctness to be counted; that of one covering an area five hundred times greater. reveals not a point of light.

. In atter contradiction to himself. Herschel states that irresolvable nebule, and stars of the eighth magnitude, exist in the starry spaces of the southern hemisphere, called magellanic clouds, at what he successfully proves to be the same distance from us.

. What more preof than this is wanted? Positively we know that the irresolvable nebula exist at less distance than the remotest stars of our stellar cluster. We must admit that they are not bodies of remote apace, but like the stars of the galaxy, members of

The earth is suspended in the ocean of space, the temperature of which is estimated very low, and the degree of heat of its spilece varies with the position of the sun. This temperature is quite distinct from the internal. Its effects are not felt below a depth of fifty nine to sixty four feet in the temperate zone, and at thirty feet below the surface the pacillation of the thernometer between winter, and summer, is not more than half a degree, and in the torid sone, this invariable stratum is not one foot below the surface. But when we pentrate the earth below this depth, as in mines, the temperature slowly increases; the mean of a great number of experiments, being one degree of Fahr. for every 54.5 feet. If this increase holds good to moderate distances toward the pentre, it reveals the start. ling fact, that at a depth of twenty-one miles, granite must exist in a state of shiften.

Beizing this fact, and supporting it with others drawn from different sources; the theory his been plomulgated, that the carth was once in a limited con lition, and the signts: on which we stand are; layers of. the cooled crust and placed it derro beloog at

with the counter-fact, p a surface of the earth being

low/the free log price of meroury, the loss this in serial heat must be rapid, and the logitraction of court, by reducing the volume of the earth, would in. crease its rotatory velocity, and thereby shorten its day; whereas, for 2000 years the length of the day has not diminished the 1.306th of a degree Fahren-

helt; and there is no proof that it has at all: We should remember that 2000 years is a very lim ited period to confine observations, and that at a time when a thick non-conducting crust has formed over the interior motion mass. This objection is superficial, and wholly answerable by the non-conductibility of the crust.

The telescope reveals in the constitution of the moon a perfect analogy of physical structure, as will be seen by referring to the description of that orb. The constitution of our planet shows that it was once in a fluid condition, that of nebule; that it existed as

Having arose from these facts to this sublime generalization, we will seek, by the synthetical method, to show how the universe was evolved, out, of this Vaporous matter.

The article will soon appear. TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE HEALING POWER. - DR. J. R. MEWTON.

LETTER PROM BERBY T. CHILD, M. D., TO THE LONDON SPIRITUAL MAGAZINE.

The article in the March number of the Spiritoal Magazine, giving an account of the wonderful cures made by the excellent curate of Ars, finds a parallel to-day in our country, and I presume in England also, in persons of strong physical and magnetic powers, especially when refined and elevated by pure morals, and a proper observance of the physical laws. I have met with several whose experiences are exceedingly interesting, as illustrating the laws of life and health and the wonderful power which one human being experiences. ercises over another. One of the most remarkable of these persons is Dr. J. R. Newton, of Newport, Ehode Island; his history would furnish a most interesting blography. The doctor was born in Newport, in 1810; his early education was limited, but he was noted for persenting strong mental and physical powers. He engaged early in life in mercantile pursuits, and was successful in acquiring, and equally so, as he declares, in losing considerable fortunes at three different

Being naturally of a benevolent character, he was led to seek to relieve suffering, and thus he discovered that he possessed a peculiar power for removing pain

and curing disease.

In 1858 he was induced to devote most of his time and attention to the subject of healing. He found that many things which were done by the medical profession were injurious, and he says that sometimes it fession were injurious, and he says that sometimes it is only necessary to reverse their practice in order to obtain success. Thus, for instance, in rubbing the limbs they direct the movements to be made toward the extremities; he invariably reverses this, especially in cases of weakness and paralysis, and gives as a reason that the circulation is already feeble, and that by the former process you impede it still more, whilst by friction toward the body the venous and capillary circulation may be much accelerated. Instead of applying cold to the head and other parts of the body, he usually directs warm applications.

Instead of applying cold to the head and other parts of the body, he usually directs warm applications.

usually directs warm applications.

I find, on an examination of his system, and witnessing its effects as applied to more than a thousand pa-I find, on an examination of his system, and witnessing its effects as applied to more than a thousand patients, that he embodies three systems that are more or less common; first, psychology, or the influence of the mind over the body and other physical substances; second, magnetism, which he possesses in a very great degree; and third, the system of Ling, of Sweden, known as the Movement Cure. The doctor is a graduate of the Penn Medical College, of Philadelphia; he has been practicing in several of our large cities, and in little more than four years has treated more than seventy thousand patients.

It is not the peculiar system alone of any physician that gives success—a man may have all the learning in the world, he may have graduated with the highest honors, and still fall at the bed-side. All successful practitioners become more or less routinists; they find that certain simple remedies in their bands are adapted to a large class of cases. It is not the medical process. The controlled his or her own labor.

Dr. Mason, of Connersville, Mr. Pratt, and Mrs. Cuppy, snoke on this subject. An Indian Influence.

and well developed muscular system; and he manifests great energy and activity, combined with a high degree of sensitiveness. He has a peculiarity of being able to detect many diseases as soon as he comes into the presence of a patient, and in these cases he will tell both the disease and the peculiar habits of the individual. A singular instance of this occurred a short vicus. A singular instance of this occurred a snort time since, in this city. A poor woman brought to him a child afflicted with epilepsy. Before laying his hands upon it, he remarked to her, "I perceive that a chicken has had something to do with this child's disease, before its birth." The mother burnt into tears, and said, "That is true. Just before my poor child." was born, I went down to the cellar, and was very much alarmed by a chicken which had got there; it flow at me, and I was so frightened that I fainted away; and when this child was born; it was deformed as you see. It has a very narrow chest, and itshas al-ways had fits, in which is moves about very much like the fluttering of a chicken." The woman was a stranger to the Doctor. The child, I am happy to say, was much relieved by his treatment. The Doctor has received many testimonials from his patients. I send herewith a few cases that I know of,

and his photograph. Han: 684 Rass street, Philadelphia, } March, 1863. HENRY T. CHILD, M. D.

Dr. Newton is located for the present, in this city. He has taken house No. 75 Boylston street, (opposite the west entrance of the Common) formerly the real. dence of Dr. Winslow Lowis, where he receives patients. We copy the following TESTIMONIALS.

FROM E. A. S. Conson. - The undersigned affirms that for the last two years he has been under the medical treatment of three different physicians for tetter on the head, droppy, opino disease, and internal weak-ness, without receiving any benefit therefrom. Since January 1st, 1802, I suffered greatly, could not use any exertion without being worse, the greater part of the time confined to the house and bed; could not ride a mile or walk two squares without suffering intense pain. On September 1st, 1862, I with great difficulty succeeded in seeing Dr. J. R. Newton. I went into the operating room scarcely able to walk and authring much; and after treatment by Dr. Newton, of not more than five minutes, all pain had entirely left me, and I felt perfectly well. That day I walked five squares and rode seven miles in a carriage; the next day 1 rode twenty miles in a carriage, and was on my feet for three or four hours without any return of the pain. I still feel entirely relieved of all the diseases for which

From Troman T. Houser, Prophery, Principly wife out beighted from thomsetters, could not been hard and to food of the least food of the least of the land of the least of the · THOMAS HOLMS.

Beside a river's rushing tide

A poor young maiden west:

From Mr blue west facts did gilde,

And down her cheeks they crept.

Of hir wild flowers she wove a syrath,

And threw is in the flower.

Father !" she cried. "; come back from death !

And come, then brother good!" Beside a river's rushing tide

A wealthy man, who passed that way

And saw the maiden's grief.
Did melting sympathy display.
And sought to give relief.

"What sile you, maiden, young and fair?
Why woop you, yale and wan?
Confide to me your dame of care!
I'll aid you if I can.

"Ah, my good air l" said she with fear And trouble in her lock: "You see an orphan maiden here, -----By all but God fornock!

Behold that little grassy bank ! It is my mether's give; And ab 1 't was here my father sank' Beneath the wholming wave !

The rashing stream bore bim away;
My brother saw and leaped
To resoue him; also the day!
Him, also, Death has resped! Now I am in the 'Orphan's Home,"

He took ber to his home and bearth, "Test good and wealthy men; And changed the orphan's tears to mirth, As love and bounty can."

At his own table did she eat, And from his oup she drapk;
And that kind rich man, for this feat,

Do all good people thank. Norz.—This popular Flemish baltad, well known under the name of "The Orphan Maiden," is much sungley the peasenty of Belgium. The air is tenderly and, but full of makeds.

Proceedings of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Greensboro,

Honry Co., Ind. A three days' quarterly meeting was held in Both Hin-shaw's free Hall, Greensbors', on the let, 2nd, and 3d

days of May.

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of his or her awn labor.

Dr. Mason, of Cannerville, Mr. Pratt, and Mrs. Cuppy, apoke on this subject. An Indian Inflaced, cine alone, but the man, and the manner in which it is used, that is the secret of success.

Dr. Mason, of Cannerville, Mr. Pratt, and Mrs. Cuppy, apoke on this subject. An Indian Inflaced, operating through Misq Thomas, apoke concerning those cases which seemed to be incurable, such as paralysis, carved spine, hip-joint disease, dropsy, de. Everywhere his rooms are crowded with patients, eager to receive his treatment. He has in his office several hundred crutches, a great number of old spectacles, and splints and bandages of various kinds; that have been left with him by those whom he has cared. The Boctor is a short, stout man, with a large and very evenly balanced head, and an exceedingly strong and well developed muscular system; and he manifests when he has cared. The first man of the carth, the carthy; the combined with a his decree. He goes up stairs someward and settly the combined with a his decree. much in the back of his head. He goes up stairs some-times into the spiritual upper brain, but down he comes again into the lower. Where do your passions. comes again into the lower. Whore do your pealons carry yea? Why to a moral death. Sin running its course, gots its pay. Look at the profitate? What is the remorae that follows: bis course? Why; it is death! Jesus cast out the money changers that are bartering away your spiritual heaven. When you tire of the first man, you are ready to receive the second man "from heaven."

in answer to questions asked by the audience, the controlling spirit said: "The only hell is sin in onwelves, let the divine within you ascert itself. Work sat your own salvation." The spirit further remarket: "Some of you say, "Why do n't spirits come to the wise and high in charches?" Was Jesus high? No. he was opposed to the orthodoxy of that day, and yet to came from God."

The question was saked: "Do spirits see Ged in spiritifie?" The answer was: "Bpirits see did in each other. Man is the alghest representative of God on earth. Spirit the

highest representative of God on earth. Spirit the highest in heaven."

Bomething was said of the absurdative of Spiritualism, in answer to which the spirit eneaking through liva. Cuppy said: Bring up one absurdity of Spiritualism, and we will produce you two from the Church and the Bible, and we hereby threw down the glove! In not the Bible narrative of Jacob's wreathing with an angel, and going lame all the rest of his life, as a saurd an assertion as can be found in Spiritualism? A great sold of sport has been made of Judge Edmental, because he said he saw buttermilk in the spirit-weld. But so you not remember the account of Poter, where he says a sheet was let down from heaven, in which were all kind of heavis, and it was taken up again. were all kind of beasts, and it was taken up apple, beasts and all? Perhaps it was from one of their cown the Judge get the butternitk!.

Sunday afternoon a lecture was delivered by Mary Thomas, "The sting of death is ain." Love is the fulfilling of the Law."

Those who have beard the clear and conche manner in which questions are answered through Mrs. Gosp?

must agree with us that it is in this part of her must gree with us that it is in this part of her mushly that she most excels.

Mary 'Thomas made an appeal is behalf of the 'Western 'Freedmen,' 'tracing the great wrong the had been done them and their forefathers, and agrees the benefit of the ordered the manufact, these 'goo'

ly begging the audience to remember these goes brothers and slaters of a equamon humanity.

The meeting adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening when they met for conference O'The following resistions were offered by Dr. Hill and others: and blad

three or four hours without any return of the pain. I still feel entirely relieved of all the diseases for which Dr. Newton treated me.

E. A. B. Conson.

From Garder Rowse. Central Village, Cons.

I. Gardner Rowse. Central Village, Cons.

I. Gardner Bowie, depose and say, that having been for the last thirty years affilted with an occasional eruption, or breaking out of humors in my leg; and for the last two years previous to the lat of May lest, a continual eruption, or running, attended with great heat and irritation, incomuch that I was obliged to resort to cold water baths frequently in the night. The same to secure my needful sleep to surfain life.

Having consulted many doctors to no effect, and as life was becoming intolerable, I was induced, in May last, with no fatth whatever, but as a last resort, to visit Dr. J. B. Newton: To my exceedie surprise and disappointmit, after consulting him and receiving him treatment, in less than three days my leg was entirely nested; and bas continued to remain so ever alsea.

And I stand pledged for five dollars to ran or juently man of my age and weight that only be produced. With previous the previous of the own man penalties of softery the once, without any exceptions being taken for the once in the previous of the own in the forement of the own man penalties of softery the once in the previous of the own in the forement of the own man penalties of softery the own man penalties of so

day conductored including reare acceptable (4.2).

If an ecote stem salars of publish the presentage of meeting adjacened as a publish the presentage of meeting adjacened as publish the formations, firmy the following the first that the Herald of Progress, please copy.

Lecite Chi Tertare Biom. THE PUTURE OF AMERICA.

off the day it, were respect to the contra A Locines by Mrs. Corn L. Y. Hatch, before the Lycaum Spalety of Spiritualists, in 11(,*01/Eybouin Hully Beston, Sunday, May 10, 1808. Signs of the care's

[Phonographically Reported for the BANKER or Light, by J. B. Paussa. of plant and a that never a file INVOCATION.

Our Father and our Mother God, then art our has been in danger ever since you and I were born. through and shield, a spirit of infinite Love. We The nation has been in danger from the time of its excome to thee, as ever before, in trust and confidence. istence, and we have known its danger, though we We look up to thee; our Father, the greatest of all closed our eyes willfully and oried, " It is safe," We souls, for strength and counsel. As a whild comes to have set up for an idol before the eye of the nation a its parent in love and trust, so do we come to thee. Constitution whose very fabric was a failure. We have As Nature comes to thee with her heart filled with set up an idel to Liberty and Justice, which has not bursting beauty and bloom; so do we bring our offer been cosmopolitan, and the result is that the country ing of praise. Often have we lain upon the altar of has always been in danger, which is but the natural thy spirit our Bevotions. Often have our souls led us consequence of the case. We have known for twentyhigh in solemn invocation. Often have we wept and five years, nay, for thirty years, that it required but rejoiced to come in thy presence, Infinite God. And the faintest breath of discord to fan into a flame the we come to praise thee ever as before. Oh God, our living coals that were burning on the alter of the nasouls beam with donacionsness of thy being, and our tion. We have known that it required but the probing spirits grow strong with the consciousness of thy hand of some good national physician to find the strength in truth. We have never faltered, nor do we heart which was corrupt and rotten to the core. We receive thou the offerings of the nation, those offerings and empluments of political office. We have known ories of sorrow come up to thee for life and salvation. And receive thou the great offering of thy children. whose souls liave been in bondage, whose chains have their limbs, and their hearts are rejoicing. Oh God. consciousness of war, for the great strides of human that is born again into the world. We praise thee for it, and though teats are shed, and sighs fill the air, to gems of light, and that thy spirit worketh all! is unflinching, that thy retribution is terrible. There- and oppression, must surely suffer for. fore de we praise thee, oh God. Receive our offerings. our devotions, our thanks; for we know that above every storm of war, above every nation's darkness. above all oppression and sin, thy truth and light lost to no purpose. We would ask these men why they prevail, and thy love remaineth forever. Therefore heeded not the warning before war came? We would do we praise and bless thy name, and sanctify to thee sak these men why it was not terrible when mourning our atterance and our deeds. Strengthen the nation's army, and the nation which is in a state of war. Strengthen the souls of those who fight on battlefields of earthly right, where stronger weapons than ever. Let these, thy children, remember thy presence within their souls. Let them feel in the glad consciousness of Eternal light the spirit of thy undying

in my new existence my heart is filled with human aymmortal being. Would to heaven that it were in my and not an American. power so to appear, that every doubting mind might But now I have no fear of this kind. That truth believe, and that every spirit might understand the which was my holiest ambition, seems still more aptruths which I feebly understood when among you. parent to my mind to-day, and I come to give to you. But the soul has burst its barriers; the prison no longer my fellow countrymen, my brethren and sisters, and binds me, and now, called from the atmosphere of its my friends, the vision of what I see, and what I feel, existence. I am no longer confined to the chains of with reference to our country. To-day, perhaps, the meterial form.

nearer and dearer to me than all others, save the great conquest. When war is dragged along for three full general theme of humanity. And I wish to be known, years a nation feels its patriotic impulses waning; that no one else may be responsible for my ideas, or feels the strong tide of war upon its strength, upon its what I may express; therefore I wish you expressly to power and resources; feels that it has lost something understand who I am and what is my name, that and gained little; feels in the mismanagement and useyou may attribute to me every fallacy. My name was less expeditions and defeats, that conquest is afar THEODORS PARKER. And I can but feebly express to off, and that perhaps the day of victory is not at you the grateful, heartfelt feelings of my soul that I hand; but still, when in the fluctuation of the tide of am permitted by the immortal soul of God to appear war, there chances to be a ray of hope, we see our among you, even in this form. My theme is the Fu. people grow mad with the first delight. Take warn-

I am glad that I live, even though not in the mate- which is lasting and true, not that victory which will rial form; glad that I have seen, with spiritual vision, bring the much coveted peace, not that conquest which the carnage that has raged; glad the tides of blood shall set the nation's heart at case, and tell the world have been poured on countless battle-fields; glad that that the experiment of a Republican Government is the clashing of arms, and the roar of booming cannon not lost, and a failure. There is no such record yet; have heralded to the world the fulfillment of my day- and do not let the first tidings of success cause you to dream; glad, for we have seen the child of liberty lose for one moment the balance of your minds, dwarfed and in its swaddling clothes many a year, through the flattering hope of another triumph, trials and struggles of the last three years who has more to be dwarfed; who has risen from countless walked upon every plain, and by every river, and in Just of this edulist. I know very well of its past; You have heard me speak often of its corruptions. You have seen me point to politicians—thank God, I hever was one-in scorn. You have seen me looking government speaking a word about freedom. We have to the halls of legislation with wondering gaze. waiting for the spirit of Truth and Liberty to come forth: You have shen me waiting with auxidia, carriest from the Executive Department of your Government, eyen for the death booming cannon which your nation concerning the relations of those held in bondage in has beard, and I must may that I longed for it to come! in I did not tremble at its approach; that I did not been ope with referedents Office in rebellion; where feel my manhold graw opaie; not the astrongili of my there cannot be any effective peace or liberty buless spirit quali before the approaching tide of war; that I guined by force of arms. Hi We hear nothing about the feltilite deep surging long agol and I was only the glad liberty lof the startes in these. State or Territoria

clear sances. For, believe me, the nation has grouned with corruption to know it now, but you did not believe it long since, when I told you so. You are aware of it to-day, when the tide of war has brought forth this corruption; but then you turned in monkery sway, and oried, "fanatio," because I knew that It was true. We know what this war has been, and we know that the delay has not been caused by the failure of this or that particular General, but because of the delay of truth and justice; because when the war commenced, the nation's government was not made aware of the true issue at stake; because they did not dare to take the only stop that would lusure peace; because they did not dare to strike a vital blow, but cried out, "The nation is in danger." Why, friends, the nation tremble now; for the light of thine infinite love is up. have known that our political fabric stood upon a base on us; and though the nation's heart is bleeding, thy ment of selfish men, of men who would pollute the thrength is Justice, and thy sword is Truth. Oh God, hollest sanctuaries under heaven for the paitry gains which are laid upon the battle fields, which are found that our national balls have been filled with all kinds by firesides, which are seen in graveyards. Receive of corruption; that the national treasury has been then the offerings of souls whose tears of angulah and robbed. We have known that senators and members of the Legislatures of the different States have spent their time in selfish, petty schemes, while the heart of the nation has been losing its health and vitality. been stricken away. The manacles have fallen from We have known that bad ensetments have been passed in Congress, which were not intended to destroy an we praise thee for this, for the hour of conflict, for the evil, but to render it still greater, and postpone the day of conflict. We have known that a slavery of body, liberty, for the thoughts and feelings which the na- mind, and intellect, was in our midst, and we have tion's throes have produced, for the light of liberty known that the Ship of State was fast drifting into the maelstrom of war, and yet we rose not, as a body, to apply our hands to prevent it. The cry of a few was we know that they are tears which shall be changed heard, but not heeded; and to-day, in your disaster, to their triumph. It is not a triumph of revenge; it is Bad men, wicked men, those that have triffed with not a triumph of malice; but it is a triumph of that human truth and liberty, may oppress and reap the perfect truth, which, under all circumstances, will fewards of their folly; but we know that thy Justice come, and which every nation, which permits injustice

> We hear men crying out against the war; we hear them saying that the war is dreadful, that the suffering is terrible, that the sons and the fathers have been sons and fathers were perishing? We would ask these men why it was not droadful in the time of the nation's deepest angulah, before the battle came so near?

