Devoted to the Discovery and Application of Truth
 [Whole No. 183

adbisperings to Correspondents


The gingets ©efl hate $\$ 0$.

## All the trials and amtictions That we meet with here

That we meet with bere below
Are but stepping-stones to glory,
Are but stepping-stones
For an angel told me so ;
And I think he told me truly,
Thongh my soul is fall of wo
All the perished hopes we know
Pave the way to coming gloryYes; an angel told me so
And I feel he told me truly, Though our tears like fountains flow.
All the missiles of destruction
Whick the wioked at us thro
Make our spirits braver, then
Angels-angeis tell me so;
And they never have deceived
As earth's children do below.
Long I've journeyed, faint and weary
Through the desert-world below, Meeting scoffs and persecution Bat the angels with me go; And I know they'll not forsake n
For they've surely told me so,
Oh! for strength and perseverance
That I may with joy and gladn Meet the trials as I
Always feeling angel presen
As $I$ journey here below:
Ever conscions that each struggle
With the enemies of Right
Brings the jewels to the surfa
Brings the jewels to the surface
Which have vainly sought the light,
Trusting still to
Trusting still to angel guidance
To conduct me through the night


| The Spirit's Mysteries, |
| :---: |
| "And the angel sald unto them: F Fear not: for be bold, Ihring you be to all people.' |
| of Progress <br> Immortality ; <br> MY MOTHER in THE SKIES. <br> by james flaglezr. |

## "When twilight tet her curtain down, An pinned it with a star"- was musing in in ionely uook, surrounded by

## June-an Elysium, where weariness was most cordially invited to rest. The inspiration of

## physical consciousness, into the arms of Mor

## A scene opened to my astonished vision far

 ansendig lil conceptions of the harmoni-ous and sublime. A rast plain was spread
out before me, undulating in the distance, and rariegated throughout with all the pictures
of the most vivid imagination-colors in endless variety, romantic mountains on either
side, majestic rivers, heantifo trees and
$\qquad$
the most exhilarating and melodious fell upo
my ear with all the enchantment of the eter A charming female figure appeared. She was light, elastic, and buoyant on the atmo
sphere as a swan on a billow, possessin sphere as a swan on a billow, possessing
conscious life, reason, will, and love, unknown to pain, consoled by immortal blessings, an electify ing in her infuence. A mu ual recog-
nition consummated my jor ; slie rais my monition consummated my joy; sle mas my mo-
ther in the skies.
Her spivitunt Her spiritual bome was ber thene, and tib
uppermost of my inquiries. All was joy, lif uppermost of my inquiries. All was joy, life,
and peace; ever varying, never ceasing in
interest or interest, or becoming monotonous; ever fresh,
blooming, and hopeful, bejond mortal conFriends gathered around me and gave
description of spirit-life. A disembodied mortal human spirit is composed of electrica ether; is lighter than air; can walk and rest
upon it, as a vessel on the sea; can go at will throughout immensity of space among all the planets and stars; is invisible to mortal eyes retains its earthly form; possesses reason
will, and love ; is under circumstances of har enjoys an increasing happiness from day day; recognizes friends from the earth; is
unison with others and perfectly happy unison with others and perfectly happy as
ages roll on; can talk, think, and sing, and
have an infinite variety of pleasurable sensahave an innite variety of pieasurable sensa-
tions; enjoys society or solitude; has un-
limited scope for the gratification of every limited scope for the gratification of every
natural desire, with no disposition to painful excess ; has knowledge of affairs on the earth;
is not pained at its inharmony, because comprehending its cause, and understanding the
law of development in Nature, from the everlasting past to the endless future.
All things in Nature are designed for ends of use; nothing exists for no good parpose.
Evil, so-called, is only temporary, to serve a
progress of natural law towards its final conture's unlimited dominions.
The great Spirit-Father is diffusive ; exist equally, at the same time, in all parts of unlimited space. Nothing can go wrong in
presence. His will and power sustain, dire and control every natural law. He is that law.
working out what appears to bumanity on the earth the incomprehensible plan of the universe but to Infinite Wisdom all things are progress-
ing with mathematical exactness-seen and noved by unerring power and beneficence
spirits know this, and are happy. There was a time when no planets, suns, or living crea-
tures existed in all the boundless space. The Great Spirit was there an ompipresent power.
There was a beginning far back in the inhere was a beginning far back in the in of
finitude of the past, the modus operandi of which bas not been revealed.
Spirits absorb sustenance from the atmoshere; are not unpleasantly affected by its cuanges; have natures adapted to perfect
bliss under all cireumstances. Such is the
condition of the new heaven, most perfect and beautiful in all its arrangements. "Behold, I
create a new heaven and a new carth: be ye create a new heaven and a new carth: be
glad and rejoice forever," saith the Lord. the laws of God in Nature. We are only legit.
imately entitled to the honors of D.D. as we

Proverbial Philosophy
derstandings. A misunderstanding is the

an must Therefore to avoid difficulties,
bacco smoke, or anything else, and ling liquo

ond
egulated families" But a man with a welclined to carelessness and trusts to much
do hapen than a perso who is in
clater3. A man with $a$ clear intellect and a sound
happy.
dispels from his mind whatever he has athlowed to befog it:and, as a consequence, to be free from en
o. Many think themselves the victims ofsacrificed on the altar of Folly.8. People in ine does not realize it.and certainly they should not speak bypo-ritically of the dispensations of ProvidenceThose who healthfully exercise their mental
faculties will have very little to9. Judicious people get along well enongherefore when a person is often heard to com-oolish.
ay, "I am master of myself"" truthfully to
11. The world cheats no man;
cheat themselves.and retributive, pervades the world; and heplied.verse-a line that has no precise parallel
which men indirectly approach by waysimpossible for any individual to journey to-
wards it in the path thatanother treads; butof ways and diversity of means. AlternateThe poor man will be enriched and the rich
nan impoverished. Equilibrium implies rest,
in order to find it-as if repose consisted in
ctivity and activity in repose. True it14. All men are comparative fools ; a faceast likely to admit. The wisest people areaake life as profitable as they can and wasto time in grumbling. By downfalls theylearn securer ways of mounting. Their benegaining ground, when those less wise argood sense, they cannos surmount.
15. Cowardice is contemptible; ;its subjectsabstraction for a differencene. What to a cow-
rd is aftiction is to a brave man hardly
trial. The one is oppressed by fears which
the other cannot feel. Weak and pitiable in.
deed are those who have not the bravery with
which to fortify themselves against calamity.
They will, however, be strengthened by suffer-
ing, and come to know that idle fears were
the foes that caused their greatest woes.

