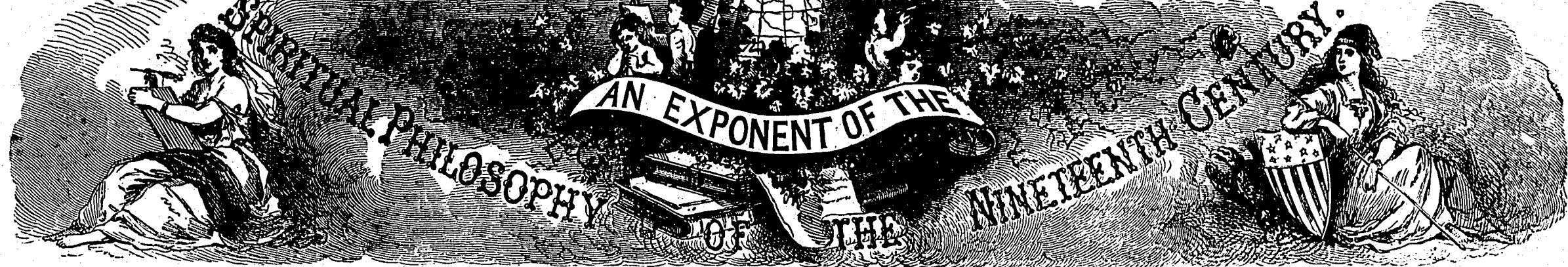


BANNER OF LIGHT.



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The Lecture Room.

THE EVIDENCES OF SPIRITUALISM.

A LECTURE BY HUDSON TUTTLE,
In Music Hall, Boston, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1870.
Reported for the Banner of Light.

After singing by the choir, and the reading, by the lecturer, of the poem, "From the Highlands of Heaven," by Emma Tuttle, (published in the "Year-Book of Spiritualism," he proceeded to speak as follows:

For the hour that you have placed at my disposal I shall invite your attention to the evidences of Spiritualism. We, as Spiritualists, claim to have a new and satisfactory philosophy and religion; and not only that, but that we have attained the philosophy of philosophies, and the religion of religions. Can we defend that claim? Is there evidence that our position is true?

The idea of the immortality of the soul is more universal in its expression than that of a belief in God. It is true neither are wholly so. If we trace downward through the path of time this thought, till we come to the region of comparative mythology—or comparative theology, as the German metaphysicians term it—we shall find that these ideas dwindle away and are lost; but long before the ideal of a continued future existence is abandoned, that of God is lost from view; and it is long before we reach, in this descending scale, a people so low in development that they do not realize their own immortality. Many of the savage races have no equivalent word for God, but few are so low but that they have an idea of their own future continuity of being. Each of the various peoples of earth presents us a new view of this subject, founded upon their national wants and aspirations. The Esquimaux believes in a heaven which is always warm—where there are rivers that never freeze; and where he will find plenty of whale blubber to eat. The North American Indian believes in a "happy hunting-ground," where the rivers are stocked with fish, and the game is abundant. And these views are fitted to the knowledge and wants of their believers. The Moslem looks forward to a heaven perfumed with musk, and wherein each one of the faithful shall have seventy hours to be his companions. Such a sensual heaven is fully in accordance with the Moslem instinct.

And coming to this country—what of the views of heaven here entertained? Ask the majority of our people concerning their ideas. Can they tell us whence they were gathered? They have certainly not been drawn from the Bible, which tells only of a contracted New Jerusalem, described by the Apocalyptic revelator—the city that was four square, twelve thousand furlongs—with jasper walls and gates of pearl, and streets paved with "pure gold, as it were transparent glass." That may be fully adapted to the ideas of the nineteenth century as to what heaven ought to be; and I suppose it is quite as adequate to meet the wants of a large class of our business population—who estimate the worth of that eternal city by the market value of the pavement stones—as that of the hunting-ground to the red Indian, and the unfrozen water to the Esquimaux; but there are some in our day, myself among the number, who hope, if there is a future life, it will be passed in some other place than this seven-by-nine abode, singing foolish praises on golden harps. A monotonous life it would be, or so it strikes me, but this is the only conception the church has to offer of heaven.

But Spiritualism offers something entirely different in its nature, and fully up to the ideas of this age. It says that the future life is a continuation of this; that the human soul is to go to a home governed by natural laws and natural forces. Forevermore it proclaims that this life is only the preparatory scheme; that as soon as we step over the shadowy boundary we shall continue our progress there; whatever we know here we shall know there; our mental progress and our moral scars will remain on the further side. Every act of our being shall be measured out to us on the other shore.

Spiritualism differs from all other systems; from it is brought forth a new order of religion. This principle of reward according to works has been made use of by the priesthood of olden times, and by it they have not only destroyed man's happiness on earth by superstitious teachings, but they have clouded the future with the wild and fantastic children of their imagination, and conjured up the fearful abode of demons, hoping to thrust their views upon the laity, for selfish purposes, and to make them recognized as truth. Spiritualism is not bound to any faith of the past. It differs from all these because it has brought science wherewith to weigh religion, and if religion cannot hold its place it must give up the ground it has so long occupied. Now, if you lose a dear friend—death almost quenches our hope sometimes—and you turn to the church for consolation, what do you get there? And I make the review from science to the church, and from science to Spiritualism. You are told that if your friend was a member of the church, in good standing, and paid his pew rent regularly; if he was sanctimonious, and always said his prayers at certain stated seasons—then he has gone to heaven! "But," you ask, "where are my evidences that my friend exists on the other side?" "Ah," they reply, "Christ arose again on the third day, and thus proved to all mankind the possibility of such a resurrection." "But," you ask, "is that a resurrection of the body?" and some of the Protestant sects answer yes, and some, with equal certainty, reply in the negative. You ask of them: "Who is this Christ?" and one class says: "He was a man, like ordinary men." Then, of course, his body was not raised. Another sect replies: "He was a God-man—the very God made flesh to dwell among men." Then his resurrection does not prove that we poor mortals are to be

raised on the third day of our death. Their faith is based on the blind record of the past; our souls are not satisfied. Does it satisfy the church-members themselves? Look at them when they lose their friends. Sometimes they are so bound down by theological bigotry and benumbed by the spiritual opiate of their creed, that they are enabled to silence their doubts; but do not the majority of them weep and wail at the sepulchre like the veriest worldling? They have no absolute hope.

Let us ask science: "Can you prove to us that our friend exists on the other side?" And chemistry will tell you "there is so much carbon, so much hydrogen—so many component parts of the muscles; so much phosphate of lime in the bones—so much of all to make the man; set them in motion and you have a living form; so much food, so much heat; so much magnetism and electricity are needed to carry it on. As fuel is to the steam engine, so is food to the organic being. You may expend this life force alike in the motion of your arm, or the thought of your brain." "But," you ask, "what becomes of the heat and the fire, after the wood is gone? What becomes of the light of the taper when it ceases to burn?" There is no answer; and chemistry can only reply: "When this machine stops, the taper of mortal life goes out, and there is left but a decaying form which hastes to join its elementary sources." The anatomist will tell you: "I have dissected bone from bone—I have traced the course of the arterial, and the ramifications of the muscular system, but nowhere have I perceived the necessity of any immortal being. Life is the result of certain combinations of gases and minerals, and when this combination is destroyed, life ceases; you may as well look for the hum of the bee, after the insect has passed on its busy wings, as for life when the body has perished."

Then we have nothing to look for save in Spiritualism. If the spirits have brought us the truth, in their manifold revelations, that is our only hope. And now I will review some of the objections that have been raised against our philosophy by its opponents. The cry of "humbug" has vanished before the power of numbers. Perhaps you will be startled with the number of believers in the United States alone. From an obscure cottage in New York, in July twenty-two years, this new revelation has stretched its arms of comfort around the world. Judge Edmonds made the statement that in the United States alone, Spiritualism has eleven million believers, and this calculation is proved by the actual investigation—not of ourselves, but our opposers. Previous to the Ecumenical Council the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States were required to estimate the condition of their faith in each diocese, and their report, at Baltimore, was that in addition to their adherents there were eight million Protestants, and eleven million Spiritualists in the United States—they estimated the number of mediums at sixty thousand. Our faith has extended itself broadcast among men, and herein lies the great proof that I would present to you; there is a unity in all its communications; they may differ as to the medium, the nationality, or the spirit-source from whence they proceed, but they all tell the same story, in effect, as regarding the main points at issue—just as letters come to me through the mail, from Calcutta, the Cape of Good Hope and Australia—bearing the same intelligence, although differing, perhaps, in details. The backwoodsman, far away in the forest of Michigan, resting momentarily from his toil, traces with a piece of charcoal upon the birch bark a communication from those who have passed on, and in Boston, in a delicately furnished boudoir, the lady pens upon perfumed and tinted paper the words of the risen and glorified soul. Look at both these messages; and you will see the same general idea.

What is still more significant in the progress of Spiritualism—that which vaunted Christianity blushes to own—is the fact that there has been thus far no leadership. Whoever has attempted to head and direct this movement has been invariably cast down. I said it had no leaders, but the spirit-world is the leader in this new dispensation, and we are only the instruments. Wherever selfishness has gained leadership, it invariably is thrown down by the mightier power behind the movement. The charge of humbug being disposed of by the natural course of events, the next wonder that was discovered by the enemies of Spiritualism was, that its believers were all insane, or the hallucinated dupes of those who were. In the face of modern facts, this charge of insanity does not deserve an answer, but that of hallucination may be worthy of a passing notice. You sit at a table, and you think it moves, but the skeptic says it did not—it is the result of a disorganization of the brain whereby you are self-deceived into a belief of its motion—this is hallucination in its application to your case. But if you sit in a circle, around a table, with others, and such motion occurs, it is infinitely impossible that all present shall be hallucinated. What might possibly be tortured into an application to one individual, becomes useless when applied to a score of witnesses of the same phenomenon.

Then the cry was raised that the spirit phenomena were the work of the devil, and I am sorry to say that many of our Orthodox friends believe so still. Judging from their expressed views, they must be better acquainted with him than are the Spiritualists. The devil has been a scapegoat long enough for the theologian fathers, but many of them still stoutly assert that Spiritualism is either his work or that of evil spirits; and this statement they have endeavored to prove in twenty-two distinct volumes, which have been brought out by the controversy. They must receive great consolation from this view of the subject—that the devil is let loose to tempt the children of men. But I would ask, if the evil spirits are turned loose to come to us and drag us down to perdition, will not all kinds have a similar

freedom? If the evil spirits return, cannot the good ones also come? Will they not, in love and pity, yearn just as anxiously to commune with us?

Then our opponents urge: "It is all electricity—it is all magnetism," or anything else to which it can be for a brief time ascribed. Perhaps it is—let us see. This is said by men who make scientific pretensions, but they are in this far behind the developments of true science during the last twenty years. Has electricity intelligence? The table moves by it, says our opponent; but that table in its motion manifests the rule of intelligence; shall we refer that intelligence to the blind force of electricity? We may as well ascribe it to the wind that blows!

The same argument applies to magnetism as well. I have heard some Spiritualists and scientists go so far as to say that God was electricity—Spiritualists who ought to know better. When they say the spirit-body is made of electricity, they drift themselves out of the domain of fact, and into the fog of metaphysical speculation. The explanation of the movement of the table as given by the opponent of Spiritualism, and that given by a Spiritualist occupying this electrical current basis, would be very much alike. I have heard an explanation given by a spirit, that the movement was effected through positive and negative forces in their action, by which, in some indescribable manner, the medium became either positive or negative to the table, resulting in its motion. It is well known that, if you have the table thoroughly positive, and suspend above it a little instrument—a pith ball (the most delicate test of the presence of electricity, as the friction of a glass tube an inch long will evolve power to repel the ball)—you will find no symptoms of the electric power. I have tried it repeatedly, and could not detect anything of the sort. How very delicate must be the manifestation of force which produces the phenomena! The same is true of magnetism. We hear some men, who should know better, talking about positive and negative magnetism. This is simply instituting words for ideas. The table cannot move intelligently or the raps be made in any such manner, either by electricity or magnetism. We should be as wise for explanations based on such foundation.

I doubt if Ben Franklin is the inventor of this method of intercourse, as is detailed in many communications. My experience has been, that, as on earth I know many persons who would sign to any communication they might send me the name of some distinguished person instead of their own, if they thought it would the better attract my attention, so it is in the spirit-world, and so do spirits anxious to be received as authority give the name of some great man already passed on, instead of the one rightfully belonging to themselves. I once received from Baden-Baden a communication (coming through the organism of an excellent medium) purporting to be from Franklin, wherein he claimed the discovery; but the style of the letter was at least not such as would be expected from that celebrated philosopher. What are we to do when spirits come to us claiming these high-sounding names? Why, spirits on the other side are even as they are here, and will take the same methods to bring themselves into notice—signing Franklin or Swedenborg or Bacon in place of their humbler names; and we must govern ourselves accordingly.

The manifestations of the present day have also been attributed to clairvoyance. Our opponents are badly situated. They have two classes of phenomena, entirely distinct from each other; whatever will explain one phase fails to account for the other. Clairvoyance—the quickening of our spiritual perceptions, the seeing of spirits, the leading outward of high spiritual senses—may explain certain phenomena witnessed; but it fails to account for the moving of a piano or any other ponderable body, in defiance to the heretofore established law of gravitation.

Another method by which it is sought to explain away the phenomena is that these things are the result of od force. It happened that Baron Reichenbach discovered that certain very sensitive persons could see from the poles of a magnet, or from the points of crystals, light emanating. What the character of this was he did not know, but called it od force, and the name was eagerly adopted by the opponents of Spiritualism, who, at its coming in our day, declared it to be produced by this same indescribable od force; and the ignorant serfs of the church have been obliged to receive the declaration of learned divines that this statement was true, and that this force accomplished all the wondrous things recorded. Drowning men will catch at straws.

But this theory of od force does not account for the existence of intelligence as manifested—this spiritual life which we must understand in our investigation of the evidences of Spiritualism. We are informed, and truly, that we go out on the other side as we are here, and we come back to earth and communicate with the same intelligence. How am I to identify my friend on the other side? I cannot by the simple movement of a table. He must move that table intelligently. That intelligence cannot be derived from nothing. I recognize him because he gives me something which I know and he knows, but is a secret to all else, and I know it must come from him or myself. Now comes the next step: The intelligence gives something which even I myself am not cognizant of; some allusion which I afterwards trace up and find to be true. The chain is complete, and he is identified. If your earthly friend should come to your door and rap, and you, not seeing him, should demand to know who was there, he would give his name, and if you were to ask him, "How do I know it is the person spoken of?" he would identify himself by recalling to your memory something concerning your acquaintance, just as the returning spirit does. These are the facts on which we base our philoso-

phy and science—these are the facts which every one must search out for himself. Facts in my experience will have no effect upon yours; you must investigate for yourself before true satisfaction can come. Judge Edmonds, of New York, said to me that when a certain Governor, with other parties, called on him to ask for a communication from Swedenborg and various great men, he told them they must do as he did—commence at the bottom of the ladder of investigation, and then perhaps in time they might receive communications from those occupying higher posts of thought.

