

THE HERALD OF PROGRESS.

LOVE. WISDOM. LIBERTY.

MRS. A. POST

Devoted to the Discovery and Application of Truth.

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[WHOLE No. 147]

TO WRITERS AND READERS.

A letter X on the margin opposite this notice is made to indicate to the subscriber that his subscription will soon expire, and that he is invited promptly to renew it, to insure the uninterrupted mailing of the paper, and save extra labor at this office. Renewals will in all cases be dated and receipted for from the expiring number. We trust that the interest of no person will expire with his subscription.

Non-official letters and unbusiness correspondence (which the writers design for only the editor's perusal) should be superscribed "private" or "confidential."

The Editor will be accessible to his friends and the public only on each Saturday, at the publication office, a few doors east of Broadway.

We are earnestly laboring to pulverize all sectarian creeds and to fraternize the spiritual affections of mankind. Will you work with us?

Whisperings to Correspondents

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

"DEVERE," MICH.—"Lenora" and "Corruptions" are received.

T. J. L. TROY, N. Y.—Do not expect a whisper from us for the case you describe.

LAURA H. AUBORN, CAL.—We understand the pleasure you experienced on the arrival of the "feast of good things," which give more joy than things material.

D. A. B., HAMILTON, OHIO.—We think the theory of the formation of our planet, given in the book named, is, in the main, correct.

S., STOCKPORT, N. Y.—We do not know of any test medium who is at liberty to visit your regions at present.

"EMMA," ALBANY.—The poem of your friend is received, and we hope to find a place for it at some future time.

R. K. T., BROWNSBURG, PA.—By some misplacement, your brief paper on Metaphysics has been overlooked. It is now marked to appear.

C. B. P., NEWPORT, R. I.—"Ancient Glimpse," No. 54, is received. Let nothing disturb the present good understanding.

C. J. R., HOLLEY, N. Y.—Your efforts for the increased usefulness of this organ, as the pledged exponent of Freedom and Progress, are appreciated. Nothing is more cheering than spontaneous co-operation in the furtherance of a philanthropic work.

J. C. C., NEWARK, N. Y.—She came in the vision hour to him, with a fairy form, and golden hair, and eyes of mildest blue. She bent over him in his tearful and lone condition, and by her magic power restored him to health and peace.

A. B. T., NASSAU STREET, N. Y.—If you would save the orphan from his cruel arts, first find the protection of a good home for her, and then inform him by mail that you are aware of his cunningly devised schemes. You will have no further trouble, and she will be saved.

DR. H. A. N., DANVILLE, N. Y.—Thank you for the Names, and for the hospitable invitation. When circumstances permit, we will gladly visit the "Home," and see with our own eyes the practical workings of your principles. "The Laws of Life" we want to see at least once a month, for we feel them in our being every moment.

E. C. W., CHICAGO.—At present we cannot aid in the publication of which you speak. It is too lengthy for our paper, though we would be glad to see it before the world. When the present pressure is removed from the financial wheels of our governmental and social structure, the opportunity will be enlarged for publishing reform books.

N. C. MCR.—We think you can succeed in story-writing. Your manuscript needs considerable revision, grammatically and rhetorically. The sentences are often unfinished, needing connecting words or substantives or verbs to make the sense complete. But you have good imaginative and constructive powers, and with more consciousness of narration and liveliness of style, you could interest and instruct the reading public.

"A BRITON," LONDON.—The personal details were very welcome; for they form the basis of a true acquaintance. We shall many times stretch forth a Brother's hand to grasp yours, and will often send the best wishes of friendship to you, in part acknowledgment for your kindly offices in behalf of Human Progress. Books, Lists, Herald, &c. have been sent as per order. Your position is eminently favorable to the introduction and diffusion of new Spiritual truths in Europe.

DAGUERREOTYPING SPIRIT FORMS IN OHIO.—TOLEDO, DEC., 1862.—MESSRS. A. J. DAVIS & CO.—I see that you are interested very much in the Spirit Photographs. I am very much inclined to believe them something like what transpired here some four years ago, through a Doctor Mason. Quite a number of spirit likenesses were taken. Some were recognized—some not.

Strange things are now transpiring. We have a

medium here, named Mrs. Jane Ferris. A solid iron ring will be put upon her arm, while her wrists are tied tightly together. The same thing occurs very often when a person is holding both her hands. A number of skeptics have tested it, and are satisfied that the ring is put on; but they fail to give any solution of it.

The interest in Spiritualism is increasing here, and we are becoming quite "respectable."

Yours truly,
H. B.

Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Herald of Progress.

Letter from Philip D. Moore.

PORT ANGELOS, W. T., Oct. 31, 1862.

BROTHER DAVIS AND DEAR FRIENDS OF PROGRESS AND HUMANITY: After a silence of several weeks, I salute you from the extreme borders of our struggling country, at one of the most beautiful spots to be found on this continent—beautiful for its climate, its scenery, its locality, and its future. But as it was my intention when I left home and friends in the East, so it shall be my purpose, to give a true and faithful account of this part of our country, and not allow my enthusiasm to affect my judgment or to color my statements. I shall, therefore, give you the advantages and disadvantages of making this a home for enterprising and progressive people.