We hear men speaking now of the Constitution, of swords and cannon are used, and where greater dan the rights of States, who never read a letter of its saured gers than artillery are known. But, oh God, let us pages (?) until the war commenced, and who could not know that before the light of thy justice, and thy tell you a clause or a phrase contained in it. We hear truth, all human governments shall fade away; and men speaking of peace now who are bitterest in times that one eternal law of justice and truth shall forever of peace. Screly there is inconsistency here, and we be maintained, and we shall praise thee, Spirit of End | know that war is the result of this same inconsistency less Light, and give to thee our offerings for ever and that has made our country suspected and caused liberty to blush every day.

I have stood on foreign shores when this war-tide was coming on, and I have seen with shame that my native country was mocked, that liberty was regarded : as a name for contumely and scorn; and when asked PAYRIDS—for among you, my hearers, I recognize what was my native land, I have said "America;" but I. many who are my friends—the sound of my selection was any native land, I have said "America;" but I many who are my friends—the sound of my selection was very sore to say that it was not the Southern part not be familiar to you, nor may you recognize in this of the United States, and was bery sore to be navign. of the United States, and was very sure to be particuform one who has stood among you, and whose hours har in defining the particular portion of the country have passed. I will not ask pardon for my emotions; from which I came, for I must say that I feel proud of they are but the natural impulses of the spirit, and even the State in which I lived, and yet I am ashamed, even to-day as I stand among you, of many of its people. pathy. Many of you are dear to me as my own chil I am ashamed of much of their conduct in the past, dren, and many have seen me in my darkest and my and I do assure you that but for the prevailing sentibrightest days; and now I appear in a strange garb, ment which has for the last few years been in favor but the light of my soul is not dimmed, and I come to of liberty and justice, I should be eshamed of them add but one more testimony to the glad truth of im- altogether, and should have said I was a cosmopolitan,

tide of warfare in its flow presents you the hopes of a I have chosen for my theme to-day one which was brighter dawn. To-day there is a fush of hope for ing from me. Victory is not yours-not that victory

We have seen it clinging fearful and trembling to its The success of this war is in an idea, in a principle; mother's side, not daring to walk forth-without one and not in the force of arms, or in any single governthought or impulse of manly action; and, as if in a mental act. The power of your country is not in the day we see that child bursting into manhood with the power of an individual, but of the nation. It does foil radiance of glorious majurity, with the strength not belong to a distinctive triumph, but to the prevaof manhood upon its brow, and the strong armor of lence of the entire idea; and until that prevalence ocwar upon its manly form. We see the sword and the curs, peace is not yours. You may have the best military bayonet by his side, and We know it means atrength rulers and leaders, your countless heroes may be led to and trath. Talk not to me of battle fields; talk not numerous tiattle-fields successfully, and may return with to me of mourning hearts and desolate homes. God thurs s upon their brows but to come back again into knows I pity the widow and the fatherless, but I pity just the same troubles. You have had, since this war more the obild that has been so long in darkness. Tpity commenced, generals and leaders in abundance, You more a nation that has bled and suffered so long. I have had legislation in any degree. You have had any pity more a people that have lain under the imputa- impount of conflicting plans, propositious and strategies, tion of falsehood and sin; and though I weep with But the only effective proposition has been that which those that weep, I rejoice with exceeding creat joy has been embedded in a principle. Until a nation, when that the wartide has come upon you. For behold it is at war, knows what it is fighting for, there is no now the strong man, who has been borne through the need of battles or leaders. Thou hast poured to the battle-fields one half a million of men in martial array, stepped forth into the arens of life, henteforth hever and gained no victories, because they did not know the purpose nor the object of the fight. One half a battle-fields, as in the strength of the living; who had million of men have been called forth, and the result is a division in counsels, and the various plans of. disevery intrenchment, which the broad armics of our nat cossion with reference to one sacred subject that must tion have known—and his name is Undying Truth, and not be touched, have been so numerous, that all the Justice, and Liberty. We know but too well of the treasure, life and, military power has been wasted in uselses division of strength, and there has been no concentrated, concerted movement,

But now, since the new year has dawned, we hear the heard a voice that has sounded like liberty to the slave. We have heard the proclamation which has gone forth the South; but fa Mas been a conditional one; it has when the first fre-tailing of the ingets came to my still where the rebellion is that anown hominally to sailet

of freedom; but we see the country dirided into three that war has brought upon us." Bhati I tell you what sections instead of two—the North, which has no it is? It is energy—that which sorely follows a slaves; the Border States, the have and may have speedy peace before the end is gained; that which is slaves; and the South, which lids her slaves, except sure to overtake a nation unless it is viotorious, and where the power of the Government penetrates and especially a Republic. can take them by force of arms. We have three separate interests and sections instead of two; an interest so strongly against alayery as to make its adherents consid ered as enemies of the United States; and the interest of tooled upon the principles on which they fought, a the Border States, so divided that it threatens the anbdivision of the various parts of the Union; and the in. lerest in the Bouth, so direct with reference to slavery that it shall require the atrongest efforts to suppress it. tion shall be rooted out of Northern places; until Burely, this is far from union; this lavery far from concert of action and unity of purpose; this is very far from the consummation of freedom. And yet, with all been englaved body and soul, feeling a ornal bondthe diversity of human counsels, Precdom and Justice march straight ahead, through battle-fields, through every legislative hall, and seem to mow their way through the tides of human beings that go forth to meet them.

Liberty and Justice are strong in their own strength, and are partly on the side of the North, and partly on being one of the people and the world—the meanthe side of the South, and you do not know, and I do not know how far the Southern army is on the side of halls, instead of charnel houses, shall be changed lustice. I pray God as much for their success in bat into halls of justice, where good men shall not tle as I do for yours, as I do not know which will con- be ashamed to enter, and where your wives and tribute to freedom and justice. I pray to God for children shall not be ashamed to have you go. that sloe to win, or neither, which will best answer Until all that belongs to the nation shall become pure the purposes of justice. I have no prayers to offer to and uncorrupt, I pray that the scourge of war may God with reference to the success of the nation's army. rage, and the light flash of artillery leap across the I have no words to speak to you with reference to their waters and the rivers and plains of all your Southern success. I have observed that when Liberty and Truth and Border States; and, if needs be, that in your have been fortunate enough to be on the side of the very midst you feel the shock and know the parifying stronger army, that side generally provailed; and storm is near. It would do me good—if the innocent it has always appeared to me, in my obtuse spirit ones were removed—to see this very city torn as under quilty, that God was on the strongest side, and by the conflict of raging war. It would do some men that those who had the best plans in the military good, and would teach the people a lesson. It is very action, generally succeeded; while those who have did well to say that we have an interest in the conflict that versity and confusion, whether in conflict or council. generally are defeated. And I have noticed that in this our houses, nor ourselves, nor anything that belongs concentrated; and military men tell me that this is best. on fruitiess expeditions to sandbars and deserted where both armies fasten upon them, one calling them places, theirs have been concentrated where it was Sepessionists and the other Yankees. necessary to defeat the advancing tide that was pour. ing in upon them. I have noticed that theirs was a comfortable parlors on a Sunday morning, to be within defensive, and yours an offensive position, and thus sound of the cannon's mouth, and hear the march of advantages, whichever is strongest in right-which think, then, that there was something in war, and for this nation alone, you and I should be content.

your ambition, that the Northern army should sucthe world, of the nation; of all the leaders, and then Justice, and Freedom, you would think meant someneed not hopelessly mourn at any defeat.

The nation has struggled on for three years. I would ask you; who are versed in military schemes, if it ever has been known that a million and a half of human beings have been arrayed against each other in one the nation was fighting for, I would fight on the campaign, and that campaign lesting for a period of side of liberty and justice. Maybe I should some three years? If it was ever known with Alexander, times fight on the side of the South, and sometimes on Count, or Napoleon, that half a million of men did the alde of the North; for there be things even in the not succeed in three years in obtaining a single vie. Southern army which make me feel that their cause tory as an army? If it was ever known that in that is human, and in the Northern army that make me period of time results were not accomplished greater feel that there is no cause whatever. Between the than those accomplished by your armies? And if it two, somehow or other, God, the Spirit of Justice, is not entirely the effect of a cause desper than that will make out a victory. Between the two marwhich you can penetrate, lying behind the greatest tial hosts the Spirit of Truth will gain a conquest. schemes of military leaders, far above the comprehen: You may suffer; they may suffer; but God will guide sion of humanity? I would like to sak, also, if it has the world sright, and Nature can never defeat the ever been known in the history of a astion's warfare, Infinite Mind. It is not in the power of victorious that so many leaders have been made and unmade? If armies to gain a conquest over Rim. Therefore I am the Government has ever spont so much time and sure that whatever may be the disaster which may strength in experiments upon human life? If there come upon you, upon your city, your State, or your has ever been in the history of military campaigus, so broad nation, the world will gain a victory, and augels much boy's play, and so little manly strength? If will rejoice. They will bind up the broken hearted, there ever was in a nation that claimed to be great; and gather the tears of mothers and orphans; but they and had the elements of the greatest warriors, so fa. will not filmch from rejoicing that Freedom and Justice tile and fruitless attempts at victory? Surely a child. have gained a triumph, and that to the world is added Napoleon, playing with toys that represent armies, a new and brighter fame. It seems to me that the could better station his army, and has done so, to question of victory is only one of time; that the balachieve the objects desired to be obtained—could bet | ance of truth is on the side of the National force, beter govern its officers, and station the leaders of the cause here is the balance of love and liberty. And it army to surround the rebels and conquer them,

We have seen expeditions that have been successful. But of what avail are expeditions to portions of the Southern Confederacy, that are not available? Of what use are expeditions where there are no rebels, no traitors to conquer, and none to resist the approach of the Union army? Of what use are expeditions in directions where the rebels have no concentrated movement, and no central power? And of what use are long military campaigns that prove more disas. trous to the attacking forces than to those attacked? Surely to my limited comprehension, it seems worse capture of strongholds over which Jell Davis and his than child's play. But it seems also as if there was some power behind, that has stayed the progress of place, there must be new appointments made; and I pray this conflict-until what? Until the nation should you will be very careful in the selection. I pray that know what it is fighting for. Until there should be good men may not be wanting. There has been a day some principle, some power of truth to inspire the when I was ashamed to go to the polis and deposit my hosts of freemen that have marched toward the voto; when I saw men proposed for office that I knew Southern shores, until there should be some unity did not understand at all the meaning of liberty; of purpose, that we should grasp the banner of free. dom, and understand the meaning of the word, and at every corner; and I did not believe that the interbear with conquering sword and uplifted bayonet its bright wreath upon every field; ,until there should be some inspiring voice, some truth and power that should nerve the nation's strength, and give force to power that has been expended; until the treasure that has been expended should be spent for some nurpose: and the lives that have been lost should not have been given in vain; and the bread armaments marching to this manner: If you will be a good boy now, and not the battle-field should understand the power and pur- sin against the nation, you may have your slaves, but pose which guides them thither.

Perhaps this debt is dear; but I do not think so. you close your eyes to the possibilities and even the probabilities of this conflict. There are not the elementa then you may say, or not, that it is true. There are con. in the open streets. But I do not believe in this poli-Cleting elements in your very midst. There be those cy. South Carolina and other States should be rewho tite of this war. We know who they are. They lieved, and the Border Bistes, which have been are those who in times of peace are ready for war, and accourged on the one hand by freemen who would free who in times of war are ready for peace. There are their slaves, and on the other hand by men who would those whose interest is averse to war, who have something to lose if the wangoes on, who feel the danger; without the issue of any proclamation. But I know perhaps, of being obliged to carry truit themisives. There are those who tire of the war on humans print stronger than these, and they are suforced without diplos; who have seen folly and mismanagement so the aid of a Northern or a Southern army. I am just long; and believe that anything is better than a pro- as sure of their enforcement as I am that to morrow traction of the struggle.

But there are things which are worse than war, There are many things that could come upon this nation, to day; that would be far more terrible than the most the reason for what they do, as we sometimes employ terrible calamity that has yet happened in this conflict; mechines to heat accomplish our purposes, and we are far more terrible than the fow of two hundred the middle thankful sometimes for weak minds in high places, as liverprantmone insulful than the tears and grouns of well as great minds, for they have their own work to the widow; than the cries that go up from thomands perform. 2 . his

We hear nothing about an undoubitional proclamation of bearthstones more dreadful than all the desolation

We have learned too well, from the history of Republics, that their only safety when they enter a confilot is in certain, entire and effective victory provictory which is born of Liberty and Justice, and is a blessing to the people in every condition. I pray Heaven that the war will last until political corrup-Northern 'legislatures shall have learned the lessons which liberty brings; until you as freemen who have age, shall have learned the meaning of liberty and freedom: until Northern houses of corruption, known as legislative balls, shall be purified; until Northern sympathizers with worse than Southern slavery shall have learned freedom; until men who make laws and administer laws shall have learned-he himself ing of Justice and Liberty; until your legislative is raging when it does not touch our loved ones, nor conflict, while the North has had the strongest force, to us; but it would teach us better lessons if we the South has had the best Generals; that while the were where the conflict is raging, if Northern dough. North has had the best resources, the Bouth has had faces—as I sometimes used to call them—were to hear the most unity in council. I have noticed that while the loud note of war near their own firesides, and have your armies have been scattered, theirs have been some of the burden of the war which they have encouraged. It might do them some good to be placed I have noticed that while your armies have been sent in the position of the Union men in the Border States,

It would be well for some of you, who sit in your they have had the advantage. But still, with all these the enemy approaching your very firesides. You would ever have the great banner of the world, perhaps not that it meant more than the pastime of the moment, and the case and luxury of the counting room and li-It is for your interest as individuals, perhaps for brary. You would think that it meant something your purses, perhaps for your position, perhaps for more than prating about Southern rights in public places. You would think it meant something more ceed: but let us consider what is for the interest of than idle talk in halls of legislation. And Liberty, and we shall be better prepared for any result, while we thing more, when your wives and your children were taken from you. Could you saffer the scourge and death because of your free centiments?

> Friends, war is no trifle; and yet were I among you, and competent to bear arms, and knew what seems to me that this is only a matter of time; but before the time arrives, such a victory will have to be gained in the North as will insure one, two and three

> points. First, a victory over, politicians, which would be more of a triumph than conquering rebels and entering Richmond, Charleston, or the strongest of the Southern cities. If I could see my fellow countrymen those that have been fighting and those that have not-gain a conquest over a kind of polificians that I know of, I should regard it a greater victory than the comrades have command. When this victory takes when I have seen drunkenness and heard blasphemy ests of my country would be advanced by these persons.

Another point must be gained before any effective victory can be schieved. The Border States, and the Northern States-especially Northern counting-rooms must be purified of everything like slavery. There must be no provision made in any proclamation after if you take up arms your slaves are forfeited. Why, you might as well bribe Satan at once, and let him It seems to me that to-day America, while near to into your hearts, saying that if he would be good he trath, perhaps, is farther away from peace. I would might dwell there, I think it would begulte as well not discourage you as individuals, but I would not have if the President should issue a proclamation that if Massachusetts would be good, she, too, might have a few slaves. The Border States, which have suffered of peace in your nation to-day. A firebrand may with longest and most from this institution of slavery, more impunity be thrown into a powder-magazine must not be sllowed to retain it because they have than a word thrown among the people of the United not rebelled against the Government; but those that States. Why, you dould easily enkindle them into a bave rebelled must be relieved, for it is certainly a reflame. In every part of the United States there is a lief to have done away with that institution that has feeling of revolution, and this portends not peace, but bound them down, body and soul. We say to a man way. There are conflicting elements in your very that is intemperate, You may continue drinking, if midst. What are they? Let me tell you directly, and you will not drink publicly and show your depravity seed them away. Borely the institution is decomed there. of times when proclamations are made which are will bring another sunshine. So it matters not. The President is well in his place. There are some men who are easily controlled by counsel, and do not know

But there are other difficulties for this country to meet. At this bour the Government is nourlaning and rearing up a class of persons that will be some what unmanageable hereafter, I mean the officers and soldiers of the American army. I mean that great military power that keeps guard for the nation. Byand-by, when they come back, when the war is over, when victory or defeat orowns the national arms, when peace rests over our country, and when the nation will, as I believe, exist in some form, then these persons will ask for rewards. There will be perhaps eight or ten hundred thousand, and perhaps more than that, who are unfitted forever for any active life. There will be at least eight hundred thousand who will regard the country as forever indebted to them for its salvation. These, perhaps, will feel so justly. But there will be another class, known as officers, who will be a kind of pensioners upon the Government for their favors, and who will regard the highest emoluments and offices as only too mean to reward them for their patriotic services. This will be the nation's greatest evil; for i would rather have an enemy of thrice the strength of my own army, than have a returned army sitting idle without occupation. It may be that there will be something found for them to do. It may be that Liberty and Justice will require their activity in other places. Do not misunderstand me. I mean no disparagement to the army, which I know is composed from the noblest and best of your sone; but you know from experience, and I know from what I have heard, that those who serve as soldiers for several years are never fit for any other occupation; and that they will, in the absence of anything to fight. create some mischief at home. We have many dangers about us, and therefore we should not close our ever vet. The Government will have something to do to take care of two-thirds of a million of men who will return from battle-for there can be but one third destroyed. He we must look out for that element of trouble and danger, and make provision for it.