There are several sources of error in communicating, such as wrong conditions in the medium, circle, or investigator, or method of investigation. If we would present anything to scientific men for the purpose of calling their attention to us, we must investigate closely. I have a good word for the scientists, although the Harvard Professors did not report, and perhaps never will; they are honest, and whenever they have investigated Spiritualism truly, they have become Spiritualists themselves. Men like Prof. Varley, the celebrated electrician; Wallace, the author of the Darwinian Theory of Development; and Prof. DeMorgan, have, on examination, given in their adherence to the new philosophy. These men are honest, but we must give them facts at the outset. An old lady, sitting at the table—ignorant of the workings of the spirit manifestations—asked, "Is this the spirit of my daughter Jane?" when the raps came, and answered, "Yes." She then asked, "Is my daughter Jane dead?" "Yes," was the reply. Then, to make the matter sure, she asked: "If my daughter Jane is dead, and is a spirit, and is here, will she answer by three raps?" The desired reply came, and the old lady, settling back in her chair, triumphantly exclaimed: "What a tester!" Many such tests might be presented, but they would fail to receive the belief of scientific men. And these physical media who traverse the country giving séances for manifestations, shut up in a cabinet where they cannot be examined, save under certain conditions, must fail of reaching the scientific mind. I do not say anything against such media, but we must not ask men of science to receive the operations of such as tests and indubitable proof. The scientific man is a pioneer; he works onward to the establishment of a point, and when he has attained it, all other scientific men may do the same. But in Spiritualism it is almost impossible to get the same conditions twice—all at once they vanish, and we cannot get them again; but till we can find out upon what the laws of mediumship depend, we cannot be certain of the results of our séances. And yet science demands just this test of us, and it is required, in justice, that every Spiritualist shall go calmly to work for the settling of this question, and the attainment of this knowledge, if possible.

The English Spiritualists say: "You Spiritualists in America have not improved the advantages you have, as you ought; if we had had them we should have done more; if we had the chance you have now, we should do more." It behooves every Spiritualist to make these test-examinations, to so institute his experiments that there can be no misapprehension of the result. It is necessary to go to work accurately in your circle; not sitting down and receiving whatever response may come without any binding test-conditions on your mediums, under which no trick can be executed, and then you may be sure of what you receive. The medium is like a fine-strung instrument, which, rightly attuned, gives forth tones of harmony—and the reverse, if out of tune. Our media too often are untuned instruments, and the messages that come through them to-day resemble the tones that come from this instrument [pointing to the great organ behind him] in the hands of the tuner—twangs and roars and sighs, but no melody. For instance, if you have two pianos perfectly attuned to each other, and should put one in this room, and the other in another, if one be played upon the other will softly respond, but if they are not in tune, there will be no response or rebeco. So in the spiritual manifestations, the two systems must be accordingly attuned. The moral and intellectual status of the medium decides the character of the communication that he will receive. Take two strings, one of which, moving, will give sound, and put a moveable bridge beneath the other. This bridge will move at every vibration until its string is the proper length, and both will then vibrate in unison. So the medium's system becomes attuned to the other, or spirit system.

The perfected musical instrument is the perfected medium. Here [pointing to the organ] perhaps we have a full illustration of a perfected medium of sound. How grandly it will respond to the touch of the master's hand! The very elements seem voiced by it, and the tempest rushes through its long drawn columns; again, with softer strains, it will call forth love and affection. And how like a medium is it in every respect—those pipes, cut in appropriate lengths, giving forth a thousand-voiced melody. But, even though attuned in harmony, if you were to fill those pipes with the rubbish of the world, the utterances they would give forth would be choked and harsh and discordant. So have I seen media who should be infinitely more perfectly attuned, filling themselves with the rubbish of earth—surrounding themselves with the smoke of innumerable cigars—making of themselves conduits for that liquid whose name is death—giving themselves over to sensual enjoyment or the hard grasp of selfish ambition—and so on, throughout the dreary catalogue. Now let the spirits touch this instrument, and if it respond at all, it will give forth the most excruciating strains of discord. It is the duty of every medium to avoid that which brings discord, and aspire only to harmony. It is the duty of every Spiritualist who has been baptized in this divine light, that when angel hands move over his heartstrings, they shall give forth the melody of trust and purity. And to that end make this your prayer: "May the angels keep us all!"

Free Thought.

WHO ARE CHRISTIANS?

One of the unsettled interrogatories of life is this one: *Who are the Christians?* The heart's staple answer, and true one abstractly, is expressed thus: "Not unto them that saith Lord! Lord! but whosoever doeth the will of the Father." &c., is, though true abstractly, only a myth. It finds an affirmative answer in every thoughtful heart, but is only a "glittering generality" nevertheless. Why? Because the question, *What is the will of the Father?* is a debatable one; for no one hath seen the Father, and "the Father," or his will manifested, is what comes to us through the human soul's lens. No matter the authority outside, whether from Nature or Revelation, both of which in the last analysis are one, that is Revelation; and our own soul gives the final shape, or greater or lesser light, and by virtue of this irrefragable last term, it necessarily takes the moral or even the material personality or shape that our own lens casts on our own field of vision—it may be magnified a million diameters, more or less—but is as unmistakably human as self can make it. Hence the answer to *What is the will of the Father?* is as various as man himself. We must generalize, then, not from ourselves, but from facts or ideas common to all. That answer, I think, has been stated afresh through intuitive souls; expressed, if you choose, especially by one; though never reduced and may never be to a point, the world's slate and figures have been ever reaching toward and never from that point, which can be expressed thus: "How can a man love God, whom he hath not seen, unless he love his brother whom he hath seen?" Equal to "The love of God is the love of man," with this explanation: There is no irreverence in saying that the answer, "He that doeth the will of the Father,"—which every thoughtful man feels to be abstractly true, and even in a sense practically true also—is but a "glittering generality," as before stated. *Who then are the Christians?* Tried by this rule, allowing it to be the correct answer, church membership falls of being the definition of this unsettled interrogatory. No man, true Christian or otherwise, is full of seeing that in the sect of his own preference, as well as outside, the rule does not apply; that in all and outside of all there are men whose lives fit substantially our high conception, and there are men whose belief makes them evangelical with some and liberal with others, and as far as precept goes, belonging to the heritage of God, and as we severally understand it; and yet the said life and the said belief are not found trotting well together—are at best but a fancy-match, using the idiom of the turf—that is, arbitrary or accidental. No careful observer of the mental dynamics of human life but must see that the one has no relation to the other, but each has an independent motion, as much so as the eye and finger. You may have the life without the belief, or the belief without the life. On good grounds, (either because we expect more from pretension, or because the facts warrant it,) I think the chances favor the conclusion: the more profession, belief or faith, the less life or feeling for others' woes. This is so patent that it is the grief of the church, the rottenest spoke in that great wheel, and will be—through the aid of impressionable intuitive men who perturbate in their orbits, like Beecher, Murray and others—the means of church purification, and I am inclined to think, at the expense of the church; that is, by the fuller expression of the invisible church, that greater congregation whose members have the natal mark, and are of every nation, kindred and tongue, whose members will not sit down alone with Abram, Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of Heaven—but will include the Pagan patriarchs and worthies, as well as the Hebrew and Christian, in that heaven where St. Plato will sit as high as St. John; where Jonathan Edwards and John Calvin will have to take back seats, or, at least, will need as much reconstruction as Thomas Paine or Abner Kneeland.

Eliminating then the golden rule, which is older than A. D., and the "doing the will of the Father," which is (though not irreverently) proved a "glittering generality," *who then are the Christians?* The modern Spiritualists, of course. True, like the church and like human nature in general, they are freckled with blemishes; but show me as many points in common with him whose name civilization bears in any other body of people—yes, I will say it, any other religious body of people—and I will be as speechless as the man found without a wedding garment.

1. Jesus was a manly man, with a female or tender heart.

With all our imperfections, are we M. S.'s not independent thinkers, individual sovereigns, incarnations of the Declaration of Independence, and deducting errors and human frailties, does not that make us manly men, not bowing the knee to usurped divine (?) authority? As a body are we not tender to human frailties, even liable to the reflection once cast on him, "as friends of publicans and sinners?"

2. Jesus said to the woman, "neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more."

If there is one ethical precept that is radiant with the modern spiritual philosophy, it is breathed in this quotation; the frail sisters of today are more than one step nearer innocence, because of our manliness, our tenderness, our philosophy.

3. Jesus said, "Ye unto you, Scribes, Pharisees and Hypocrites," &c.

That is the voice of modern Spiritualism today, and must be until shams are expurgated; it seems to be the mission of modern Spiritualism to utter that same curse to-day, and they hear it and tremble.

4. Jesus despised popularity, fashions, ambitions, and what is called good company. The man who becomes a Spiritualist is forced

as yet to occupy that position whether he will or not, and like Jesus, he feels that his kingdom is not of this world. True, the body politic of our sect is shaded so that you can hardly tell where we leave off and the church and the world begin, but the picture to-day needs no index to make the above clear and plain, notwithstanding its undefined border.

5. Jesus associated with and was called the friend of publicans and sinners; doubtless, then as now, in the sight of God, they were often, if not altogether, the better class of the two. We are just the class of people that Jesus would have associated with, and as of yore the Scribes and Pharisees of to-day say, we are the sinners above all Israel: "so let it be," if they are the saints.

6. Jesus revered the good Samaritan, but not the priest and Levite; that parable is a chapter in practical modern Spiritualism. Our religion, if it be one, is of the good Samaritan kind, as distinguished from the clergy, that is, the priest and Levite—the only clergy in his day. Our altars, so to speak, are the broken heart, and not high arched cathedrals, or the pulpit of the emphasized Christianity (?) of to-day, and so might it be said of Jesus.

7. Jesus, if he came among us to-day as he came in the old time, his assumptions (as they would be called) teaching human and independent doctrines wholly in conflict with what is popular, in the highest degree, heresy—denouncing, as he would, the hypocrisy which passes for religion—would be drowned out of any Christian church by a performance of the organ lodge or some other way while he was talking his unwellcome truths. If the laws permitted it—thanks to the progress of rational ideas that they do not—he would be crucified by the men who bear his name. He would find a hearing only on the platform of the modern Spiritualists, where shattered men, as well as high-souled ones, can utter their thoughts. Our people understanding the eccentricities or abnormal conditions of human nature, are not forgetful "to entertain strangers," and are sometimes rewarded by entertaining angels unwares.

These parallels might be much increased. If the object of the writer was an encouragement to put on airs, it might be wise to do so; but such is not the case. When I hear people ask the question leading this article, or talking of being Christian Spiritualists in a significant manner, I think at once of Christian Unitarians and Christian Calvinists; and who are Christians? and what constitutes a Christian? and I felt like saying this much, knowing that the world is a selfish world, and needs improving all over, but when you come to names, the Christian breeches fit us as well in essential respects, and better in all, than those who assume so much virtue and have relatively so little. Let me close with a suggestive line from the "Ancient Mariner"—

"Be prayerful best, who lovest best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

THE PHYSICIAN'S DUTY.

EDITORS BANNER OF LIGHT.—In your excellent sheet, July 28, 1870, on the first page, is a correspondence headed "The Christy Gift of Healing," which suggests to my mind some thoughts that, if expressed, may serve to enlighten or at least wake up thought in the minds of some of those who have more disposition for Lenehar than for philanthropy.

"Healing" is never effected by "art." Nature is the only healing power. The only means that man is possessed with—the only artistic power—is to learn to remove the obstructions in the way of Nature's free operations.

The greatest lesson for mankind to learn is to take himself out of Nature's way, in the first place by abandoning all poisons and all injurious means, that will interfere with Nature's free operations; never to use any means that will in any way reduce the vital forces, or any way interfere with the laws of life. It is a great and important lesson to learn what we should not do, and when that lesson is well learned, it will be easy to learn what we have got to do. Physicians, of all the theories, are nearly totally ignorant of the fundamental principles of their profession.

To preserve life, is the physician's daily occupation, and what do they know about it? Not a thing do they in reality know about life, neither from whence it cometh, nor whither it goeth. Neither do they know even one of its constituents, nor components. Neither will they find out by studying in the ordinary schools of physics, even if they could live to study until doomsday. Only by making themselves acquainted with the laws of metaphysics, which lead to a knowledge of life in spirit, can such knowledge be obtained. Since our minds have been opened to a partial understanding of spirit-life, from the spirit-world, through modern manifestations, more light has been shed upon the perpetuity of life in the body than all that has been previously learned in the past ages. Very little was really known of the laws of life until the metaphysical science of somnambulism, as produced by mental magnetism, which has unfolded the sciences of clairvoyance, clairaudience, and their concomitants, biology, psychometry, psychology, &c., &c. which lead to the use or understanding of the positive and negative forces in Nature's laws, all which are a manifestation of that divine principle, called God.

It is high time, then, that professionally scientific physicians of body, soul, and will, drop prejudices that lead them so often to condemn that which they actually know nothing about; for prejudice is really the foolishlest thing that an intelligent human being was ever guilty of.

Why not go to work and carry out the injunctions of him whom they profess to believe is their Saviour, and honestly seek, that they may find, and listen to the promptings of those who are willing to teach them?

The alchemical, or allopathy, (denominated the "old school,") theory has exploded. The people, in spite of all technicalities, have become so distrustful of the practice that they have been forced to resort to intoxication by opiates and other stupefying drugs, which is increasing the band of insubstantial faster than all the prohibitory laws can suppress. But the march of intellect has, with the assistance of the invisible world, created such a dread of the barbaric practice, that another way has opened to gain the confidence of the people by reducing the big doses of poisons to a phantasm, under the title of homeopathy (which may be interpreted as Doctoring by Faith,) so in that way they keep the confidence of the credulous, the unthinking and unreasoning. It is a great improvement in the art of making money out of the ignorance and suffering of the people. But it is a great improvement, however, upon old allopathy, as it is safe, and more easily lets the patient get well under Nature's efforts, and the doctors get the credit and the pay—which is what we are all after. I am asked by a homeopathic physician, "do not the medicines have really the effect that is claimed by its adherents?" My answer is no! Most emphatically not. There is no chemical

power or force exerted from them; but psychologically, magnetically or spiritually there is, for spirit is back of all life, all motion, all sensation, and where there is no spirit there is no manifestation, neither physically, mentally, morally, religiously or divinely. Why then should there be among the professions such a repugnance to the investigations of those principles which are the mainspring of all our interests—both in this life and that which is to be enjoyed hereafter in that untrodden realm to which we are all hastening? D.

SETTLING SPEAKERS.

BY DR. H. P. FAIRFIELD.

MY DEAR BANNER.—Mind to read and learn therefrom the grand lessons which pertain to this and the higher life of usefulness. The Wayside Notes of my friend, Dean Clark, in the Banner of Light, Dec. 17, 1870, inspire me to write a few lines concerning the cause of Spiritualism, Spiritualists, and the inspired mediocrity advocates of the soul-attractive gospel of angels. Spiritualism, now nearly a quarter of a century old, in its new phases, has, after much serious opposition, arrived at the stature and dignity of a settled and acknowledged moral science by the public mind. It has nobly fought the great battle of truth and sustained its heaven descending origin. It has truly demonstrated, scientifically, too, the relations of mankind in life and labor, in this world and in the spirit-world. And it has successfully settled that all-important question of immortality. Spiritualism, then, embraces the grand truths and principles of individual and universal life, progress, immortality and heavenly communion.