Port Angelos is finely situated on the Straits of Fuca, directly opposite and distant from Victoria sixteen miles. These Straits constitute the great highway from Puget Sound and the interior country to the Pacific Ocean, and the business carried on in this district, especially in lumber, is immense. Lumber of the best quality is manufactured at the several large mills on Puget Sound and shipped in large quantities to Victoria, San Francisco, Sandwich Islands, Australia, China, South America, Spain, and, in fact, almost all parts of the world. The productions and manufactures of other countries are imported in the vessels conveying lumber from here.

The country here is, of course, in a primitive state, and I would say most emphatically to those who may contemplate emigrating to this region, do not attempt it unless you are prepared for a hardy pioneer life. There is hereabouts a great deal of excellent farming-land, interspersed, 'tis true, by fine prairies, yet a large portion of the best land must be cleared and subdued; but when it is brought into a state of cultivation, its productiveness is almost incredible, especially for vegetables, fruits, and grass. Grains also do well. There is no part of the world to equal this for producing potatoes (you will, of course, refrain from whispering this fact to the Irish, or woe to our Know Nothing friends in this region), both in quantity and quality. The crop is from 800 to 700 bushels to the acre—averaging about 400 or 450 bushels—and there is very much better than any we can get East.

Apples are especially fair and fine, and from some cause which I cannot explain, the trees produce abundantly and when very small. Oregon and Washington Territories are noted for their choice apples, pears, plums, &c. The climate of this section is surpassingly fine. The summers are deliciously cool, and there is an entire absence of the hot, sultry days and nights so prevalent in the East during July and August, and the winters, although in latitude 49 degrees north, are very moderate, and very little ice forms, and snow rarely falls to the depth of more than one or two inches. For some reason the climate very much resembles that of Baltimore.

The winter is the wet season, but rain falls here very moderately, and not in severe storms and sheets of water, and what is very accommodating, is apt to fall in the night. The future of this place is indeed inviting, and government has taken considerable interest in it. It is a government reservation, and will be sold in lots—town and suburban—to the highest bidder, thereby thwarting speculators. The healthfulness of the climate, fertility of the soil, and superior locality, makes Port Angelos a desirable spot for progressive men and women, especially those who have children to rear. The ocean mail steamers will probably come in here with the mails, from which they will be distributed to other offices; and as it is a port of entry, the shipping interest centering here will be considerable. All that is now needed to make this one of the most desirable places anywhere on the continent, is the presence and exertions of honest, loyal, enterprising, and progressive men and women. Let us have a band of the "true-hearted," who have noble, unselfish

aims in life, and who will coöperate with the intention of making this their home, and a haven of beauty, activity, and progress, would fill the very atmosphere with health and joy, and make our lives overflow with perpetual blessings. I would not, however, invite mere adventurers and money-seekers here.

Those who have no higher life-purposes than the accumulation of wealth in order to gratify their selfish propensities, will neither promote the objects they have in view or our good by coming.

But some of my friends are whispering: "Is there no other side to the picture? Are there no drawbacks or difficulties to be encountered by emigrants from the East?"

I answer, Yes, most emphatically, and in my next I will endeavor to state them, as I know I must not trespass at this time too much upon the valuable space of the best journal published, viz.: the HERALD OF PROGRESS. The very name indicates its true character—it being the people's paper, and stands to-day the bravest and truest advocate of liberty, truth, and humanity. Let me say one earnest word right here, if possible, with more emphasis than anything I have written. It is due to the cause we all hold dear, and which gives life a new and higher value, as well as to Freedom and Progress, that the friends of the HERALD OF PROGRESS make renewed efforts to sustain it, and by increasing its circulation, widen its blessed influence. Let each of us who are now subscribers get at least one additional one, at once, and hereby not only strengthen the hands of its publishers, but make glad those loved ones who never forsake us, but would lead us upward and onward to the flowery banks of the land of eternal beauty.

I beg to thank the numerous friends who have addressed me friendly letters, expressing not only a cheering interest in my personal welfare, but also making inquiries in regard to this part of the west coast.

Fraternally,
P. D. MOORE.

Voices from the People.

"Let every man have due liberty to speak an honest mind in every land."

For the Herald of Progress:
A FANTASY.

BY CLAUDE LAWRENCE.

On some lone and rock-girt isle,
Where the sun-beams never smile,
When the old year sinks in death,
I would breathe my latest breath.

I would die.

Where the foam-wreath's willows beat,
And the tempest's wings are fleet;
Where the storm-flood in its wrath
Spreadseth ruin in his path.

I would die.

When the wild, convulsive shock
Of the earthquake rends the rock,
When volcanoes pour their tides
Down the blackened mountain-sides.