Perhaps, like the French Government, we may have an expedition to Mexico, only it will be in a different direction. Or we may have some neutrality to maintain with reference to foreign wars. Or, it, indeed, -but such a thing is not probable, for Great Britain is our friend !- but if Great Britain's neutrality should take a different turn, we might have something to do in that direction. The position of neutrality affects different nations in different ways, as far as I can judge. I am very auxious about Great Britain, and it seems to me to be necessary to be goarded with ref. crence to that disease which affects her in regard to our own pation. Yet we should be dutiful children, not being unmindful, however, of her ways in some of her moods. It would be well for some of the physicians of the Government to look out for her safety.

With this prospect in the inture, it must be the resolt that our nation-I say our nation, because my physical home was here—that our nation will be the nucleus of that combination of human agencies for the destruction of tyranny upon the carth. I rejuice that the process of purification has commenced at home. I wish it had been done long ago. I am glad it is to be done now, for we can then justly attack other people for their misdoings. But we should not do so until we are secure ourselves, and then perhaps we may give an example for Christian Europe. We should avoid collision as much as possible, but there is a time when the cause of Christianity cisims declsire messares : for Christ in the temple did not spare the money changers. And it seems to me that he has not supported us in all our doings, but has accourged us when we have delled the tempte as did the Jows in olden times.

Now let us see what will be the result of all this. I know very well, from the causes which we have mentioned, so numerous and so diverse, that there can be no immediate peace-I mean that kind of peace that is aure, that peace which protects Justice and Liberty. and is perfect and entire. We cannot have peace. therefore, autil Northern miads are freer; antil there is less corruption politically; until all that belongs to Justice shall be known. We cannot have peace until all the sorging tides of the present conflict shall be swept away. We cannot have permanent peace until every element of discord and contention is crushed, and men so willing to serve their nation for their own sake, shall represent the people for the people's sake. You may not bare peace so long as what is truth remaine in dieguise-so long as laterest and policy control the Government. I am told by pollificians that oman governments must act apon buman interes and human policy. I know by a lifetime of ex. perience that individual beings aced not do so. But if individual beings in any Government, who are the representatives of the people, are not obliged to do so, we are told that It is necessary to be dishonest for policy's sake. We know that is not true. We are told that it is necessary for Governments to deal wrongly in order to exist, but I have nover known a Government to exist which did to. We know that every Government which the world has known has dealt wrong, and has ceused to exist. We therefore know that the more right and justice a nation possesses, the more does it become like the laffelte for. ernment, permanent and true; and that the more wrong it encourages and nourishes within its bosom, the more does it become corruptible, and cantala the ele. ments of decay. I pray you then, remember that Truth and Justice are the only safeguards of a nation; that policy and political treachery belong only to those Governments that are to fall. I know that your Gov. ernment will not always exist. I know that it does not exist to-day, de fucto, as it was. You know it is useless to deny the fact, but you are very well aware that the nation is not as it was, and it never can be. You may as well talk of the child that has burst futo manhood, going back again to the leading strings of bubyhood, as to say that this Government can be what it was. We hear politicians crying out for the Union as it was," Heaven forbid! It never will be such again. We hear them say, the Constitution as it was. The Constitution exists, I know, in its let. ter, but I know that the Government has unlifted it," and that no future Government can make this nation. what it was before the rebellion broke out. I am thankful that it is so. I know of no union, no strength in the Constitution, save that which is protect. ed by right. If the Union possesses it, it will be permanent against all ills; and if it does not possess it, it may expect war. There is cause for war.

I am very well aware that these sentiments may not suit you, but they suit me. I am very well aware that it is customery to speak of policy, and not of right. I speak not of policy, but of right and of absolute

But let me call your attention to these facts: That. every nation has reaped the rewards of its folly and corruption in disaster; that nations have risen to spex of power, but have fallen; that your Government. cannot escape that inevitable law. In proportion as it cherishes the seeds of vice, corruption and tyranny. so will it cherish the scede of dissolution and decay. In proportion se your children are encouraged in truth. as liberty becomes not a mockery, as freedom is not a mere name and a cloak for treason, your nation will bave its foundation established in the strength of jus-

And now, in conclusion, allow me to say, that I mee dawning in the future that bright day which I have pictured. It will not come in three, five, or twenty years. While you live you may not see the last vestiges of this discord ceases but your children "and your children's children may reap the rewards of this purit fing atorm! Do not think, with sanguine expected tions; that the war is going to cease." It may not for many years. It may not until a generation shall than

away; but the result shall be freedom and liberty to future generations. The present is mother to that which is to come, and her thross and agony and pain are but the birth-thross of a nation that shall thank you for the conflict that is now raging. Therefore weep not, fend mother, whose son lies mouldering on battle fields in a Southern clime - whose fond eyes will not meet your own again for all time. Remember, you have laid upon the alter of Liberty your choicest and best treasures; and, as in the past those that have thus laid their soul-treasures upon the alter of truth have found them again twofold in the future. thou shalt reap where thou hast sown. The blood that has fallen upon Southern soil shall earlich it for the harvest of peace that shall come; and you shall gather your treasures in the immortal world to your own bosom, and never mourn that the cannon's mouth has swept them away, Think that every tear that is shed shall be in the feture a treasure of joy; and the nation shall lay its treasures at your feet when you are far removed from earth. Therefore, weep not, even if it suits your spirits to cry out for those that return no more to receive your blessing; but rather let them perish. than that the nation should die, and that the world should lose the bright star of truth. We know that this sacrifice must be made; for we know that the world can live without them. We give our treasures to nourish our bodies, our lives, and keep them in existence; but we must give our hearts' blood to non-lah future generations. Our children must lie upon the altar. that Freedom's tree may blossom in the fature.

I have done; for the time is long since spent. But my spirit lingers with you and around you; and as often as possible will I come to speak to you. My blessing and prayers are yours, but my greatest blessings and my highest prayers are for the world. I love you as my own, but I love humanity in its deep anguish more. May beaven, which is around you and within you, bless you; and may the God which ruleth all determine this conflict as Justice and Liberty dictate. You and I must be content, and our immortal souls will rejoice, even if we should shed tears, and the threes or anguish plerce our very scala.

God. Spirit of Endless Light, we praise thee for thy blessings and thy power, for as much of thy love as we can perceive, for as much of thy truth as we can comprehend. Let us know that thou art above all battles. the Ruler of all things, of all nations and every clime : that thy sceptre is Truth, that thine implements of war are Eternal Justice, and thy peace Eternal Love. And we shall praise thee, God, our Father and our Mother, forever. Amen.

Mr. Home's New Book.

It is gratifying to perceive that the daily press is assuming a more considerate and just tone in reference to the Spiritual Philosophy of the present day. They feel it is a growing power not to be contemned. We expect the anathemas of the Church will still be launched against us; but as our beautiful Philosophy is based on TRUTH, we fear not their shafts. All free minds will sooner or later join our ranks. The tone of the public press in our behalf, is indeed a gratifying evidence that the leaven is working. Hear what our neighbors say of Mr. Home's book, just issued. One year ago they would not have dared print such notices:

Carleton, New York, publishes a volume that must command great attention. It is entitled. Incidents in My Life. by D. D. Home, with an introduction by Judge Edmonds Mr. Home is known as the most distingushed of all the Spiritualists, and the high charnoter and eminent talents of Judge Edmonds entitle all that he says on the subject of Spiritualism to the profounded respect; and the Introduction which he here furnishes to Mr. Home's Memoirs is remarkably able and ingenious, the work of a man who may be mistaken in his views, but whose integrity and sinceri. ty cannot be called in question. A curious passage occurs toward the close of the Introduction, in which Judge Edmonds says—" The last time I lectured to the Spiritualists in New York, which was in May, 1861, I read two papers, one given about cleven years and the other about five years ago. in which our present civil war was foretoid—in one of the papers somewhat blindly, until the events made it clear - but in the oth er most explicit and distinct." Mr. Home's accoun of bimself, and of the extraordinary incidents of his career, is well told, in terse language, and without any ettempt to create what is known as a " sensation."

The impression which the reading of his autobiogra-phy creates is this: that he is a man of strange gifts ad experiences, and that he is perfectly honest. time has gone by when it was possible to treat Spiritualism with contempt. We may not understand it; it may never be in our power to understand it; but, as-" hombog." and its votaries as impostors, because we cannot account for what lies beyond the limited range

of our daily life.

Spiritualism and its friends and supporters are entitled to that fair hearing which is the just claim of all things and all men; and the best way to recure that hearing is for men of intellect and character to pub-lish their experiences in Spiritualism. This is what Mr. Home and Judge Edmonds have done in this ex-traordinary work, which one has only to read—and it is a very entertaining production—to be convinced that there is much in the manifestation to entitle it to respectful consideration. "If the book does no more than merely work conviction in some minds, of the reality of communion with the departed," Judge Ed-monds truthfully says, "it will be of some value, for it will corry consolation to many a heart now suffering under a load of doubt or affliction. But if it goes forther, and leads intelligent and instructed minds into an investigation of the higher truths connected with the subject, it will be a great good indeed."—Boston

A most noteworthy book just published is "Incidents in Hy Life." by D. D. Home—the autobiography of the most famous "spiritual medium" known on the other side of the water. Whatever opinion one may entertain of the phenomena called spiritual, there is no doubt that Daniel Home is an exceptional organiration. Indeed, he was introduced to public notice originally by an intelligent gentleman of Manchester, Connectiont, where he lived as a boy. This neighbor called the attention of a philosophical physician to his case as one that would repay atuly, on account of the singular nervous conditions to which he was liable. All who saw him at this time recognized a singular being: he was poor, ignorant, and an invalid. A few months passed, and he was the boon companion of emperors, the guest of world-renowned somme, the pro-fegs of princes; Eugenie sent for his sister, and undertook ber education: Alexander Dumas went to St. Petersburg, to assist at his marriage; the Cast gave him diamonds, and Louis Napoleon made him at home at the Tulieries. Strenger than flation is such a carrer; and this account thereof will be regarded as marrelous and interesting, even for its outward details and personal adventure, whatever estimate may be formed of ata spiritual pretentions.—Boston Transcript.

Hour's Book, lately published by Carleton, enti-fled "Incidents in My Life," is as full of marvels as an Arabian Tale. It is well-written, though the best tors of his seases. Among other wonderful powers. the author claims to possess the " second sight " so Symig believed in by many of his Scottish country.

We are seiling this interesting Work rapidly." All orders by mail attended so promptly. For price, etc., see our advertisement in another column.

First see some comments on "TRUE CIVILIEA-TION " In the BANNER of May 16th, which show that the writer has not read it, or has read it to very little purpose, and I should despair of correcting him by the few words which must limit a communication of this gind, after having falled to meet his understanding in one hundred and eighty eix pages of illustrations. I can only request the public not to form any opinious on the work without first having read it, each for him-AUTHOR. elf, and reflected carefully upon it.

A loving heart and a pleasant countenance are commedities which a man should never fall to take home with him. . They will best sesson bis food and soften blanklowant it were a great thing for a man that bla will and children could truly say of him; " He never brought a frame of uphappiness across his threshold."

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FOR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION SEE EIGHTH PAGE

LUTERE COLBY, EDITOR.

"I cannot believe that civilization in its journey with the aun will sink into endless night to gralify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek to * Wade through alaughter to a throne And shut the gates of mercy on mankind *

And shut the gates of mercy on mankind in but I have a far other and far brighter vision before my gaza. It may be but a vision, but I still cherish it. I see one vast Confederation stretching from the frozen morth in one unbroken line to the glowing south, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic resilvant to the calmor waters of the Paciflo; and i see one people, and one law, and one language, and one faith, and, over all that vast Continent, the home of freedom and reloge for the opproseed of every race and of every cilms "Extract from John Bright's Speech on American Affairs, delivered at Birmingham, England.

The Spirit of Reverence.

It had been observed, long before the present political troubles calminated, that in nothing were our people more lamentably deficient than in a genuine spirit of reverence. We do not, of course, mean supersti- blotted out, thereby preventing our children, and those tion, nor saything like it. Reverence is based on faith; but superstition is blind of both eyes. This lack showed itself everywhere; among all classes and conditions; in all grades of society, and in every calling and profession. Young persons fell into a way of thinking that whatever had age was therefore worthless. Older persons actually began to fear that they might come to be stoned in the streets. It was entire ly out of the fashion to speak deferentially, or even respectfully, of those whose experience and wisdom might at lesst be entitled to a hearing; and calling such names as "old fogy," "behind the times," · moss coated," and the like, was the favorite method of signifying the prevalent impatience with what was stable and good.

Even our older men and women lent their countenance to this pernicious and destroying practice. They were, in a degree, willing to turn their backs on what they really believed in, for the sake of a little popularity with the younger ones, whom they should ather bave influenced and led. In point of fact, there and ensued such a confused state of notions and feelings concerning what was stable and what fleeting. what was of value and what worthless, and the public mind was become so unable to discriminate between what was real and what mere show and sham, that the general social tone was exceedingly lowered in consequence, and there was no standard in general to which any one could safely refer either his actions or his faith. The most of this was due to the wonderful rapidity with which wealth was accumulated in our country. We threw seed at the soil, and the harvests overshadowed everything, bursting our granaries at the gathering. We ventured into the deep and broad waters of commerce, and immediately our laps were filled with the wealth of the world. We were better ed, better clothed, and better housed, as a people, than any other nation on the face of the earth. We believed that we were above all common laws, and quite out of the reach of modern criticism.

Nothing stepped in more naturally, therefore, then this spirit of irreverence. The manifested itself by the sions which formed the most popular forms of our speech. We were oure and vulgar in our dress, and our manners were the most indifferent of those of any civilized people known. As Hawthorne remarks, in a late magazine article, we furnished examples of both the worst and the best manners known. We ceased to pay that respect to age, to tried opinions, to sacred observances, and to associations, which they naturally deserved; and were wanting in due attention to those ancient and simple virtues which sweeten and preserve all that is worth saving in the body of the state. In s word, we were rictous and rampant, like wild weeds, over the material prosperity with which we had been risited. We believed in not selves, and had not the least patience to hear what anybody else might very properly say about us.

Was it not high time that this alarming proriency of morals and manners should be checked? Perhaps some trial less than the present war would have been sufficient to work the cure demanded, but it is certain that this is doing it, at all events. We are becoming sobered; forced to habits of reflection; driven to see how hollow were the old floats by which we kept ourselves up, and how great was the need of something more substantial and permanent to sustain us. We shall be taught a great deal of what we considered be neath us, long before we get out of the sea of our present national afflictions. Let us hope, at any rate, that we shall learn to reflect, and acquire a habit of patience, that we may thus be helped to appreciate those sublime and simple principles which we have scouted so freely, and to pay them a share of the reverence to which their real value is everywhere entitled.

The Polish Matter.

It was thought, at one time, that the Poles were of fectually aqualched; but subsequent intelligence goes to assure us that the insurrection has gained ground, instead of losing it, and the Russians have been repeat edly defeated in fair engagements. The European Powers have separately addressed notes to the Czar on the Polish troubles, and the Czar acknowledges them courteenaly. He proposes to treat the whole matter on the basis of the 1815 treatios. The Czar's reply is not generally considered satisfactory. The London Times thinks the Cear runs of a notion that the Western Powers will never seriously interfere with anything that occurs within the frontiers of his empire, and that Poland will be left to stand or fall by her own strength; and, hence, that Russia may be permitted to use an independent, if not a haughty, tone toward the nations that have presumed to lecture her on the error of her ways and the necessity of a reform in them. Napoleon is anything but satisfied; but he will not move until be knows whether he is to be backed by England or not. He must advance, however; to recede, or even to stand still, is his ruin. We expect to see Europe well en gaged in this question very soon.

Capture of Jackson.

Gen, Grant, finding it a difficult teak to take Vicksburg by way of the river, after having sent down a sufficient force of gunboats and transports past the batteries, crossed the river bimself with the main body of his troops, pass southwardly on the other side of the Mississippi till be reached a point where he could are no longer in need of it. As well might you say again cross and land below Vicksburg. After capturing Grand Gulf, he ascended the Big Black riv. the compounding of your English orthography, because er, fought the rebels at the railroad-bridge-where the road running east from Vicksburg to Jackson- natures are familiar with it. You would perceive that pushed on to Reymond, where there was another fight and another victory - bad a pitched battle at Jackson. one, because there is nothing in Nature to substantiresulting in the defeat of the rebel forces and the cap- ate it. ture of the State Capital. A later account says Gen and centuring a large number of the rebels, guns, do. knowledge more rapid, fact and must (worth with

it and Physical Manifestations, and W By referring to our last issue (3d page) the reader will find detters from Judge Edmonds to the London Spiritoal Hagasine, on the department of Spirituation . known as the physical manifestations.

The morning on which we received the Magazine we had business at the rooms of our medium, Mrs. Conant. when we incidentally mentioned the fact of baving just perused the letters alluded to, and observed that the Judge had given the English investigator to understand that phenomenal Spiritualism had nearly died out in this country.

In this connection, in order to give the reader who may not have scoom to our files, an idea of the Judge's remarks, we quote the following:- " 1"

ounts of mere physical phenomens; ten or twelve years ago we had very many. They did their work, Since then we have had so many mediums, and hundreds of thousaids of our people have had the opportunity of witnessing such manifestations, that they became an old stery. Hence there is not now one handredth part of the desire to select the phenomena that there was ten or twelve years ago, and there is still less desire to read of them.

A few moments after the conversation alluded to above, the medium was entranced, and one of our invisible friends took up the subject, and discussed it at some length. During the conversation, we observed that other prominent Spiritualists were of the same opinion as Judge Edmonds, and that several had written in the BANNER against the continuation of the physical manifestations

.The spirit answered, that that was decidedly wrong. Because we have outgrown our infancy, and no longer need the alphabet, that is no reason why it should be who come into the ranks of Spiritualism after us, from reaping the same advantages we have derived from it. In this light the speaker considered the physical manifestations-that there are just as many children in spiritual knowledge now as there were twelve or fifteen YEATS AGO.

We suggested that the spirit speak on the subject at our public circle on the first favorable opportunity. On Monday, May 18th, he did so, and the report is as follows:

.. We have chosen for our theme, this afternoon, the origin, use and finale of that clear of spiritual phenomena commonly called Physical Manifestations.