It teaches us that we are now in eternity, that we are now living in the judgment day, and the resurrection of the dead; that God is all in all, and has no rival; that man is the highest manifestation of God in the flesh, and, as an embodied or disembodied spirit, he is progressive in his nature, therefore it has pleased the All Father to continue inspiration and revelation, that we might be able to glorify him in the flesh and worship him in the spirit. These are some of the fundamental principles of Spiritualism, as I see, hear and understand them. It recognizes individual and universal freedom and responsibility, also an intelligible, profitable intercourse with our departed friends and other spiritual beings.

Spiritualists are a class of people that have had more or less church and religious experience. They know now that they have been heretofore imposed upon, and forced by arbitrary and religious authority to help support settled, salaried priests. A tax has been levied upon them without their consent, and, many times, some of their property has been seized and turned over to the settled speaker. The little history of Windham, Mass., confirms this statement. Now the Spiritualists have freed themselves from all such entanglements; with their enlightened experience they will not be forced, neither will they be driven by the tongue-lash, in sectarian harnesses, to trot around and support mediocrity and speakers who have no capacity or ability to entertain, interest or instruct them. All threats of going to the Gentiles or to the woodpiles for a more remunerative business will not attract many calls for a settled speaker.

These remarks are meant as no unkind fling. I disclaim everything akin to such a feeling. Spiritualists are a people of choice, and they will invite such speakers as they desire, and they will also pay them well for their services. I have been before the public as a medium and speaker for twenty blessed years. I have lectured in nearly all the principal places, from Maine to Kansas and from Canada to Georgia. There have been but very few Sundays during the past twenty years but what I have spoken twice each day; and for about eight months of each year, I have given from four to six public lectures a week; and my vitality is not wasted, neither have I been robbed altogether of home and domestic joys, and subjected, as friend Clark says, to innumerable privations and annoyances. The Spiritualists, as a class, have ever received me with the greatest kindness and civility. They have taken unwearied pains to make my stay with them pleasant. And more; they have ever paid me well for my services. I am having more calls for lectures than I can possibly answer; but I hope to be able, in coming time, to visit all those places where I am so much wanted. Therefore, when friend Clark says that all his co-laborers require longer engagements and better support, he is at least mistaken. I am happy, pleased with all of my engagements and support. I have great confidence in the ministering spirits, because they have never deceived me.

And as regards the Spiritualists, they are the most humane, reformatory and reliable people that I have ever been associated with. The many tokens of kind regard that I have received from their hands, the many happy homes which they have made me welcome in, and the "God bless you" expressions which have come to my ears and encouraged my heart—all, all of these, and other substantial things, have endeared them to me more than my tongue or pen can express. Therefore I shall continue to lecture wherever my services are wanted, and shall expect to see the Banner of Light with all the Spiritualists that I visit. I always inquire for this paper of every family where I stop; so they will know what to expect when they see me. It is a source of knowledge that you cannot well do without.

REMARKABLE MOVEMENT OF A WOUNDED ARM.

EDITORS BANNER OF LIGHT.—On the night of Dec. 15th, 1870, at about nine o'clock, after retiring to bed, a strange feeling came over me. It made its way at first from the stump of the left arm, which is off close to the shoulder joint. The sensation was so intense that I could feel and work my lost arm and fingers seemingly as well as on or before the ninth day of September, 1863, at which time I was wounded in both arms by the same ball.

After ten or fifteen minutes, the same strange, restless movements were imparted to the right arm, which had also been wounded, the effects of which had deprived me of its use. The right arm, however, became exceedingly active and regular in its movements, and continued to move with great rapidity until after twelve o'clock, making incessant movements for about three hours. I could not perform these to-day, if I were paid ten dollars per hour to make the same number of movements per minute as my right arm made last night. The thumb and the two forefingers were (or felt) moist and warm; and, upon the whole, I felt exceedingly happy as long as I would let the right arm have its course of movements, which were just the same as when a person writes, though about three times faster than a speedy penman could. The style of the movements arouses my desire to know the cause of the phenomenon. I am anxious to know the cause, which no doubt can be explained; and you are just the gentlemen that can give me and the public some light on this strange feeling and the

movements I experienced, which I have endeavored to describe briefly, in a plain style, just as near as possible.

I think it very remarkable indeed that my arm should move so rapidly, and in a manner as a person writing, though faster, and that, too, against my wishes; for when I tried to arrest the movements in the right arm, both the right arm and stump, together with the head and upper part of the body, would shake so violently that I would be compelled to submit to the exercise as described.

My right arm is very sore to-day from the violent exercise of last night. I am informed that the movements referred to are made by some other thing than my weak arm, which I am compelled to admit, though I want some explanation on the subject before I can believe what I think is a "fish story." JACOB SILVER.

Fulton, Ill., Dec. 16, 1870.

"CHARITY AND THE CLERGY."

EDITORS BANNER OF LIGHT.—I wish to call your attention to a book published in 1853 entitled "Charity and the Clergy," by a Protestant clergyman, on the general decay of Christianity.

The author commences with the subject of "Self Complacency in the Church." He says "Reformers have usually met with a surly reception at the seats of power. The comfortable classes fear change, lest their comforts depart—are always arrayed against the Pauls and Wicliffes and Luthers and Gallios and other truth-anders and truth-tellers of every age. * * * No doubt to be said, teaching his apprentices to work in brass and iron, often reflected on the perfection of art in his age and the old foginess of his grandfather, Adam. Self glorification," he continues, "is a form of human weakness which has characterized every generation, every country, every party, every sect, and this is specially true with regard to man's religion. In the eyes of the Pharisees of old, an attack upon the traditional interpretation of Moses and the prophets was impugning the authority of the writers themselves. Hence, in the eyes of Judaism, Jesus and his apostles were Infidels. And so it has been in the history of Christianity. If they understood the Bible to teach that the sun revolved around the earth, then poor Galileo, who asserted the contrary, was a vile heretic, or downright infidel."

He lashes the Church of England founded by Henry VIII., "the most beastly of a vile herd of kings." I cannot quote much, but he says, "And now, to give weight and eclat to his newly-born ecclesiastical hybrid, he bestowed upon it most of the monastic wealth of the kingdom, from which arose the monstrous system of lay-tithes, patronage, &c., which has been so corrupting in its influence upon the English Church, and this wealth not only over a wholesale robbery of the poor in the first instance, but has been a constant incubus upon the piety of the church ever since. The clergy have always been bought and sold by this money. Henry VIII. bought them with it from Rome, and made them go into ecstasies over his new mongrel church, with its mongrel 'Prayer Book,' which, by Act of Parliament, was declared to have been compiled by 'the aid of the Holy Ghost.' But in a few short years, Mary the Papist, ascended the throne, and announced her intention of destroying her father's pet."

The Ecclesiastical Convocation met and agreed to renounce their Protestantism, fling away the inspired Prayer Book, and become the truest and faithful of all the subjects of Rome—if—if—if what? If the Queen would allow them to retain the Bible? No. Their consciences? No; but their money; the vast property in land and tithes which had been filched from the poor. A precious set of Apostolic successors those!

But, alas! alas for the penitent reformers! Ere they had fairly got sober after their first carouse, Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, and, because the Pope called her a bastard, she flouted the authority of the blundering papa, and resolved to turn Protestant, and vowed the clergy, who had sold themselves twice before, must sell themselves again or lose their plunder. But they promptly wheeled into line, and the gambling and fox-hunting went on as before. The positions chosen by the author are stated with an honest candor very unusual (and therefore the more refreshing) to a clergyman. E. J. S.

Washington, D. C.

HEALTH POSSIBLE FOR THE RACE.

BY PROF. A. GOODMAN.

It is a good sign—indicating what is to come in the future—to see rays of light shooting up occasionally from some body possessing the same, pointing out the way man should travel so as to reach that condition which alone can bring the happiness all long for.

The light, however, is yet dim, requiring an extra good eyesight (spiritual) to clearly see which way it points, and is recognized by only a few; but to one more or less schooled in the fundamental laws and arrangements of Nature, the direction pointed out is unmistakable, needing only a little additional light to make it so clear that even the blind may see it.

In the Banner of Light of Sept. 17th, we notice an article by George Dutton, M. D., which is well worthy a perusal, and no one should fail to read it. We quote: "The conditions on which health depends are simple and easily observed. Among the domestic and wild animals, health is the rule, sickness the exception; and no good reason can be given why the same should not be true of man and woman."

In this declaration, the writer states a fact which no one will dare to deny; but he fails to give or consider the reason why this is the case. To know that health is the rule and disease the exception with animals, is of no use to us unless we can find out why, in order to bring about the same result with man, if the same rule does not hold good in his case.

In concluding his article, Mr. D. asks, "What is to be done?" and answers by saying: "Simply apply good practical common sense. Pay the physician for instructing the people how to always avoid disease; pay him a salary, and make him by law inspector of the sanitary conditions of all under his charge." Now, I doubt this being practical common sense. What is the use of paying any one a salary for doing what Nature herself will do gratuitously if we will only listen to her counsels? Does the animal pursue such a course? If it does not, being man's inferior, and still the possessor and retainers of health, how much less will he stand in need of such a guardian, with all his boasted superiority?—or is that a source of weakness rather than strength? Now, I would have every man his own physician, simply placing him on an equality with the animal in that respect. Man physically is nothing more than an animal, subject to and governed by the same identical laws. If the conditions upon which health depends are simple and easy to be observed—as Mr. D. avers, and in which I heartily concur—let us know what they are, that we may receive their benefits.

This brings us directly to the point omitted by

Mr. D., that will shed the necessary light on our subject.

Demand and supply are the two regulating forces or laws operating at the very beginning of all forms of life. The condition necessary to the successful operation of these two forces is freedom; and the degree of freedom is determined by the nature of the creature. This is the regulation established by Nature. To that alone the animal is obedient, and upon that must undoubtedly depend its prosperity. I would therefore offer as an addition to Mr. D.'s article the following—claiming that it is more in accordance with good common sense, and far more practical than his recommendation:

In reply to the question, "What is to be done?" I would say: Remove from man all unnatural restraints; allow him the freedom which his nature demands—the free exercise of all his faculties and the full supply of all his necessities—and you make him the recipient of the same blessings which those conditions confer upon their subjects. Then health will be the rule and disease the exception with him as well as with the animal. (We must except the domesticated animal, for that is already one degree removed from its natural freedom, and subject to more or less unnatural conditions, causing disease and premature decay.) To this condition mankind is slowly but surely tending. Already physicians are departing more or less from their old routine of prescribing great quantities of drugs to cure the ailments of man, instructing how to avoid or prevent disease, rather than cure it—which is clearly shown by the article of our worthy M. D.

Simplicity is the first consideration in all of Nature's arrangements; on that depends the durability. When man will have established for himself again the conditions necessary to his well-being, from which he has so far departed, entailing upon himself innumerable ailments and sufferings, he will need no physician, salaried or otherwise, because Nature regulates herself if he only obeys her promptings. Man made a grand mistake when he set up the theory that, inasmuch as he possessed faculties superior to the brute, he must make them the sole governor of all his actions, and disregard those instincts altogether which he holds in common with the brute. They are placed there for a purpose, and by no means to be crowded out as useless.

Spirituality must begin its government where animal instinct ends. With his superior mentality, he is to penetrate into and comprehend the mysteries of physics as well as spiritual nature. Through it he is to make conscious of his existence; with it he is to fathom the deep recesses of all creation, as far as is possible for finite man to investigate. They make him what he is—the crowning piece of God's handiwork. But when he undertakes to regard any part of his being as of no consequence and useless, he falls to comprehend Nature's design, and must take the consequences.

The first is just as necessary to complete the man as the head, or the skull for the protection of the brain. The stomach frequently shows more sense than the most would-be learned cranium that ever occupied a place between and above the two shoulders of man. Health will become possible for him only when he, like the animal, recognizes every department of his nature, and obeys the prompting thereof.

Columbus, Ohio.

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

Olden, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1861.

BY JOHN WILLIAM DAY.

"I have brought you Sheridan all the way from Winchester down to save the day."

A picture shines from off the curtain wall—
It tells a tale of daring strong and high;
A steed speeds swiftly as a hot shell's fall,
A hero's sword is pointing to the sky;
White rills of red billows roll in fury by,
And on their crests our banner shipwrecked lies.
And Arthur's squarons peal their battle-cry,
And addling smoke wreaths from the field arise,
Like sheeted ghosts that watch their widows' mournful eyes.
I hear the order, "Halt!" The ranks re-form.
Like Jove, he grasps the thunder in his hand,
Again the bugle wakes the crimson storm,
And cheery bayonets pile the shuddering land!
Swift where the foeman's trembling flanks expand,
The Northern horsemen sweep in thundering,
And gullions wave, by victory's banners fanned,
Past from the field the hostile columns fly,
Where, 'mid the far-off hills, their brown outcrops enchain the sky.
Oh, favored mind, whose artful hand can trace
The poet's ideal on canvas fair!
The fearless chief who checked the conqueror's race
Speaks living volumes from yon gilded square.
He bids Columbia's children "do and dare"
For Freedom's sake. Like him be swift to aid.
When war shouts rend the battle's sulphurous air,
And gushing life-drops cool the keen, white blade;
Then shall her conquering stars in glory stand arrayed!

So, when sin's cohorts dash our souls within,
Amid the shadows of life's cloudy morn,
And, staggering blindly in the desfering din,
—We fear, Great God, thy ruling hand is gone,
Oh, speed thee angel from the gates of dawn,
To stay our shattered ranks in Virtue's name,
To pour thy strength on every soul forlorn,
Till wounds and dust our homeward footsteps claim,
And through death's gathering gloom thy stars in glory flame.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 30, 1870.

* T. Buchanan Read, the executor of the picture—and author of the poem—"Sheridan's Ride."

A Skeleton Found in a Haunted House.

The residents of Kinderhook, N. Y., and vicinity, have had a regular sensation for some days past, the cause of which is thus explained by the Hudson Register:

"About a mile from the village, on the farm of a Mr. Silverman, there is a tenement house in which the general interest lies. The house has changed hands so often of late, and each retiring tenant reporting about the same story, that public attention has been called to the subject of these complaints, and the story of a haunted house soon became noised about and corroborated by such trustworthy evidence that investigation was challenged. All of the former occupants of the house told the same story of unearthly noises, stealthy footsteps and fearful groans, making night hideous and sleep impossible. Nerves strong enough to resist the impressions of the first night followed in the footsteps of their fainter hearted predecessors, and in turn fled affrighted. The most minute researches in the day-time failed to bring aught to light to account for these strange proceedings, and yet each night brought a renewal of the carnival.