I would die.

When no stars with twinkling light
Gem the hideous pall of night,
When the elements are hurled
O'er a desolated world.

I would die.

When the booming thunders crash,
And the forked lightnings flash,
Lightning mountain-sides and dell
With the vivid flames of hell.

I would die.

As 'mid wildest scenes of earth,
Strangest parents gave me birth,
As they nurtured me in sin,
So amid its jar and din.

I would die.

I've no lov'd ones to be near:
None that hold the wanderer dear;
None to shed a kindly tear,
Or to strew with flowers the bier.

When I die.

So at midnight's dismal hour
I would try the monarch's power;
And my bed the rocks should be,
That have braved the wrathful sea.

When I die.

When the tempest wildly raves,
Place my course upon the waves;
Let it toss upon their crest:
For I cannot bear to rest.

When I die.

It were meet that passion's child,
Born of parents strange and wild,
Mid such wrathful scenes of strife,
Thus should offer up his life—

Thus should die.

Another Explanation of Spirit Photography.

For the Herald of Progress.

BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

A. J. DAVIS, SIR: In the *Banner of Light* of Nov. 29th there is a long article on "Spirit Photography," which serves to show that the writer is not only unacquainted with what may be done by photography, but is also unacquainted with what has been done by it at his very door, in producing pictures exactly resembling in every respect the style of work done by Mr. Mumler.

Upon first hearing of this "spirit photography," I earnestly wished that it be true, for I said it will sweep away all my doubts of the immortality of man and establish beyond cavil, as reality, the great problem of the future. But on a critical examination of the pictures I was forced to acknowledge that no doubt-dispelling ray from another life—through that means, at least—penetrated the darkness of the present, notwithstanding all that has been said, written, and published to the contrary.

The two samples which I inclose are the first and only ones made by me, as I have no interest in making them further than to show that the same style of work as Mr. Mumler's may be done by any photographer who will take the trouble to give it a little study. These were made impromptu, one with a negative, the other with a positive, and without the study necessary in all changes of photographic manipulation, and are therefore unstudied and unpracticed samples of that style of work which is capable of great variety. The operator has only to place over the sensitive film, glass side to glass side, or otherwise, as he may desire, a positive on glass, (not a negative,) and transmit through it to the sensitive film white light—or gas light—which may be admitted into the dark room or otherwise, and either before or after the plate has been exposed to the sitter, and then develop in the usual way, and a "spirit" picture comes up with that of the mundane subject in the same style of those of Mr. Mumler. But in this mode of manipulation it will be observed that the spirit figure cannot be placed behind anything in the room through which the figure may be distinctly seen, such, for instance, as open furniture—chairs, tables, &c. Now this defect is very evident in Mr. Mumler's pictures—the "spirit" is always in front or mixed up with the objects with which it comes in contact, but never distinctly behind any object, especially if the furniture interposed between the "spirit" and the observer be complicated in its forms. Now spirits, according to your own showing, have actual locality—vide "Penetralia;" but those "spirits," while they have no more breadth across the picture than an ordinary mortal, yet in the depth of the picture, as shown by the objects with which they come in contact, there are some of them five or six feet deep, a ridiculous defect, which must always occur from the use of an interposed picture. And to produce the picture of the spirit of Daniel Webster it is only necessary to procure a card-picture of the original published by Soule, of Boston, and copy it, inclining the card while doing so at a little more than a right angle to the axis of the lens, which will make the face a little narrower than that on the card, and therefore like the so-called "spirit" picture. Then from this negative make a positive on glass, and with this positive print, as above described, taking care to give the proper amount of exposure, and you will have a picture identical in all respects with Mr. Mumler's picture of the "spirit" of the statesman, notwithstanding the assertion of the writer in the *Banner*, who seems to have written that he might display how guiltless he is of any knowledge of photography or the facts, for I cannot yet think him guilty of willful misrepresentation.

Again, these pictures have no shadow; all the picture that is of the "spirit" is light and light only; the shadows are merely the degree of shade which the objects behind the figure would have if the figure were not there at all, and this is clearly the result of an interposed picture, because the light only passing through the interposed picture acts upon the sensitive film; there is no shadow, and therefore there can be no impression of shadow but what is supplied by the true exposure of the plate in the camera. It is different with the telescope ghost, for in that case both the light and shade are impressed to the degree of exposure which the ghost has had—for the figure, having actually been in the field during a part of the true exposure, gave it locality, light, and shade, while the image produced by the interposed picture can have only light. Thus, for instance, the card-picture of Webster, to which I refer, has the hair appearing over the top of the head; but when a positive on glass of this picture be printed on a sensitive film (with a little management) which has been exposed to a moderately dark background, the image will appear quite bald over the top, because the hair on that part of the head being dark in the card-picture, will, of course, be the equivalent of shadow, and, as only light impresses itself, the image will therefore be bald, just as it is in Mr. Mumler's "spirit" of Webster. This card-picture is copied from a photograph of Webster taken not long before his death, and it shows how he then wore his hair; and the picture of his "spirit" is very different in this respect.