There are a certain class of minds, who have outrown the babyhood of Spiritualism, who tell us that these Physical Manifestations are now of no further use to humanity.; Furthermore: they tell us that very soon they will become obsolete. We can but believe that these persons, authough they may be very excellent judges of other matters, have judged in this case from superficial observation; therefore it is that we cannot place entire confidence in their assumption.

When we desire to know the object of a condition. and the ultimate of that condition, we of necessity are obliged to make ourselves acquainted somewhat with the origin of At. To know of the end, we must know of the beginning; therefore it is that we propose to seek for the origin of these, Physical Manifestations. We propose, also, to make our observations from Nature's Observatory, bat we may form correct opinion. or at least be able to give natural judgment in the case, as we have judged from a natural standpoint.

The human mind has ever been accustomed to weigh and measure all manifestations of life by the senses: consequently, whatever manifestation of life the human mind is unable to weigh and measure by the senses, is atraightway labelled as one of the mysteries of God, and abandoned.

We believe that this class of spiritual phenomena was born of the sensuous nature of man. We believe. futhermore, that it was conceived in that nature, inasmuch as man, by relative condition, demanded this condition of life; or, insernech as the demand for this condition of life existed in man's sensuous nature, so the supply existed also-for Nature never institutes a demand or necessity that she does not also furnish a a supply for the same. We find, too, that where the necessity exists in one department of man's nature. there the supply exists also; for they are naturally in. separable. Therefore, as the necessity for these manifestations existed in homanity, so the power by which they were born must have existed there also. Here, then, in the sensuous nature of humanity, do we find the origin of the so-called Physical Manifestations.

What is the use of these manifestations? How shall we employ them? Let us see. We conceive them to be the alphabet of epiritual thinger or. in other worder the mighty staircase whose base rests with earthly conditions, and whose summit is beyond time. Each one is a step in this wondrous staircase, and all are necessary, all are for use and for good-for Nature never makes a demand, never furnishes any condition of life that is not necessary, that is not useful to man in some way. Therefore we are to suppose that Physi cal Manifestations—the opinion of all earthly judges to the contrary - are good for use, not only for the use of man's physical nature, but for the use of his spiritnal nature as well.

When shall these manifestations cease to exist? When will the finale come? Not in your day, oh child of the present generation, for the present generation lives too much in the sensual world, is too prone to measure the conditions of Eternity by the senses, and will receive the alphabet of spirit life in no other. way. And yet the time shall come when these manifestations will be no longer necessary, when the human mind shall live only in the spiritual, and shall have cased to measure the conditions of eternity by the senses. When the human mind shall have learned to measure the conditions of eternity by the spirit, then these Physical Hanifestations will be no longer needed, for the sensuous nature of man will no longer demand

that by which it can measure the things of eternity. It should be understood that each separate department of these existing physical manifestations is produced from a special department of sensuous life, to wit: do we desire to appeal to you by electrical concussions, known as raps, we shall extract from the sensuous part of your nature certain elements from your electrical sense of hearing, by and through which to appeal to your inner nature through the sense of hearing. Do we wish to appeal to you by the sense of sight, in the moving of light or penderous bodies, we shall extract certain clements from the electrical sense of eight of your being, by which to produce such manfestations satisfactorily; for we could not do so in any other way, since to move ponderous, bodies we must always appeal to your sense of eight. Do we wish to appeal to your inner nature through the sense of touch or feeling, we have only to extract certain properties from certain elements containing the nerves of sensa-

Thus you see that these things are born of your sensuous nature, and so long as the demand exists with you, so, long will Nature supply it. It were the extreme of folly for one who has outlived the babyhood of Spiritualism, to declare that humanity, as a whole, that your English slphabet was no longer necessary to you have learned the nature of it, and that all other to argue from such a standpoint were a very foolish

Oh, masters and scholars in life, learn to read the Grant, after leaving Jackson, encountered the main Book of Nature! Aprn her pages leaf by leaf, and inbody of the rebel army, under Gens. Joe Johnson and stead of becoming judges from artificial standpoints, Tighiman, and after a sovere battle of five hours, learn to measure from Nature's standpoint, and your completely routed, the rebels, killing Gen., Tighlman, imistakes will be less, frequent, your journey, soward

Hannted, i bur, i.betmant Not only certain localities and crime darks ned chambers are haunted by avenging ghosts; but heart and brain are visited by the fearful spectres of the past. There are kept the records of great wrongs such as diag. hap, the world inscribes not on its catalogues of will: Many walk the streets to-day who are pursued by phan: toms for misdeeds the cold world smiles upon, and castom grants absolution for. The accusing face and wasted form of many a legal victim stands in the transgressor's path, and reminds him of his secret sine. Heny a respected husband shrinks from the Nemesis standing ever by his side with warning, uplifted finger. The public cannot condemn him, for he parity, he led her to the grave; by slow degrees of torit from her broken heart. With the cares of an undesired maternity, he weighed down the once election epirit, and changed to gail and bitterness the daily drought of life. He is baunted by the gliding spectres of Remorse and Shame.

The purse proud, influential man, torsing wearly upon his sumptuous couch, is visited by stern and threatening phantoms; for in his chase for gold, he has trampled under foot the sacred rights of humanity; he has stolen the orphan's portion, and has feasted on the widow's little all. He has been a hard taskmaster to the poor, a tyrant to the needy, yet he is respected for his piety, visited for his wealth, extelled for his public and ostentatious charity. In the silence of his chamber he is haunted by repreachful. dying eyes, by pale and wested hands, by the vain appeals of mothers, the frantic ories of little children: The solitary hours are seasons of torture, which no

opiste can remove.

Too envied, fashionable woman, excelling by the beauty of her face and figure, the brilliancy of her con versation, the splendor of her dress and entertainbeart, and despite of every effort. bows her queenly head in auguish to the dust. For a gilded slavery has crushed out the pure, humble, holy love that would have beautified life, that she might reign in grandeur soul-orims of her youth, for satisty, disgust, indiffer eace; a misery that dare not be revealed, has been her return for the barter made. The worm of an undving agony is gnawing neath the damask roses of her cheek: a serpent's coil is round her wretched, weary heart.

The usurer, the monopolist, the hypocrite, the decelver, all are haunted, though they wear so bold a tranquil. We are at once put in possession by them front, and speak so vaontingly. Nature avenges fully of the magical thread whose windings will lead us the transgressions against her Divine isws. To out safely out of all this labyrinth. rage Nature, is to reap a plentiful barvest of misery: therefore, suffering awaits the glutton and the inebriite, the libertine and the fast liver.

We can be haunted if we chose to live aright by oving angels, who will come to sustain and console, tude with beautiful visitors from the heart-realm, and and many a year, adorn the recesses of the spirit with retrospective pictures of grace, and leveliness. There need be no cy. or Liouv, at \$1;a copy; postage, 18 cents. press there; for with a soul devoted to trath, we shall plant roses everywhere, and lingering not by graves. seek for the departed among the blest, and purified of the Father's boundless words of love and wisdom.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch's Lectures. There is a continued interest manifested to hear the ectures given by Mrs. Hatch, as the crowded audience which assembles at each lecture in Lyceum Hall testides. At the close of the lecture on the .. Future of America." the controlling influence, which purported to be Theodore Parker, announced that he should speak on the following Sabbath afternoon on "Peace and War-their Effects upon Civilization." In accord ance with that announcement, on Sunday, the 17th. we had a discourse upon that subject. It was an able production, and came fully up to the expectations of the auditors, and was characteristic of PARKER, as ported by Mr. Yerriaton.

In the evening, at the request of the speaker, the subject was fornished by the audience, who appointed sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston. a committee to report a suitable theme to be spoken upon. After deliberation, the committee reported : "The Soul : its Origin and its Destiny," as the out ject-(which was read while the medium was in the trance state)-and she immediatly proceeded to give one of the most lucid arguments in elucidation of the subject probably ever listened to. We will not mar its beauties by any attempt to give a synopsis-for it the fight. He was leaning against the piller when the was an instruction so complete and connected, it ball struck it, and was knocked to the ground, to would be unfair to give it in parts, the

Mrs. Hatch lectures in Milford next Sunday.

About Bees.

On another page will be found the advertisement of K. P. Kidder, of Burlington, Vt., the apiculturist, who seems destined to revolutionize the present system of bee culture, illustrating that man is master of the insect world, at least this one in particular. For centuries the bee bas gathered nectar from the flowers, and to profit by its labors man has devised atmost every form of hive his imagination could invent. Yet there has ever been a dread of these little insects, (especially when irritated.) on account of their stings. To overcome this has been the study of Mr. Kidder for years; the object he has accomplished, and now, like public benefactor, goes forth giving free entertainments, where he handles bees without any protection whatever, holding them up by handsful, and then tossing them like so many flies amongst the audience, without injury or barm to either; and in appreciation of his system of management, hundreds of his improved movable frame bives are used all over the country, one of which we intend having in operation in episodes of the whole war. It was necessary that the BANNER office scon.

The Future of America.

We publish on the third page of the BARNER a phonographic report of the remarks of THEODORE PAR-EER, given through the organism of Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, in Lyceum Hall, Boston, on Sunday afternoon, May 10th. The discourse created a great sensation at the time of its delivery, and the public will peruse it with Increased interest.

Prof. Denton in Lyceum Hall. We are pleased to announce that Prof. Wm. Den-

on is to occupy the deak of Lyceum Hall, in this city. on Sunday, May Slat, afternoon and evening. Our wonder to employ over it. friends may expect a rich, repast from this telented gentleman. The meetings are free.

Miss Emma Hardinge in the Mest-Miss Hardinge proposes to spend the Falland Winter of this year in the West, and will be happy to receive applications from Spiritualist Sociation as early es possible, : All leiters will be answered as who as the tour is arranged. Address Best trins | Delance P. O., Barlington Co., New Jersey of House and resident

New Publications.

Arcana de Marcas: or The Philosophy or Heiritual
Existence and of the Spirit World. By Hadson
Tuttle. Vol. II. Boston: William White & Co.
This moond volume or Mr. Taltle is the natural land

necessary sequence of the former one. It extends the philosophy of the first into a deeper and more myets. rious demain... The author frankly says to the stader. If he is profited by the perusel of these , pages, let him preise the real authors, and not the labors of one who, like himself, is taught by them." To attempt saything like a critical judgment on this volume would be an impossibility at this time; we must wait for its thoughtful and studious perural to pass into the raised no weapon against her life, though in the eight being, before we can begin to estimate its force and of God and angels he is her murderer! For with worth. It is divided into chapters, under each of abuse and grossness, with descoration of her woman's which is treated a variety of topics of the first importance to the spiritual man. We will enomerate o few ture be stole the life blood from her cheek, and drained only: Evidences of Man's Immortality, drawn from history - Spiritualism of the Nationa; Evidences of Man's Immortality drawn from Modern Spiritualism; Objects of Modern Spiritualism; Imponderable Agenta as manifested in Living Beings; Animal Magnetismi Philosophy of Change and Death; Spirit, its Origin, Faculties, and Power; A Clairvoyant's View of the Spirit Sphere; Philosophy of the Spirit-World; Spirit Life.

From scapning these general contents, and realizing that they are furnished by superior powers through the brain of Hudson Tuttle, it is easy to understand that they are in no sense criticisable from the merely lie. erary, which is at best but the material plane; we are to receive them simply as manifestations of spirite, imparting knowledge which it is not in our power to dispute or question, but which we can only assimulate. The profoundly interesting nature of the topics in-

volved will draw readers and students to this volume from all classes and every direction. Every one who feels even impulsively and irregularly the conscious ness of a spirit of his own, who has at times but a faint flash of thought pass across his being in relation ments, is haunted by memories that rack her proud to life now and the life that is to come, must be led to the pages of the "Arcapa" as a bungry man goes to a feast. The famishing souls of mortals will never be she has sold her woman's birthright of freedom; she satisfied with hosks: they want the living waters to drink, and the true manna which falls from heaven to eat. Who that once in a whole year realizes the small. a leader of the ton. She has fearfully expiated that est fraction of his life, but is overwhelmed with the great thoughts that come in upon his being at figod. tide? How shall such thoughts be disposed of? What is their meaning-their connection-their tendency? Who can tell any of as these things? The spirits stoop to earth to comfort and console us in the midet of these indescribable experiences, and we become

All thoughtful, aspiring, praying, truly spiritual persons, at whatever stage of experience, will seek for this new and profound volume, written through the hand of Hudson Tuttle, and find on its pages the chart that is to conduct them through the confusion of their never to afright our couls. We can hear celestial present experiences. The soul will be made to page melodies flowing from the life-springs of the spirit, and take a deeper and freer inspiration, while the singing sweetly, of the peace obtained. We can see grand, truths berein enunciated are perused and ponwhite bands beckening from the sources shores of dered upon. There is here just what all persons obles. Elernity, and catch bright glimpses of the beautified by want to know. The learning will satisfy the scholfaces of our beloved. In the stillness of the dawn, ar, the philosophy the thinker, and the tone and spirit and amid the solemn bush of twilight, we can feel the the person of spiritual development. We have not inspirations of the boller worlds, settling upon our read so thorough, so profound, so clear and simple. spirits with a calm divine. We can people our soil and so entirely eloquent and beautiful a book, in many

It may be ordered of the publishers of the BANKER

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JUNE is the last number of the Eleventh Volume, and is as fresh and inviting as any of the most attractive books of the season. The list of articles bewe the concest at the ship. Agassiz, Mitchell, Dio Lewis and others contribute excellent articles. Dr. Lewis gives the read. ers a good leading paper illustrated, on the care and corability of the breathing apparatus; it is full of priceless suggestions. The Atlantic is crammed with pith and high strung with nerve. Each number seems an improvement on its predecessor. For sale at all bookstores and periodical depots.

HARPER'S MONTELY, offers a good share of verted reading, with and without illustrations, tales and essays, poems and reviews. The opening paper, illuscontains a history of the dread sacres in Minnesota, last year. Another illustrated many of his admirers assert. We shall give the en- article is on the Quicksliver Mines of New Almaden, tire address in our next issue, phonographically re- It likewise gives a story entitled the "Spirit Photograph." Harper's current account of events at home and abroad is always reliable and in demand, For

Hopker's Escape.

It was said that Gen. Hooker had a narrow escape from death at Falmouth. In the first place, he received a severe shock from the cannon ball which atruck the pillar of the plazza on which he was standing at Chancelloraville, on one of the earlier days of maining senseless for some half an hour. It was thought he did not sufficiently recover to be able to take charge of the arrangements again, as at the first Still feeling weak and dizzy, he left the command temporarily with Gen. Couch, and lay down in his tent, giving orders to be called in any emergency, Presently he began to feel a nansea at his atomach and faint and oppressed with the hot air of his test; and be went out to see if fresh air would relieve him, Not more than twenty minutes after he left, a shell from the enemy's guns passed through the tent, struck in mattrass on which he had been lying, and tore it into tatters. Could it have been a more accident that he him to leave his tent as he did, or were there other powers at work, combining various circumstances, is order to remove him out of the way of the danger which they could see threatening?

A Cavalry Performance. The famous ride of Col. Grierson, with a cavelry

brigade of one thousand seven handred man, through the entire length, of Mississippi, beginning with the 17th of April, is one of the most daring and somethe what he has done should be done in order to make mos effective the plans of Gen. Grant on his approach from the south of Vicksburg. Grierson out every reilross in the State, and thus destroyed effectively all commanination between the rebels at Vicksburg, and their friends to the East and Northeast. He captured has dreds of prisoners, hundreds of negroes, and hundreds of horses; visited villages where the astronomy could not have been greater if no many home were come down out of the sky; got a good look at the of things in the rabel dominions; and, with the series

swept away in a Southwesterly circuit, Ique the of Louisiana, reaching New Orleans in white rebel papers themselves are satounded that were thing could be done, and have nothing but more

A New Story, edt all as he We shall commence the publication of a district atory in our next, written expressly for the by Miss Banan A. Sourgwourn, whole williss of siresdy familiar to the readers of the Dispute in entitled, Constance Ingroviou, Mr. United Add

I tade inter- - of it said descript of and its Mr. L. K. Coosty will speak in Washington State Cambridgepors, May Sier, at Case 11 3 o'clott. F.

White I Please the last 1 have He'le almost time for Planten, The young and old always enjoy themselves at them furtigals. They are conductve to health; and should be saccuraged. We ment more of them during the warm season than we have had in the past. He our good friend. Dr. Usrd. par, should be taken from us, we should feel sadly disappointed, as to his carry, the Spiritualists of Boston and vicinity are indubted for the rational amounts of they have enjoyed in the country, in times past;; and we hope there, will be many more, with the Doctor as manager; Is n't it must time to set the wheel in mo-

John H. W. Toohey, the spiritual and physiclogical lecturer, formerly of this city, but lately a resident of Westurn New York, lestured to the Spiritualists in Central Hall. Charlestown, last Bunday and Sunday before, and will speak in the same place next sel tightly closed.". Bonday morning and avening. He will remain in this elabily jill the middle of June, and then retorn again to Central and Western Naw York, Address, care of Bela, March, 14 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

On our sixth page-Spirit Messages-the reader will Bad two brief emays; one on the ! Origin and Mission of Hope;" the other, entitled .. Do we grow eld in the Boldt-World ?!

The attention of out resders is directed to the notice of the Annual Festival to take place at Bt. Charles. Ill., on Friday, July Sd, and continue for three days.

We are requested to state that there is a letter adverlived in Woltowater, Win., for Mrs. E. G. Hobart, (El. sira Gibeon.)

THE SECOND COLORED REGIMENT. - Recruiting agents for the Second Musachnsetts colored regiment are at work in all the cities of the North. Many regraits are being obtained from among the contrabands in Cairo and violnity, and it is believed the regiment can be filled in four weeks.

Snow's PENS. -These pens, suitable for every description of writing, can be had of Mr. J. P. Snow. General Agent, 34 Park Place, New York. If our readers want more good pens for their money than they can get any other way, they should enclose \$1.00 to the above address, and by return of mail they will receive an assoriment, or specimens, of all Mr. Snow's various kinds of pens, as they direct. We use no other pens but Snow's. We always keep cod when we write with them.

"Cousin Benja" requests us to say that if the person who inquired of us ", who he was," etc., wishes to learn more of him, he can do so by addressing "Consin Benja," Kingston, Mass. In this connection we beg leave to inform our esteemed "Cousin" that the " he" proves to be a she-and a " very queer " ske. too, judging by her epistle to us. She is extremely frank-we like her for that-but she should n't have twitted us of being a "bach." If we had seen her some time ago, perhaps it would have been otherwise: no knowing. But we submit to fate.

Laborers are so scarce in Michigan, that in some lo calliles women have been obliged to labor in the fields. Wages are bigh. set to

To be careful is the true way to guard against care. By the end of the present campaign, according to a Richmond newspaper, the Confederate debt will have reached a thousand million dollars. ...