The past day or two a party of neighbors have been searching for a solution of the mysteries, and have left no pains untaken to arrive at a thorough understanding. Floors were taken up, partitions removed, and the cellar spaded up. The strangest part of the story comes from the cellars. Under the floor of one of the rooms on the ground floor, while digging about, the bones of a human being were unearthed. They were found about two feet below the surface, and no account of them can be traced so far."

A minister once prayed: "Oh, Lord, we thank thee for the goodly number here to-night, and that thou also art here, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

Original Essays.

SPIRITUALISM INHERENTLY AN ORGANIZATION.

BY HENRY M. STEWART.

We hear, from various sources, fears expressed concerning the permanency and progress of the great movement of the present century, the Spiritual Philosophy. I cannot but think it a quite needless anxiety. Its motive power is, in many respects, unlike that of organizations which depend largely upon material wealth, and such unity of effort as grows out of compact and widely extended religious institutions. Let us consider a moment the greatness of this power—this unseen intelligent force.

It is the power of the one infinite Divine Father, working through the aggregate of all the intelligent, immortal inhabitants of our earth, who, in all past ages and ages, have passed out of the disciplines of physical life into the Summer-Land.

The present population of the world is estimated at about twelve hundred millions. This vast number passes into the spirit life in every generation of thirty years. Since the spiritual movement commenced some twenty years ago, two-thirds of this number, or eight hundred millions, have passed on. If we allow the average of the whole earth's population for the last ten thousand years to have been 500,000,000—probably not too large an estimate in view of the ruined cities and dense population of the eastern hemisphere for thousands of years—there will have passed into the immortal life in each century 1,500,000,000, or, for the whole term, one hundred and fifty thousand millions of minds, educated to a greater or less degree in the earth-life, and who, consequently, by a natural and reasonable law, hold a relation to the earth and its inhabitants to day, and exert influences upon it. We may safely add one-third to this estimate for previous ages, and believe that at least two hundred thousand millions of the children of God, and our mother earth, each one an heir of all the universe under the divine law of use, have passed out of physical forms since "the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy" over the birth of our planet.

But the power of this vast republic of the heavenly world is not to be measured by numbers. When death discloses the spirit of the physical form, the spirit, clothed with a new body, finds its power over mind and matter largely increased, and millions of princely minds the rolling ages of the past have brought large accessions of wisdom, love and power.

This vast power is most surely organized, and each individual who leaves the earth-life goes to his or her place. If the rocks beneath our feet are perfectly organized, so that each individual crystal and atom in the mineral constituents of the globe sustains a harmonious relation to every other crystal and atom, shall we doubt that the inhabitants of the Spirit-Land are also organized, sustain organic relations to each other, to all above and below them? Supreme wisdom controls all the myriads of congresses, confederations, societies, circles and sub-combinations of the Spiritual Republic, and so we come reasonably to the conclusion that the power of the spiritual world over the natural world, and its inhabitants, is irresistible, and that mankind can no more resist the power of the spiritual world, than can the material earth resist the forces which impel her in her annual revolution around the sun.

When Spiritualists see sectarian churches, raising millions to extend their power and influence, and turn to their own gifted, suffering, poorly paid media, tolling through the land, speaking such words as come down to them; when they witness their own abortive efforts to build up organizations which melt like icebergs in a tropical sea, they are quite naturally apt to feel discouragement. Let them look to the hills "whence their strength cometh." Let them remember that the one divine Father and Mother is surely, through countless, irresistible agencies, changing the thoughts of mankind. Let them remember that during the mediocrity of Jesus, their elder brother, and long afterwards, truth, as an unorganized, irresistible power, burned and worked its way against empires, states, kingdoms, and all sorts of old man-made religious institutions, and when the proper time came, organized organizations, which in our day, having fulfilled their purposes, are most surely dying—passing away to give place in the coming time to higher ones. The past has been our school-master to bring us to a greater Christ.

The progress of the Spiritual Philosophy is not to be measured by the power of the spirit-world to give it, but by the capacity of mankind to receive it. As a movement, a philosophy, and a religion, Spiritualism is organized. We have not organized it, but the spirit-world has. It is today the only world-wide, cosmopolitan religious philosophy. It can no more fail than the tides or the sunlight. Not unto us! Not unto us!

Brother, sister, medium—do not plant the sickle which invites the yellow wheat. The Reaper is the inevitable, intelligent representative of God and truth. Fear not. The Power that moves on the great tides of growth is irresistible. These-d may be sown in darkness, but the ripened grain shall be reaped in the light.

WHY FEAR DEATH?

"Men fear death as children fear to go to the dark," says Lord Bacon. "Dusty death." "The bourne from whence no traveler returns," says Shakespeare. Almost all writers invest death with somewhat of terror. "Terrible as death," is a familiar quotation. But to return to Lord Bacon's remark: Why do men fear death? Because, like children with the darkness, they are too often educated to associate death with uncertainty and gloom and dread. They know nothing of the beyond, and death seems to come up like a black wall between them and happiness. They can laugh at life; spin along the rosy hours of health; even pass through severe sickness, with hope as a beacon, but when death comes home to them in the loss of a relative or friend, they know not what to do. It is fortunate the terrible dread wears off. It is well for the poor man that his soul has its own process of pouring the waters of a temporary oblivion over his thoughts and bringing him back to cheerfulness again. Else would the song of life be but a monotonous wailing.

But what a change the advent of Spiritualism in its modern shape has given to all this! Now the king of terrors has resigned his crown and become a subject. Fear is merged in love, and the mortal who has had a weary pilgrimage and whose knowledge of the better world has been growing through his constant communion with its inhabitants, death comes as a messenger of glad tidings; as a brother to conduct the yearning soul to supreme delights. "There is no death!" cries the uprising soul. "The cold and cruel grave once looked on as a sepulchral my hopes, I find it but a receptacle for waste material. I leave it in only a worn out body."

Grand awakening! when mortals realize this truth. How the cross they have been bearing becomes covered with flowers. Though the burden be heavy the heart is light, for death has lost its terrors, the grave its coldness, and knowledge whispers, "for these trials and journeyings in story places, behold I just over the river there is compensation." LONDON ENGLA.

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Banner of Light.

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Fault-Finding.

Criticism itself comes to deserve criticism in time. A good thing is very apt to become a bad thing if it is not kept in its proper place. There are faults everywhere to be watched for, and to be dealt with promptly and vigorously as often as they make their appearance. But, in pursuing this business, some persons fall into a way of thinking that they may be as crabbed and uncharitable as they please. Their idea seems to be, that so long as they are working up a reform, they are perfectly free to do it in the most violent way. There is scarcely any bigotry so unendurable as that of professed goodness. When it assumes the shape of a feeling of superiority, and talks down to those whom it would benefit, it degenerates rapidly into pharisaism, and becomes indescribably offensive. The Interior, of Chicago, in delivering what is no doubt a deserved lecture to its own church people, remarks with truth that "a habit of carping and fault-finding, and detracting from the merits of others," has grown upon the members of its church insensibly, "until its indulgence seems to be almost a necessary condition of life." It says they are no respectors of persons, but drive at their pastor equally with the humblest member of the flock—though the pastor ought certainly to be quite as humble as any.

We do not suppose that this chronic habit of fault-finding and carping, into which so many persons lapse without knowing when or why, is to be remedied by its own disagreeable method. It is a case where the rule of fighting fire with fire, or the devil on his own ground, will not justly apply. But in reading what an Orthodox journal like the Interior had to confess on the subject, the reflection naturally arose whether, if the Orthodox followers were so grievously addicted to this habit of fault-finding, it ought to be suffered to become an excrescence on the body of Spiritualism. For we who put faith in the direct and personal interposition of disembodied spirits, or angels, have, of all others, the least need to comment uncharitably, or even hastily, on the actions and speech of others. There is nothing to complain of against others, so long as we realize our own constant illumination from above. We may see all things plainly and clearly for ourselves, and hence there is no necessity for grumbling at others, or being impatient on account of their speech, or hunting up their faults and failings for the sake of exhorting them. We all of us have failings enough, and are all of us as disagreeable to one another as we should be. The grand secret is to find out on how many points we can agree, and in making the most of these, covering up and passing over the rest. In that spirit we may make a pleasant world of it, but in the other one of constant misery.

Of all modes of learning charity and gentleness, the most efficient and thorough is that of becoming well acquainted with ourselves. We shall soonest find out the need of exercising charity toward others by discovering how sorely we need the same from them. The more severe we become toward ourselves, the more lenient and forgiving we grow toward others. Charity and kindness diffuse themselves by gentle degrees over all our views, and a regular and constant self-searching is sure to keep us so well employed about ourselves that we shall have little or no time left to think and discourse upon the failings of others. It is all a mere habit, and it gets the upper hand of us in a very little while. The only safe way is to take it in hand forthwith. There are mechanical helps to moral improvement; and in this respect a most efficient one is the habit of locking tight the lips whenever the impulse arises to utter sharp things of another, and of saying nothing at all until the gust has passed over. It will surprise and delight one to see what an effect this simple rule has. The feeling that we have said nothing, and have nothing to be remembered against us, or to remember against ourselves, is one of supreme comfort and satisfaction; and nothing is easier, after the habit is once formed, than to suppress speech that would always better be suppressed. "Speak evil of no man" is a good rule. Words are arrows, easy to fly but difficult to extract from the wound they have once made.

"Christian Burial."

This phrase has been appropriated by the sects and used until they have actually succeeded in making a rod of it to be held by ecclesiastics over the heads of the people. If a clergyman can only threaten a person with the refusal of "Christian burial," for some reason or prejudice, he has got a hold on that person, as is supposed, which will at last succeed in roping him into his arrangement. This menace is still tried on by the ministers. The latest reported instance of it occurred in New York, on the occasion of the funeral of the veteran comedian, George Holland—a perfect gentleman in all his characteristics, faithful to his pledges, reliable in his conduct, a true friend, devoted to his laborious calling, and a good member of society. The cold remains of such a man were deliberately refused "Christian burial" by the Rev. W. T. Sabine, of the Church of the Atonement, but were afterwards honored by a brother clergyman, the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, who preached in what Mr. Sabine styled the "little church around the corner." Mr. Joseph Jefferson received the answer from Mr. Sabine, refusing to perform the burial service over the remains of an actor, because he had preached from his pulpit against the theatre; but when told that no doubt Mr. Holland could find a burial in "the little church around the corner," he took his leave of the bigoted "reverend," exclaiming as he left, as only Joe Jefferson could say it—"All honor to the little church around the corner."

Springfield, Mass.

Our friends in Springfield, we are pleased to learn, have resumed their regular Sunday meetings. Mrs. Susie A. Willis has spoken there for two Sundays. She is to be followed by other competent lecturers.

Samuel Chace, a veteran reformer, died at his residence at Valley Falls, R. I., Dec. 17, at the age of 71.

A Jubilee Hanging.

A shocking scene has recently been enacted in Tennessee at the execution of a criminal, yet not shocking at all when considered in connection with the inhuman mode of punishing murder with murder. A poor wretch was led forth to execute his crimes against society with his life. To reach the appointed place of execution, it was necessary to take the boat that plied on the river, and make an excursion of several miles. During the sail the condemned man was allowed to hold a regular levee in the cabin, liquor being liberally provided. All his acquaintances and associates, good and bad, were mingled together in one party, and after being duly stimulated, their sentiments overflowed in a noisy, maudlin way that robbed the occasion of all its intended solemnity, and made a farce and a mob of what the law contemplates making a serious example. The scene on the boat while these carousings were going on was truly revolting. One and another of his friends the poor wretch called up to his side, pledging them in renewed glasses of liquor, and totally unfitting him from realizing the scene in which he was to play so sad a part. In fact, the trip on the boat was a regular spree of men bound for an execution instead of prize fight. That such a scene could be acted out in any community thinking itself civilized, is a wonder not explainable by any ordinary rule.

After leaving the boat, the victim seated himself on his own coffin in a wagon and was drawn to the place of execution. Reaching the gallows, after a march that Hogarth himself could have sketched but imperfectly, another scene of similar character was gone through. The bottles were drawn frequently from the pockets of the crowd, and all manner of shouts and calls interrupted the solemnity that should have ruled. The victim himself continued to make incoherent remarks, addressing one and another in the crowd, leaving all sorts of last messages, and even giving his little child away to a courtesan who was on the spot, no doubt thinking he was doing as pure an act as if he had really found for her a second mother. And with a melody of shouting, and incessant "good byes," from one and another in the drunken mob, the man was choked to death by the sheriff, and the law was vindicated. Now no murder could more completely infuriate the public conscience than the sight of such a legalized homicide. It was too great an outrage on decency even to refer to in connection with the high professions of the hanging advocates. Yet it was but an outgrowth of their own system.

France with a Free Religion.

Besides overthrowing Imperialism and establishing a Republic, France has now abolished what is known as the Concordat—or, at least, taken such steps as will inevitably conduct to it. This once accomplished, the State will come out from under the rule of ecclesiasticism, and set up a free religion as well as a free government. Church and State will then be dissolved in respect to their relations. The first Napoleon restored those relations after they had been completely sundered by the Revolution, and they have continued until this day. Napoleon the Third styled by the Pope the eldest son of the Church; but, after this, there will be no political association of the two. They will be wholly distinct, and men will be permitted to choose their own forms of worship, in obedience to the suggestions of their conscience. The church, instead of the State, will henceforth appoint its bishops and other rulers. Government, by no longer presuming to interfere, will be rid of so much needless trouble. Religion will be supported as it is in this country, and as it should be in all countries, by the voluntary contributions of the people. And this separation further implies that, so far as France is concerned, the government will confine its attention to its own country, and no longer attempt to uphold a religious establishment in another country with bayonets.

Wearing Fancy Vestments.

Conceding that the wearing of certain garments by men who are called to serve in the offices of religion is calculated to give due solemnity to the public service, it is a question worth asking whether there is no danger of idolizing the vestments when the object is to worship God. In other words, a certain class of minds and temperaments would be led to think more of the symbol than of the substance. This overreaching among the priests of the Episcopal Church in this country has already called forth the severe criticisms of the religious press, and aroused a marked opposition in the church itself. Bishop Potter, of the Diocese of New York, has finally felt himself compelled to prohibit it by an authoritative protest. The General Convention of the Church, which was held in New York in 1868, did not see fit to take sides on this subject at all, rather leaving it to the steady action of the common sense and healthy religious sentiment of the people themselves; but an uneasy class have sprung up in the Church since, who are determined to test their rights in the matter. This order of Bishop Potter is thought to be capable of bringing the whole question of ritualism to a head, and settle it at once. St. Albans will have to lay aside its gorgeous robes, and array itself in simplicity.

Woman Suffrage Fair.

Last week there was held in this city a very large and successful fair, professedly for the purpose of advancing the cause of Woman Suffrage. It may do it, but how any large sums of money thus received are to be applied, others than ourselves have been somewhat interested to know. Will the receipts go toward the support of a paper, or for maintaining capable advocates of the cause on the platform? Our neighbor, the Post, which invariably comes forward in such matters with the right word at the right time, after encouraging the efforts of the ladies for realizing all that is possible from their plans, finally proposes that they divide the net receipts in two halves, and give one-half to the struggling working-women of this city. A capital suggestion, and full of point and meaning. The poor destitute working-women are to be helped in earning a livelihood, as well as in securing the use of the ballot for their own protection.