Query: Did Webster change the mode of wearing his hair after he went into the spirit-world? And if he did, how odd it is that by a photographic trick we can represent him exactly as his "spirit" appears per Mr. Mumler, and that, too, by merely using the picture of the real man taken a short time before his death.

Then it follows, from an analysis of the facts in the case, that the chain of evidence which practically goes to prove that those "spirits" are made by the use of an interposed picture is unbroken—not one link is wanting, not one item more or less; and making pictures in this way is by no means new, the only thing new about it is calling it "spirits." It is true there are the most wonderful stories told about this new revelation; but you, sir, know their true value. Amongst others, we are told, in triumph, that mediums have actually seen the spirits while they were being photographed; but this, too, you will know how to value; and it is a notorious fact that a very small percentage of the declarations of what are called "spiritual mediums," while in what is termed the "superior condition," is true—in a word, as evidence it must be entirely set aside—wiped out—being an appeal of the abnormal to the normal, and therefore an appeal to our credulity. Now as the great First Cause has given man five senses as avenues to his brain, to which, through those senses, the intelligence of the external world is introduced, to be dissected, analyzed, assorted, and arranged, this I conceive to be the natural condition of man, the condition best fitted for this life, this world, this state of existence, else the Deity would not have made it as it is; and being so, it follows that for this state of existence it is the superior state, and not the inferior; and as this wonderful demonstration of "photographing spirits" is offered to our normal life, then by that standard must be tried, and being tried by that standard, and from all the evidence yet adduced, it can receive nothing but unqualified condemnation.

Yours, &c.,
C. B. BOYLE.
150 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

Pulpit and Rostrum.

"Every one's progress is through a succession of teachers, each of whom opens, at the time, to have a superlative influence, but it at last gives place to a new."

Reported for the Herald of Progress.

Grounds of Thanksgiving.

A SERMON,
DELIVERED IN NEW YORK, NOV. 30, BY REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

MATTHEW XXVI. 27.—And he took the cup and gave thanks.

Though prevented from preaching my Thanksgiving Sermon last week—in the topic was a general one in the pulpits—I do not wish to be deprived of my opportunity of preaching it. Thanksgiving does not begin or end with Thanksgiving Day. The occasion for it is perpetual; the grounds of it are everlasting; nor could all the preachers in a city, if they said all they could think of, exhaust the argument. Thanksgiving Day fairly belongs to New England; but thanksgiving privileges belong to all mankind. But is there any privilege more misunderstood?

It is a curious fact that in the lives of him, Jesus is but twice mentioned as giving thanks, and both times it is for something not in the nature of a benefit to himself; not in the nature of temporal benefit to anybody; once at the moment when all earthly benefits were on the point of being taken away. He gave thanks on reflecting that the common people had the knowledge of divine things, which kings and prophets had waited for in vain. And he gave thanks when he was about putting to his lips the cup which was full of the ruddy drops from his own broken heart. Jesus had had his sunny days, his hours of gladness, his period of success and triumph. Evidently he had an intense delight in the beauty of the natural world, and an intense appreciation of the opportunities and resources of ordinary existence. He looked on morning and evening; on grass, flower, field; on sunlit landscape, gathering mist and falling rain, with emotions which an angel might envy. He appreciated the common richness, the large beneficence of life. He felt the blessings of being; he recognized Providence in the daily breaking of bread; but he never expresses gratitude for these things. The Lord's Prayer contains not a single word of thanks. He had his period of success too. His youth was bright with promises which anticipated a great—nay, even a splendid career. There was a time when his career seemed opening with the most brilliant prospects; when people caught his word as dew-drops caught the sun; hours of expectation—hours of promise, hope, victory, when he seemed to see Satan falling like a thunder-stone from heaven, and heard in dreams the trumpets of

Brotherhood.

"Let no man call God his Father Who calls not man his brother." For the Herald of Progress. BETTER THAN WE SEEM. Life is toiling, hoping, dreaming...

Notwithstanding the solemn treaty which still exists, signed by Washington and countersigned by Jefferson, affirming that the Indian tribes should not be despoiled of their lands so long as grass grew and water flowed...

reason, it was agreed to postpone the Council until the following day, when both parties were to meet without either warriors or soldiers; but instead of keeping his agreement...

Laws and Systems.

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just— And he but naked, though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted." For the Herald of Progress. Rev. Mr. Foster and the Incarnation.

I have read with much pleasure the first two letters of Mr. Foster upon the Incarnation. Mr. Foster's letters please me, not because I agree with him, but simply because they show an integrity of purpose...

that he possesses the most perfect form of all those who inhabit this small and insignificant part of God's creation. But when we assume that our form is the most perfect in the universe...

A Few Questions for the Rev. Mr. Foster.