## Eulalie.

It was noon of a cold, cheerless, wintry-
feeling day, early in November, the raw, un-
tempered north wind seemed to creep into the tempered north wind seemed to creep into the
very marrow of ones's bones; and the weather was pervaded with that chill, uncomfortable,
shivering influence which is most commonly convered in the expression, "the air is tult of
snow." Indeed it had been snowing a little ed abundance which is suggestive to young mind to sterghing parties and mulled wine
and to older ones of snow-shoveling and path
finding but sort of way, as if the frost-king b had canght
the infection of our national cnatiousness, and forred to bid his armies advance to the fields.
Now and again the feathery hosts would bo Now and again the feathery hosts would be
arrested in their winter-quarters, and the
heavy atmosphere would grow lighter, and neavy atmosphere would grow lighter, and
people would lift their heads to say, Is it going to clear off? Seems to me it is a little light fall would recommence, and the henvy
air grow thick again. But at noon the hesí. air grow thick again. But at noon the hess.
tation seemed over, and a plan of vigorous tation seemed over, and a plan of vigorous
action decided npon; and now the wintry sur.
face of the earth began to show the vail of face of the earth began to show the vail of
snow which was rapidly accumulating upon snow Certainuy, if a thing is to be be done, there
it.
is a very positive pleasure in seeing it done thoroughly: a blinding snoww-storm or a soake-
ing rain may not be exactly plensant, viewed ing rain may not be exactly pleasant, viewed
abstractly; but they are far pleasanter than a dull, slow, ineffectual drizzle.
So possibly, thought the housekeeper, Mrs.
Merriam, in her warm, Merriam, in her warm, comfortable, suag
kitchen, where the early dinner-which was
隹 literally a "noon meal" with her-had been
already dispatched and cleared away, as, already dispatched and cleared away, as,
standing with both hands resting upon the standing with both hands resting upon the without, in tixed abstraction. Can there be
anything more indicative of wandering or pre-
occupied thought than this persistent outlook occupied thought than this persistent outlook
from a window where there if iothing to be be
seen? Every object now before the worthy woman's eges-the yard, the pump, the tree the ontbuildings, the carriage-sweep, the gar-
den wall-she had looked upon thousands times before; and even the snow-flakes,
they were really a new importation, just sent they were realy a new mportation, just sent
down, and making their first appearance on that occasion, why she bad seen very similar
ones fall just so, over the same ground, from the same window, for thirty years or more ; 80
they had not the charm of novelty to her, i they were new. Still she gazed out, as ear-
nesily as if it were her bounden duty to se that every sprig, twig, brancen of the lareh
and fir trees which screened the coach-hoos had its rightful share of the feathery dispen. A quick step tripped lightly down stairs
and the inner door of the kitchen opened to admit a pretty, bright girl) yet in her teens,
"How cold it is, Aunt Betsey!" she said, as she came shivering up to the glowing fire
and spread out her hands to its genial storm! You don't know anything about is p in my room id youds as tuar it here; but up in my room it sounds as much again; the
wind howls and the snow beats ap against the "ndows. Idobehteve we are going to have "I guess not," said Mrs. Merriam, Leaving
her post of observation and coming back to the fire. "We don't often have winter set in
so early as this."
$\qquad$ "Yes, dear, I see it does; but I guess it
won't nount to much; it is only November yon tamount to much; it is only Novembe "eect What day of the month is it, Aunt Bet"About the twenty-second, dear, I beThe twenty-second! Oh, dear me ! and
this is the first snow: twenty-two snow
$\qquad$ youn Why, yes, indeed! I thought everybody
did."
"I don't, for one."
"You don't? i do and my mother does ;
"Yo they" indeed; and [guess it's true. It sure it suows now as it it had a great dean to
do. Only look out! I don't believe Uncle
John will come home to-night-do you?"

What, in all this storm?" Why he hasn't
Yes, indeed, ho will why, ho ept a night out of this bouse for twenty


"Yes,
doesn',
"Well,
"Well, as you say, what if he doe
then, Bessie \%,
"Shouldn"t you be afraid, aunt?"
"Arraid he hed
Afraid he had met with some accident, do
"Oh no; I don't suppose there is any da
ger of that ; if he staid it woutd be thic sto
that would have "raid of what, then, Bessice? "There is no fear, Bessie; $;$ he is sure to
me ; 1 'm cernino oft. But what is there to be afruid of it he did ly you or me? Aud even if they did, there are
the ewo great, dogs: 1 guess they ure prott)
safe guards." Che two great dogs : 1 guess they are pret
saff guards."
"But," suggested the young pirl-looki out of the window, and shoung girl-looking stivg sighty
she spoke-"this is such a great, lonesoni place",
"Not m
seats; nill
"Not more lonesome than other country
seats; nll country places look lonesome
winter,"
"Y, "Yes, aunt, but then this is so gloom,
such agreat house, all shat up and onely,"
"Why, Bessie," said Mrs. Merriam, in
tone almost repronchtul in .
 constraned nunt," said Bessie, with a slightly
is a splendid place; do : 1 think it is a splendid place; but you know 1 never made you a visit in winter before, and yo
must allow it is a melancholy old place eve
in summer, thoggh it is very beautiful then.
" It never sems lonesome to me,") sidd Mr Merrinever refectively. © But perbaps that
because Ihave got used to it II fou could
only see it, Pessie as! frst saw it 1 .
 I suppose it was not gloomy here then."
"No, indeed; I I remember the first day ever came here.
you as t iooked to me then; all the house house
thrown wide opeca and full of company, nnd
music, and elegant ladies and gentlemen in music, and elegant ladies and gentlemen i
gay carriages dashing np to the door frop
noon till inght; and then in the winter too, am sure it was naything but gloomy and
some here then. Oh. if you coald only re
member, is I do, the Thank esiving daysand the Christmass-days, wben they kept Yul
here as they do in Enghand, and the hous Was full of company, tires in every room, and
every bed filled, und such a long table in the
dining-roomin and music in the batl, and dancing in the great drawiug-room, and the whole
house alive with glad faces, and ringing with
laughter and with merry soung voices! Oh it was not gloomy or lovesome here then, eve No, indeed, nunt; it must have been very
different then trom what it is now. But ho
long ago was all this ?" long gago was all this "
Nigh upon thiry ye
"Why, Why, aunt, thiry years yoas I I \& shouldn'
think you could remember anything aboun "But 1 do, child-better than what bappen
ed last summer." And st tuling hersolf back
o her chair, she seened in her chair, she seemed sibout to relapse int
ber silent musings. "Aunt", said Bessie, suddenly, "if you hav
lived here so long, you must have been here
before-before-s Sue siopped, hesitatiugl' her aunt looked at her keenly, but did nh
speak. Bessie paused a momeat, BE if to re speak. Bessie paused a momeat, se if to re
cruit ber courage, and then began agin:
"Annt, were you living here when it took place $\varphi$ ",
"What took place, Bessie !"
"Why, the - the -terrible-accident, aunt
were you livine here then ""
 is the wind now :-seems to me it looks a lit
the brighter, do see if the wind has worke
round any yet--1 think it has; you look un
 and it snows faster than it did. But, aunh
Want souto tell me something. If you hav
lived hereso long. yout must have seen, yo Want you hereso long, you
lived here
muat bave known her."
"Who is ter, Bessie

 want to know
me - wout you ?"
 While,"
"Who told you anything about it, Bessie?
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{m}}$ sure 1 never did" " -No, Aunt Betsey; buty ou know 1 used to go
to scelool here when ! was a litule girl and mate virits to your Do you suppose ! cout
go from this house to a vilage school und nu
be questioned? And when i did not kno

 Why 1 should not hear a story which has been
mide so public, and rung through all change
for twenty years and more?", "Then, il you thive heard it all before, Bes

 St-you who had known her-jou might ex
plain or give a reason for whan she did")
"True enougb, Bessie; "here is somethin know?"
"I wath to know the whole story."
"Bless you, child ! I shouldn't know where "Bless you, child! I stivuldn't know where
obegin."
"egin at the beginning, aunt; that's the
place. Begin trom the first time you entered phece. Begin from the first time you entered
this bouse. There-see herel here his your
knitine. and Filt take mine, and yonll tell mee
the whole, won't you-like a dear, good knitine, and Thl take mine, and yon'll tell me
the whole, won't you-like a dear, good
auntie ofl
"Well, Beseie, it is a long way to go back
but P'll try. The firt day 1 ever came here-