Giving Generously.

A noted New York politician has recently given fifty thousand dollars in charity, to be distributed at once in the limits of his own ward. This is munificent. The act is criticised as a politician's ruse, but we rejoice to find the times are such that a noble charity like this is more sure to make votes than any other method in vogue. It speaks well for the revolution in popular sentiment, when kind and generous deeds are surer of reward than ambitious tricks and combinations of selfishness. Whatever the motive, it inaugurates a good habit, and in time the motive itself will improve and elevate its character.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan has a volume of poems in press.

Newspaperial.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITUALIST announced in its last issue, that on entering upon its fourth volume, the price of the paper would be raised to \$1.50, with the hope in view of being able by another year to issue it once a week. It says: "As soon as our subscription list reaches the number that will justify the additional expense of publishing weekly, we shall add but 50 cents more to the price, making only \$2.00 a year for a sixteen-page paper, with twelve pages of original matter. We believe every one of our subscribers will hail with pleasure the prospect of this soon having The American Spiritualist a weekly visitor, instead of semi-monthly, and will cheerfully add the small amount of 50 cents to a prompt RENEWAL of their subscriptions, and thereby assist the sooner to accomplish it."

Bro. A. A. Wheelock, the managing editor, informs us that, seventeen months ago, he took charge of the enterprise, with no other capital than his "bare hands," and a solid determination to make it a success. His friends admonished him that it was impossible. He replied, "Wait a little, and you will see." "At the time above referred to," the editor continues, "when unexpectedly the responsibility of this enterprise was thrust upon our shoulders, there were not six hundred subscribers, all told. As some of our readers will remember, the paper was much smaller—only eight pages in size. Seventeen months of 'constant diligence in business,' labor and toil such as none can know who have not performed it, we have enlarged The Spiritualist twice—it now being sixteen pages—while we have on our books very near 2000 subscribers."

You are entitled to great credit, Bro. Wheelock, for your self-abnegation and indomitable perseverance. You deserve SUCCESS, and no doubt the Spiritualist public—who should sustain all their public organs—will feel it a duty they owe their glorious cause, to spread its literature broadcast throughout the land. With Bros. Peobles and Tuttle, and other active workers to aid you, Bro. Wheelock, you must succeed.

A Good Proposition.

We have seen a private letter, written to Mr. M. T. Dole, from a first-class photographer who carries on the business very successfully in a neighboring city, less than ten miles from Boston, in which he offers to contribute, for the benefit of the Spiritualist Fair (which takes place in this city the last two weeks in February), as many photographs of prominent Spiritualists as will suit, provided they will favor him with a sitting. We make the following extract from his letter:

"I think photographic portraits of prominent lecturers and mediums might be sold in the Fair, and I will present as many photographs as can be sold as many as can be induced to sit to me. Will you, or some one who can see or correspond with our favorite speakers, mediums, or any prominent workers in the cause, see what can be done with my proposal? You understand that I give freely to the Fair first-class photographs, and I wish you to invite all such. You will know better than I, whose face can be made to 'turn a penny' into the treasury for the benefit of Spiritualism."

I have hesitated a little in making this proposition, fearing that some might think it a speculation on my part; but I assure you that we are not in want of more business, as we have more than enough at present. I have introduced a hundred worth of photographs might be sold at the Fair; and after the Fair, if we have some salable faces, I will make arrangements to continue their sale at the Banner office, for the benefit of the free circles and for other purposes. If my offer is thought favorably of, we must commence immediately to make sittings, as our time is engaged at all times a week in advance; and appointments must be made with persons intending to sit to us for the Fair."

Spiritualist Fair.

On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 31, the ladies interested in the proposed Spiritualist Fair, met at Elliot Hall, Elliot street, Boston, to organize, and adopt such measures as should insure a successful end to the project in view.

Miss Mary A. Sanborn was chosen to preside over the meeting, and Mrs. C. O. Hayward to act as Secretary. A board of officers, executive committee, committee of arrangements, and soliciting committee were appointed, and the meeting adjourned till the evening of the same day.

In the evening, the gentlemen having arrived, as per invitation, Miss Sanborn called the assembly to order, and the secretary read the records of the afternoon session.

On motion, voted to endorse the action of the ladies in the afternoon. A collection was taken up to commence the treasurer's duties, and afford some basis for action. The board of officers, names of committee, &c., not being complete, we defer publishing till our next issue. Meantime the friends of Spiritualism are earnestly invited to cooperate and to prepare articles, as the time for the Fair, Feb. 20th, is rapidly drawing near.

Music Hall Spiritualist Meetings.

Those desiring information as to "Who are Christians?" and who were thoughtful enough to visit Music Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 1st, must have felt that the original and forcible line of argument pursued by Prof. William Denton, on that occasion, was calculated to remove all doubt on the subject. Mr. Denton showed what Christianity was, according to the teachings of Christ, and then passed through all the classes of society, failing to find any who obeyed the precepts of Jesus. He concluded by declaring the best religion to be the desire for benefiting our brother man. We shall print a report of the lecture hereafter. His subject next Sunday afternoon is, "The Bible position of woman," contrasted with her true position."

"Strange Visitors."

No book of recent issue has excited more public interest than the one with the above title. It has already met with a large sale, and the demand is still active, and cannot but continue so for a long time to come. By referring to the published list of contents in another column, it will be seen that the book contains communications from the spirits of nearly forty well-known characters who have passed from the active duties of earth-life within a dozen years. They were all given through one of the best trance mediums of the present day.

Sunday Afternoon Lectures at Horticultural Hall.

On Sunday afternoon, January 8th, commences the third series of lectures under the auspices of the Free Religious Association at this hall. On that day, Rev. O. B. Frothingham will discourse on "The Beliefs of the Unbelievers." He will be followed in order by Mary Graw, John Weiss, T. W. Higginson, E. P. Abbot, W. J. Potter, D. A. Wasson, Samuel Johnson, John Fiske, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Lectures at 3 P. M. precisely.

New Music.

Oliver Ditson & Co. have issued "La Campanella," a fine composition, by E. Liszt; "Autumn," (English and French words) a song, by Charles Gounod; "Angels Bright" and "The Earth is the Lord's"—sacred quartettes, by Otto Loh.

Movements of Lecturers and Mediums.

Prof. W. Denton lectured in Portland, Me., last Monday and Tuesday evenings, to very large audiences. He is to give a course of six lectures there on the above named evenings.

Rev. D. W. Hull is lecturing on Cape Cod this month. Correspondents will address him at West Harwich, Mass.

E. V. Wilson speaks in Harmonial Hall, Washington, D. C., during this month.

Mrs. Nellie J. T. Brigham has completed a month's lecturing engagement in Washington, and returns again to Troy, N. Y., for January. She is very popular there. She comes to Boston next month.

Mrs. Clara A. Field lectures in Salem, Mass., the last three Sundays in January.

Mrs. Susie A. Willis spoke to good houses in Springfield, Mass., Dec. 18th and 25th; in Wilbraham, Dec. 22d, and Lawrence, Sunday, Jan. 1st. She is to speak again in Springfield the second and third Sundays of January, and in Stamford, Ct., in February and April. She desires to return her sincere thanks to the friends (particularly of Boston, Lawrence and Springfield), who so generously remembered her in Christmas presents—hoping that such an exhibition of appreciation will encourage her to greater labors for the cause.

Dr. D. D. Davis, inspirational speaker, is accompanied by Mrs. S. E. Davis, the celebrated trance test medium, who will hold a public séance at the close of each lecture. Address, 66 Leverett street, Boston.

Mr. Jesse B. H. Shepard, the musical medium, who has spent nearly two years in Paris and London, has returned to this country. He arrived at this port by the last Cunard steamer. He intends to hold private sances in this city, previous to visiting New York and the West. He is stopping at No. 6 Gloucester place.

By special request from several persons, Dr. Dumont C. Dake, the noted analytical healer, visited Kansas City, Friday, Jan. 6th, and will heal at St. James Hotel until further notice. The doctor's success is truly wonderful.

Laura V. Ellis, so well known in these parts as a reliable physical medium, is holding sances in the West. She was at New Philadelphia, Ohio, recently, and the editor of the Democrat pronounces her "the best medium he ever saw."

Dr. H. P. Fairfield lectures in Portland during January.

Lyman C. Howe has been recalled to Chicago for the months of January and February.

Cephas B. Lynn is engaged to lecture in Cincinnati during February.

Mrs. Lois Walsbrook's address is, for the present, Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

Miss Jennie Leys will lecture in Lynn during January; in Plymouth during February; in Plympton, March 5th; in Middleboro', March 12th; in Lynn, March 19th and 26th; in Salem during April.

E. S. Wheeler is lecturing in Vineland, N. J., this month.

New Subscribers.

Below we give the names of those subscribers who have each procured one or more new names to our list since our last report, to the number of one hundred and twenty. S. Hallock sent three new subscribers; C. D. Child, two; C. Irvine, two; W. N. Crowell, two; J. W. Briggs, two; J. H. Durban, one; W. D. Moore, one; E. J. Barber, one; S. K. De La Vergne, one; M. L. Durkee, one; E. Howe, one; O. Barnea, one; R. Smith, one; E. W. Abbott, one; L. C. Trendwell, one; J. Matteson, one; A. Hudson, Jr., one; A. A. Towner, one; W. Chase, one; H. J. Glover, one; C. H. Edwards, one; A. J. Downs, one; M. Beavers, one; J. Crosby, one; S. Atkins, one; A. G. Webster, one; George W. Farrar, one; W. D. Chapin, one; Mrs. A. B. Whipple, one; Wm. B. Hawley, one; B. E. Dye, one; P. Rowcomb, one; O. C. Hampton, one; R. Arnold, one; Mrs. E. B. Blaisdell, one; Dr. W. M. Stephens, one; Mrs. J. F. Burnham, one; George Knowlton, one; J. J. Jewett, one; J. Thresher, one; M. W. Comstock, one; E. Hoar, one; J. Darling, one; J. H. Foreman, one; K. M. Burnham, one; J. W. Davidson, one; H. H. McNett, one; J. H. B. W., one; D. Edwards, one; Wm. Roe, one; J. Kruse, one; H. Snow, one; Mrs. C. E. Wilson, one; G. A. Pease, one; Miss S. Stevens, one; A. A. Reynolds, one; J. Merriam, one; Mrs. J. H. Ely, one; B. B. Stuart, one; Dr. H. F. Gardner, one; L. E. Hyde, one; Mrs. E. Toole, one; Mrs. L. Benson, one; L. L. Lines, one; A. Seaman, one; S. Andrews, one; A. E. Carpenter, one; N. S. Thompson, one; O. Daboe, one; F. H. Kalaton, one; E. H. Spencer, one; O. C. Jilison, one; Mrs. H. Hartwell, one; L. Gunderson, one; A. Bishop, one; A. Chadwick, one; C. S. Tilton, one; R. G. W. Parkes, one; J. Glover, one; C. N. Dow, one; J. Ellis, one; Mrs. T. Clark, one; A. Holt, one; W. V. Sumner, M. D., one; G. M. Blowers, one; S. Ranier, one; E. J. Sweet, one; J. Thompson, one; Rev. C. Wardy, one; E. S. Byers, one; D. Bryant, one; L. Carpenter, one; C. W. Tappan, one; H. Green, one; S. A. Daniels, one; E. J. Sweet, one; H. B. Gallup, one; F. A. Bassett, one; E. L. Cowden, one; J. Clark, one; Rev. J. S. Zelle, one; A. Babbitt, one; A. Smith, one; A. J. Dutch, one; Miss F. Armstrong, one; Mrs. A. M. Fisher, one; W. L. King, one; E. M. Calf, one; T. H. V. Murfess, one; J. W. Hoyt, one; J. G. Welberger, one; B. S. Bush, one; E. S. Loper, one; H. V. Bowen, one.

EDITORS BANNER OF LIGHT—Gents: Agreeably with a vote unanimously passed by the Lecturers' Club at its last meeting, the Secretary has the pleasure to transmit to you the accompanying note for publication. It is, of course, understood that the following prices refer especially to country towns, and not to cities:

SPIRITUALIST LECTURERS' CLUB.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1870.
At a regular meeting of the above-named Club, held in this city, Friday evening, Dec. 23, 1870, Judge Ladd presiding (a meeting duly called through the Banner of Light), the main feature of business consisted in discussing the feasibility of establishing a regular price for Spiritual Lectures.

After a full interchange of thought, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried, that the minimum (lowest) price be \$10.00 for a week Evening Lecture, and \$15.00 for two Sunday Lectures, with traveling expenses and entertainment.

You are hereby earnestly requested to conform to this rule, and to urge the same necessity upon all others, in order that a uniformity of price may characterize the entire field of Spiritual Lecturing.

Fraternally yours,

JUDGE JOHN S. LADD, President.

GEO. A. BACON, Secretary.

The Radical.

The publication of The Radical is to be resumed, beginning with the February number, 1871. The full list of old contributors is retained, and new ones are to be added. It will endeavor to represent, as heretofore, the thoughtful, radical sentiment of the country on religious, social, scientific, and political questions. The Radical is published in Boston, at three dollars a year. The present is the eighth volume.

THE FREE CIRCLES.—The Banner of Light comes to us each week, freighted with the valuable teachings given at the Free Circle, writes Carl E. Kreische, of San Antonio, Tex. "We appreciate them for their elevating and instructive tendencies. They keep open free communication between this and the spirit-world, proving that the physical life, commenced here, is continued in a perfectly conscious state in spirit-life, therefore the circles should be continued and sustained."

Spiritualist Lyceums and Lectures.

Boston.—Elliot Hall.—The first session of the Children's Progressive Lyceum, formerly meeting in Summer street, took place at the above-named hall, corner Tremont and Elliot streets, Sunday forenoon, Jan. 1st, 1871. The children turned out in great numbers, and the array of spectators "was fair to see."

Exercises commenced by singing and Silver-chain recitations. Mr. D. N. Ford, Conductor, made a brief address, touching on the New Year and its duties, and the prospect before the Lyceum in the new place of meeting they had obtained. After participating in the Grand Banner March, the school listened to songs by Maria Adams, and Belle Mayo, Hattie C. Richardson, Minnie W. Dodge, Edna S. Dodge; and to recitations by Misses Cora Benson, Cora Stone, Belle Mayo, Ella Tinkley, Maria Adams, Randall, Masters Ward and Simonds; Ella Bragdon read a selection, M. F. Davy declaimed "Sheridan's Ride," and Charles W. Sullivan sang "Happy be they Dreams," after which wing movements were performed, and a collection taken for the benefit of the school. Miss George Cayvan, in behalf of friends in the Lyceum, then presented Charles W. Sullivan with an envelope containing a sum of money for a New Year's present, in token of their respect and appreciation; the recipient gave thanks for the unexpected kindness, after which Dr. A. H. Richardson, of Charlestown, and George A. Bacon made appropriate remarks, congratulating the school on the improved place of meeting, and the good prospects for the new year that had come. Target march and a song by the Lyceum, closed the meeting.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 8th, this Lyceum will give its first concert at Elliot Hall. Extraordinary attractions are presented. An orchestra of twelve pieces, under direction of Mr. Carter, will be present, and the children will render that charming musical composition, "Grandfather's Birthday," in which many parts are sustained. The occasion seems to call on all Spiritualists to attend, as increased expenses have been incurred in keeping up the Lyceum, and this entertainment is for its pecuniary benefit.