- 1st. If it be so that Mr. Foster has found "another Christianity," as he impliedly alleges, his being the one hundred and fifty-first edition, how many more editions are we to have before we get the true ones? 2d. If it be true that "Christianity is necessary as a part of divine order," are not Free-masonry and Buddhism equally necessary...

A Letter to President Lincoln in behalf of the Indians.

To the President of the United States. Sir—As a loyal citizen wishing well to his country, permit me to invite your attention to a subject which hitherto has not had the consideration which its importance demands...

Some of these causes may be mentioned: First, for many years the Indian department has been under the control of the slave power, and toward the Indian, the action has been as secret and as cruel as was the inquisition in the dark ages...

Second, the same kind of stratagems and falsehoods have been used to prejudice the public mind against the Indians, that have been used by the same parties to set the South against the North, and they have brought upon us this murderous war...

Negro Worshipers and Negro Worship.

Not a class of sable men who worship, nor the peculiar style of their devotion is meant. Definitions are sometimes beat made by description, hence we will catalogue some of the peculiarities of the worshiper which will indicate the mode of his worship with sufficient clearness...

1. The negro worshiper will not permit his idol to perform any military duty whatever. You may compel the husband of that drooping consumptive, the father of yon pale, motherless girl, the brother or the sister who will be left without home or protector...

Plumb has the following testimonial from Dr. Lewis:

Among the forty-two graduates of the Normal Institute for Physical Education...

Progressive Meetings at Dodworth's Hall.

The Spiritualists of New York City have concluded to open the lecturing campaign next Sunday morning...

An admission fee of five cents will be charged in the morning, and one dime for the evening.

AIR LINE DISPATCHES

TO THE Herald of Progress.

Accord of Antagonisms.

SIGNS OF ARMED INTERVENTION

Plantation Bitters for Masters.

THE REBEL CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Food for England's Poor.

FAMINE AND PESTILENCE.

Needs of the Freedmen.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN EUROPE.

Jubilant Days in 1863.

SATAN AND JESUS RECONCILED.

M. Michellet, in his new book, "La Sorciere," asks whether "we can reconcile Satan with Jesus."

If he had waited six months longer, this war would have logically answered the question. In the grand summing up it will be seen that Jesus and Satan are but opposite sides of the same principle.

ARMED INTERVENTION PROBABLE.

England and France are suffering to a fearful extent by the interruption of the cotton supplies. Self-preservation prompts both governments to check this civil war.

SIGEL AND STONEWALL JACKSON.

Stonewall Jackson has been "blockaded" twice by the rear operations of General Sigel. The flank movement on Washington was abandoned last week "on account of the weather."

A FLOOD OF PLANTATION BITTERS.

The bitterest experience is about to come to southerners. They like the negro far more than do many northern abolitionists.

EXCITEMENT IN REBEL CITIES.

Savannah people are desperately alarmed. Florida is waiting with the greatest anxiety.

chaotic in hopes and fears. Some of her people are organizing to overrun, plunder, and enslave. Their infatuation and rage know no bounds.

DOOMED REBEL STRONGHOLDS.

An overwhelming Union victory, with an overwhelming defeat of the rebels in three places, will at once lead to propositions of peace.

FEEDING THE ENGLISH POOR.

Efforts of the Society to relieve the distressed operatives in France and England, should take the shape of a colonization movement.

PESTILENCE AND FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

The sudden appearance of a malignant fever among the operatives in Lancashire has aroused the rich people of England to a comprehension of the startling evils of the American war.

PHYSICAL NEEDS OF THE EMANCIPATED.

As the hour of deliverance draweth nigh to those who have been all their lifetime in bondage, so also cometh to them the day of great anxiety and need.

THE MESSAGE IN EUROPE.

The President's Message is destined to concentrate European thought and diplomacy upon the question of "mediation" France and England, more than North and South, will clamor for "peace."

SLAVECRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

Sharply-defined records of the past eighteen months should guide members of Congress in all their deliberations. The successive acts of the slavery-cherishing democrats indicate better than words can describe the consolidated hatred of that party toward the administration.

PROGRESS OF FREE LABOR.

FREE LABOR is progressing in South Carolina! The Department of the South, under the administration of General Saxton, is doing some of the work which the departed Mitchell

had marked out. The contraband's "promised land" is the soil of his long servitude. Port Royal is the Red Sea through which the enslaved in moral Egypt will escape to the land of freedom.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.] Story of a Conversion.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6, 1862.

A lady friend of mine, the wife of one of the most heroic officers of our army, related to me this evening a most curious personal experience of hers. She was born amidst slavery; her parents were slaveholders, and she herself was a slaveholder till within a very few years.

That night she lay upon her bed sleepless, thinking of that black face as the type of millions of other faces of the African bond-men and bond-women and bond-children, doomed to suffering and unmitigated woe, throughout our land, now bleeding at every pore because of its complications with slavery.

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Persons and Events.