## 

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$\qquad$


\section*{ <br> | to admire in a |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| s makes me |  |
|  | do |
| length an |  |
| ood up, and let |  |
| knees, and it |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

ut. Con
ne with it
preceder

Bless my soul, Bessie, how you do ran on!
might as well try to reason with a water-
out. Come the
with
oul, Bessie, how you do run on!
itry to reason with a water-
ithen, you little plague, and have
y ber numt, who mounted the by her nunt, who mounted the
ow reluctant steps, Beseieds light
the door of the west garret, or

##  <br> hild. with the impatient curiosity of a lit-

good start in life for a girl to get into such a
fanily an this was. My gracious! how times
and folks have changed since hen! Girls did
not presume to name their wages, nnd make

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 here nor there, as we say", "e that's neither
Bessie had been thinking so for some time,
but she did not dare to speak; and her aunt "Well, Bessie, when 1 came up here that
first day (it was in sumaer, and the trees
were anl in leaf) 1 did think it was a perfect
Paradise. Jt didn'tlook ns it does now. The
house was al open, and the lawn was so benahouse was all open, and the lawn was so bean-
Litully kept: Why he hastas was cut, and swept
and rolled every week, and the dive raked of
every day; and there were vases and statues out the lawn, and the fouatain was playing-""
"Aux, D Dever saw the fountain phay," in-
terrupted Bessie.
No, dear, it never phays now; but it did
then. And up and dowu each side of the then. And up and dowu each side of the
wide step-up to the piaza, , ou koow--here
was a thick hedge of greeuliouse plants (the
grenhouse was kept up then); and the gar.
dener used to come every morning early to
Wh
one
Ao
ora
sme
sme
rem


## lived here expect in the other world beyond what they hadd got here? " Well, I went into the kitchen and asked











## Betsey") "She :-who"" "Oh, Sou know,




hid ever looked like that, I guess."
"Wat Was she like, Aunl Betsey?
Well me."








 than a child of twelve- 1 've tho nght somer
times if the fairies have ever got into Amer-
cas she must hase come out of that stock Her complexion was sort of dark and swarthy
-all the oother ladies were fair ns lilies.
told you the men made a fuss about her hair







"Ye, chitd, l
"Where doe
saw wil the others youknow. Why did yo
not show mo that one?"
"It io not there, Bessie; it was taken dow
Oh yes; I understand : of course it would
But what became of it, hunt?
Nothing beesame of it that 1 ever heard
"Is it still in existence? Is it in this house
d, nuntie, just tell me that,",
"Bessie you bent all tor a tease that ever
(in my life. When you go home you mayyou're worse than she was at your age.
"Thank you, aunt," laughed Bessie.
not going home at present; when I do 1 will
call lor yourdispatches: but now my present
business is, where is that piture? -1s it now
"Well, yes, you little torment it is,"
"Where is 1i, nuntie? tell me just that one
thing, and II make you some nike flap-jacks
for tea-such as you and Unele John both
"Thank you, miss; but 1 guess I can make
as good flap,jacks as you can, any day."
"Oh yes," said Bessie; "better ones, I dare
say: only you like to bave me make thetn
sometimes, you know. Now please tell me
where that picture is on .
"Gooduess me, child ! it is in the west gar-
"In the west garret? I never was in there,
was I Yo"; I know that as well as you do."
"No "But, unt, you will take me up and let me
see it now, won't you?"
"Olu, auntie! yes, you will: don't be rash.
you wouldn t retuse me such a little thing as
that, nad here ama I kiitting this beautifal
shaw for you, and D. James's wife says it
is a great deal handsomer than hers or Mrs.
Parker's either, and better knit too-only

you to."
"Hosh, you little wheedling thing! You?d
wheedile a bird off of a bush, or a lish out o
"Do youthink so? That's quite encourag.
"ng; but as you are neither fowl nor fish whil
Pm sure ir had a nice litle niece, named for
me nud everything, I'd do most anything for
her.".
You don't know. Just wait till you geing."
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ove
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har
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is
Oo
do
But Bessie's only answer was a deep inspi-
ation, as with clasped hands she sank down reamily upon one of the dusty triuks.
a Does it look as you thoughit it would, Besaunt," suid Bessie, in low, tremulous
just as I thought it would-only more"More 80". More what?" asked the mat-of-fact num
More inten. YYou nsked me, Bessie, it she was hand some, nad ssad 1 didnt know; now Insk
you the same quastion-is she handsome?
And 1 inswer as you did, nunt-l can't tell. Oh, what eyes! they are terrible in their
magnificence! Even in the picture heir blue-
liamond brightness takes my very breath diamond brightness takes my very breath
away understand now what you meant about the
flash of the guillotine. 1 can feel that their glance was like the uplifing of a battle-ax.
Oh, aunt, who is she like? Wio does she "I don't know," said Mrs. Merriam; "she
don't make me think of any one I ever knew. he least like her." "She does remind me of some one", said
Bessie. "Not any one I ever saw -1 don't nean that; but some one I bave heard of. Is y one in the Bible, aunt?"
In the Bible? Heaven bless the child ! no; I'm sure she was not like any one in the
Bible that I can think of, unless it was that Bible that I can think of, unless it was that
tall, thin gentleman who talked with Eve un-
der the apple-tree." ur the app e-tree." No, no, snid Bessie, too much absorbed in
"Niture even to ber contemplation of the picture even to
smile at what her aunt said; but it certainly
is a Jewish sort of face : it is like some female is a Jewish sort of face : it is like some female
character in the Bible-but which ?"
 imaginative aunt; and leaning the picture up against the trunk, she came and stood by her
nieces's side and gazed at it in silence, with
nem her arms akimbo.
Certainly it was a remarkable picture: the artist must have been a man of no ordinary taient, and he had concentrated his powers
upon the one object in the picture, for there
were no accessories, no drapery, no ornaments, no background-just the head and
shoulders of the young girl. The hair, which
had the rich abundsance of which Mra, Nerri shonlders of the young girl The hair, which
had the rich abundance of wict Mrs. Merri-
am had spoken, and was of the peculiar lusthe plumage of wild birds, was parted simply over the rather low forehend, and tell rippling
down on either side, shronding the whole small figure like a cloak; just below the chin, where
its full wave sparted or rather across thebosom, there was a fuint suggestion of white embroi-
dery, of lace or muslin; one small hand was
raised to the brow, and, threaded in the gleaming fall of bair, seemed to shed it aside as one put aside a beavy vail ; and from out
this vail looked forth the face, with its great, luminous wonderfal eyes.
For it lently side by side intently regarding it it Then
Bessie repeited. 7 Who is it in the Bible she reminds me of?", "Surely you do not mean the Virgin Mary, "Oh no, no, aunt!" said the girl, almost shuddering at the sacrilegious sidea of compar-
ing the storm-writen face before her-with its wild, passionate, earthly beauty - with the
calm, pure loveliness of the holy young Nother! "Oh nno, no, that is not what I meang It is is not Deborah, uor Miriam, for they were prophet-
esses; no, nor Judith, for she was patriotic, isses; no, nor Judith, for she was patriotic,
funwomann- it was love of country dyed her
hands with blood. Oh aunt, I know now !$t$ is the daughter of Herodias! She must eper; "I never heard how she looked. I've read how she acted-dancing, and trainio ger, and everything. 1 don't think it is mach
of mand of a compliment to say any one is like her; but
maybe you are right, dear; I don't know Aud Bessie was right: the mocking smile
upon the full, red, arched lips ; the blaze of the eyes. So might Sillome have looked when the vindictive mactinitions of her mother and ed the destraction of the holy deacher whose
reproving voice had checked them in their path of guilty ambition.
"s it like her, aunt?" said Bessie, after "Like who, dear?-the daughter of Hero"eah no, aunt-like, Miss Eulatie; did she
really look like this?", realy look like thi
 so in a moment if anything roused her; if she
was pleased, or atgey either, here cheeks
would be just like a Malacatoon peach; but commonly she was rather pale. And now,
Bessic, if you are satisfied, do lot us go down stars, for what with the cold, and what
with the thoughts of old times, 1 declare 1 m
atl of $\pi$ ereep , As Bessie offered no objection beyond a re-
gretul sigh, Mus. Merviam re-covered the picture and restored it toits former position, with
its face to the wall, and then, putting the now cilent girl out of the room before her, she elos.
edocke and donblo-locked the door, and dropped the key into her capacious pocket "And an evident satistaction,
Ay had regained their," snug shessie, when Warm kitchen, and as she spoke she drew a rocking-clair up to the fire and beat up the
cuntions- onow you sit down here and get
warm; ind then, while hold this yaro tor
yon to wind , you, "Well, my dear," said Aunt Merriam," yield-
story you know ing with a sigh to what she saw was inevituble,
the family, when 1 came here, consisted of daughters."
"And Aliss Eulalie ?"
"Yes; 1 didn't name
ne of the family." "What relation was she to them, aunt?" She called them 'uncle' and 'cousin,' but have heard her father and the Colonel were have heard her hater sud the eotoned were
old fricans, and he was one of her guardians."
"Where, was she from, aunt?" "I can't tell you that; 1 don't know, I
think she came foom orer somewheres think she came fuom over seas somewheres-
Spanish or Italian, or West thdian, maybe ; I
never heard what she wus."