Mr. Helper has helped bimself to a helpmate, he baving married a rich and handsome young woman of Boshos Ayres, at which place he is American Consul. This may prove the crisis of his life, as the publication of his "Impending Crists" was the terning probably an invalid for life. The Journal does not point of his public career.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch personated, Theodore Parker in a lectore belore a Boston audience last Spoday; Without full feith that Theodore Parker really spoke through ber, we are free to number that also gave us a very good imitation, at least, of the gifted preacher. Her prayer, and the general style of her discourse, and several quaint expressions and sentiments, were peculiarly Parkerlab-and therefore good .- Cope Cod Re-

Americans in Mexico are of the epinion that the French expedition has been a fatture. Mearly two chased a lot of land on the banks of Park river, west thousand of their soldiers have gone over to the Moxi. of Bigourney street, on which to erect a residence. cans within two months.

ad, Mr. Charles Cochran, who was deaf in one ear, | monwealth. as knocked from his seat, and rendered for a few min- Bro. J. M. Peebles, is coming to Boston in July. s insensible. When he recovered he found his hearit, restored.

God bestows upon you the terrible gift of genius, not at it thankfully, but with fear and trembling.

army correspondent states that an officer who within the rebel lines with a flag of trace. re-Polid that the rebel officers claimed to have defeated the, Conn.; dext Sunday. opturmy, but acknowledged that their losses were far hear than those of the national forces. During the June 7th. hat the enemy frequently threw thomselves in lifees in the direct fire of our artillery, and were out to in fearful numbers.

t often happens to genius as to spoons; the plated lote takes the place of the real metal.

While Raphael was engaged in painting his celebrai frescoes, he was thed by two Cardinals, who bein to criticise his work, and found fault without noerstanding it. "The sposile Paul has too red a face." said one. "Tis because he blushes in heaven to see into what hands the Chorch has fallen." said the indiguent artist. There is great need for many Raphasis at the present day ...

A good man's wealth hereafter is the good he does in this world to his fellow men. When he dies people will say, " " bat property has he left behind him?" But the angels will ask, "What good deeds has be 'sent before him ?"

A fully developed case, of hydrophobia has been cored in Brooklyn, N. Y., by the simple application of ice and wet olothes on the back of the neck and along the epine of the patient.

"Ballo. Fred, what' are you writing-poetry?" "Yes," said Pred, .. I'm writing an owed (ode) to my faller." .. What's the time and tabe?" continued Tom. "Time, sixty days," replied Fred. "It's set to notes of mine in bis possession."

100

44

TH!

Persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, are not exempt from enrolment.

The lotal Pennsylvania coal trade thus far for 1863. 0 2,115,212 tons against: 1,608,480 tons last year for he same time. Coal ought to be cheaper next Winter han Il was lest.

He who labors for mankind, without a care for himelf, but already began his immortality.

A good-natured fellow, who was nearly eaten out of onse and home by the constant visits of his friends. It very poor one day, and was complaining bitterly 'ble namerous visitors. ... Bhure, and I 'l' ;tell you iw to get ild at 'em,'' seld an Irishman ... Pray, ... Lind money to the poor ones, and borrow meg, of the rich ones, and pather sert will, ever obis you again."

The Russian Oran in reprorted to be sixted at the ares jaken by: France and Bagland on the Polish miles, while Prince Golsbakel' is in a rage therest. 166:1 Mrs. P. B. Randelph, Utica; M. T. (1.35. o !! d

" is it not astonishing." mid a wesliby individual, that a large furture was left me by a person who had only seen me once ! " .. It would have been still more astonishing," said a wag, " if he had left it to you after secing you twice.

If you are not happy, marriage may notice the knot. BLIGHTLY MIXED. - A little boy whose mother had

promised him a present, was saying his prayers preparatory to going to bed, but his mind running on a horse, he began as follows: "Our Father who art in Heaven-ma, wont you

It is a singular fact that many ladies who know how to preserve everything else, cannot preserve their tempers. Yet it may easily be done on the self-sealing principle. It is only to "keep the mouth of the ves-

give me a borse-thy kingdom come-with a string to

After amusing an infant on the floor, why should you restore it to some one class instead of its maternal parent? Because you certainly ought not give a baby to ma-to-ketch-up !

Every deed of kindness makes some invisible spirit riend glad in the ministry of salvation. Every activated in knowledge pases the way to the immortal wisdom that must yet be the aspiration of every soul.

Personal.

Prof. William Dector and his wife are now in Boxton; engaged in getting out a volume entitled. "Pey-chandred Researches and Discoveries." They have dovoted several years to the investigation of this subject. and a volume of intense interest as well as scientific value may be expected.

The Professor lectured before the Spiritualists of Chicopee, May 17th and 24th,

We received a call from Frank Wardsworth, of the Herald of Progress, on Friday last, who comes this way on a flying visit to lecture in a neighboring town. He loforms us that our cause is progressing well in New York, and that Bro. Willia's lectures have been well attended and fully appreciated.

We learn from the Pocket City News, printed at McGregor, Iows, that Dr. Mayhew concluded a course of lectures there, on the Spiritual Philosophy. Souday evening, May 10th, to a large andience. At the close of the lecture the attention of the meeting was requested by some gentlemen who were anxious for a repetition of the course, Hon. D. Hammer in the chair. A unanimous vote was taken in favor of a repetition. Dr. Maybew'was then invited, and socepted the invitation. He was to commence the course May 20th.

We had the pleasure last week of receiving a call from Mr. J. Dunn, of Portland, formarly Postmaster there, but at present in the Custom House. A friend of ours who bas known bim for many years, says he looks as well as he did twenty years ago. Mr. D. is a atrong Spiritualist, having received ample proof to convince bim of the truth of the Spiritual Philosophy, He says some of the best minds in Portland are taking hold of the subject, and that our beautiful faith is progressing rapidly in various parts of Maine.

It is said that Mrs. Lincoln will visit Boston to attend Commencement at Cambridge College, where her eldest son (Robert) is a student, and that he will escort her to the White Mountains.

.The Boston Journal says that among the dead magnates of our infernal disorder, are Ben. McCulloob, Zollicoffer, A. B. Johnson, Gregg, Van Dorn and Stonewall Jackson. Cobb, Toombs, Wise, Floyd, Humphrey Marshall, and other Generals of the first batch, have resigned or been shelved, and Joseph E. Johnston, long Commander to Chief, fell from his horse, shot through the body at Fair Oaks, and is enumerate the number of "dead magnates" on our

Henry Smith, the rezor strop man, writes from Frederick, Md., saying that he enlisted in the 140th New York Volunteers, and has been assigned to duty as a nurse in a hospital, and appeals to all peddlers to drop their packs and join the Union army, as he has done:

Mrs. Barriet Beecher Stowe, the authoress, has cho sen Hartford, as her place of residence, and has pur-

Mr. Amos Nichols of Richmond, at the great age of track by lightning on the Mih uit. The agent of the Kr. N. we believe, was the oldest person in the Com-

> He speaks in Chicopee the last two Bundays of that manth.

> Oliver P. Wyman, a well known and respected citizen, died suddenly of beart disease, in this city, on the 13th inst., at the age of 73. Miss Lizzie M. A. Carley, will speak in Williman-

> I. Judd Pardra will lecture at Foxboro', Sonday.

Correspondence in Brief.

J. B. Belbird, writes from Bloomington, Ill., under date of May 16th:

"MR. Entron-Can you give me the address of W. P. Anderson, the spirit-artist? I am anxious to know where he is, and there are others also that would like to know bis wheresboots."

(We cannot. He appears to be continually on the move. The Herald of Progress says he needs rest. and don't intend to take likenesses for the present .- Ep.]

Wash. A. Danekin to an "Inquirer" in London, Canada West:

"Mr. Epiron-Some ten days ago I received a letter from an earnest friend of the cause in London, C. W., referring to my late article in the Hannes, on Dr. Newton, and his wonderfpl cures in Baltimore, I would have promptly responded to his inquiries,

but have been quable to decipher his name, and therefore know not how to address him.

Trusting that this may catch his eye and explain my previous silence.

I remain yours, truly.

WARU. A. DANSKIN,

Baltimore, May 17, 1863.

There are some rays of light peering through the thick darkness in this far-off curier of the worldnorth-western lows. The rape are beard at different places in the neighborhood. They ask me what it means. I give directions how they shall proceed to find out. One man said that there was rapping duder his bed and across the floor, loud enough to wake the family, three nights in succession; that he corred them and told them that he wanted nothing to do with them, and he heard no more of it. I told him if that was the way he treated angel visitors, he heed not wonder they way he treated angel victions, he need not wonder they left. Subsequently, however, he said he was sorty lor the rough tanguage he had used. This happened a little white before his child died. He has sluce become interested in the subject. I circulate the Bannar among the people until the copies are worn out. Long may the Message Department in the Bannar wave.

Border Plains, Ioun, April, 1865, 1 Ugo, C, Uosa,

A correspondent writes that cor spiritual sion was never in a healthler condition in the West than now.

Diputions in the Pres Circle Pand. Mrs. P. P. Kingibary, Oinelaunti, O., 15 Min 1. Mrs. F. P. Klighbary, Christonati, O., 25. Mr. J. Schiefella, Tioga.; Penhi. 1.20; B. A. Horton, Brandan, V., 23c.; Wm. Cloudman, Montecoma, Cal., 50; K. B. Dyott, Philadelphia, Pn., 1.69; V. B. Post, San Francisco. Ost., 5.60; Seth Hin-haw, Senr., Greensburd, Ind., 6.00 pd. Mitdhéras, Chicago, Ill., 35c.; Wm. Lawrence, San Rasbor, L. L. N. Y., 50c.; L. Painter, Breedaville, Mich., 3.50; J. S. Hopkinz, Ersarville, Ind., 5.00; J. S. Hopkinz, Chicago, Ill., 7.50c.; Mrs. Breedaville, Mich., 3.50; J. S. Hopkinz, P. R. Rasbolm, Michella, S. Couph, Mo.

Estabal - If you want employment or want the boas (Pro-th-water) SEWING MADEINE ever manufactured, seed to IRAO HALE, Jm. & Oo., Hewburpport, Mars, for d. d. d. d. d. They pay a liberal salety, or clow commission as the agent may choose, May E.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ATTENTION, BEE-KEEPERS!



BAVING experimented with Beis and

HAVING experiented with Bets and Bives for the purpose of revolutionizing the present loose system of Bets and brigging within the reach at all alles that it well adapted to the wants of the appropriate, whereby Boes can be controlled at all times, whereby Boes can be controlled at all times and at the same time fully exercise for the great to so of bees during whier; all of these and also the great loss of bees during whier; all of these and discount overy agricultural sair where I wave emblying at the posts in succession at the hear I wave emblying at their leaf fully I wan awarded the Birst Fremlum, and at their leaf fully I wan awarded the Birst Fremlum, and all helr leaf fully I wan awarded the Birst Fremlum, and all helr leaf fully I wan awarded the Birst Fremlum, and and headle those insects at all times, and want the them in my hands wit hout any protection whenever, and shall them amouges the spectature with impunity, tocusedes will testify who have withcasted my exhibitions. All perus standing me their name and Post office address mill receive a book of the office, apteum of management, Ac.

PURE ITAXIAN QUERNS FOR SALE,

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS FOR SALE, That have become fertilized by the Pute Italian Drones Having experimented with and unlivated the Italian Eco to Having experimented with and unlivated the Italian Roc to some extent for three years past, and retried several bonders Queens to the time, and with extensive arrangements for rearing a large number of Queens the pressure bearen. I therefore flatter myself that I can brink the pure Italian Queen for about one half the former prints.

On receipt of name and Post-omes address I will forward a director giving the particular, pricts, ex. Parties will do well to send in their orders soon, as thus come first served.

K. P. KIDDER, Practical apiculturies.

May 20.

The invalid Home.

Harvet Harder, Ann M. Harder, WM. H. Guernsty, P. M., Winchester, N. H. M. L. Guernsty, 1we

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

PR. H. JAMES, a Rettred Physician of accest emin-pence discovered while in the Rest Indice, a certain ours for Communition, Arthura, Bronchitis, Gougha, Golda, and Gener all Dehility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child a daughter, was given up to dis. Bis oblid was cured, and is now alve and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow nortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, contain mortals, he will send to those who wish the recipe, containing full directions for making, and successfully using this
remedy, free, on receipt of their series, with two stamps to may
expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that
is does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats,
possishuess, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, distactif expectoration, sharp possis in the lungh sere throat,
ontilly sensations, nauses as, the stomach, inaction of the
bowels, weather away of the modifies. chilly sensations, nauses as, the mandes, bowells, washing away of the maddes.

The writer will please the paper they see this advectisement in. 'Address, Chalbook & Co., Philadelphia Pa.

Na few minutes, without giving pain, using no medicines, A and performing no surgical operations. He will relieve prin simust instantly and permunently from whatever cause. Da. Nawrow livites cortially all he are not well able to pay to come and be healed "Printest money and without price." May 25.

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May 23. 4 w Bole Agent for Mrs. M. B Fixe's Medicines

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MESSAGES TO BE PUBLISHED.

Tuesday, April 21 .- Invocation : Questions and Answers

Thesday, April 21.—Invocation: Questions and Auswers; Ealite Johnston, who of Rev. Malcom Johnston, to her brother. Robert Bonner, of New York City: Michael Kelly, killed at Pair Oaks; Baille Barnard, of Boston.

Thursday, April 23.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Amanda Jones Bragg, to her mother, in Mounphis, Tenn.; Augustus Read, late of the 6th Mass. Reg., Co. B.; Eleut. Paul Dorringer, to Tetter Derringer, of Richmond, Ya.

Monday, April 27.—Invocation: Questions and Answers; Heary S. Oreggen, killed at Fort Sumter, to his parents; Gharles G. Ohas dier, late of the 28th Mass. Reg., Co. B. to his parents, in Doxbury, Mass.; John Rilby, late of the 16th Mass. Reg., to his wife, in New Bodford, Mass.

Menday, May 4.—Invocation; Questions and Answers; Botsy Tuckorman, to Mrs. William Tuckorman, of Boston, Mass.; Tom Aiken, to Dr. Smith, of Boston, Mass.; Carrie Louise Taylor, of Momphis, Tond., to her father.

Thesday, May 5.—Invocation; Questions and Answers Albion Oliddon, to his brother, T. P. Gliddon; Patrick Noons. to his wife, in Fall River, Mass.; Percle Wayland, to her

Ablon Gliddon, to his brother, T. F. Gliddon; Fatrick Node-an, to his wife, in Fall River, Mass.; Ferris Wayland, to her father, Addison Wayland, of Cincinnati, O. Thursday, May 7.—Invocation; Questions and Answers J. C. Brown, of Manafeld, Mana; David Fontaine, to An-thony Fontaine, of New Orleans, La; Daniel Grover, to his

r: Alice Rawlin, to her mother, in Chamber street,

Now York.

Monday, May 11.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;
Edward Price, of Montgomery, Ala., to his family; Michael
Kelly, to his wife, Mary, in New York City; Agnes Kenisten,
of Loudon, Eng. It b hor uncle, a minister in Loudon.

of Loudon, Eng. Jo hor uncle, a minister in Loudon.

Tuerday, May 19.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;
Matinda Ailco, of Utah; Alfrod Kimball, of Brownville, til.;
Olive Gaines, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to her parents.

Thursday, May 14.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;
Charles Herbert Johnson, of Jackson, Mass; Lleuic, Colonei
Kimball; Goo. W. Ailen, to his father, in St. Louis, Mo.

Monday, May 18.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;
Gen. T. H. Jackson, late of the Confederate Army, to his
frionds; Charlie Gravea, to his mother, Doborah Gravon, of
Boonville, Wis.; Eda Mason, to her parents, in New York.

Tuesday, May 19.—Invocation; Questions and Answers;
Charles Graves, to Phobe Greely, of Fredericktown, Md.;
Ellen Maria Forbos, to her parents, in New Orleans; Patrick
Leary, to his wife, in Lawrence, Mass.

Invocation.

Oh, thou who art the Father and Mother of the falling rain-drop, the Great I Am of Universal Life, we have entered thy holy temple of humanity to worship thee, not with blind idol-worship, but with the worship of the soul. We come to thee with offerings all spiritual and divine, with the full assurance of the reward of the faithful, and thy blessing forever.

The Origin and Mission of Hope.

"The origin and mission of hope." By request, this subject will form the foundation for a few remarks this afternoon.

"The origin and mission of hope." What is hope? Is it a something belonging particularly to the human, the outward, or external of life, or is it a some thing belonging to the internal or spiritual, an attribute of the divine, a child of immortality?

It is conceived by many that hope is a something born of a certain organ of the brain, or a propagation of certain brain analities - a something that exists only by and through the existence of a certain form of organic life. We believe that our questioner takes this stand: He believes that certain humans are endowed with a large amount of hope, or a large organ of hope, while certain others of the human family are totally devoid of hope.

We shall beg leave to differ from our questioner upon this point, for to our mind hope is not the production of a certain form of organic life, but of the internal, the immortal, an attribute of the divine, and a something that all immortals are possessed of. We have ever told our friends in mortal that the internal or the soul of man was ever perfect in itself, that it was sublect to no contamination, dependent upon no physical or external conditions for Its parity or perfection, and dependent only for its manifestation to the outward

Thus hope, which we conceive to be a production of the internal, exists alike in all; and they who seem to be entirely devoid of hope have quite as much of it as those who seem to be largely possessed of it, The defect or want is not in hope itself, but in its manifestation through organic life. Nature, or the great law whom we call God, ever manifests itself through her own creations; and at each unfoldment of life, the attributes of the roul are dependent upon certain organs, not for perfection, but for the personification or identification of the internal to the outward world. This you will perceive in the mineral, vegetable, animal and spiritual kingdoms, for Nature is very exact in her demands, and order, perfect order, is heaven's first and grandest law.

"The origin of hope." We believe hope originated in the bosom of the fufinite, and as you are all chil dren of the Infinite, you must all, every one of you, be endowed with this attribute of immortality, else the Great Former and Fashloner of human life has made a

The mission of hope." For what was it given? How shall it assist you? Hope is ever stretching out tta forces through the human to attain the divine; ever teaching mortality that there is an immortal part, ever desiring for a something better.

Hope I it is the grand stairway over which mortality must pass to the spirit-world. Hope prophesies of the future, grand, glorious and everlasting. Hope speaks of the possibilities of the human, and it tells that human that it is immortal. Without hope you would be devoid of immortality, for it is one of the grand conneeting links between the soul of man and the spiritworld. You kope to endure forever, to be happy in the bereafter; you kope to meet your loved once on the celestial plains of the beautiful kingdom, and do you think that God has endowed you with this divine attribute for nought? Does he mean to meck your capabilities? No. oh po. Nature answers no, and the buman houl behoes Nature's reply. Thus hope, as it has been born of the internal, must carry with it the soul of man to the spirit-world. Oh, hope I is it not a charlot into which the bumns form may step, and be borne apward to things higher and grander than those it hath rot attained [April 26.

Questions and Answers.