The course of Lyceum Assemblies commenced at the hall 170 Tremont street, and afterward suspended, will be re-inaugurated at Elliot Hall, Monday evening, Jan. 9th. A full attendance is desired.

Temple Hall.—Abbie N. Burnham, Secretary, writes: "Sunday morning, Jan. 1st, a circle was held at this hall, 18 Boylston street. In the afternoon, Mrs. Floyd, of Dorchester, conducted the exercises. The various questions asked by the friends were answered very intelligently, and much to the satisfaction of the seekers after knowledge. Evening—Lecture by Mr. L. K. Joslyn, of Providence. Subject: "Scientific propagation of the human species." The speaker dwelt on the importance of understanding the laws governing the physical, and the combining of temperamental conditions necessary to the improvement of the human family, mentally, morally and socially. He was listened to with interest and attention. Mr. Moody and Dr. Hodges followed, adding some very practical and interesting remarks.

The Children's Progressive Lyceum connected with the Boylston-street Spiritualist Association held its regular meeting at the hall 170 Tremont street. Good interest was manifested in prompt recitations and fine order."

CAMBRIDGEPORT.—Harmony Hall.—Sunday morning, Jan. 1st, this Lyceum held an interesting meeting. Questions and answers, singing and marching, and recitations by Misses George Martin, Ella Willis, and Master George Pearson, composed the exercises. Some improvements have recently been added to the hall, which have materially enhanced its internal appearance.

CHARLESTOWN.—Washington Hall.—Dr. D. D. Davis will speak at this hall next Sunday 22^d m. At the close of the lecture, Mrs. S. B. Davis will give a public séance.

MARLBOROUGH.—Lyceum Hall.—A. E. Carpenter addressed good audiences in this place Sunday, Jan. 1st, and reports that both Society and Lyceum are reorganized and flourishing.

ASHFELD.—By the following notification which we have recently received, it will be seen that the liberal climate in this place is organized for effective work. The paper is signed by Wm. Bennett, Secretary; Asa G. Wait, Treasurer; Nelson Gardner, Leonard Church, R. H. Hannay, Executive Committee; and reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, residents of Ashfeld and vicinity, in perfect charity with all our neighbors, hereby unite ourselves for the purpose of social, scientific, moral and religious inquiry, by means of meetings, debates, and addresses, in such manner as may be found most convenient. Being finally persuaded that no statement of truth is final, and that the only rule of the highest human development is to 'prove all things,' we hope, by impartially considering all honest views upon every subject of human interest, to become better men and women, and more truly useful members of society."

We agree (each male member) to pay one dollar annually, toward the necessary expenses of our Association, which shall be called the INDEPENDENT SOCIETY OF ASHFELD, MASS., and when twenty persons shall have signed this agreement, they shall appoint, by a majority vote, a Secretary and Treasurer, to discharge the usual duties of those offices, and an Executive Committee of three to carry into effect the resolutions of the Society."

MILFORD.—Washington Hall.—Henry Anson informs us that on Saturday evening, Dec. 31st, the Spiritualists of Milford participated in a social dance—about one hundred couples joining the party. The receipts, over expenses, were devoted to the aid of the Lyceum.

The Lyceum session, Sunday, a. m., Jan. 1st, was attended by fifty-nine members and officers. Reading, speaking, recitations from the Lyceum paper (contributed by the members of the Lyceum) and remarks added to the interest of the regular exercises.

New Bedford.—Liberty Hall.—W. F. Nye informs us that "A Sunday course of Free Lectures opened Nov. 13th, with three of Moses Hull's liveliest. Since then we have had on afternoon and evening of each Sunday, in order, Emma R. Hull, Daniel W. Hull, Prof. Denton, Agnes M. Williams (twice), I. P. Greenleaf, and, up to Jan. 1st and 8th, William Brunton, a young man but lately arrived from England—a very pleasant, forcible and convincing speaker. It seems appropriate that he should give his first lectures in this country from the platform of old Liberty Hall, where anti-slavery notes were first sounded."

I. P. Greenleaf follows Mr. Brunton on Jan. 15th, 22d, and 29th."

Newburyport.—Liberty Hall.—J. H. Powell addressed the Spiritualists at this place Sunday afternoon and evening, Jan. 1st. Subject, r. v. "The Old and the New"; evening: "The Ministry of Angels."

NORTH SCITUATE.—Catharine Hall.—This Children's Progressive Lyceum celebrated Christmas by an intellectual and mental festival on Christmas eve at this hall. Recitations, by Lizzie C. Bradford, of the "Child's Vision," Gerlie Clapp, "Christmas Story," "Crown of Children," Mary E. Bates, "New Year's Eve," Ella Willis, of Cambridgeport Lyceum, "Popping Corn," Laura Bradford; a poem by Lilla Clapp, and Arthur's "Christmas Story," by Thomas Merrill; dialogue by Winnie Caldwell and Lizzie C. Bradford, written by D. N. Ford, of Boston Lyceum, entitled "Children's Queries respecting Spiritualism."

The above was interspersed with duet singing by the Misses Morris, and a song and chorus by the Lyceum. At the close of the above exercises, Mrs. N. J. Willis spoke words of encouragement, and wished all a Merry Christmas. Then followed a distribution of gifts to the anxious ones. The Ladies Sewing Circle connected with the Association also lent a charm to the occasion by disposing of prizes from one of the trees, tickets for the same having been disposed of at the hall entrance. It was truly a joyous occasion.

HINGHAM.—The Progressive Lyceum celebrated Christmas on the evening of the 29th, at their hall, Conductor E. Wilder, 2d, leading off in his usual affable manner. The proceedings consisted of the usual Lyceum exercises, viz.: songs of welcome, Silver-Chain recitations, songs and choruses, recitations by group members, dialogues—the least of which was a farce, "The Only Beau in Town." A grand Lyceum march and the wing movement, conducted by Assistant Conductor N. Sydney Bates, which were executed with precision, closed this part of the entertainment, when Conductor Wilder and assistants began to relieve the heavily burdened trees, and scatter profusely the presents to the merry throng; after which, an order was issued for none to leave the hall until they had performed their part by satisfying the inner man, which was duly appreciated by all, to a greater or less degree.

The hall was beautifully decorated with appropriate mottoes made of leaves of varied hues. Delegates from East Abington and North Scituate Lyceums were present, and expressed themselves highly gratified with their kindly greeting.

Do any of our friends in Louisville, Ky., want the services of Bro. Cephas B. Lynn? If so, they can secure them by addressing him at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Peace on Earth.

DEAR BANNER—Before the echoes of the Christmas chimes have wholly died on the air, I wish to tell you something of the Peace Meeting which was held in New York on the 23d of December. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was the originator of the movement, was present, and presided over the meeting, which was held in Union League Hall. Our good friend, Dr. Henry T. Child, Secretary of the Universal Peace Union, was also one of the secretaries on this occasion; and Alfred H. Love, President of the above-named Society, was present, with his good will in favor of our cause. Rev. O. B. Frothingham spoke eloquently and truly of the dire discipline of war; and our own Cora Tappan uttered melodious sentences, which fell upon the soul like a psalm of peace. Rev. Phoebe A. Hensford discoursed with force and fervor; Mrs. Oella Burleigh, President of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, spoke briefly and well of the high heroic virtues; Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, President of the Sorosis, read an earnest appeal to the humanity of man; and Mrs. Jennie C. Croly presented a series of stirring resolutions against the barbarous institution and practices of war.

David Dudley Field, Esq., spoke at the evening session on International Law, and showed the necessity of a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of national disputes and differences. Letters were read from many absent friends—John Stuart Mill, Madame de Gasparin, Gerrit Smith, Professor T. C. Upham, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Peter Cooper and others, and we were freighted with the good wishes of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. J. W. Chadwick, Rev. J. B. Harrison, Judge Edmonds, Mrs. Upham, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Mrs. Amy Post, and many other valued friends. Hon. Robert Dale Owen sent the following word of encouragement, though, to our regret, it came too late to be read at the meeting:

"In better cause than this, name cannot be given; nor to better hands than those of your sex can the sacred interests of peace be entrusted. Ever since the day when the Sabine matrons, forgetting their wrongs, and rushing between two hostile armies, shamed the warriors, and long before, men have been the war-instigators, and women the peacemakers of the world. Now that women are awaking to their power, and are about to obtain the influence which ought always to have been theirs, in public as in private affairs, their concerted action in this matter must be influential, and may, in the end, be decisive.

It would have been a satisfaction to me to attend your meeting of the 23d; but my time and thoughts are engaged, and will be for six or eight months to come, by a work that I have deeply at heart, and which, even to aid so excellent a movement, I cannot properly set aside."

Mrs. Howe's addresses were marked by her own earnestness and perfection of style, and it is to be hoped that they will not fail in rousing the women and the men of the age to the great work of the world's pacification. Her opening remarks were full of tender, womanly appeal, and a vein of deep pathos flowed underneath her classic diction. She said:

"Much as I desire, and widely as I have asked, the cooperation of Christian men in our women's undertaking, I yet feel that if women were to take each other by the hand, to make available our special impulses and intuitions, and as if this must be done before we can, all of us, men and women, expect to present a plan which shall promise any wholeness in its operations. So repeat my call, and will be for six or eight months to come, by a work that I have deeply at heart, and which, even to aid so excellent a movement, I cannot properly set aside."

I have long felt that the fluent nature of woman makes her a sympathetic medium for the circulation of truth. The want of this sympathetic aid has greatly retarded the progress of all the humanities. Socrates in his dungeon, Plato in his grove, taught the great secret of sense and soul. But no woman, armed with words in the diffusion of those great lessons. They remain to this day matters of abstract thought, the delight of philosophy. But let the woman seize and bear about the prophetic word of the hour, and that word becomes flesh, and dwells among men. This rapturous task of hope, this perpetual evangel of good news, is the woman's special business, if she only knew it."

Lucretia Mott, "whose presence is a benediction," was with us at the morning session; and in the evening, Aaron M. Powell spoke feelingly and earnestly, from the highest moral standpoint, in favor of creating the conditions that will make war impossible. Mrs. Howe also read an Address to the Women of America, which was adopted by the audience; and a resolution was passed making the officers of the meeting an Executive Committee to make arrangements for a World's Peace Congress, to be held in London or elsewhere, at no distant day.

Yours for the abolition of war,
MARY F. DAVIS.
Orange, N. J., Jan. 1st, 1871.

The Austin Kent Fund.

Money received for the relief of our invalid and destitute brother, Austin Kent, since our last report:

Received during the past year	\$222.75
A lady in Salem, Mass., (whose name we regret to say, has slipped our memory,) sent a box of crosses for Christmas, which we disposed of for the sum of	0.00
Carl E. Kreitzer, New York	2.50
Mrs. Harriet Eddy	1.85
Mrs. Susan Jack, Oil City, Penn.	2.00
Asa Tribon, Campello, Mass.	1.00
Mrs. Morton, Boston	1.00
Charles Pierce, a spirit, (by Mrs. M.)	1.00
Mrs. E. Cooper, Eureka, Cal.	1.00
N. M. Farquhar, Lithfield, Ill.	1.00
A friend	1.00
G. L. D., Albany, (monthly installment)	50

In acknowledging the last remittance forwarded by us, Bro. Kent responds as follows:
Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1871.
Bro. Corbin—I really have words in which to express my thanks to you and your patrons for such continued and unabated charity. It has come at a time—in a year of my greatest need—and has taken such an unbearable weight from me that I feel like a "new man." May the gods give you and these donors as "Happy a New Year" as you and they have given me a "Merry Christmas." I feel even now as though I had spiritual arms and legs.
In love yours and theirs,
AUSTIN KENT.

Willimantic, Conn.

Our old friend, Dr. H. P. Fairfield, has been with us during the month of December, and has given good satisfaction as a speaker. New thoughts were cast into the minds of unbelievers; the sad hearts of mourners comforted by the return of their spirit-friends at private circles; and at present our Spiritualist friends are all in good spirits; and with the fine prospect of Dr. F. L. H. Willis for a speaker until April, we will hope for success.
D. B. I.

One of the "oldest inhabitants" of Troy predicts a mild winter, because, he says, the weather of the three days beginning with the day before and closing with the day after the sun crosses the line, determines the character of the winter. Another weather-wise person in the same locality predicts we shall have a very severe winter, because he has seen many white owls. According to Dr. Child's "Whatever Is Right" theory, both of the above predictions "are right to the condition that produced them."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

WANTED, at this office, a practical printer—one who fully understands making-up forms and reading proof. Type-setters, simply, need not apply. To the former a permanent situation is open. Application must be made to our foreman, Room No. 5.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER OF THE BANNER.—First Page: "The Evidences of Spiritualism," a lecture by Hudson Tuttle; and "Who are Christians?" by John Wetherbee. Second Page: "The Physician's Duty," by "D.," "Settling Speakers," by Dr. H. P. Fairfield; Remarkable Movement of a Wounded Arm," by Jacob Siler; "Charity and the Clergy," by E. J. S.; "Health Possible for the Race," by Prof. A. Goodman; "A Skeleton found in a Haunted House," "Spiritualism Inherently an Organization," by Henry M. Stewart; "Why fear Death?" by Loudon Engle; Poem—"Sheridan's Ride," by John William Day. Third Page: Spiritual Phenomena—"Extraordinary Manifestations in the Light," from the Chicago Evening Post; "M. Milleson, Spirit Artist," by H. Link; "Remarkable Case of Spirit Foresight," by Fannie B. Felton; "Extraordinary Times in Detroit Jail," "The late Pythoness of France," "Funeral of Mrs. L. W. Dow," by Wm. Foster, Jr.; "An Important Book," from the Liberal Christian; Report of the Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Spiritualist Association; Banner Correspondence, from K. Graves, Convention of Mediums and Speakers of Western New York, Emma Taylor, Secretary; also briefs from Iowa and Indiana. Fourth and Fifth: Editorials, Spiritual Intelligence, &c. Sixth: Message Department; "Communication from Washington," from the Italian; Obituaries, List of Spiritualist Meetings; Vermont State Convention; Poem—"The Flight of Crows," by S. B. Keach. Seventh Page: Advertisements. Eighth Page: Correspondence from Warren Chase; "Western Locals," by Cephas B. Lynn.

A testimonial to Mr. Matthias Keller, the noted musical composer, is to take place at Music Hall, Saturday evening, Jan. 7th, by a concert. A large number of prominent artists will appear. Mr. Keller is the author of the "American Hymn," so popular at the great "Musical Festival," and deserves a substantial benefit.