| "But didn"t fou ask 9 " <br> "Ask what?" <br> "Where she came from." |
| :---: |
|  |
| busines of mine Young grim in my pace did |
| had to nnswer questions, not ask them. A |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Oht, aunt, that is not prettr, when you are |
|  |
| "Am 1? $\mathrm{Y}^{\text {ma m glad of it; } 1 \text { didn't }}$ |
|  |
|  |
| e. And the two yo |
|  |
|  |
| were eery ditiorent. Murse Day |
| min rom their fru, weeil shy |
| as much aike as (wo peas inticey |
| , |
| b, but it made him lame for |
| $\mathrm{v}^{\text {grew }}$ to be different. Mr. Ho |
| e open air, ridiog, driving, |
| schooi, and to |
| poor Mr. Maurice |
|  |
| read to he couldn't do much more than |
|  |
| gh they loved each other deanity, it |
|  |
| ce, he was a free-learted, open-handed, |
| d |
|  |
| for high and low; and we allloved him. But |
|  | Bible I I guess St. John was not beter or to.

lier than our Mr. Jhurice. T I sed to think he

 and
and hapy
and
Well and, if they plesse, they may mate observi-
tions. I badn' been there o rear before






 and Mut with Mr: Horace it was different. He
loved her, too, but he ioved to tease her-
 Maruice , it went on so for a good while; and
and
Well,
 ever suw 1) and among the company was a a
young genteman, for tringere guess the
party was made for him. He mas mightily

 sins, as she called' 'umazall the fine compli-
ments she had received. It was something about her midnight hair and starry eyes?
Pm sure I shall never forget the words;
heard them often enough. Well, there was no real harm in that ; she was only a silly yain
child a and the ladies only laughed at her,
pieasantly the pleasant, es iniougl.
"But, as il-luck would have it, Me. Horace
was on the piazza, too, though she didnt
Know it; and he came ap to her and hegan to
tease her, leawe ber, as his way was, hoolding both her
hands, and repeating what she had just told has sisters, and mocking what the young gen-
tleman said, till she got ns mad as fre. Your Uncle John was busy in the dining.
room, nand the window were penen, and he saw
and heard it all. At last she stamped her foot, I will be revenged on you shill repent of this
and she broke
and
 the opper entry as she went by me, her cheeks
all aflame and her ejes flashing througb
tears ; at the door of her cousin's room Nurse Daston mee her, and told her she must not go
in then; Mr Maurice had been in more pain
than uiua, he hade jost taken a componing
medicicine, and was trying to sleep ; and shi meaicine, and was trying to sleep; and shy
turned o oo down. Oh! if she had only
seen Mr. มlaurice it sould never have happ
pened; be would have talkedto ber and calued
her.
"On the stairs she met Mr. Horace. H
too, was on his wato his hrotien' room,
tell him all atoout the party, suppose; he al ways tod him eversthing to amuse him, for
they were very loving brothers. She would
hinve sized tim. 1 tituk, wittiout i wort, fof
 pushed him from her, violently, His foot win
just ou tobe edgeof the stair; he lost his bal
ance, reeled, fell heavily balusters; they, gave way, and oh! merciter
heavens! Bessie, he went headlong, sheer
 nte", "Ob, nuut, it was horrible, horrible!" one sorream as hed went over-God forbid
should ever hear such a cry as that agrin!
 seemed to me it might have been heard
England! Of course it brought the who

## honse together; and when I got there, there they lay side by side, seemingly equanlly life- teas; but she had ouly fainited; she soon

 came to.""And be, Aunt Betsee ?"
"Ho never moved anter they took him up.
The docor said his neck was broken by the
fall, nnd ho muzt have died instanty."
"But, nunt, do you think she meant it? "But, aunt, do you think she meant
cems tome she didn't."
" Meant to kill him, Bessie? No, indeed, no

| years. John never would believe is. He says to this day that somebody cheated, and that poor Mr. Manrice, who had never known any. thing aboat money matters, no more than a child, in all his life, was too easy a depe; |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


ing for the first time, in low, sweet, $\begin{aligned} & \text { tremblin } \\ & \text { tones, and trising her hand with a slight, an } \\ & \text { probably unconscious gesture of command; }\end{aligned}$

Reward for the Blacks
nd justice which ever characterizes its
satement by the Allany Erening Journal:
"istes to recturn to her allegiance, with slavery,wecomed with open arms, and halled as the har.
finger of that 'good time coming' when the otd
Union will be again restored, and the old flag
To this, the Post responds by alluding to the
efficient service rendered by black troops at
harleston, at Port Hudson, and elserkiere, and
have proved friendly to states, the negroes隹 What is to be the reward of"The Albany Eoconing Journal proposes aWace is rintom. When the war is over, whened and the Union no longer needs defenders toperil their lives against its enemies, then theseThis, if we understand aright the argument ofthe Journal, is the reward which a dunited andappy people ought to conter unon these men,
nd upon their wives and children, relatives,"For the important services they have ren-
dered to the cuse of the Union the Evening
The writer proceeds to narrate the story
eard from the lips of Gen. Mitchell, of the ex-raordinary service rendered by the chief of
me Gen. Mitehell was removed. "Before Inde time to get out of Tennessee, that man, so
iseful to our cause, was returned to bis mas-