Quas ... Why are unprogressed aptrits obliged to return to serth for instruction 2.7

ANS.—All imperfection belongs to the things of Theodosia. They both died when I was mile young, time, the fleeting portions of 1169. The unprogressed and I was left with my sister and a brother, without apirit is unprogressed because he or she hath failed to home or fortune. When nineteen years of age I mar-fulfill or outlive those conditions that are requisite to ried Alexander Patter, and removed to the western perfection. And leasmuch as they have lost or parted wilds of Michigan. After living there are or six with their own physical form, by and through which years, I don't remember which, we went into Ohio, they should have falfilled their mission, they are and after living there some years, I do not know how obliged, by virtue of law, to return, and by contact long, I was left a widow with two children. One has with some form nearly like their own, to outwork that | since died; the other is now in Salt Lake City. which would have been their mission had they dwelt longer upon the earth.

Q .- Do you suppose there is any difference in the inraces from those manifested by the white races of men ?

A .- We do not, certainly. The Great Infinite has made of one blood, or soul principle, all the nations of the earth, and whether black or wnite, red or cop-dregs of life, let them go to Selt Lake City, and parper-colored, the capabilities of soul are the same. Do ticipate in the forms, the customs and experience of you understand us?"

Q .- Why do we not find the same intellectual qualitles flowing from the colored races as from the white nes?

A .- Simply because they are differently organically ternal finds those requieltes in the black man that will enable it to unfold itself in all its perfectness to the outward world, then the manifestation of that internal, or soul, is equal to an Anglo-Saxon. If it finds manifestation or unfoldment. If the soul-principle serves. were not the same in the black man as in the white man, then we should call our God a nothing. Do you not conceive that the soul element is all of one complexion, that it is a unit everywhere?

On. - Then we find soul cannot manifest itself as perfectly in the negro se in the white man. A .- The color makes no difference, not the slightest.

Do you understand us? Qn .- Yes; but I see connected with color is the pecularity of complexion.

A .- We do not understand you. Please put your wrongs in the Federal Government. And is this nestion in a clearer form.

Q .- Do you find that the intellectual manifestation through the white or lighter ones?

A .- We find that there is a deficiency in the organic infoldment of the dark races generally, yet we find. also, that there are many forms or specimens of minds among the dark races, that manifest themselves with that your Government is about to fall-yes, fall, that quite as much vigor and perfection as among the lighter. Have you given the darker or colored race of your time the same privileges you claim for yourselves? Have you sought to unfold the souls of your darker brethren? Have you sharpened their intellects, tried their intellectual capacities? We think you have not. Q .- Is there as much emanation of Delty in one in-

dividual as in another? A .- The manifestations may differ, but the Bushman, the Hottentot, the wild Negro, and the fair Angle Baxon all contain an equal amount of Deity.

Q .- Will man forever hold his identity? A .- He will; but that indentity is not dependent

apon the human form. Qn .- Then be must necessarily retain it. A .- Insamuch as he is a whole within himself, he must forever retain an individualized life.

Q .- And ever bas? A .- And ever has, we believe.

Henry Roxby.

Humph I what a magnificent stage this spirit-world s, with its millions of actors, and each performing their part; and who shall say they do not perform their parts well? Certainly not I. Mr. Prompter, I shall need a little assistance, I think, for I am poorly acoustomed to this style of action, not used to denning the female garb, at any rate not in this way. Again, the body is so very much unlike my own that I feel a little uneasy-do n't hardly know how to act myself. but with a little prompting I think I shall get along.

Now allow me to ask what are your demands? [We only wish to aid you.] Do you know me? Do you that is necessary, I presume, is the name and age; next, goose much better than the musket, though I got the occupation, place of residence, time of death, and pretty well drilled while I was at war; however, of the all those things. [Also any incident of your past life.] As to that, I had so many that I can hardly select from

Well. I am, or was-is that right ?- [Either.]-Henry Boxby; by profession, a low comedian; my age, sixty-seven: time of death, first of February last; location, London, Russell Square. Now, my friend, I desire to make a communication to my friends, and my brother William in particular; that is what brings me

I cannot say that I found this new country what I expected, and I think I shall make up quite a pleasant little story to relate to my friends. Now I have a large circle of friends in London with whom I should be much pleased to talk upon subjects that would interest them, but could be of no possible interest to any one here. If I understand it, I come here to say who I am, and to give them those points of character that will enable my friends to recognize me.

About four months-I think it was-previous to my change. I had a conversation with a friend who had seen some of these manifestations, or heard of them. He says to me, " Roxby, you're most played out here. Now if you can come back from over the river Jordan. and shake hands with me, I want you to do it." Ha. ha, said I, if I am played out here, I think I shall be played out everywhere. However, if it be possible for me to return and speak with you, I will do so. I am here for the purpose of making an effort to fulfill my promise-that is right, is it not? [Yes.]

I had no knowledge of this spiritual philosophy. It was now to me, but I think I was ready to receive light, for I could not remain as I see some do. in a state of repose or inactivity. I was too active, and I got up such a steam here that I think it must have belped 'me across. I can't rest, can't rest | would n't be content to dwell in the seven-by-nine heaven they used to picture to me. I like singing, for music was a part of my life, but I think if I were to hear it continually, I should weary of it. Bo I'm'better satisfied with the heaven I've made for myself in the spirit-

Well, Mr. Prompter, I've not done much, but I sonpose I take my first step on the grand stage of God's life now, and simple, feeble, and faltering as it may be, yet I suppose God gives me strength, or something we call God. I've not seen the person yet. I suppose It is a soul-principle. They tell me so here, and I am bound to believe it.

Well, will you do this much for me ?-direct my few thoughts to William Roxby, Scenic Painter, Russell Square, London, and he'll get my message. [We will April 16, do so with pleasure.]

Rebecca Thompson.

I am from Salt Lake City. I come here to send wishes to my sister, to my obild. Can I send? [Oh. yes ? You are aware that the Mormons hold little or no communication with the world's people, are you not? [Yes.] Then how can you aid me? [We exchange with the Descript News.] Ah, do you ? [Yes; and we can send a paper direct to any one you may desire to reach. I am five now, and can speak; there 's no one to say you must not speak. " I was born in New James, in the year 1820. My

is:- "Do we grow old in the Spirit-World, !" Ilib father's name was Benjamin Moyes; my mother's, All immortal beings are possessed of three distinct

Shortly after my husband's death I became acquainted with one who I may bereafter speak to-one whom I married, and with whom I removed to Salt tellectual capabilities manifested through the dark Lake City, . His name, Abreham Thompson. Hy name was Rebecon.

I've nothing to say egainst Mormonism, any fur ther than to say it is to me the colmination of all the evils of the world. Whoever wishes to drink of the Mormon life. I speak no untruth, but of that I have seen - that which I know.

They will 'tell you I committed suicide, and so am classed with the undeveloped and unpurfiled. Much as I have to regret the act of my last moments, still constituted. We have told you that the internal or my accusers have more to regret. They will see that soul of man was ever perfect in itself. Now if the in- the fate of the suicide is not the worst that can be taken upon oneself. The Mormon lives outside of the laws of the Covernment of the United States in every sense of the word. The Mormon sets up a rule of his own, and he is a despot in every sense of the word; and it not, then it must for the time be dependent upon Government, with the weakness of an idiot, fears to the external or physical form of the black man for its take him in hand and deal with the Mormon as he de-

I do not wonder that you have civil war with you; I may say I expected it; for a government that is so slow to redress wrongs, and so fast to gather to itself the impurities of life, must sooner or later fall. Oh, but you will say that Government is fast righting all wrongs. I deny it. If Government has any power at all, it has power to control these things; if it has none at all, it's no Government, and ought to die. The Mormon defice he arm of the law, and laughs you to scorn, when you tell him that you will seek redress for right? That power that was organized to protect the weak, does it do'lts duty, if it fails to protect them?s as great through the dark complexioned races as if it falls to fold to its protecting bosom all who come within compass of its limits?

Oh, your Government is eadly at fault. God has seen it, and the angels have seen it, and I do not wonder that civil war is with you, and it is no wonder it may rise again in a more beautiful form.

Tell Abraham Thompson that I await for him on the other side; that we will there talk of wrongs and rights; we will talk of freedom in the spirit-world; for in that world there is no distinction between the soul of a woman and the soul of a man.

A word to my obild, my daughter. Tell her to follow her impressions to the letter, and her mother will free her from the shackles of Mormonism. I have done, sir; not with this great subject, but with the time they have given me. If you please, you may direct to Abraham Thompson, of Salt Lake City.

April 16.

Peter Connety.

1. O. C.

Major General, what are you going to do for me? Anything I can.] It's all now business to me. I do n't know much about it. I come back for the purpose of talking with me folks, if I could. It's only s short time I been here; at any rate, it seems only a short time. I'do n't know how it is about that.

I lost me life at Ball Run. [In the first battle of Bull Run ?] No, sir, the last: that is, I suppose the last; the last I know anything about. [We have had two at that place.] Yes, I know. Major General, I'm from New York. I've got folks there that ! think would be glad to hear from me from one side. and there may be something tother way; I can't toll. I joined meself to the great company of father Abraham, to do what I could to fee me adopted country. (Do you remember what regiment you went out to war in?] Faith. I do. I was in the New Jersey 10th. [What company ?] . You want the letter ?- C. yes, know anything about what I may utter, whether it's that's it. My occupation ! I was a tailor, and could true or false? [No; but we presume you intend to get you up as nice a fit as the next one, if I was an tell the truth.] I so intend-shall try to. The first Irishman. I think I could handle the needle and a wo. I'd take the people and the goose, I think,

Major General, me name was Peter Connety. Government does nothing for dead folks, they tell us. Is that so? .[It can hardly take care of the living.] Faith, I suppose so. Well, suppose we come back and say we've not been fairly dealt with here, who 's to believe us? They 'll eay, "Ah, he's deed; he 's gone; to the divil with him! We can't afford to be paying for the dead." Well, if we did n't find fault we'd never get justice done us.

Now you see I've got a family who are without the means of support; for I gays all I had to me adopted country; so you see I took from them to give to the cause I thought was right. Well, I suppose in one sense of the word it was right for me to do so. Now. all I want is to be able to belp me family. I left all me magnetism here; that 's so, Major General. I left it with me family, and I's thinking of them all the time, and how I can return and make them better off. And so long as I'm prevented from doing this I can't feel at ease, and I really believe if the Angel Gabriel, or St. Peter, should say to me, .. Here, Peter Connety, come up here, or I 'll lock the door of heaven on you,' I should say, "I can't go with you; aint ready to go, because I got something to look after on the earth. and I think I've got something to do on the earth."

Now I would like to send a little message to Columbia Court, New York City. It's very near the Bowery. You said like this: you wanted me wife's name, Mary Ann Connety. Faith, I do n't see any reason why she 'll not get the message. [Were the houses numbered in the court where your family lived? Faith, they were; but I've not got the number straight in me head, and I'm afraid to give it, for fear give that is not right.

I like to say something about times on the battlefield, but I'll spare that, Lthink, for those who know more about it than I do. Well, Major General, prosent your bill when you come to the spirit world, and I 'il settle it. I like 's to throw off all me obligations. [You'll settle it before I get there, I dare say.] I've not got that with me-the money.'I mean-to settle it with now. If don't ask moneys but you can do a favor for me.] Ab. that 'e it; it comes in the way of April 16.

. Invocation.

Oh thou Wondrous Presence, by whose power we exist, we would kneel in the midet of thy Human Temple and claim thy blessing. We would sak to be baptized with Love and Power, for the one shall give as the Sword of Truth, the other the Mantie of Mercy. With these weapons, oh our Father, we know that we can overcome all the shadows of Life, and thereby find an easy access to thy Celestial Kingdom. Oh Bont of Universal Life, there is mourning, there is wos upon the earth. The clouds are heavy, the storm is wild, and midnight seems brooding over the land. But oh Soul of Reform, we know thou art here; we feel thy presence; we will gest secure with thee. April 20. - beenth a- of self tower-

Do we Grow Old in the Spirit-World? The question we propose to consider this afternoon ture. The experiences of earth-life, again we say, the truth. [Friatis all we ack:] take their rise prior to the birth of the human being, Those experiences are stamped upon the forthcoming call it Lake. I was born in Finlow, a small town, or first nature of the human being, long ere that hu man is ushered into the physical world.

The personality of age belonge entirely to the physcal or man's first nature. It is a result of the expectures. I sees much - I have much -- I lose much. Total riences of mundame life, and corresponds to those experiences of inductants files and operation man's spiritual tiful land. I lost my body spoot at months and or colestial nature. Therefore you cannot by any pos- Misfortune takes me to the Island—to the files of the experiences of earth-life, and affects the physical

enter upon the intermediate realm of life, or when you persons what nobody cares for, you see, shall cast off the physical form and shall dwell in those is the result of the experiences of mandane life.

Man's third, or highest nature, is the Divine; that it out and smokes it. which ever has been; and ever will be, which can by no possible means be measured by Time, except by the roll. ing cycles of stornity. It has ever been perfect, and will ever remain so. These manifestations of inner life, been sent off from the bosom of the glowing Bun, or Great Centre of Light: When you have become fully that pipe." I says, "I won't!" He comes to me; unfolded in your third, or highest nature, you are the Divine, or the Beautiful, and from this time you may date your individuality.

Human beings have an invate love of the beautiful. They stretch out certain qualities of their being efter beauty, which is agift of the infinite, and desire, if they have once obtained it, to retain it in their possession forever. Thus the human being dreads to grow old. But Nature marks them with decay here, One after another of their physical charms she takes away, and makes etern demands on that physical, continually, until the physique is old, and decay stamps itself upon every Itneament of the human torm.

Thus the old in mortal form long to enter the spirit-world, that they may there perchance injoy the reality of the beautiful again. So man desires for youth. He feels that the Great Author of Life who gave him youth, gave him beauty while in the physical form, and will restore that which Nature deprived him of on the earth, when he enters the spirit world. The soul, we say, immediately feels this, for it is a truth, and truth over makes direct appeal to the soul. You need have no fear of growing old in the spirit-

world, for that land is a land of beauty, and all these imperfections that are visible in the material world are born of the experiences of mundane life; and when you have pussed through those experiences, then all of beauty that was ever yours, will be yours again. April 20.

Questions and Answers.

QUES .- Is purity or goodness a test of power the spirit world?

Ans.—It is most certainly, for those who are truly though it may not so appear to be, is always in the ascendant.

Q. Would it not be better if allied to window also? amble; for if you are truly good, you are truly wise; good. You cannot possess the one without the other. will get you out of it. April 20.

Captain Timothy Welton.

vice of the Confederacy, and I feel that I am exonerated from blame.

But I feel also that there is much that both my friends of the South and North have left undone, and you 'Il falfill your promise. that should they ever expect to live in peace again. ever expect to enjoy the blessings of peace, they will have to do what they have not done yet, and that ie, to throw all the energies of the soul-man's better nature -into the scale. God will decide the contest then very soon. But so long as you fight simply with the sword, simply with implements of warfare that are intended for the destruction of those you are arrayed against, so long I think you will suffer, so long you

will drink the very heart's blood of your dearest ones. Oh my God! my God! had I a thousand lives, I would give them all for what? To restore the Con. stitution as it was? No, never; but to reform it, that rational men and women may enjoy the; blessings of Liberty I Yee, black and white; for I would give the black man his liberty, and his master the white man. I had very little hope of ever meeting them in his his liberty. Oh my God i my God i I see elevery everywhere. Everywhere I turn my gaze I behold it: hope that I should one day meet them. I would If it is not in one form, we see it in another. Why is to those friends to whom I made the promise to retain It that slavery is with you? It is because you do not know yourselves; because you have ever been seeking to know somebody else, and have never made the slightest progress toward understanding self.

I have a family living in East Prattville, Alabama for me to do so, and I believe it is. I would point out can't have a great understanding of the spiritual more happiness in the future than they enjoy at pres- carry on the work of the physical. " ent. I would tell them of my existence beyond the battle-field, of the reality of that misty world, that ings that were mine in my last hours. I do not underspirit world that one hears so much about when on stand the philosophy of it. but presume it is all of maearth, but knows so little of.

I have two brothers in the Confederate service, who have thrown their all into the scale. One will sell his belive ! [Yes.] I had the good fortage to make the life as dearly as I have. I would speak with that brother, if possible, before he comes to me. The other must freely confess that I could not then folly endorse will live to regret the course be has taken. "Why he the conjects of it, more particularly that portion of it will regret it may be best known to himself. I would known as the Memage Department. I appreciated it epeak with him also; not because I hope to benefit my- perhaps more as a curiosity. .; I beg your pardon if I' self, but because I would benefit him, because I want self, but because I would benefit him, because I want hart you feelings; I do not intent to. Yet by guiller to do my duty, because I feel that I have left undone acquainted with it I pecane uncoinciously interested. many things I should have done.

My good Northern friend, they tell me you use a promise which I have spoken of. certain power by which you assist the disombodied to meet and commune with the embedied. Have I been rightly informed? [Yes, we publish the thoughts of all over the country.] Will you say that Timothy Prattille, comes to you through your medium and destres to commune with his friends, his brothers pair that new sphere of life, it in the force, it is it is it is the feeling upon his thours. So that it is the feeling upon his thours, so that it is feeling upon his thours. So that it is the feeling upon his thours. So that it is feeling upon his at this time, that it is feeling upon his at this time. That it is feeling upon his at this time. The feeling upon his at this time. April 20

ett 2'1 Hall . ber I've a had story to tall will you mining? New J. I D Mad able to lobtain. I think I have saidled at aball ask you if you will promise mercan will print promise. I now sak that those results and the said of the

natures." The first is received through the experiences past what I tell you? [Order 1] I do not some be of earth; those experiences baye that I declarate or cause F would be revenged. No no God forbiditist take their rise prior to the birth of the familia being, come because I think I cought to come for expense. come because I think I ought to come for otherse Therefore, to a very large extent, the parental of the what are left. I care not at all for myself, new I'm human being are accountable for the manifestations away, but for others 4 come. God gives me the power of the man and the woman—the first or material na. to come. I shall tell you that truth—I shall tell road

My name was Anthony Laphache, called Lather L. near Lisbon, Portugal, in 1792. I comes to this down! pry twenty-two years ago. I telt ship in New York. Since that time I have many fortunes many mistons

Above six months is gone since I went to this beausibility grow old in the spirit world, for age, under-stand us to say, as a personality, belongs entirely to years ago I lands in New York. I been to many divisisince then, but the last year or two I'drink some too only.