A new edition has just been issued, at reduced prices, of that startling theological romance, "EXETER HALL." It contains statements of the deepest interest, and yet there is more truth than romance in the astounding developments made in its pages.

We know an enterprising cooper who does a staving business.

A clergyman in New York, only a few days since, explained that "Science must stop or religion cannot go on." The Newark Advertiser suggests that he stop and allow some wiser teacher to occupy the pulpit.

Summer says the fight between him and the Administration has but just begun. It is understood he is determined to make it very lively.

Anna Dickinson says she proposes giving the newspaper men that talk about her, "tit for tat." Sol Miller, a Kansas editor, replied to this saying: "All right, Anna, we'll trade; here's your tit."

How should the hills be clothed with grain,
The valleys with flowers be crowned,
But for the chain of silver rain
That draws them out of the ground?—[Alice Cary.]

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1871, just published by Brewer & Tilton, Boston, is for sale by most book-sellers and traders throughout New England.

The aggregate annual earnings of the railroads in the United States have increased since 1861 six hundred per cent, and their carrying capacity has grown in the same time from 2,000,000 to 72,222,222.

Mrs. C. H. Spear was summoned on Tuesday by telegraph from San Diego to the bedside of her husband, the venerable John M. Spear, who is there confined and dangerously ill with fever. San Francisco Pioneer, Dec. 22d.

An Illinois judge lately decided that no one in that State can be denied the civil right and privilege of testifying before a court of law, because of Atheism. If the atheist believes an oath to be binding, it must be administered to him. Bigotry is subsidizing and giving place to common-sense intelligence.

Now and then an incident occurs, that reveals the secret policy of the Church. The first was down; that failed. Next, to fight us down; that failed. Next, to argue us down; that failed. Next, to silence us down; that failed. And now she is putting on her blandest smile, and acts the Delilah, trying to seduce Spiritualists into her sensuous bowers. Be watchful, oh Spiritualists! for the peril of compromise is the most serious of all.—J. O. Barrett, in Am. Spiritualist.

A poor man who less than a year ago had only one suit of clothes, went into the newspaper business, and now has eight suits. Seven of them are for libel.

Fifteen hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded at the Hoosac Tunnel, Dec. 23d, blowing the superintendent, named John Velair, to atoms.

Virginia has 67,512 farms.

A stranger was riding about the other day taking a view of Hartford, Conn. Passing over College Hill on the west side of the park, he noticed the fine bronze statue of the late Bishop Brownell, and inquired of the driver: "Who is that?" "I dunno," was the reply; "one o' them brass insurance men, I s'pose."

Bridgeport has a new excitement. A tombstone in the city cemetery, covering the remains of a boy who was thrown down stairs by a woman and killed, several years ago, is now constantly overcast by a shadow, supposed to be that of this woman. It is said that hundreds have witnessed the phenomenon and vouch for its truth.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—A substance forms and grows in the human stomach.—The doctor unphased.—A lady in Elgin, Ill., wife of George Stringer, Esq., a well-known and wealthy farmer, had been a great sufferer for twenty-two years. Attending physicians were unable to detect the cause of the disease, or to afford her any relief. May 4th, 1870, Dr. O. C. Dako, the well-known analytical physician, took her case, and three days thereafter, Mrs. S. passed from her stomach a substance exceedingly hard, and nearly as large as a hen's egg. Since then she has had no pain or sickness.—Chicago Journal.

This noted healer, whose advertisement appears in another column, has performed thousands of speedy and permanent cures. Dr. Dako is now at Council Bluffs.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

Current Events in Europe.

During the past week, the most important event which has occurred has been the capture of Fort Avron, situated twenty-five hundred yards east of Fort Tenny, and to the eastward of Paris. This work was now, and intended to strengthen the one in its rear. After a severe bombardment, it was abandoned Wednesday, Dec. 28th, was occupied by the Saxons, and the German line has been advanced to it. The city still continues firm, and both army and people seem determined to hold out. Dispatches say:

"Their voice is unanimous for vigorous and speedy action, and they will joyfully accept the struggle which is before them, which they are determined shall be of no avail." It is reported that the palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mont Valerien, and totally destroyed. Additional artillery is on the way to Paris. The number of siege guns of all calibers now in front of Paris is 1300. The Prussians have occupied Avron, and are now with little resistance, and taking a good many prisoners. The garrison at Belfort have made a successful sortie, and another unsuccessful assault has been made by the German troops on the fortifications, in which the besiegers lost 1400 killed and wounded.

Quite a severe engagement occurred in the vicinity of Havre, where Col. Macmanan, on the morning of Dec. 21st, attacked the Prussians and defeated them, with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded on the part of the Prussians. Dispatches state that on Friday, Dec. 30th, General Ruy carried Prussian positions on the heights of Lillebonne, Oulval and Chateau Robert. The affair lasted six hours. The loss was about equal on both sides. A Prussian detachment cut its way through the French lines at Montolieu and took 240 prisoners. A French victory is claimed by General Chazou on the Loire near Vendome, Jan. 1. A German brigade under Manouff captured the castle of Robert in Dieppe on Saturday, Dec. 31. A French dispatch says that the Prussians did not retain the castle of Robert in Dieppe, but were afterwards driven out with heavy losses on both sides.

McClure has been occupied by the Germans. Two regiments of Hessians, with a battery, fought on Saturday, Dec. 31st, with a superior force of the enemy, south-east of Orleans, and lost fifty men. The intense cold still continues. The Prussians evacuated Graz after a severe combat with the French troops. The Prussian losses were heavy. The French army. Notwithstanding repeated denials by the parties concerned, rumors of the restoration of Napoleon continue to be current. Berlin dispatches, Jan. 31, say: The court of Berlin holds that Paris will soon capitulate. Significant interchanges of courtesies are continual between Berlin and Wilhelmshafen. The Emperor is confident of his restoration. The spirits of the Empress are depressed. She spends most of her time in weeping and praying for the return of peace.

Gambetta's activity is everywhere applauded. In his address, Dec. 31st, to the prefecture of Bordeaux, he said that no government was bound to the defence of the country; but it was bound to the defence of the Republic. He said that persons who had been forced by events to assume power, these men, when the invasion had been repelled, would resign and submit their actions to the judgment of the nation. The largest assembly must be as free as thought, but language engendering actions hostile to the government would be repressed with energy. At Madrid, Spain, Gen. Prim died on Friday night, Dec. 30th, at nine o'clock. He was recently received at the hands of assassins. He was fifty-six years of age.

Boston Music Hall Spiritual Meetings.

Entrance on Tremont and Winter streets.

Jan. 8, Lecture by Prof. William Denton.

The fourth course of lectures on the philosophy of Spiritualism will be continued in the elegant and spacious Music Hall.

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Season ticket, with reserved seat, \$2.00—now ready for delivery at the counter of the Banner of Light office, 158 Washington street; single admission 15 cents.

Spiritual Periodicals for Sale at this Office:

THE BOSTON SPIRITUAL MAGAZINE. Price 30 cts. per copy. LUDWIG NATURE: A Monthly Journal of Spiritual Science and Intelligence. Published in London. Price 25 cents. THE MEDIUM AND DAYBREAK. A weekly paper published in London. Price 5 cents.

THE ILLINOIS PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL: Devoted to Spiritualism. Published in Chicago, Ill., by S. B. Jones, Esq. Price 8 cents.

THE LYONIAN BANNER. Published in Chicago, Ill. Price 5 cents.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITUALIST. Published at Cleveland, O. Price 5 cents.

THE SPIRITUAL MONTHLY AND LYONIAN RECORD. Published in Boston. Price 15 cents.

THE PARADE AGON. Published in Chicago, Ill. Price 8 cents.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH AND JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE. Published in New York. Price 20 cents per copy.

To Correspondents.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

C. S. M., LOCKPORT, N. Y.—M. Milleson, the spirit artist, may be addressed at Little Falls, N. Y.

UNION VILLAGE.—Not on the subject you suggest.

OUR TOWN.—We would reply to the correspondent who desired to know the author of this pathetic poem, that we have been informed it was written some twelve years ago by K. H. Stoddard.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

The "HOME CIRCLE" is the best and cheapest illustrated story paper in the United States, brim-full of good things every week. Only \$2 a year, single copies 5 cents, for sale everywhere. Sample copies sent free by addressing the publisher, F. Gleason, No. 47 Summer street, Boston, Mass. N2638w

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MRS. CHARLES SAVINGS INVESTMENT, 48 Summer street, corner of Arch, Boston. Six per cent interest will be paid on deposits by this institution from this date. All deposits commence drawing interest on the first day of every month. See notice in another column. B20w-3ev. 5.

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No. 319 KEANEY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Keeps for sale the BANNER OF LIGHT, Spiritualist and Reform Books, At Eastern prices. Also Adams & Co.'s Golden Pens, Planchettes, Spencer's Positive and Negative Powders, etc. Catalogues and Circulars mailed free. Address, HERMAN SNOW, P. O. Box 117, San Francisco, Cal.

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W. H. TERRY, No. 90 Russell street, Melbourne, Australia. Has for sale all the works on Spiritualism. Liberal and Reform Works, published by William White & Co., Boston, U. S., may at all times be found there.

Notice to Subscribers of the Banner of Light.—Your attention is called to the plan we have adopted of placing figures at the end of each of your names, as printed on the paper of wrapper. These figures show as an index, showing the exact time when your subscription expires: i. e., the number of the volume and the number of the paper. When these figures correspond with the number of the volume and the number of the paper itself, then know that the time for which you paid has expired. The adoption of this method renders it unnecessary for us to send receipts. Those who desire the paper continued should renew their subscriptions at least as early as three weeks before the receipt-figures correspond with those at the left and right of the date.

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Issued January 4th, 1871.

AN EYE-OPENER.

"CITATEUR, PAR PIGMAULT."

LE BRUN.

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North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

"THE FOUNTAIN."

Among the numerous notices which we have seen of this excellent book, from the pen of A. J. Davis, none has given us more pleasure than the highly commendatory one in the *Liberal Christian*, which certainly does the book much justice, and coming, as it does, from a Christian source, shows us that the progress in the most liberal and advanced minds of some churches has nearly reached up to the standard of the Harmonical Philosophy, which is only rational Spiritualism. Some persons think it a sign that Mr. Davis is going back on Spiritualism to have his books commended by the religious papers, but we do not discover the least tendency in him to that course. It is true that he has given some just criticism upon the life pursuit of superficial phenomena-seekers, and the disposition to prostitute the angel-world and its light and life to the baser purposes of selfishness. We think he has not said enough on that subject yet. We, too, have seen, as he has, this bad use many make of the ministry of angels, and have long seen the need of a higher standard. We were, therefore, glad when this book appeared, to find it had spoken out on the subject of a proper religious use of the phenomena, which were and are for a specific purpose, and have a special mission to each one of us. They are the bricks and rocks and mortar and timbers of which we are to build the spiritual temple of our life, and if we make no use of them except to continue to collect and accumulate materials of this kind, we shall not have much of a place to dwell in, nor much benefit from the materials, that are only valuable as they are put into use. The old Christian system of faith, which was made up mainly of the fables collected from the Old and New Testaments, has served long and well, but its materials could not stand the recent attacks of science and general education, and it had become leaky, shaky and unsafe. The age demanded its removal and a new system in its place, and we have the materials for the structure, but many who have been earnest and faithful in collecting, seem disposed to continue the accumulation, and oppose the application of materials to the useful purpose.

Spiritual phenomena are facts. Spiritual intercourse is established, and has a sacred use and holy purpose. If we pervert it to base and selfish ends it will deceive us, and those who thus use it and get deceived will be very likely to curse it and call it worthless or evil. To the pure it is pure; to those who use it as a lamp to their pathway and light to their footsteps of life, and through the valley of death, it is the blessing of blessings and the angel of promise realized. When the angel-dancer points upward to the life beyond, we can heed and watch it with safety. When it seems to point to hidden treasures in earth, to choice lots in prospective cities, to mines of wealth and honors of office—beware! This is our world of life and labor—the spirit-world is theirs. They were here, and most of them failed here in many attempts and could not succeed better in directing us. Many were taught by the church to rely on their feelings, and they do still, but these are not reliable either here or there. Facts, philosophy and intellect are reliable. Let us go up higher.

SPIRIT INTERCOURSE.

When the fact is fully established in the knowledge of any mind that the spirit-life is a reality, and that our friends in that life can communicate with us in this, a proper, consistent, and rational intercourse with them is certainly one of the greatest blessings we can have in this life. Such we have enjoyed for several years, and it is the greatest satisfaction of our life; but we do not, never have, consulted spirit friends upon the personal and special affairs of this life and its business. We have known many persons who have long enjoyed the knowledge of spirit intercourse, who are constantly consulting spirits through every new medium they can find on business, that pertains exclusively to this life, and who do not seem to realize or appreciate any advantage in it, if it cannot lead them to fortune and success in business; and when they are disappointed, as they are almost sure to be, they are ready to repudiate the whole system, and sometimes would sell it out as cheap as Julius did his Master, or deny it as poor old Peter did his belief in Jesus.

We have but little confidence in the Spiritualism that never goes beyond seeking tests, nor in that which never seeks any other use for it than applying it to the affairs that belong to this life, and to those who are here to work out in this life the development of soul for the next. We believe it is best for us all to meet and conquer in the trials of this life, and to use the powers we possess to the best advantage, and gain all the knowledge we can. Knowledge we consider more valuable than earthly estate, however much we might in earlier life have desired the latter.

We are confident that the experiences that many persons get in following up the pursuit of treasures by clairvoyant direction are valuable as lessons, but can seldom be relied on as guides and directions for business. That our spirit friends do many times sympathize with us, and often give voluntarily advice in business matters that is valuable, we do not deny, but we know it is true; but to hang our hands in idleness, and use our brains only to supplicate directions for fortune-making, we believe erroneous, and making a bad use of a good thing. It is like perverting education, and using it only for speculative purposes, as many really do. We have known men to study law, and use the knowledge only for pettifoggery in little trifling discords of life. We have known men to study theology, and become only petty, quibbling dogmatists, making no worthy use of the learning they acquired in the years of toil and at the expense of friends. So we have known persons to seek and obtain a knowledge of spiritual life and intercourse, and make as poor use of it as either of the above. If this great prize is not of more value than it would be to give us advice in the pursuit of wealth or fame, then we have certainly greatly overrated it, and are greatly mistaken in its mission among us. We suppose it is to become the basis of a new religion, and not of private fortune-making; the opening of a new and higher era in man's career of spiritual growth—a phase above Christianity, and vastly superior to it in its development of goodness.

GONE OVER.

We see by the New York papers that Wm. Gowans, extensively known all over this country as the man who had collected immense quantities of old books, comprising those out of print and those in print, those valuable and those worthless, and crowded them into the shelves of

his long store in Nassau street, New York, and when the shelves were full stored them in huge piles on the floor, till the mass of apparent rubbish was enormous, and the store the most unpleasant and unattractive place in that dirty and crowded street of the great metropolis, has recently passed to the spirit-land. We have often wondered, as we sought some old volume among this mass of old literature, and saw the careless indifference of our old Scotch friend, what would occupy his mind and attention when he should get out of that dusty place and out of his rough old earthly body; and we still do wonder how it seems to him in the new country to which he has gone. He had very little attraction or desire for that country, and was extremely careless and indifferent about it when we knew him. We should be glad to get a message from him if convenient.