ter by my successor, and probaly
death,", said Gen. Mitchell.
"Who can listen unmoved to snch a story
of wrong and perfidy? Does it not seem as
though we invoked the curse of God upon our though we invoked the curse of God upon our
cause by so atrocious a wickedness? Yet
this was but one individnal; to that which makes us shat onder in his case, the Evening
Journal proposes to condemn hundreds of Journal proposes to condemn hun
twowsands equally loyat and devoted.
"We cannot listen with patience to a
$\qquad$ surely draw down apon as the vengeance of
God and the execrations of all honorable men and women. To return to bondage the colored
people whiom we bave once delclared free Wopld whe to violate have once laws, human and dinvine.
Whis act would stamp us forever as a nation This act would stamp us forever as a nation
worse than the pirates of the Barbary coast." The Evening Journal asserts in reply that
the Post misunderstood its position. It does
 in favor of returning 'these tried soldiers back
into olanery, bot, is opposed to reurning
'back into slavery ' any one who, during tho
war, has rendered the slightest military service, whether in the trenches, the hospital, the
camp, the cook-house or the laundry. They have earned their freedom, and no human pow;
er should be permitted to takke it from them."
In accepting the explanation, the Post "What is to be the condition of the wives
dhitidren, the tathers, brothers, nud sisters have earned their freedom? Take Captain
Smalle, of he Plamter ns an Instance. He is
loubtless, entitled to be free; that is a small aubness, entited to be rece; that is a smaih
tit to him, for he conld have bought himself
tib the wired and brought out of Charleston. But suppose ho
has a wife and children in South Carolina ; has a wife and children in South Carolina;
suppose he has a tather, brothers, and sisters
Were, slaves now When the war is over theres slaves now? When the war is over,
and South Carolinn is 'welcomed back, weith alavery', to use the phrase of the Evening
Journal, are these persons to remain slaves?
 leave those nearest and cannot do thant inhur-
bondage? Sorely, you
anity without gross injustice, without dis. onor to the nation. ve find how neceesary was the President/s
Smancipation Proclamation. Youn canot
nake a man free and leave his wifo a slave. If meke deserved anything at our hande, if he ha
he has desed anything by serving the Union cause, ho
earned



## acceptamer

I will take ap the burden of this life,
And bear it apward. from the field
Unto the calm domain of spirit, rife With consclous love-power. Low, on bende Thanking the Giver, Lord of earth an
For angel Sorrow's potent ministry. I will attune my tear. filled heart in praise,
For the long, bitter nights, and clouded days,
The devious wiudings of His wondrous ways, And call him Father-Friend! the Holiest-Bes Een mid the turmoil of my soul's unrest-
While the keen anguish rankies in my breast
Humbly the rod held by that hand of power
Sliall to my lipes be preseed in darkest hour
His light shall guide me when the storm-clon
Ever in reverence, fasth, the path be trod
That leadeth from the lone heart's burial-soi
Ever the murmuring lips by trust be stilled
Ever from source divine the spirit filled
With all the strength by aspiration willed.
Thy will, not mine "" the prayer of life s My teacher, amaranth-crowned
My hope and promise, Immortality
Over my graves of buried hopes arise
The rainbow The rainbow-tinted tiowers of Paradise :
The vail of tears is lifted from mine eyes

And there,
stand,
The sacred shrinces, and homes of Spirit Land,
There, the sweet roses of undying love
Garland my brow; the spinits vestal dove
Of Peace descendeth from the heavens abo
And bears to me the olive token, fraught
With the joy.symbol of cesponsive thy With the joy-sy mbol of responsive thonght.
The treasured rest, so long and vainly sough
Voices impressive, solema, bid me take
Anew my dtgrim- tiff for Truth's dent The bitter cup alone my thirst may slake!
They tell me when the portals shall unclose,
That guard the Morning Lands divine repose,
I , too, shall learn whiercore the burning wo
And blighting \&riefs of earth wer
And bilusuing sriets of earth were sent to me
Commissoned augels of my life to be;
Wherefore, 'eer desert sands and stormy sen
1 was decreed to wander: set apart
From all that lousehold love and jo Fill holy resiguation fllled my heart
And ram thine, my Fatter f onty thitre! My home within the peaceful inuer shring
of Thy abundant love aud grace divine!

In praise for all- the sanshine and the night,
The tempest passing, and the gleams of lightit
I bide with trustful soul Thy promlse bright.
In thy encircling arms, O Mother-Care,
rest serenely ! to thy heart of prayer rest serencly : to thy heart of prayer
And pitying love my spirit-vows I bea

Theodore Winthrop's Personal Appear
A neat, active figure of a man, carefuily
lressed, ans one who pays all proper honor tio
the bedy in which he walks dressed, as one who prys all proper honor to
the body in which he walks aboot; a gente-
man, not only in the broader and more generous sense, but aiso according to the narrowe
conventional meaning of the term p plainly conventional meaning of the term; plainly
selholarly man, fond of books, and knowing
the best books; with that modest, diffiden sir which bookish men bave; with a curions.
shyneess indeed, ans of one who wan ont accus-
tomed and did not like to come into too close contact with the every-day world, such The
dore Wintheop appeared to me. I recollect
he surprize with which 1 heard-not from odore Winthitop appeared to me. I recollect
the surprize with which 1 heard - not from
him- that hee had ridden acroos the Plains.
bad camped with Lieatenant Strain, had had camped, with Lieatenant Strain, had
roughed it, in the roughest parts of our
continent. But if you looked a iltle closely
into the fice, you saw in the fine liues of the into the face, you saw in the fine lives of the
mouth the determination of a man who can
bear to carry his body into any peril or diffi
culty $;$ and in the eye-lie bad the eye of
 saw there presence of mind, unfathering readi-
neses ano i s sirit
might bring forth.

Mr. Beecher in Church.

## Jrand fyy

andrew jackson davis, editor. NEW YORK, SATURDAF, AUG. 22, 1863


 coin
cind


The Woxen's Nathonal Loval League
still continues its operations in this city
and vicinity with marked success. One and vicinity with marked "success. One
great object is to prepare a "Mammoth Peti-
tion" to be presented to the next Congress or the emancipation of the slave. Mattie
Grifitit published a sitring appeal in its be-
talf in a recent number of the Independent, and Gerrit Smith and others have contribated
one bundred dollars each, while many friends objects of the Association.

|  | has been visited by a succession of intensely beated days. Animals panted in the shade. the breezes from distant hills were warm and stifling instead of cool and refreshing ; thun-der-storms, frequent as they were, left the air more sultry instead of cooling and cleansing it as is their wont, and haman energies flagged under the blazing sky. What, then, could have tation to domicile under a hospitable roof by the shore of the "sounding sea"! This we blue waves which were to be our refreshment and recreation. Imagive us in the early morning, with the light breeze filling our beautiful sail, skimming ove: the glassy surface of the bry, listening to the carol of birds on the sea which bore us so safely on its bosom. Or again, when evening fell softly upon the earth and the gentle mooniight streamed silver vail far over the waters, how gayly our shallop bounded from its moorings and we floated out to be "rocked in the cradle of the deep," fanned by the grateful breeze, and Inlied by the music of familiar voices, accompanied by the tender notes of the guitar or the wilder melody of the mellow, merry flate. <br> Saturday Again ! <br> Profoundly grateful for fivors bestowed, we desire to acknowledge our indebtedness for the rare assemblage of "faces and flowers" at our first Saturday reception. When we announce that one of the parties to the appointment "sethat one of the parties to the appoien on that cedes," some of the few not present on occasion may attribute the change of programme to chagrin at the meagre attendance, rather than ascribe it to intense self-8atisfaction at the liberality of the patronage extended <br> by a generous and devoted public <br> In withdrawing our engagement for the rest of the month, we desire to bespeak for our of- fice nssociate. F. L. W due considerationnot that we would invite any to stay away, out as he will be alone they will please have heir change ready <br> Two yearly subscriptions amonnt to just five dollars, for which Uncle Samuel has kindly provided a convenient legal tender. A word to the wise, \&c. $\qquad$ C. M. P. <br> Colored Regiments. <br> There has been no act of our Administration that seemed more indicative of wisdom, than its authorization of the enlisting of colored soldiers. The great lack among the legions of the North has been the animus of it great and powerful motive. Love of adventure, want of employment, the stimulus of gain and glory, have to a very great extent mingled with the patriotic emotions by which our armies were inspired; but here is a large class to whom this struggle is necessarily vital. However apathetic they may have seemed, all intelligent blacks have watched the issue of the present war with intense anxiety as going to decide the fate of their race upon the American continent. And when they fight, it who a deady earnestaess, like of an try. <br> The 4 th Regiment of United States Colored Troops are now being enlisted and prepared for the ficta, near Bultimore, by Col. Birney, it son of the late Jumes G. Birney, once Abolition candidate for the Presidency. On the oecasion of a flag presentation by the colored people of Battimore, to their companions ini arms, at Camp Belger, Aug. 10th, Mr. Samuel Chase, saye the Tribune, a large and parlly negro, well dressed, slightly bald, and gra $e=$ ful in his gestures, stepped forward and dressed Col. Birney in a speech that wo id |
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## white orators. Referring to illostrious, his- orical chrracters of black complexions, such os King Jugurtha, the Roman Terence, Touis- ant L'Ouverture, Dessalines, and Hinnits as King Jugurtha, the Roman Terence, Touis- sant LOuverture, Desanilies, and Hannibal, ho said: "1