Man's second nature is an outgrowth, in one sense, of the experiences of earth-life, yet in another it is enuothing, was not fit, to take care of myself, so I tirely separate from those experiences. When you sent to the House of Industry, a place for vagabout. I was an old man, you see. I have feeble health.

spheres that are near akin to earth-life, you will then like to smoke my pipe. I likes to take my glass of become fully unfolded in your second nature, and will whiskey. I smoke as much as I want to before I to take on those requisites of spirit-life; and those regul to the Island. But the Superintendent tells us you sites do not produce old age, for that, we again declare, have no tobacco, no whiskey. I care nothing about belongs entirely to man's physical, or first nature, and ithe whiskey, but I like my pipe. I takes my pipe, I secretes it, and once in a while, when I can, I takes

One day I was smoking my pipe, and the Superintendent's son, a lad of about eighteen or nineteen years, saw me. Ho said. "You vagabond, it's against the fules of the institution to smoke. Give or sout-life, are like so many glowing stars that have me that pipe." "No, I won't !" said I. "I'm none of your vagsbonds, either.". He says, .. You give me he knocks me down; he kloke me in the stomack many times. I feels very bad; all night T antier. T threatens to tell his father of him. He says, " You tell my father and the officers of the institution if you

like, but they won't believe you." What was I to do? Oh, bless the good Goll he takes, me away from the earth. Now I comes back here to, tell the truth, not because I want him sent to the spirit-world, for he 'd; be worse off than he is now, and the angels sint ready to take him. Oh, I comes, to ask your public authorities to see that they have bomane souls to take charge of your institutions. Now you promise to publish it? You will not break

your word with me ... If you do, I never believes any thing you tells me again. You see the Press was against him; he was taken away from the institution, but he was not punished.

He got no conscience—he got no conscience., Now what that boy come to? What he be when years are over his head? If he be bad now, he be worse then, Oh, this poor old man the angels have helped to come back to earth to-day. Let that boy come and talk to me, and I will take his soul up from the dirt. the sin that surrounds it, and make him see the angels looking at him all the time. When he knows the angels are looking at him, he won't do wrong any more. I's old vagabond I not in the eyes of the angels. He was the sinner. But I pities bim, and I forgives him; The great God tells me, and your good Book also, that things what are done in secret comes on the housetope. That time 's come, bless the good God I that time 's come, now. God bas taken away the bover. and all the evil of the world is being brought to light: and all may return to earth again; poor vagabonds as good are possessed of great power; for goodness, al. well as the greatest prince. Oh I bless the good God for that !

I's going now. You wou't forget to publish what I Q. Would it not be better if allied to wisdom also? say here, for it's truth, and the truth ought, to go A.—It is ever allied to wisdom. The two are insep-everywhere. I'll swear by the great God Elerani that I've told you the truth. Do n't you be afraid to put and again, if you are truly wise, you must be truly it as it is. If you get yourself into a hot place, God

Oh, bless the Lord ! This is the happlest day of my life; not because I be revenged, but because God is greater than the devil. But I tell you the truth: I'. My friends, notwithstanding I left my blood upon tell you facts somebody knows to be true. I tell you Southern soil, notwithstanding I fell in the service of what it is, the immates of the House of Industry will the Confederacy, I feel you are my friends. I took up tell you it's the truth. They knew all about the matarms against the Federal Government because I felt tor. but they are afruid to speak, because they 're that we at the South bad been outraged, that our in. slaves, more slaves than your black folks you make terests had been trampled upon, and our homes were such an awful fuss about. You do n't see it, but 't isso. Do n't you be afraid to tell the truth, for truth will take care of itself. Send it out, and if it sint trule God will kill it pretty soon; if it is, it will live it over. You promise me you publish it. I expense Aptil-20)

John McGinnis.

Truly we live in an age when one should hard! expect to find a cloak large enough to conceal at heir sine, for this light from the spirit world seem to be making light'all the dark corners of life." I am here for the purpose of redeeming a pinise

made by me some months previous to death, Mich was, if there was any means by which I could ret !!! to earth again after death, I would return, and though some stranger make my presence known; thus . 1. my mite to the cause of truth, if truth f proved it foe. On the morning of the third of March I took ave of my friends on the earth, certainly not without ope of meeting them again some time. But I must co way, although I may have had a vague and indist I find the spirit-world to be wholly different from ! idea that I had formed of it, so totally unlike my co. coptions of a spirit-world, that at first I could had! believe that I was an inhabitant of that shadowy land But I soon learned that man has but very little idea of would commune with that family if it were possible things pertaining to the spirit while in the body., Be to them a way and means by which they may obtain on the earth, for too much of his power is necessary.

> Nature. You publish the BANKER of Light, I beacquaintance of, your paper holore dueth, though I in spiritual things, and by that means I make the

I find it exceedingly difficult to overcome the hel-

I was stok come time, and had much opportunity for reflection. Think I reflected despit upon ual things, but, as I said Before, while we are is the those who speak at this place in our paper and send it material, particularly if we have many earthly circle engroes our attention, we give but little thought tobe

"I think I made no profite to specify any fact or that were footdent to the while I dwelt in the lot; Xon speak to the public what we speak here! I fee! return with as much truth from the speak as York Ct He was t I tesh ifices yes brein, ti hen med. to be to solation friende t Ob I abe he will him to. I bell then I after th

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Hay it is the Create Mr. T., or one may be a company to the Create Mr. T., or one may be a company to the man in the create Mr. T., or one man in the create Mr. T. or one man in the create M

ADI of se team with the set of the se

leans Delta. [We are happy to meet you.] I think I speak the truth when I say I am your friend. I hope to meet you again. att and pris and April 20,

Alice Wallen.

| bore the name of Alice Wallen when I lived on cartb. I was fourteen years of age, and lived in New York City. My father's name was Theodore Wallen. He was a civil engineer.

I've beenin the spirit-world about six weeks less than three years. I died of, inflammation of the longs and brain, they said. I see, since I left, that my father has met with many misfortunes, and everything stems to be in a wild state around him. My mother has sought refuge in the Church. I hope she will find consolution there, but I hardly think she will.

The friends I have in the spirit-world have induced ma to return, for they told me that I might benefit my friends by so doing. I have one brother also on earth.
Oh I should be delighted to speak with him. Perhaps he will think it well to speak with me. I will ask

I helipvo I was sick fourteen days. I think the last words 1 uttered on earth were, "Don't cry, for 1 do n't think I 'm dylug. I think I shall get well." I do n't know why I so believed, but I remember I did think I should get well, and thought I was then better than I had been for days. I very soon left my friends after that, and joined the friends I have in the spirit-

There are so many ways by which we can return and commune with our friends, that I hardly know which one to select when my friends shall meet me, if they shall be pleased to meet me. Please to spell my name Wallon ! and April 20.

LECTUREES' APPOINTMENTS.

I We desire to keep this List perfectly reliable, and in order to do so it is necessary that Speakers notify us promptly of their appointments to lecture. Lecture Committees will please luform us of any obango in the regular appointments

24, 51. Approximate for week evening lectures in West-ern New York, should be made immediately. Address, box this book.

815, Lowell, Mass.
Miss Exch Hardinon's will lecture to Fortised, Me., in
June: in Banger, in July; in Quincy, Mass., the first of
Ang., and the West in the fall and winter. Address, BescCross Delanco P. O., Burlington Co., New Jorsey.

Mrs. Anarda M. Branos will lecture in Bucksport, He. May 31, and June 7. Address, New York Olsy.

Milk Emma Houszom, will leature in Quincy, Mass., May 31; in Charlestown, Juno 7 and 14; in Chicopoo, June 31 and 28; in Willindgutte, Conn., July 5 and 18; during the menth of Ock in Portland, Me. Bhe may be addressed ther place as above, or East Stooghton, Mass.

lother pace as notes, or Law Surgeon. Mass. Will lec-proto Tanatos, Mass., during May; in Quincy, Mass., June and 14; in Epringheid, Mass., June 21 and 25. Address at lew Havon, care of George Eschwith. Esference H. B.

WARREN Onles speaks In Binghampton, N. Y., May 81: in Lockport, June 19,18 and 14; in Ganga Boucky, Obio, June 21 and 28. Address, Chardeo, Ubio. He will receive subscriptions for the Hauner of Light.

soriptions for the Banner of Light.

Dr. James Coores, Bollefontaine, Obio, will speak in Muscle, Ind., on Friday, May 39; in Chesterfield, Estarday and Sunday, May 30 and Si; in Anderson, Juno 1; in Cades, June 4 and 5; in Groundorf, Juno 3 and 7. Subscriptions taken for the Danner of Light, and books for sale. IRAAN P. GREENEAN WILLSPER IN Oldlown, May St.; in Carden, June J. Address, Excier Mills of Sanger, Me.

LED MILLER, address Springfield, Mass. Da. A. P. Prants, trance speaker, of Newburyport, Mais, with hockurs in flymbuth, May 31, and June 31 and 23, Nebergaged for twe first Burdsys in June er the month of July, Address, care Bola Marab, 14 Brownfield strot, Boston.

W. K. Bipler will speak in Snow's Valla, Mo. and vicipity through July and Aug.; in Worcestor, Make., October 6 and 11; in Stafford, Conn. Nov. 1 and 8. Address, as above, or

A. E. Nawrow will speak in Boston, June 14. II. B. Scotza, inspirational speaker. He may be secured for Sundays in this vicinity, by addressing him at 50 Pica-

Mas. Sanatt A. Honron will spouk in South Reading, Vi. May 81; once in four weeks in Ludlow, firldgewater, and

MRS. ANNA M. MEDDLEBROOK, Box 418, Bridgoport, Oone., will lecture in kirldgeport Conn., May 61; in Troy, N. Y., every Sunday in June. The romainder of Mrs. M.'s engagements are completed for this year. Mas. M. A. O. Badws, tranco speaker, will speak in Dan-

Mas. Launa Davonou Gonnou will speak in Onoida. N. Y., during Jone, addross care of C. A. Hollenback, Erg.; Providence, R. I., in July; Bangor, Ma., in August; Obico-pea, Mana, in September; Byringfield, Mana, in October, Her address for the present is box Scd, La Grosse, Wis.

Miss NRLIE J. Traris, Isspirational speaker, Jackson-ville, Vt., is engaged to speak on Bundays, one half the time the present year, at Ashfield, Mass: at Shelburps Falls, one quarier ditto, and at Jacksonville, Vt. the remaining quarter. She will speak in those visibilies on week days, if required.

Man. R. A. Bliss, Springfield, Mans, will speak in Phila delphia, Pa., during May; in Plymouth, Mass., June 7 14; in Quincy, June 21 and 28.

DE. L. K. and Mas. B. A. DOORLEY will speak in Putnam, Ct., May 24; in Taunton, June 7; in Bouth Berlin, Ms., at 10 1-2 a. M., and 2 o'clock, p. M. and at Feltonville, at 71 2 o'clock, p; M., June 14. Address, Bauner of Light, Boston. DEARLES A. HAYDER will speak in Dexter, May 51; in Dorst, Me, "through June; in Quincy, Ang." 13 and 30; in Bangor, the first four Sundays in Nov." Not engaged for Sept. and Goubler. Will speak in Mass. and New Hampshire those two months if the Stiends desire. Address, Liv. ormore Falls, Mo

Mas. Many M. Wood will speak in Bangor, Me, May 51 and June 7, 16, 21 and 52; in Ouings, Mass. July 5, 19; and June 7, 16, 21 and 33; in Quinty, Mann. July 5, 12; in Stafford, Copp. Sept. 6 and 18. Address, West Killingly,

Mas. Launa M. Horais will speak in Dover. Ma., during May; in Bradford, June 7: in Blockton, June 14 and 21; in Glenborn, June 88. MISS MANY A. THOMAS, Obciopati, Obio, will speak by

Dural, Ohio, from Saturday, May 23, to June 3; in Green-boro', June 6; in Anderson, Ind., June 11 and 18; in Pen-dicton, June 18; in Huntaville, June 18 and 10.

2. S. Lova, and, will above calls to feeture. Address of the process, Williamship, Conp. apli-1

J. S. Lovatann, will shower calls to feeture. Address, for the prosent, Williamstie, Coan.

L. June Parders, Boston, inspirational speaker, care of the short of the prosent, Williamstie, Coan.

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Miss Lielian Dorgs will speak in Obsticationo, (City Hall) May 31; in Readolph, (Harmony Hall.) June 7; in Boum Reading, June 14; in Portland, Me., Sopt. 6 and 13; in Philadelphia, Pr., Oct. 4, 11, 18 and 23. Address Pavilion, 18; in Quinoy, Sopt. 50 and 37; in Troy, N. Y., Droember; Philadelphia, In Jan. Her address until Bopt, will be Bridge water, Yermont.

Mas. Accosts A. Obssicz will speak in Troy, N. Y., May \$4, 51. Applications for week evening loctures in Western New York, abould be made immediately. Address bey

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The nuther has discovered the application of Justice to the plained to my actionation. It has expected one, which no theories ever did before. I should not wonder, if it falls lake plained to my measurement.

theorin ever did before. I should not wonder, it is main now the right hands. If it would not an end to the war.*

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gi, of the content of the first property of the content of America. Orient for Billion ordered; postage, 30 conts.

For address, soe "Ranner of Light," Lecturers, column.

—W. C.

After the many years of corneat that or tire devoted to spiritualism, I feel that I shall give the full volue to every friend who will soud me \$1, and \$0 contents for postered by mail, for which I will return the above books as ordered, and the best wishes of

And quoted edes, and jewels fire words long, That on the streeted fore-inger of all time Sparkle foreror."

LOVE'S POWER IN DESAMS. There is a power that comes in dreams,
Amid the darkest gloom of night,
Alike the one that haunts the streams
[a summer'd soothing hours of light;
That throws the soul in raptured biles,
Of which the streams Or 'midet the gloom of dark despair, That thrills with love's contaile kies,
And charms with everything that 's fair: To every sense this royal power May rule the thinking soul each hour-

Ah. yos, when drowsy nature falls To sleep, then comes the mystic power That stalks abroad from memory's halls, And wiles with mystic sway the hour; Then came lovely scenes of yore.

Arrayed in all the charms of life; Then came the ones that be no more, Life's battle field and scenes of strife; Behold the strong the weak devour. Yet feel in dreame this royal power.

It comes in beauty like the bow. That bonds the sable cloud upon; In summer, like the zephyr low. In radiance like the setting sun, And moves us as the ermine bloom That bursts to meet the hoes of day; Or lightning flash amid the gloom That rides the rearing storm away; And thus in dreams the heart will move, As Nature's known the power of love.

The evils of the world will continue until philosophere become kinge, or kinge become philosophere.

> MORN. Peeping through her purple bars. Down an ordiers street of stars.
>
> Melting all the ingote up.
>
> As her eyes more brightly shine. Morning, in a crystal cop. Floats the bubble earth in wine.

From the red lips of the sea, Out into immensity,
Steals a tongue of green and gold; Soon to swarm with the giddy flies.
When the mighty landscape 's rolled Further to the western akles.

Splendor now by splendor quaffed, Doeper grows at every draught, Till the monogram of fire— The round, red lisos of the sun-Fills with flame the beavens entire, And sweeps all glories into one.

A sarden is a beautiful book writ by the finger of God; every flower, every leaf is a letter.

> Seek to be patient in distress. The wearlest night at last must close: Tears are akin to happiness,
> The thorn is neighbored by the rose.

The love that keeps the buried flower Safe from the winter's stormy breath. Can guard us through each evil hour,

And lead us safe to life, through death.

—[Alice Cary.

It is an important part of a good education to be able to bear politely with the want of it in others.

THE HAUNTED CASTLE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE COURIER DES STATS UNIS (APRIL IITH) FOR THE BANNER OF LIGHT, BY JOHN S. ROCK.

A contributor of the Monde illustre, who bears the honorable name, M. Albert de Lasselle, writer and musician, younger son of the brave Lasselle, General of Division, who died in the battle of Wagram, at thirty-four years of age, has just written a long and curious letter on a haunted castle, where he took part with the spirits. This letter is equivalent to a victory for the Movue Spiritualiste, which bastened to publish it. Here is the letter:

The chateau of F- is new, having been built on the ruins of an ancient feudal castle, sixty lengues west of Paris, which commanded all the wild and wooded country, which the old histories, as well as local traditions, pretend are inhabited by spirits. I found myself at F --- recently. Toward ten o'clock in the evening. I was with the guests in the parlor of the chateau. The women were at their needlework, and the men were reading. There was not a whisper. Buddenly a violent pull of the bell was heard in the office below us. The servant appeared.

· Madam, did you ring the bell?'

· No. John.

· But, madam, it was the parlor bell. . No one has touched it.

· Listen.

The ball impatiently struck, in series, quick blows, then made a rolling noise, like the beating of a drum. which continued two minutes.

We all descended to the office, and soon it was not one bell, but two, then three, and finally the fourteen bells in the castle were ringing ! To increase the tumult, the large bell of the house commenced to execute ite part of the base in the devilish symphony.

Fearing some mystification. I undertook to verify the facts by my own serious experience. I demanded permission to take possession of the house for an hour. This done. I requested every person in the house to descend to the room where the bells were. Then I scrupplocaly visited every chamber, which I looked and put the keys in my pocket. I then made myself certain that the bell-wires passed between the walls, so that no one could touch them. Then I deseended again to the office, where the ringing had become tempestuous. I took hold of the bell the most disorderly, and attempted to hold it quiet; but all the force of my two arms was not sufficient—the bell had become too hot to hold in the hands.

Soon the walls of the house began to tremble from the blows of an army of demolishers, where we could hear very distinctly the pickaxes breaking the atones. The doors were opened and angrily closed by one who passed into the air as the breath from a strangling man. I desired to go up stairs, but at every step a blow from an axe fell distinctly between my feet. which resembled the noise peculiar to that of autting wood. All night stones were thrown against my window shutters, and all night an invisible being with heavy boots promensded in the corridor in front of the chambers. I burried out auddenly, with a lamp. in order to surprise this somnambulist. I could see nothing; nevertheless, his stops were still heard. At. this point I felt, I will not say saw, but I heard it pass within three feet of me.

I have questioned the most sensible people in the neighborhood; all have maured me that the chateau of P-- is visited by spirits."

BENEGLMENT NOT COMSCRIPTION .- The Washington Chronicle denies that the Provost Marshale will do more than to enroll the soldiers, and eays:

The duestion of the draft has nothing whatever to "No with it, except as it enables the Government to know who ought and who ought not to be drafted. A Measoript law is an indiscriminate enforcement of the modulation into the military service, as is the case in the South at the present time. An enrolment is nothing of the kind. The two should not, therefore, be confounded. The draft may never take place.

will depend on public necessity and the Execu-

More Wearny .- An frish girl and operative in Besith's paper-mill, Lee, recently found five gonulue \$1000 treatity notes in the paper rags, and another girl, in another mill, in another lot of rage, found a gold obsist valued at \$60. 1000 If me

this, of course, is no exception.

I, too, have had of late some little experience in this department, and (in compliance with your request and the wish of others,) will state briefly a few facts, which may be of interest to some of your renders. As this is a personal-not a "hear-say"-report, the frequent use of the pronoun I may be pardoned.

I have had five letters answered very satisfactorily. To show that there was no collusion or fraud in the matter, the precautions taken in regard to the first the whole. In the first place, no one knew I had written, or intended writing such a letter, until after the letter was returned with its answer. The letter itself was entirely covered with thick, deep-blue paper, (a sample sent.) thoroughly scaled inside, and then enclosed in a thick envelope with private marks, and extra scaled, with no direction on the outside. Thus prepared, I was confident its contents could not be read by the strongent light (before which it might be placed.) by any one however skeptical; nor could it be disturbed or opened without detection. At the time of leaving this letter at the " BANNER office," I was an entire stranger to all connected therewith, and knew not even the sex of the medium, till after the third letter was answered; (I have never seen her, and am still ignorant of her name and address.)