THE LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The efforts of laborers to organize and establish a labor congress seem to be about as ineffectual, so far, as those of the Spiritualists. They get together, out of the immense numbers of able, talented and really practical persons, only a very few of this class, and hosts of the hobby-riders and crochets impracticables, who introduce and discuss every idea, principle and practice they can hear of, and try to decide for Congress and the country the questions these have not reached, and to revise and correct those they have; to regulate the currency, the tariffs, the debts and taxes and every other question that comes up in Congress or is discussed by the press. They try to divide on politics, or vote to endorse or reject some political party, or make a new one, and thus fritter away all their time, spend all their money and accomplish nothing, while they really have the most important and imperative demands of the country resting upon them, and have power enough, if properly used, to secure many great and valuable changes to the advantage of the laborers immediately, and to ultimately change the policy of our government in favor of labor, instead of capital and its monopolies.

There is no doubt that the present tendency in our country is to monopoly, by the promotion of companies with perpetual legal existence and consolidation of capital, which, by lessening and concentrating labor, controls the laborers and their prices, and unless checked by the proper efforts of laborers, it will soon crush them into the condition of those of Europe or worse; and there is no doubt that organic action is necessary, both local and central, to effect their safety and protect the producers of wealth.

We have looked with deepest interest and sympathy on every movement that gave a glimpse of hope for the working-men and working-women of this country, and none can more deeply regret than we do the failure of the organizations to effect any permanent good to the cause, but we are compelled to accept it.

The equally sacred cause of Spiritualism has thus far also failed in its organic efforts, while its power and numbers constantly increase, until it is even now of unwieldy proportions, and involving an immense amount of talent, while it has no organic efficiency, having frittered away its time and money in fruitless declamations and essays.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.

Our country is called upon in the strongest appeal of sympathy and human brotherhood to send relief for the wounded soldiers in France and Germany. We surely have no word of objection to the charitable relief or the motives that prompt it. Many of the poor sufferers, and, indeed, most of them, had no part in the wicked causes of their suffering, and had no option, but were compelled, as were those who perished on the battle-fields, to throw their lives into the terrible conflict; but when we are appealed to as a nation, or as individuals, to contribute to the relief of suffering, it is certainly a legitimate inquiry, what caused it, and whether it was the fault of the sufferers, or whether it was some of the unavoidable providential occurrences that so often afflict a people. In this case it seems to us caused by the most culpable wickedness, and such as it is the duty of all enlightened nations to prevent in the future. The men who have brought on this terrible destruction of life and limb escape it all unharmed in person, and see the effect of their whims in the misery of millions of innocent persons of both sexes and all ages. We have had enough of this in our own country, and are daily witnessing the effect of the innocent suffering for the acts of the guilty. We do not say that all cases like our own national experience could be avoided, but surely all such flagrant acts of unjustifiable war between the nations, here or there, could be prevented by a united effort among enlightened nations, in which a declaration of war by one nation should be considered a declaration of war against the peace of the world and, consequently, against all other nations, and at the same time it could furnish ample powers to settle all unjustifiable aggressions of one nation upon another, either upon its territory or its honor. It certainly is time that the nations that claim to be civilized (not to say Christianized) should take steps to protect the millions of innocent victims that are sacrificed in the wicked wars that result from no justifiable cause, and are brought on by the mismanagement of the few who rule and ruin the poor working classes that produce all the wealth and do all the fighting and suffer all the physical agony of the battles.

THE CROSS.

This curious old emblem, which the ancient Egyptians tied up in the Nile, to show how high the waters rose in the flood season of the year, and hence used as a gauge for the coming harvest, is now used on the battle-field to encourage the ignorant but devoted Christian soldiers. On the Catholic churches and on Protestant churches where Catholicism is popular, it is an object of devotion; but where Catholicism is unpopular, it is neglected by Protestants in building churches and in ornamenting them. It is sacred only to the ignorant Christians, while to Rationalists it is an emblem of cruelty, or a barbarous relic, or a toy. Under the chin of an elegantly-dressed lady, when made of gold or ivory or some precious material, it is an ornament only; and on the child a toy to them, and often a token to prove the Christian origin of the child, or Catholic tendencies of the parents or guardians. There is certainly nothing attractive in the form of a cross; it is rather a crude article of mechanism, and so far as it was used as an instrument of torture or of taking life, we cannot see why it should be preserved more or made more sacred than a gallows, a gibbet, or a chopping-block; and so far as it marked the rise of the Nile, it is hardly worth preserving.

As an exemplification of brotherly unity, nothing equals the statement that "during the whole of Chang's severe and dangerous illness, Eng has been in unusually good health and spirits, not excepting the time during which he was confined to his brother's sick bed."

WESTERN LOCALS, Etc., PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE BANNER OF LIGHT.

There are extremists in every dispensation. The disorderly are proverbially the most conspicuous. Not loving order themselves, they are determined that others shall not enjoy its divine sunlight. The assumption is, on the part of a few extremists (we meet such in our travels), that order and freedom are incompatible terms. Now it is for the interest of humanity, that the relation existing between these two terms should be properly understood, inasmuch as the unrest everywhere prevalent promotes discussion upon their relative merits and uses.

Order does not imply monotony, nor freedom confusion. We see in Nature boundless variety, yet perfect harmony and order. Not a quiet inactivity, nothing typical of sinking away into lethargy, or becoming oblivious to progression. No, nothing of the kind! Exactly the reverse is visible. We see continuous and multifarious evolutions without conflict. Here is order made beautiful by the scope of its freedom; and freedom rendered useful and divine by its manifest order.

Order and freedom, then, are not belligerent opposites; they are benign appositives, beautiful synonyms. Oh, Spiritualists, let us ascend the mountains of reason, and come to some decision as to the future of the great spiritual movement. The time has come for us to define, so far as we can, our position; to show the world what we possess and what we propose to do. To be practical is to be godlike.

For a long time we have been under the conviction that the great question before free thinkers and Spiritualists is, "Organization." It is the question for consideration. Lecturers may groan of the meagre support they get, and beg publicly for engagements; and editors may lament over slowly increasing lists of subscribers; still, it will avail nothing. Until we have some specific end in view, something definite and tangible to work for, things will continue on after the same old fashion—up and down; sunlight, darkness; enthusiasm, shiftlessness; ecstasy, despair.

Many have fallen into a state of indifference so hard and iron-like that all their finer sensibilities are blotted out. The angel Gabriel himself could not resurrect them into spiritual life and its blessed enjoyments. Others are so prodigiously egotistical, that, were incarnations of the Infinite One the order of the day with us, they would not give audience to the spirit. They know it all. They talk knowingly of "conditions," "development," &c.

Reader, both of these classes have alienated themselves from humanity. They are not interested in any philanthropic movement; they will not sign their names to any society, because, they say, "we have outgrown organizations." In fine, their liberalism has been injurious to them, from the fact that it has neither refined the sensibilities, spiritualized the affections, nor widened the sympathies, nor in any way made the individual love humanity more.

Then, again, there is a large class of earnest, intelligent Liberals and Spiritualists, all through the great West, who are waiting, waiting, and absolutely praying for some system by which to spread their views among the people. Since the advent of progressive ideas, they have labored, and labored well. But the effort was only temporary; there was nothing permanent in it; there was nothing methodical in the measures adopted, so decay and dissolution followed. The advantages gained were not followed up, and the reaction really left matters and things in a worse state than they were at the outset.

There must be a change; it is coming. Already we catch glimpses of the golden morn. We rejoice to find so many noble souls yearning for the day of unity and cooperation among Spiritualists; we rejoice to find so many who are bold and outspoken against the errors and fanaticism that erratic extremists have endeavored to annex to Spiritualism; we rejoice to find so many who are dissatisfied with the idea that their liberalism is to place them in God's moral vineyard without effort; and, finally, we rejoice that we can say conscientiously to those who seek the light—the day of salvation is at hand!

And we want this class to take it upon themselves to act as missionaries for the diffusion of the following truth: That it is among the possibilities of earth to form an organization for religious purposes, with Order and Freedom as the guiding stars—an organization that shall demonstrate the activities of Order and the harmonies of Freedom.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY.

Western people, as a general thing, evince remarkable contentment. They assure you that they are living on the best part of this "terrestrial ball." They pity New England farmers, working themselves into skeletons in the vain effort to entice corn and grain from rocky and sandy soil.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R. has opened up the Missouri Valley to immigration, and thousands are coming in, full of enterprise and enthusiasm. This road runs along the river side, on what is called the "Missouri Bottom," a level tract, ranging from five to ten miles in width, which was, undoubtedly, centuries ago the bed of the great river. The scenery along this road is really enchanting. Going north, you have the grand old river on your left, and the craggy bluffs on the Nebraska shore; to the right, a beautiful tract of country with a diminutive mountain range (the bluffs bordering the river's former bed) in full view. In the summer time a trip through this section must be especially attractive. The "rolling stock" on this road is excellent; good time is made, and all questions relative to the country, or anything else, are answered in a gentlemanly manner by the train officials. This is worthy of mention, for not unfrequently railroad conductors snap at you gruffly, if you get a little nervous and feel a tender solicitude about the welfare of your trunk, and go to them for consolation.

This road is doing an immense business. There are many thriving places on its line. Our first stop was at

ST. JOSEPH.

About sixty miles north of Kansas City. This is one of the oldest cities on the river, and one of the wealthiest if not the wealthiest. The contrast is striking, going from Kansas City to St. Joseph. In the former city everybody is on the jump. St. Joseph is more like an Eastern city. The people are calm, self-poised. The place presents a very substantial appearance. Its business houses are good to look upon, and it has one of the finest hotels west of Chicago—the Pacific House, Messrs. Garth, Gilkey and Abbel proprietors. Travelers will find a good home there.

St. Joseph is unfortunate in one thing, viz.: there is a lack of organization among the free thinkers. Orthodoxy is making the place. All the "outsiders" are preached into hell. Rev. Mr. Gill, of the 6th street Presbyterian church, talks about looking to God through a "telescope of

blood." How pleasant that is! And yet this man has the impudence to stand in his pulpit and talk about the "absurd dogmas" that free thinkers and Spiritualists are presenting to the people.

On Sunday, Dec. 18th, we lectured in BRADY'S HALL. The weather was intensely cold, and but few came out to hear; still, we had a good meeting. Bro. Bender is a firm Spiritualist. We are indebted to him for many tender kindnesses while in the city. A trustee of the Presbyterian church, he has heretofore cooperated in a measure with that society; but now, his pastor, the irresistible Gill before referred to, having taken to preaching an old barrel of sermons written some sixty or seventy years ago, Mr. Bender and others are thoroughly disgusted, and things henceforth will take a different turn. Bro. Steinaker, head book-keeper for the wealthy firm of Well & Cahn, is alive to progress in spiritual things.

A strong radical society will be organized in this city before long. The liberal element finds an expression now, very feebly, through a small Unitarian society that is struggling up into being. But the Unitarians are not bold enough. They do not hit the nail on the head. They do not soar away into inspiration, and bring down divine truths especially adapted for the especial moment, as do the Spiritualists. The Unitarians must be more radical if they expect to gain the support of the free thinkers and Spiritualists. This is the trouble with the Kansas City Unitarians. A few conservatives keep the car of progress back. We offer these suggestions gratuitously to the Unitarian Association of Boston.

CHURCHES.

There are seventeen churches in St. Joseph. The Rev. Mr. Kenyon, pastor of the Congregational Society, is the ablest clergyman of the place. In many things he is a Beecherite.

BRIDGE.

By another fall, a fine bridge will be erected over the Missouri River at this point.

THE PRESS.

There are three or four daily papers in St. Joseph. They give Spiritualism fair treatment. Why otherwise?

WORKERS.

E. V. Wilson, favorably known throughout this region, has lectured with success in St. Joseph. So have Mrs. Ballou and Miss Lanston. The last named is highly spoken of as a lecturer. She is a new worker, and she is sowing the seeds of the New Gospel in an admirable manner.

It was a very cold day when we started up the road for PIELPS'S STATION, a small settlement a few miles to the north, where we were obliged to leave the train to reach our destination, which was

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

To get there, the river must be crossed. Dear me! such a trip! We thought of home, our parents, the Banner office, and other sacred spots. We were obliged to cross the swiftly flowing river in a skiff. It took nerve to get over safely. The boatman was perfectly at ease. We thought of paintings we had seen of "Washington crossing the Delaware," as the boat shot out into the river, and we commenced the difficult task of evading the large blocks of ice that came sailing along very majestically. We reached the Nebraska side all safe.

Brownville is a very prosperous town of some thirty-five hundred inhabitants. The Spiritualists are few in number, but they are earnest and vigilant. Bros. Henderson and Connor greeted us most religiously. It was not deemed advisable to hold a meeting just then. We have decided to spend next summer in this region. Spiritualists abound all through the country. At

LONDON, ENGL.

Our friends intend to build a hall. It was our high privilege to meet Bro. J. L. Tirrell, a resident of London. He says good mediums and cultured speakers are wanted all over the State. He says in Newbury City and Sandeoln, many Spiritualists reside.

A word more about Brownville affairs.

FATHER CONNOR.

A good brother, past the meridian of life, and Mr. Henderson, and a few others, keep the new system of thought before the people. How good they did talk to us! Father Connor says, "Not a word in the Banner escapes my eyes."

Oh, how beautiful it is to see what comfort, what consolation, what light, what inspiration, this spiritual idea gives to those whose earthly life is soon to cease. Oh, these gray-haired men and women, how they love their Spiritualism. Gold could not buy it from them. Not no! And how bad they feel, sometimes, that their relatives and friends, and perhaps children, do not see as they see.

Yes, death no longer frightens, thanks to Spiritualism. The Orthodox God, devil, heaven and hell, have all been exploded, thanks to Spiritualism.

THE STAR HOTEL.

At Brownville, is pleasantly situated. Messrs. Stevenson and Cross are the proprietors. The house stands upon a bluff and commands a splendid view of the river. For a quiet rest during the summer months, give us Star Hotel, Brownville, Neb.

We say "summer months," because our experience in crossing the river in a skiff did not increase our love for this section of the country during the cold season. We prefer going

UP IN A BALLOON.

Exposed to Prussian bullets, and in danger of capture by ubiquitous Uhlans, than the "skiff arrangement" on the Missouri River at this time of year.

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Is rich in elements that Nourish the Blood and increase the Vital Magnetism of body and mind; while in a kindly and soothing manner, without harshness or excitement, it acts as a stimulant to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS and KIDNEYS; a Sedative to the NERVOUS SYSTEM and the CIRCULATION; and a Stimulant and Alterative to Mucous Tissues. It is mild and soothing in its influence, (not even causing a tingle of sensation on the tongue, as alcoholic preparations always do.) It carries into the system a force, which, when liberated by digestion, aids every natural function in the body to perform its work. As signs of its

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