 sant LOaverture, Dessalines, and Hamnibnl,he said: " 1 allude, sir, to the military great.
ness of my nacestors in no spirit of bossting,
but to remind these soldiers of the glorious
example that the Carthagenian Hannibal has
set them of excellence in arms. But let them
remember that while Hanibal fought for con.
quest and power merely, they are going forth
to fight for liberty, Hee liberty of the four mil-
lions of blacks in this land of theoretic free-
dom."

## Place There !" " Give Place

 'Tartarus !!"|  |
| :---: |alties are inflicted afer crime is committed

The wise and beneficent Goverment is that
Which, to the extent of its ability, prevente
the commission, and thus dispenses with thenecessity for penalties-thus saving both vic
tim and violutor in most cases.OMMEMTSWponded to our article, and with such plain-
ness of speech. Whoever seeks to correct us
of error, is a friend indeed. It is especially
pleasant when the
While we regret having expressed any sen-
timent repugnant to the feelings of the many
whom "Akt" represents, we have the satis-
faction of knowing that it was only so "in-
congruous" an effort that could awaken his
powers and introduce him to our readers.
Possibly, then, "Akt" has, in combating
our position, offered a sufficient atonement for
We have little to offer in defense of the po-
sitions, which were, doubtless, too strongly
expressed, whether correct or not. We olly
propose a few simple inquiries for the purpose
of reaching, if possibl
to a difficult problem.
tion. Is it to dotermine by what fixed stand-
ard our opinions are, to be judged? "Akt")
would silence Villandigham and muzzle the
the Herald. If Lincoln were to be deposed
and Meclellhn or Seymour installed, the
Tribune and Evening Post, might be speedily
perpetuity of the Union, pestilent sheets, the
cause of all our trouble; and would they not
We deplore the terribie fruits of licensedspeech, and still more the popular condition
that renders freedom of speech dangerous.bartial law educate the people and fit them
that a Democracy (in name,) shall be perpetu-purpose? If men are incapable of self-gov-
ernment, which is better-to rouse their pas.
sions for or against living principles?
-life-long foes of free speech-prate of it
for their own purposes is sad and deplorable.
Such a powerful battery, so invulnerable
iron-clad, ought never to have tatlen into the
Free speech is
we not avoid giving oftense to so importan

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\begin{aligned}
& 2
\end{aligned}
$$

The question should not be, How far may we
go? but, rather, How far must we go ? With the power now in the hands of freedom-loving,
logal people, the same principles should govern ns under the rule of despots, bigots, or Jesuits.
We presumed not at all upon benefits to acecrue from this freedom. The question is one
of right or duty, not of policy. The truth may If our Republic is endangered by free speech, which shall we preserve? Not be-
cause we love our country less, but because we value freedom more, would we say, Give us liberty, with all its attendant perils.
If liberty may be restrained-bey
$\qquad$ rigid limits of a self-preserving war polity in
the field-who shall set bounds to that restraint? Will not the "pestilent and danger-
ous" doctrines of Spiritualists be next taooed? and what shall withhold Jesuits from lencing every heretical preacher?
 pssible that such a construction of this ne press or orator at the North whose voice is no squarely up to our standard of loyalty. We
do not propose to question the wisdom of martial-law decisions; they are to be taken
like the decrees of fate-unquestioned. It did occur to us, however, that if free speech was good in Fugitive Slave Law times, it was good now, and that if we were right to ex-
press the contempt we felt for the Administrapress the contempt we felt for the Administra-
tion of (or Government as administered by,) Buchanan, Copperheads should enjoy ike privilege now
May not friends
bolitionists and Reforma order, especially arsh and seem too despers, tics tos dhees where the national peace and security would be spared its imperative requisitions. There is only one legitimate, constitutional means whesthy we are permitted to seek an of grievancefo under it. That is by freedom of discuassion and the ballot-box. The rebels, denying free speech and refusing an appeal to
to bailot-box, have chosen to assail the nation's life. We strike down the armed foes, as
we would the midnight assasin, witht their
own weapons. But shet we niso idet the own weapons. But shail we niso deny the
xcellence of the other constitutional and peaceful method? Shall we teach rebels to respect free discussion and the ballot by our-
elves ignoring the very means we sought to The point seems clear. If one but lift his hand
gainst the Government, strike he utters bis protest, answer in hike derms. If his tongue and pen enlist armed foes faster
than can ours, that is our misfortune -not the
fault of that freedom which we should secure never cortail. Our error should be on the
ide of humanity, of justice, and liberty.

## To the Country

## the new york And erie railmoad.

We always luxuriated in the wide cars and easy motion of the Erie Road. To transfer
ourselves with sachel, bundle-and basket, (we had almost written another item beginaing with "b,") from the broad gauge of the
Erie to the contracted seats and jerking movement of other ronds occasions a feeling of traveler.
It was this preference that led us to ask of the Superintendent, Mr. Minot, a recognition
of services rendered in the way of voluntary advertising in the Herazd of Proarsss. We were made glad by the prompt receipt of a
"through ticket" and return for our double
n" indication" like this is not to be disregarded, so for a long two wecks we bid
good-by to office and every thought of work,

To the hills, to the hills, away
We expect to neither see, bear, say, nor do ny thing of interest to our readers, so no correspondence need be looked for. Will not the
friends of the Heratd or Progrsss remember the New York and Erie Ruilroad, if for no Other reason because of a "breadth of gauge"
that admits one of the editors of so radical a paper on terms of dead-head equality? It
should not be, and we trust will not be for-

## Our Paper.

We do not hesitate to confess that the quality of the paper upon which the Ereald of Progrrss is printed is not up to our standard.
The manufacturers bave seemed, in spite of our protests, to make each lot a little inferior comes to us that reighted with Hzraid or Progrsss mater has been made, is burned to the ground !
The necessary consequence The necessary consequence will be a little
lack of uniformity in quality till some mill gets o understand bow uniform and excellent a paper is needed for such a journal. We hope ach this desired result within a month or

Meanwhile, will our readers bear with us if we seem to be experimenting? We hope
o use no poorer paper than we have done, soon have a better at an increased

Quarterly Meeting at Middle GranThe Spiritualists of Middle Granville will
old their next Qaarterly Meeting on Saturday nd Sunday, September 12th and 18th. Dr. H. Coonley and wife are engaged. H.
Celville Fay, medium for physical manifestaEliza Blossom, C. H. Bull, Geo. W. Baker,