The answer to the letter in question was written back-banded " and "up side-down," as are all the subsequent once, (which I consider quite a feat,) and in it the subject (a favorite one with my father,) was correctly stated and briefly noted, while the etyle. or manner of expression was truly obstractoristic of bim while in the earth-form. But the most convincing and undeniable evidence of a Power above or beyoud the medium was ble eignature in full, with his professional title attached - (Dr. Philip Monroe.) There was no name, or even a clue to one in the let ter but my own, and that bears no resemblance to his since my marriage. It may be proper to say, that my father was a resident of New Hampshire, and left his earth-form there over thirty years ago. As there are no mediums of this kind among my friends and acquaintances, I may venture to affirm that, had this letter been placed openly before the medium, she could not have given that name and title without spirit aid. This letter being a novelty, has been submitted to the inspection of many persons, including Spiritualists, non-believers and skeptica, and thus far no one has presumed to say that It has been opened.

I have devoted considerable time and space to this first letter, for which I hope to be excused. The other four will be briefly noticed in their order.

The second was written to my brother respecting my deafness, which, you know, sir, almost precludes commanion with spirits, in or out of the flesh, in any other way than by writing. In response, a short note was written by my brother, introducing a spirit-doctor, whom he had consulted, and desired to answer my letter. The accompanying enswer (duly signed,) was so satisfactory and enteresting, that I addressed another letter to the Doctor for further information. This was promptly answered in a kind and obliging manner, and might be considered an unexceptionable snawer, with some special and desirable information thrown in " gratultonely.

My fourth, which was intended to be the last on the subject, (above-named.) was likewise addressed to him, and at |considerable length, involving some twenty questions, or points. Nearly all were noticed and satisfactorily answered by this spirit, and the others were (very properly) answered by my brother. In addition to the above-named responses, the spirit gave the names of several persons. (strangers to me,) with many minute and interesting items in connection therewith. These were gratuitous contributions,

My fifth was addressed to my brother on family matters, and was responded to in his usually kind and considerate manner, and is peculiarly interesting to parties concerned, and so satisfactory throughout, that a very skeptical brother has advised the transmission of a copy to an Orthodex sister.

in conclusion, I may say that all of the answered, were carefully enclosed, in a manner simiiar to the one described. If any distinction is to be made, It is in favor of the two last, which were the most satisfactorily answered, and were the most thor. ourbly enveloped by extra covering, and more secure. ly closed by superabundant pasting and sealing inside and out; every seam on the back of the envelope being marked the entire length. It is here worthy of remark, that there two letters were addressed to different spirits (one a relative, the other not.) on different objects they were handed in together, yet each spirit knew and took his own, and answered it properly, and both answers were returned at the same time, and had it not been for the private marks on each. I could not have told .. which was which."

These letters) It may be proper to add.) were placed In a letter press as soon as sealed, and given the benefit of its pressure for some two or three bours, and when taken out were so saturated with the paste, that it seemed impossible for them to escape being blurred throughout by the action of the paste on the ink and green paper inside. Aware of this, I very much regretted this extra precaution, and was fearful they ould not be answered-but they were.

Some of these returned letters you, Mr. Editor, have examined, and can bear witness that they have not been opened, nor could they be without sadly mutilat-

ing or destroying the letters. With such syldence before me, I feel justified in as sorting my belief in the honesty and reliability of the medium. If there is any cause for complaint, it is in her too carefully securing the answer in the thin envelope which contains it and the returned letter. Though these facts are necessarily condensed, yet they exceed the limits at first intended; but the cause of truth and justice to the medium seemed to require this much of one who has bopes still to be cheered, comforted and benefitted trough her mediumship. That she may long live (in purity of mind and beart,) to be a blessing to the bereaved one of earth, is the earnest desire and heartfelt wish of (at least) one of her patrons. : Very respectfully yours.

Rast Somerville, Mass. SETREY CADES.

Letter from San Francisco.

It affords me much pleasure, dear BANNER, to know that then art still on the outer ramports of the citadel of Truth, as a watchman guarding the dearest and most important interests of mankind; that the strife and turmell of politicians and warriors who are now work. ing out the problem of Government, have not caused thee to be trailed in the dust; but that thy folds still floate on the genial breeze of toleration, universal brotherhood, and charity, and is the guiding star to many poor weary travelers who wend their way over life's rugged pathways. May the friends of Progress everywhere continue to supply that material aid which the exigencies of the case may require.

The avenue then hast opened between the summer land and this mundane ophere, by establishing the "free circle." or spirite' post-office, is yielding fruits of the richest flavor to those ,who partake in both spheres of existence. I send you, as per inclosed, five dollars, to be applied as prepaid postage on such letters as may be forwarded frold the animmer land as this amount may bover.

Asswering Senied Letters.

We could be read with opposition in the idean paracles of our people as the piece. Cost the "pres and cons," on this subject, as given from mopolitan as we are, having full representatives from time to time in the BANKER. Generally speaking, all parts of the globe, our mental element differs some there is a diversity of opinion on all subjects, and what from that found in the Atlantic States, but still I can discover but little difference among humanity generally as to the character of the basic foundation upon which the truly religious element of man's unture stands, namely, the spiritual. Hence none are invoinerable to the influence of Truck, that mighty and anbile power which is constantly and ofttimes imperceptibly permeating the tiesnes and grosser fibres of the incrustations of error, for "Truth is mighty and will prevail,"

We have many Spiritualists in our city whose charanteriation are much more various than those found will be briefly stated, and this will be a fair sample of among our religious sects; many of whom are influenced by merconary motives in their investigations of this, to them, a new metaphysical science; and but a few who are so organized, mentally, that their intultions have become developed to that standard or platform to enable them to imbibe that spiritual allment from the spheres of Wisdom that flows down so freely from the summer land. Buch, wherever found, are the guiding stars, beacon lights, who by their lives of purity and love do illustrate the true principles of life, and by both precept and example inculcate the necessity of living out to the fullest extent the divine principles they profess. And so, dear Banner, After live to cheer mankind,

Tith thy booms of Love Divine; for shed that living light Type the spheres of angels bright. 'I remain yours, fraternally, ≪V. B. Post.

San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1863.

Creed called for in the Civil Courts. What do you believe? has come to be an inquiry in the Courts, in these days, in order to weaken or lessen the cateem w a person, as witness, in the eyes of Court and jury. The demand of a person's creed as a condition precedent to admission into the voluntary associations of men is, perhaps, well enough as a measure to preserve harmony and unanimity. A confession of faith and declaration of creed have long been demanded by those bodies called churches, in order to admission to their fellowship. In such cases those seeking relationship to them should not question the right to such inquiry.

In an action now pending in a Court of one of the Western States, out of which has been issued a commis sion to take the testimony of myself and sundry other persons in the city of New York, counsel propounded to me certain interrogatories, which, with my answers, I give below. I trust the lawyer will be enlightened in the matter of what, at least, one Spiritualist believes; and besides, that his effort to disparage a witness and to prejudice the Court and jury against him on account of his Spiritualism, will be signally abortive. It seems to me that this lawyor is not as wise as he will be when he shall have learned more of the extent of the spread of the Higher Faith. Perhaps it may be difficult now to find a jury of twelve men all of whom are ignorant of its cheering truths and aublime doctrines, and who can be influenced in their judgments by such appeals to their prejudice. The questions and answers referred to are as follows:

Ques .- Do you belong to any Church ? and which? What is your, religious belief? Define It clearly and fully.

ANS .- I do not belong to any church. I believe in Ohristianity. I believe in the feachings of Josus of Nezareth and his Apostles, as set forth in the writings of the New Testament. These writings define clearly and fully all my religious belief.

Q .- Did you ever, and do you now, believe in Spiritualism? To what extent? Give your views and conviotions in that respect.

A .- I have for many years believed. do now believe, and hope for the remainder of my life, here and hereafter, to believe in Spiritualism-the Spiritualism of the Bible-and to the full extent of its principles as declared in that book by Jesus of Nazareth and his Apostle. I view their teachings and the teachings of a true Spiritualism as identical, and I am convinced that true Christianity is nothing more nor less than Spirituallem.

been answered. In the case of a witness in Court, any more than in the case of a person holding office. They were proposed as religious tests-not so much, judeed. with intent to bar a witness from the box and to disqualify him for that place, or to operate a moral impeachment of bim-certain it is that the Constitution of the United States provides that " no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office o public trust under the United States," and that " Conr gress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion."

But whether excused or not from answering the inquiries. I chose to accept the advice of one of the Apostles of the Nazarene: " Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear, having a good conscience, that, whereas they speak evil of you, as of evil doers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse your good conversation in Christ." HORACE DRESSER.

To Correspondents.

[We cannot engage to return rejected manuscripts.]

W. B. W., GRANVILLE, ILL.-If any friends in your section think we charge too much for our sheet-when it costs us one dollar for the paper before it is printed on, that each subscriber gots one year-then let it die, the sooner the better. We never shall—so long as we have anything to do with the BANNER-ourtail Its dimensions. If there are Spiritualists who love their noney better than they do the promulgation of the great truths of the Spiritual Philosophy, and cannot afford, in consequence, to support such papers as the BANNER OF LIGHT and REBALD OF PROGRESS, they had better go back to God-Mammon oreedism. They are not fit to do duty in our grand humanitarian army.

We desire our correspondents to bear in mind that short essays are read, when long ones are not, unless the subject be of especial interest. Our subscribersa few of them-complain that writers ware too longwinded." as they choose to express it, and request that we give more variety. We don't see in what respect we can improve as to variety. We give an abundance of 'call sorts of paragraphs." stories, pe etry, cesays, correspondence, epirit-messages, etc. What else do you want? . .

H. A. B.-Invocation received, and placed on file for insertion. Should be happy to hear from you Alarma

H. D., New York Canto Ill received.

J. M. P., BATTER CREEK .- Obituary received, but not in season for this bumber. No doubt we shall have social gatherings about the last of July. Write to Dr. H. P. Gardner on the subject.

E. C. D., BATTLE CREEK. MICH .- WO Supposed you made a mistake, and forwarded the document to the party to which it was addressed some time ago.

F. H. H. FRANKTOWN, VA .- As soon as we got time we shall attend to the matter in question.

CONSCIENCE AT WORK .- About eighteen years ago found a The seeds of old theology, planted ages ago in the slady in Norwich. Conn., received a letter from her buman mind, are still producing the rank and noisome brother in Hartford, purporting to enclose \$100; bu ...

the money had been stolen. A few days since the lady received the money, with all confeming of guilt from the person who took it, a soldier then dying in a hospital at Washington.

Annual Festival.

The fourth Angual Festival of the Religio Philosophical Scolery will be holden at the Universalist meeting house in St. Charles, Kane Co., Illinois, commencing nones in St. Charles, Kane Co., Illinois, commencing on Friday, July 3, and continuing Saturday and Sunday. The fourth will be devoted to addresses and other festivities solied to the day. The assai broad and Free Platform will be maintained, thus affording an opportunity for the friends of Progress of all shades of faith to participate in the expresses, subject to the participate in the expresses, subject to the participate of decorate. of faith to participate in the expresses, subject to the usual rules of decorum. A free table of substantial refreshments will be spread throughout the meeting; for all who may attend. The friends in St. Ubarles and adjoining towns are requested to bring in baskets of suob delicacles and supplies for the table as their liberality shall dictate. The best apeakers—normal and france—of the northwest, as heretefore, will be present; among whom Bro. J. M. Peebles, of Battle Creek, Mich., who was present at the inacquiation of these August Festivals of the Religio-Philosophical Society, has siready signified his intention to be present. Almost every isoluter who was present at the ent. Almost every lecturer who was present at the last Annual Festival, then signified their intention of being present this year. The Davenports are also expected to be present again this year. A general invi-tation is given to all, speakers and hearers, to come up to the "feast of reason and flow of soul?" p to the "feast of renevn and flow of soul."
By order of the Religio-Philosophical Society.

8. B. JONES, President.

Spiritual Grove Meeting.

The Spiritualists of Michigan will hold a meeting in Oliver C. Atwater's grove, one-half mile east of Osb-temo Station, and five miles west of Kalamatoo, on Saturday and Sunday, June 27th and 28th. Ample atrangements are being made to make the Convention one of the best and largest ever held in the West. A large corps of speakers, as good as the field affords, will be engaged to attend. Their names will be dely aunounced as soon as heard from. Warren Chase will please consider himself "called," to attend the meeting.

HURREL MUNGER. Chairman.

RUSSEL MUNGER, Chairman.

Progessive Friends. The Religious Society of Progressive Friends will hold its Eleventh Yearly Meeting at Longwood, Chester Uo. Pa., commencing on Fifth.day (Thursday.) the 4th of Sixth month (June.) 1863, at 10 o'clock, A.m., and continuing two or three days.

Among the friends from a distance who are expected to attend the meeting, we are authorized to mention the name of Theodore D. Weld.

Letters of sympathy from friends of the cause who may be unable to attend. will be gratefully welcomed, and may be addressed (before the lat of June) to Oliver Johnson, Clerk of the meeting, 48 Beekman atrect. New York; later than that to Hammonton, Chester County, Penn.

Notice.

A two days' meeting of the Friends of Progress will be held at East Otto, Cattarangus County, N. Y., on Saturday and Sunday, the sixth and seventh days of June next. Mrs. F. O. Hyzer, Mr. L. C. Howe, Mr. ticorga Taylor, Mr. Charley Hott. and others, are expected to attend as speakers. The invitation is gen eral, and the platform will be free. Friends who come by railroad, will stop at Cattaraugus, where means of further conveyance will be furnished.

Committee of Arrangements, Dr. Wilson, E. D.
Bonsteal, J. H. Oyer, of East Otto; Wm. H. Eddy, J.

Smith, O. H. Smith, of Eddyville. Herald of Progress, please copy.

Ludlow, Vt.

The Spiritualists of Ludlow and vicinity will hold a two days' meeting in Ludlow, Town ball, on Saturday and Sucday, the 6th and 7th of June, A. D. 1868. Invitation respectfully extended to all, friend or foe, D. P. Wilder,

Quarterly Conference Meeting. The Spiritualists of the Northwestern Wisconsin Spiritual Association will bold their third Quarterly Conference in the city of Ripon, on the second Saturday and Sanday (the 13th and 14th days) of Jane next.

J. Woodnurs, Secretary.

Passed to Spirit Life.

From this city, May 15th, Etlen Frances, daughter of William H., and Emms F. Hollowsy, aged 3 months. 7 days.

Bud of promise, gently resting
Mid the flowers, less pure than thou;
Loving hands have oft caressed thee,
Loving hearts will mourn thee now. In the cold and stormy winter, To our home thou first wast given.

Earthly arms could not retain thee. And our blessed Saviour bore thee . O'er Death's river, dark and cold; And the Father's arms enfold thee-

One whose love cannot be told. Boston, May 17th, 1863. | Mrs. G. O. Underwood.

NOTIONS OF MEETINGS.

Sociary of Spinitualists, Lyonum Haul. Termony St., topposite head of School stron.)—Meeting are held every Sunday by the Society of Spiritualists, at 28-5 and 7 1 4p. st. Admission Free. Lecturers engaged:— Prof. Wm. Donton, May 51; Fred. L. H. Willis, June 7; Mr. A. E. Newton, June 14; Miss Lizzie Doten, June 21; Mrs. M. S. Tewnsend, Sopt. COMPRESSOR HALL, No. 14 BROMPING DETREET, BOSTON.

ORRELETOWE.—The Spiritualists of Charleslown hold meetings at Oly Hall, every Sunday afterneon and evening. Every arrangement has been made to have these meeting interesting and instructive. The public are invited. Scale free. Speakers engaged:—Miss Lizzte Doten, May 36; Miss Emma Houston, June 7 and 14; Mrs. Sarsh A. Byrnea, June 31 and 38.

TADETON.—Mostlegs are held to the Town Hall, every Sabbath afternoon and evening. Bpeaker engaged:—Miss Martha L. Benkwith, during May.

Lowner. Spiritualists hold meetings in Church corner o Lowert. — Spiritualists hold meetings in Unurch corner of Central and Morrimank streets. The following speakers are engaged to speak forences and afternoon: — Wm. L. Garrison, May 31; d. J. Pinney, June 7; F. L. H. Willis. June 14; S. J. Pinney, June 21 and 28, July 5, 12, 19 and 20 and angust; 2, 9, 10, 23 and 30; Mrs. Fanny Davis Emitl, Sop. 6 and 13; N. S. Groenkaf, Sept. 20 and 37; Mrs. M. M. Wood, Oct 4, 11, 18 and 26; Mrs. A. M. Middlebrook, Nov. 1, 8, 15 and 22. Ontoopen, Mass.—Music Hall has been bired by the Spiritualists. Meetings will be held Bundays, afternoon and evening. Speakers engaged:—Miss Bomma Houston, June 21 and 38; Miss Martha L. Bookwith, Aug. 9, 9, 12, 23 and 30; Mrs. Laura Deforce Gordon, Sept. 6, 13, 30 and 27.

Quinox, - Meetings every Bunday, at Johnson's Hall Services in afternoon at 31-8 o'clock, and in the evening at 61-9 o'clock. Speakers engaged:—Miss Emms Rousson May 24 and 81; Miss Martha L. Beckwith, June 7 and 14;

Mis.rogo.—Meetings are bold overy Sunday afternoon, it Lyonum Hall, at 1 1 2 o'clock. Loo Milier speaks June 14.

Lyonum Hall, at 1 1 2 o'clock. Lée Miller speaks June 14.

Pobreand, Ma.—The Spirituatists of this city hold regular meetings every Sunday in Mochabies' Hall, corner of Congress and Casco stroets. Sunday school and free conference in the forence on. Lectures afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7 1-2 o'clock. Speakers engaged:—G. B. Stebblin, May 51; Emma Hardinge, mosth of June.

Danger, Ma.—The Spiritualists held regular meetings every Bunday afternoon and evening, and a Conference every Thursday evening. In Pioneer Cuspel, a house canced exclusively by them, and capable of seating six bundred persons. Speakers engaged:—Mrs. M. M. Wood, May 31, June 7, 14, 21 and 32; Miss Emma Hardinge, July 5, 15, 19 and 30; Mrs. Laura: DeForce Gorcen, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30; Mrs. A. M. Middlebrock, Sept. 6, 16, 90 and 27, and Oct. 4, 11, 13 and 25; Charles A, Haydon, Nev. 1, 8, 18 and 23.

Provingage.—Bjeaker engaged:—Miss Emma Hardinge

Province.—Speaker engaged:-Miss Emma Hardinge New York.—Dedworths Hall Meetings every Supday morning and evening at 10 1-2 and 7 1-2 clock. Andrew Jackson Davis will occupy the deek for the present.

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