"He most lives who thinks most—feels the noblest, acts the best."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

—REV. W. H. HOISINGTON, the blind preacher, is in Wisconsin, delivering lectures on Ancient Egypt. The Baraboo Republican speaks in commendatory terms of his labors in that place.

—REV. T. W. HIGGINSON has accepted the Colonelcy of the First South Carolina Regiment (colored.) Rev. J. H. FOWLER is Chaplain.

—REV. W. H. CHANNING, having been appointed by the President to the Chaplaincy of the Stanton Hospital in Washington, has generously relinquished a portion of his salary as pastor of the Unitarian Church, at the same time continuing to perform pastoral duties.

—It is confidently asserted that ELI TRAYER will shortly be appointed Military Governor of Florida, and will probably be directed immediately to commence operations in the colonization plan for re-peopling that State with loyal white inhabitants.

—The friends of universal freedom and impartial justice have lost a most valuable and devoted coadjutor in the death of D. DEXTER ASTORNY, of Rochester, N. Y., the father of our esteemed friend Susan B. Anthony, and of Col. D. R. ANTHONY, of Kansas.

—GARIBOLDI, in a letter to W. Cornell Jewett, pledges himself strongly in favor of the North as an opponent of Slavery. He goes for the abolition of Slavery before any constitutional question.

—GEN. BANKS was remarkably communicative about his movements before leaving this city. Being asked where the expedition was bound, he said they were going South.

—Mrs. CAROL B. SMITH, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, is engaged in a movement designed to supply the twenty-five thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the camps about Washington with a generous Christmas dinner, such as will assure our suffering brethren that their country has not forgotten them, but appreciates their generous self-devotion.

—Gen. McCLELLAN has secured for himself a place in history. But it will be by his accidental association with great events, rather than by any important influence which he has had in producing them.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Californians are undertaking the work on the western end of the Pacific Railroad.

—Nearly one hundred thousand dollars have been contributed in this city for the relief of the Lancashire sufferers.

—Captain Waterman has returned to San Francisco from the wreck of the steamer Golden Gate, and reports that the Mexicans residing in the neighborhood have saved from \$150,000 to \$200,000 in treasure.

—In Congress the House has passed a bill indemnifying the President and his agents for arrests made under a suspension of the habeas corpus.

—The Committee of Ways and Means agree with Secretary Chase in opposition to a further issue of treasury notes.

—Senator Wilson will introduce a bill to aid emancipation in Missouri by compensation.

—Foreign advices represent American securities as depressed by news of McClellan's removal.

—The London Times deprecates the removal, and styles McClellan a conservative martyr.

—There were vague rumors that France has sent another note to England in response to Earl Russell's note.

—The Liverpool Post explains that the "290" recently launched, is not for the Confederates, but for the China trade.

—The sale of sundry fast coasting steamers for the purpose of running the blockade is reported.

—A steamer, name unknown, recently left the Mersey with 600 tons of arms, &c., for the Confederates.

Spectral Photographs.

NECESSITY OF ACCURATE METHODS OF INVESTIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR, SIR: I inclose two spectral photographs taken some days ago by Frank Rowell, our best city photographer.

It will be said by some persons that these pictures are "counterfeits." They were taken, on the contrary, by Mr. Rowell, in the legitimate investigation of the conditions under which phenomena of this description can be obtained.

It is very important that the facilities for producing such pictures should be thoroughly understood as a means of guarding against fraud. No demonstration of natural phenomena is worth the paper on which it is written unless it can be shown that all sources of error have been carefully guarded against.

By placing the glass positive in the camera some distance in advance of the prepared plate, the outlines of the spectral image become soft and indistinct. Any effect of light and shade, or any adjuncts, such as halo, cross, or crown, can easily be introduced. Instead of placing the glass positive in the plate-holder or camera, it can be used in the developing-room to impress the spectral image on the prepared plate by simply holding the glass positive for a minute or two between the gas-light and prepared plate, shielding, of course, from the light that part of the plate on which the normal image has been impressed in the camera. Both images will then appear together on the negative plate during development as before. By this last process a snowy whiteness can be given to the spectral figure.

I observe that Mr. Guay states in the Herald of Progress of the 22d inst. that he examined the camera and plate-holder and developed the plate himself. This is the kind of evidence the public wants, only it wants enough of it. The process must be thrown open to public scrutiny to demonstrate adequately the appearance of spectral figures in the absence of the very simple natural means by which they can be produced.

I have often unintentionally developed spectra on daguerreotype plates which had been previously used, and which had not been subsequently sufficiently cleaned and polished to obliterate the former impression. The plate, to all appearance, was perfect, but in the process of re-mercurializing, after exposure in the camera, a spectral image of the former picture would appear together with the normal image due the second exposure. I have had one of these spectra exhibited to me as a spirit figure. Mr. Rowell informs me that he satisfied himself that a spectral figure of Daniel Webster, recently exhibited to him as a spirit photograph, and prized as genuine, was derived from a bust of plaster or marble. It will be admitted, therefore, that this discussion of the means by which frauds or fallacies can be excluded from the investigation will have an equally important application, even if the reality of spiritual photography should be established.