THE HELRALD OF PROGRESS

| Lent alone cannot make a writer ; there m a whole mind behind the book " a whole mind belind the book. |  | tinual motion or change, is incapable of re- | Love or Life. The absurdity of this position | Progressive Conventions. $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Form and Substance. |  |  |  |  |
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| The following article is in review of a work entitled: |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  <br> Mr Jenes a discipe of S rede <br> denborg denls |  |  |  |  |
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| in philosophical and theological abstractions with a practiced and skillfut hand. His view of human nature in itself and as related to God is seemingly in direct opposition to the |  |  |  |  |
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| Orthodox view. But this apparent variance is not subversive of the main doctrine of Or-thodoxy-namely the redemption of human |  |  |  |  |
| thodoxy-namely, the redemption of human nature by its Divine Creator ; on the contrary, the theory which he propounds as to the respective positions of God and creature would, |  |  |  |  |
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| pplied as a basis of faith in the Church, give vitality and immense power to its presmelis |  |  |  |  |
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| making the doctrine an actuel living fact, instend of allowing it to rest, as it now does, upon historical eridence. The actual variance |  |  |  |  |
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| the Orthodox mode of reaching the conclusion in question from given identical premises. But we confess (and so must every reader of |  |  |  |  |
| the work,.) that this difference is quite striking in itself, and that a practical working of the creed which he erects upon Swedenborg's phi- |  |  |  |  |
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| losophy of creation is still more striking to contemplate. Let us here briefly state the Orthodox premises and conclusion referred to |  |  |  |  |
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| 2. Previses--1. Man is a creature of God destitute of life and goodness tally evil condition solely by Diviue inter |  |  |  |  |
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| Mr. James supports the premises in his own way, which is not the Orthodox way. The philosophy, where distinctly separated from the theology of the work, is of a ligh order. |  |  |  |  |
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| As for the assumptions, the unswerving dictate of common sense (wincl, as the author of Substance and Shadow jusity observes at page248 , "is worth more than a myriad Sweden248, "is worth more than a myrnu swecenborgs ") continuaty enforced upon us, is:assume nothing whatever as a basis, but to accept as $\Omega$ basis the undeniable facts of common experience. |  |  |  |  |
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| Oreation is not the production by God o a substance out of nothing; it is the commamication of Himself, of the own Bemg, to that |  |  |  |  |
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| which is not Himself. But, in order to insure the validity of this communication, it is ne. Cessurf Formation theerefore, precedes crection,Which is merely the communication of Divine |  |  |  |  |
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| Life, indwelling and vivifying the finite form. Greation, therefore, instead of being an act in |  |  |  |  |
| the past is a contimuons orderly procession of |  |  |  |  |
| inmost being of each individual. Although every person thinks that this inner life is ex- |  |  |  |  |
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| causivel his own, and separate from that ofall other existences, this fife is not that of the individual perse, but is God's life dwelling in him, redeeming him from his own intriusic |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| destitution or denth. Infinite Love is necessarily creative ; it forms that which is not it- |  |  |  |  |
| self in order that it may commonicate itself to tis exact and total opposite. Gods love Himself. The feeling of selfhood which each |  |  |  |  |
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| the creature would nerer know himself as existing apart from his Creator, and creation fact. |  |  |  |  |
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| Such is, briefly and distinctly, the Swedenborgisn philosophy of creation as expounded by Mr. James, and sustained by him in a |  |  |  |  |
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| creation an act of brute physical force in time |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| and space: a freak of Omnipotence, summoning the Universe out of nothingness. But le ue clovely examine this Swedentorginn view of creation. |  |  |  |  |
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| The first thing that arrests our attention is the peculine application of the term "creation," itientifying it with "commumication." |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| p 109 :" Creation, as we have seen, is nothing the Creator to the creaturee." |  |  |  |  |
| The Orthodox and popular idea of creation is, that it is a specific manifestation of Omnipotent Wilt, evolving the Universe from nothingness, If the phrase be allowable, the infinite, for they involve the difference beinfinite, for they involve the dat of a totally dependent creature produced by Him out of utter nihility. |  |  |  |  |
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| The next peulinity which we observe is, |  |  |  |  |
| God creates or communicates His own Being, which is infinite love, to that which is the total opposite of Himself, because He is inca- |  |  |  |  |
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| pable of loving Himself hence He is is necessi- |  |  |  |  |
| sity involves a minor necessity-namely, that the creature upon whom he bestows His love shall possess self-consciousness, $i, c$., shall feel that he is exclusively his own existence, and thereby related to myriad other separate, dis |  |  |  |  |
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Did Elijah's Wife Wear Mourning ?
The Intependent of last week, from who unusually well-seasoned columns we hav credited elsewhere, has a rery sensible in quiry, by Ion, whether Elijat's wife wo
mourning for him. "Did Elijath's wife put on mourning?
ho disappeared from sight with the chari ho disappeared from sight with the chariot
and horsbas of fre, did she call for weeping
women, nad weep, and lament, und then give all her time and thought to preparing mourn-
ing garments We tancy not.
ff he had had time to look back as he was taken up, he would say, rather, Follow me ;
do my work so far as you can ; spend no timee
as you may soon follow me.
Elijalh, but
and ashes.
ter" the believer in a "spiritual life hereality of the inquiry is peculiarly suggestive. For
a translated spirit what cause to mourn Why should any mortal be clad in weeds of
woe? The writer offers some sound sug
"There are times in the lives of our friends When we conld put on zackeloth ard ashes
for them much more than at their death Look at that ared man, who goes to his grave
as a shock of corn fully ripe- he bad been
waiting for the Master's call, for earth to him wae done.
"Years ago sorrow came upon him as a
tlood, the desice of his eyes was tuken away
at at inte; his property took to itedif at a stroke, his property took to itsel
winge, and fierce calamities came upon his
children, so that day by day he rose up in children, so that day by day he rose up i
sorrow, with none to comfort hins In hi
later days this fierce storm had passed away When was the time to mourn for him?
a Custom-yes, it is custom, I grant, really not necessarily an expression of feeling,
since many only look upon it as a galligg anin, while they conform for propriety turn aside from the realitites of grief to dis
cuss the question of dress! How many injucuss the question of dress! How many inju-
dicious friends go nud make purchases for
family, which they can by no means afford and for which they mast pinch themselves for
and many a day, or eave the merchant to be de-
prived of hilj just due.
iI
if there were butge that might be worn, as men wear it-for, really wome woen
do all the mourning; whether the deceased do all the mourning; whether the deceased
ee relative of her husband or of herself, the
woman is shrouded in weeds of woe; woman is shrouded in weeds of woe ; an
while he hoes out into the world just th
ame, she is bound by notions of propriety ame she is bound hy notions of propriety to
abstain from social intercourse and slut herself up to grieve.
"Verily, custom
Our friends go home, and we mourn; the
weary are at rest, and we mourn for them Jesuas says to them, Enter into the joy of our
Lord, and we lament as those without hopeat teast so our dress would lidfcate. "Decent
respect" "The dead know not angthing."