There is another kind of evidence adduced in support of the genuineness of these phenomena. This is the resemblance of the spectral figure to the forms of departed friends. In examining this evidence it is hardly necessary to say that the imagination must be rigorously schooled; I do not say or mean shut out. There must also be assurance that no representation of the departed friend, as in the case of Webster, could possibly have been used. With these precautions, if the form of a departed friend should come out clearly and unmistakably, no one would be more ready to welcome and herald the event than the writer.

In conclusion I would say that no persons are so much interested in the severe faithfulness with which this investigation is conducted as those who would be the most ready to accept the phenomena if genuine. There is nothing to be gained by precipitancy. A few weeks, more or less, of observation, are of no importance compared with the establishment of the fact. The whole subject ought to be stripped as much as possible of a sensational character. An error of such a description, hastily embraced, would react disastrously in the public mind against all related inquiries.

W. F. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1st, 1862.

Spirit Photography in Indiana. [The following, from a gentleman personally known to us, may be interesting to our readers:]

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 28, 1862. A. J. DAVIS, DEAR SIR: Since the publication in the Herald, of the articles on the subject of spirit photographs taken in Boston, I have learned that similar things had occurred in Indiana, and, as near as I can learn, by precisely the same process.

I am not permitted to give you the names of the artists, but I may make the fact public. There seem to be strong doubts entertained on the part of some as to the reality of the matter and the honesty of the medium and his associate. Now if it is a deception on the part of Mr. Mumler and Mrs. Stuart, it certainly is very singular that an artist in Indiana, hundreds of miles from Boston, should, at or near the same time the trick was suggested to Mr. Mumler, have the same presented to him.

The Indiana artists have not yet given their names to the public, not being fully satisfied that they can make the discovery fully practicable, but should they succeed, they design giving the public a fair opportunity to test the reality of the matter.

A citizen of our village (one of truth and sagacity) informs me that he has seen two of the pictures taken in Indiana, which are very fair specimens of photography.

It strikes me there must be truth in this new discovery, but, as suggested through the Herald, it should receive a thorough and impartial investigation.

M. For the Herald of Progress.

Testimony—Spirit Photographs. A. J. DAVIS, SIR: Having read "The Negative Side of the Question," by L. R. S., in your last number, I cannot refrain from giving some facts that have occurred at the rooms of Mrs. Stuart, through Mr. Mumler, photographer.

These pictures, alleged to be the work of spirits, are mere misty shadows. I have three pictures of my spirit friends, which are as distinct as any photograph, so plain as to be recognized by all persons who knew them in life.

True pictures may be procured as L. R. S. states, but how can Mr. Mumler produce a picture of my friends, whom he has never seen, and those who departed this life some time since? It matters not "why" these pictures are only produced at Mrs. Stuart's rooms, or why their "mediums" are to be tested at other places—I think the "cloud of suspicion" can no longer "rest upon her business" where pictures are so distinct as to be recognized at a glance. A. WINDENBERG. AUGUSTA, Me., November, 1862.

born of a virgin, without any human mixture—to be crucified and dead—and to have risen again into heaven, we say no more in this than what you say of those whom you style the sons of Joze.—(See Reeve's Apol. of the Father, vol. 1.)

It will be observed that several important admissions are made here. First, that the doctrine or notion of a Son of God; Second, Of a First Begotten Son of God; Third, Of his being born of a virgin; Fourth, Of his crucifixion; Fifth, Of his resurrection; Sixth, and of his final ascension into heaven, were in vogue in the pagan or heathen world antecedent to the Christian era, or the birth of Christ.

What more fatal or suicidal admission could be made?—coming, too, as it does, from one of the most popular oracles of the Christian church. So the whole theory unwittingly comes out of the mouth of an orthodox representative of the Christian faith, that Christianity is but a travesty of more ancient heathen traditions. This is certainly the legitimate inference from St. Justin. As to the origin of the notion of God or his Son leaving and vacating his emerald throne in the heavens to come down and be born of frail and mortal woman—always selecting the young, the fair, the beautiful, the uncontaminated, or undeflowered maidens or virgins for the God-mother—the conception is too paganish, too mythological, too childish, too unnatural, too revolting to good sense and sound modesty, besides being too dwarfing to the intellect, to be cherished or entertained by an enlightened mind a single moment.

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F. L. Wadsworth's address is care of A. J. Davis & Co., 274 Canal Street, New York.

Mrs. M. B. Kenney will make engagements for lecturing. Address Lawrence, Mass.

W. F. Jamieson, Trance Speaker, Paw Paw, Mich.

Mrs. M. J. Ruiz may be addressed, Laphamville, Mich.

J. M. Peebles is located at Battle Creek, Mich., speaking there the last two Sundays in each month.

J. H. Randall will speak on Sundays. Address Scio, Conn.

Dr. H. F. Gardner may be addressed, 55 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

M. Taylor will answer calls to lecture in any part of the country. Address Litchfield Corner, Me.

Rev. H. A. Marble will answer invitations to lecture, addressed Iowa City, Iowa.

John Brooke, M. D. may be addressed No. 58 Collins street, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. C. M. Snowe may be addressed till further notice, care of T. J. Freeman, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.

John McQueen, Trance and Inspirational Speaker, will speak on reform, attend funerals, &c. Address Hilldale, Mich.

Mrs. E. A. Kingsbury will speak in Providence, R. I., during December, Lowell, Mass., Feb. 14 and 21.

Herman Snow, formerly Unitarian minister, will address Spiritualists and friends of Progress not too remote from his residence, Rockford, Ill.

William Bailey Potter, M. D., will lecture on Scientific Spiritualism in New York and New England. Address care of C. S. Hoag, Medina, N. Y.

Mrs. A. F. Patterson, (formerly A. F. Pease), will respond to calls to lecture. Residence, Springfield, Ill.

E. Whipple is lecturing on Geology and general Reform. Address for fall and winter, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dr. James Casper, of Bellefontaine, O., will speak at Greensboro, Ohio, December 6 and 7. Subscriptions taken for the HERALD OF PROGRESS, and books for sale.

Mrs. S. E. Warner is engaged to lecture two Sundays in each month in Berlin, and Omro, Wis. Will answer calls to go elsewhere the remainder of the time. Post Office address, box 14, Berlin, Wis.

Miss Martha L. Beckwith, trance speaker, will lecture in Somers, Conn., Dec. 21 and 28; in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 4 and 11. Will answer calls to lecture during the winter. Address, New Haven, Conn., care of George Beckwith.

N. Frank White will lecture in Marblehead Mass., Dec. 7 and 14; Quincy, Mass., Dec. 21 and 28; Taunton, Mass., Jan. 4 and 11; Putnam, Conn., through February; Philadelphia, Pa., through March.

Mrs. L. E. A. De Force Gordon will lecture in Portland, Me., during the month of December. Address care of box 403, at Lowell, Mass., Jan. 4 and 11; at Providence, R. I., during February. Address as above.

Miss Emma Handlidge will lecture in Springfield, Mass., during January, 1892, and on Ill-impugnability for the present in the vicinity of New York City only. Address care of Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass., from whence letters will be forwarded.

K. Gravena will answer calls to lecture on the origin of religious ideas, the analogy of all religions, the true religion as contrasted with the false, the origin of the Jewish and Christian religions, as also the origin of the Jewish nation. Likewise on phonography and phrenology. Address Harveysburg, O.

Mrs. M. J. Whittaker will labor in Central and Southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania during the fall and winter. Friends in Monmouth, Burlington, and Camden Counties, N. J., please address till further notice in care of Dr. A. C. Stiles, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Miller, of Ohio, will answer calls to lecture on the Principles of General Reform, attend funerals, and make clairvoyant examinations, and give prescriptions for the sick. Address Elmira, N. Y., care of W. B. Hatch, or Ridgebury, Bradford Co., Penn., care of A. H. Voorhis.

Travelers' Guide. RAILROAD LINES.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Leave Pavia Ferry, foot of Chambers street. 6 A. M., Mail for Elmira 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo 12:15 P. M., Accommodation; 5 P. M., Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo; 7 P. M., Emigrant for Dunkirk.

HUDSON RIVER R. R.—Leave Chambers street Depot. Express Trains 7 and 9 A. M., 3:15, 5 and 10:15 P. M.

NEW JERSEY R. R.—Leave foot of Cortlandt street for Philadelphia 7 and 10 A. M., 4, 6, and 11 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—Foot of Cortlandt St. for Philadelphia and the West, 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.; via Allentown, 8 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.—Foot of Cortlandt st., 6 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M.

NEW HAVEN R. R.—Leave corner 27th street and 4th avenue for New Haven, 7, 8 (Ex.) A. M., 12:15, 3 (Ex.) 3:50, 4:30 and 8 (Ex.) P. M.; for Boston, 8 A. M., and 12:15, 3, and 8 P. M.

HARLEM R. R.—Leave corner 26th street and 4th avenue, for Albany, 10:30 A. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—Leave James slip and foot of 24th street, East River, 8 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; for Flushing, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 1/2 A. M.; 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.—Steamer Empire State—Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Metropolis—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 4 P. M., Pier 3 North River.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.—Steamers Commonwealth and Plymouth Rock—4 P. M., Pier No. 15 North River, foot of Cortlandt street.

NORWICH LINE.—City of Boston and City of New York—4 P. M., Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vesty street.

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Merchants' Line.—Rip Van Winkle—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, foot of Robinson street, 6 P. M.

Day Boat.—Armenia—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, foot of Harrison street, 7 A. M.

Day Boat.—Daniel Drew—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Jay street pier and 30th street, 7 A. M.

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