## The Chemistry of Catechism

 One of our neighbors of the religions presstalkes un to task for hiolding what we still believe.
fter its good tempered criticisms. to be a sound
 - has lately, as we have already told qur readers University, after having been denied an obscaree
professirship in Columbia, on the ground that he
was a Unitarian. That refoan torned a broad professorship in Columbia, on the ground that he
Was an Unitarian. That refoana torned a broad
laugh against the college at the time. But our laugh against the college at the time. But our
near neigubor diefonds this exclosiveness with
great arancestuess, insisistig, to use hiso wn words, great earnestness, insisting, to use his own words
that ot the principle is sonnd that forbids Co.
tumbi College to choose a Unitarian to one of
its profescorghips." its professorsthips.
But can our
But can our Old-School Presbyterian friend
give us any reason for supposing that an Episco
palian is thercly any better fitted for teaching
chemistry palian is thereby any better fitted for teaching
chemistry than a Unitarian? If we, as orthodox
believers desired to ion believers, desired to join a cliass of instruction in
the nataral scenceces, would it be an objection, or
would it be a recomendition to know that the
teacher was to be Prof. Agassiz? But Prof. A gassiz
 is less orthodox than Prof. Gibbs Indeed, Prof.
Gibbs, a Uitarian, and Prof. Dana, orthodoox,
are joint editors of the Amerian Journal of Ars
and Sciences. Now, did it ever ocenr to the orand Sciences. Now, did it ever occur to the or-
thodox sensitiveners of Prof Dana that his asso-
ciate wasa a dangerous man, whom Columbia Col. ciate was a dangerons man, whom Columbia Col-
lege puts out of doors, and whom the Neve York
Obsever seeks to keep out? Does our overscrupulous cotemporary remember the famous
flurry which some good people got into a few
years ago, because on one beautiful May day in Brookly, the children of a Unitarian Sunday.
school were allowed to wakk in holidy procession
s. whioo Were allowed to wak in holiday procession
With the cildreen of orthodox Sunday.schools?
Is it not time that such unprofitable narrowness religious faith is is just the opposite of Unithrian.
ism wee may have at heast a chemical affinity
with it-ladependent.

By the way, will the editors of the Inde.
pendent " give us any reason for supposing" that a Christian "is thereby any better fitted
for " prescribing for diseases than an Infidel for" prescribing for diseases than an Infidel
or Spiritualist? Does our "over-scrupulous ortemporary remember the flurry ${ }^{\text {pu }}$ into
which certain editors were thrown by a proposition to advertise a medical book by
heterodox author in the Independent? heterodox author in the Independent?
When, $a$ few months since, one of the When, $\pi$ few months since, one of the ed-
itors of the Independent declined to advertise the "Harbinger of Health" - $a$ book of med-
ical prescriptions by Andrew Jackson Da-vis-because its author was a Spiritualist and
Infidel, we thought that " such unprofitable narrowness should be broadened;" and the editor finally concluded, too, that, though very
orthodox in his religious faith, he had not only a chemical affinity with Unitarianism, bu consented to advertise a book that promised good to the sick, even though its author's the
ological tenets might not be exactly sound ological tenets might not be exactly sound
We think the lesson on that occasion mus have been serviceable, and that since, the ed itor will, when sick, take pills rolled by un
regenerate hands, and when hungry partak regenerate hands,
of food unblessed by orthodox grace. That's
progress.
C. M. P.






\section*{

 vitian atention ont in Pinaipal to the dut <br> 

## Succession not Resurrection.

 Thomas Paine, in his "Age of Reason,"thas disposes of Paul's argument for the re-
surrection of the body:
"Sometimes Paul affects to be a naturalist,
and to prove his system of resurrection from
 suys he, 'that which thou sowest is not quick-
ened except it die. To which one might
reply in his own language, and say, Thou fool, except it die not tor sowest the grain not that dies ienened ihe
Paut, that which
excet in
groond never ooes nor can vegetate. It is
only the living grains that produce the next ound never does nor can vegetate. It is
y the living grains that produce the next
o. But ho metaphor in any point of view
no simile. It is succession, not resurrec-

## The Soul of Things,

This is the title of a book on Psyohomeray
by William and Elizabeth Denton. It proves
hat idens can be convered without eyesigit or language. The Psychometer is a seipiritual
medium who knows everything. Hand him a
pethble from Jerusalem, thing that ever happened about that pebble
in Jerusalem. Hand him a brick from the
wall of your room, and he reads on it every


## Brief Items.



Married: In New York, on the 30th ult.
by Prof. S. B. Britan, D. Stepres Curran,
of Lowell, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Corter, of Shelburne Falls, Mass.


| -The new number of the Quarterly seems arranged with reference to the season. The prominent articles are, the Glacial Cory, the Charch of Rome, and Spiritaalism. Come, Ice, Wafer, and Liquear are not bad bints in this weather.- [Punch. <br> -The Commonwealth, in referring to the un- <br> just prejudices against colored persons, says: <br> about this prejudice being unconquerable. <br> There ars men in Boston, not very old, who remember when Irishmen were turned ont of truckmen's procession on the fourth of July, with more contempt than negroes woutd now receive; and it is a fact that work on the Boston and Worcester Ratilroad secmed likely to be given up at one time during its building because of the prejudices against the Irish." steel collare, the wearing of which has recently grown fashionable among the young men. He thinks that the steel, being a rapid conductor, will affect the electrical and thermal condition of the larynx, and other organs of the throat, and consequently will cause diseases of the throat. <br> -Dr. Todd, in an address lately at Suffield, every human being naturally hates. One is Religion." And Dr. Todd is mistaken in ise ry one. <br> -Ride upon the Eighth avenue cars! We would as soon take passnge in a Confederate Baptise. <br> -mployersily Times, speaking of the action of employers in dismissing colored laborers, says: "We say, advisedly, that any business man who is so afraid of the mob, that he virtually makes a parade of propitiating them, ought to pack up and leave the cily. His presence here Is as great a curse and muisance as that of a open roclamation of his cowardice invites at. tack. <br> -General Meade, on having his attention gibility for the Presidency, said the politicians | AGENTS FOR THE HERALD OF PRO- <br> GRESS. <br> Gaclars Tocsery, 121 Nabau $8 t$ will supply nems dealers in all parts of the country with the Hzasld of Paogiress on favorabte terma. Bostow, Mass.-BrLa Mansi, I4 Bromfeld street, Boston, will dill all orders for thls paper, or books or our liat. <br> Clxymasd, 0.-3frs. H. F, If. Bhows, 288 Superior street, is duly authorized to act as our agoat in Ohi and the Weat. <br> Pulanmlpmas-Bambli Bakar, southwent corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. <br> London, Ese,-The Fimald on Psoorras and Booki In our Hat may be ordered through the house of W. Twasprs, 337 Strand, W, C., London or Ballere, Bres., 219 Regent Street. <br> Akron, Ohlo, J. Jennings. <br> Appleton, Wis., J. E. Harriman Auburn. N. Y., G. W. Hyate. <br> Bellefontaine, O., James Cooper, M. D <br> Blooming Vattey, Fa, E. Dasumbre. <br> Bultaio, N. Y., T. S. Hawkes. <br> Clarkston, Mich., N. W. Clark. Columbus, Wis., F. G. Randall <br> Fond du Lac, Wis., N. H. Jorgensen. Fort Madison, Iowa, George W. Douglass. Glen's Falls. N. Y., E. W, Knight. <br> Iowa Clty, Hingh Smith. <br> Kalamazoo, Mioh., G. D, Sewions <br> Lowell, Mass., BenJamin Blood. <br> Jelbourne, Australla, Wa. Overtos. <br> NorthCollins, Erie Co, Walter Wood <br> Norwich, Chenango Co, N. Y., G. L. Ruter. Oregon City, Oregon, F. S. Holland <br> Pepin, Wis., John Sterling. Vimips, Me. Dr O. W. True <br> Ripon, Wis, Mrs. Eliza Barnes <br> Rome, N, Y., S. \& J. D. Moyer. <br> San Bernarilino, Cal., D. N. Sulth <br> Sau Francitco, Cal., V, B, Post. <br> Santa Cruz, Cal., Mrs. G. B. Kirby. <br> Sitoam, Madison Co., N. Y., Geo. W. Ellawood. <br> St. Louls, Mo., A. Miltenberger. Springfield, N. H., T. S. Voke. <br> Waukegan, IIL., W. JIson. <br> Waukesha, Wis., L. Braneh Lyman. <br> West Walworth, N, Y., Hicks Halstead. |
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