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**THE CREED OF THE SPIRITS, AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE RELIGION OF SPIRITUALISM.**

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY MRS. EMMA HARDINGE, AT CLEVELAND HALL, ON SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.  
 INVOCATION.

Infinite and Eternal Spirit! thou from whose wisdom we sprang into the solemn mystery of life; thou in whose providential hands we pass into the no less tremendous mystery of death; thou who art the anchor upon which the pilgrims of eternity lean, from whom they come, to whom they tend; inspire, instruct, and guide us in this night's attempt to counsel—in this hour of communion, when we seek with reverent purpose to fathom thy will, to discover the aim of our own being, to approach thee nearer in knowledge, nearer in strength and understanding. Thou hast taught us evermore in proportion to our capacity to receive. Thou hast spoken to the unlettered savage in the solemn anthems of nature. Thou hast revealed thyself to the civilian groping for light in all the beautiful unfoldments of knowledge and intellectual wisdom. Thou dost speak to the little child in the love of father and mother. Thou dost speak to the aged sire in the whispers from the land of immortality—in the bright and shining light which streams through the golden portals of eternity, guiding his tottering footsteps through the valley of the shadow. And now, when page after page has been opened of thy kind purposes and thy wise designs in the solemn, grand, and stupendous motion of life, behold thou dost draw back the veil from the mystery of death, and reveal to us a grander, nobler fulfilment in life and its aims than we had ever dreamed of. Up the steps of progress the angels are guiding the toiling pilgrims of life; by the shores of that beautiful river we see their white hands extended to guide our barques across the stormy waves. And we know that in the ministrations of the beings who are nearest and most like to thee, all is well with us, and we can trust thee, O our Father, for we know that thou art God the Spirit, the spirit of which man is a part—the Father Spirit, bound by the nearest and dearest ties of sympathy to the weak, frail creature who calls thee Father which art in heaven!

"The Creed of the Spirits, and the Influence of Spiritualism." This page of our gospel should not be turned until many another has been read; for as we look back over the faint and imperfect footsteps that we have made, treading on the sands of time towards the grand culmination of wisdom and knowledge, a perfect understanding of the gospel of the divine humanity, we see how few and faltering have been those footsteps. But time closes around us; the darkness of the temporary hour of separation is upon us; and in haste, like the passover of the ancients, we must gird up the loins of our spirits, and take the last look of that bright and glorious gospel whose pages are to be read alike in the shining stars and the many-coloured flowers. There is not a leaf that now glitters in the parting rays of the setting sun, or bends beneath the weight of the falling dew, but what is a chapter in that divine gospel. Each of these tiny flowers, each little tendril that supports the leaves that are tossing in the agitating breath of the strong tempest, is a minister of God's benevolence—an evidence of God's wisdom and power. But we know that when the flood-gates of Divine wisdom are opened, no hand can close them; onward must pour the mighty flood, no matter what channels it makes—no matter through what imperfect avenues of mortality that flood is poured. We obey thy voice, O Master of life—O Spirit of inspiration to all who, consciously and unconsciously, breathe thy breath! Let us now contemplate this beautiful gospel, and take a brief review of its source. A word so familiar to us now, so strange in the ears of humanity only a score of years ago. Twenty-three years ago the views of nearly all of us that are here present received a shock more tremendous, more powerful and radical than any that for many past centuries agitated the mind of man. Let us recall, if we can, how vague, how imperfect, how desolating were the best and most faithful views of spiritual existence which any amongst us cherished. Who could determine that the form laid away in the grave was but the casket of the brighter and more glorious man within who could not perish? Who could determine, even if he believed that "if a man die he shall live again," to what unknown and distant realms that spirit was bound? Who could resolve that the great agony of bereavement would ever again be gladdened by the great joy of reunion? Who could resolve for himself that the efforts that he had poured out upon mankind, sometimes so fruitlessly, so hopelessly, with so little of worldly success, should ever meet or greet him on the further shore? What spirit was—how spirit lived, if at all—under what conditions life was continued, if at

all—(I pronounce to you with the experience of one who earnestly and faithfully tried to discover the road)—was nothing more than a credence in the credence of our fathers, and nothing more than a faint traditional belief—nothing more than a hope, or, at least, an intellectual form of belief inherited by the son from the father. The revelations which were brought to us from the time when, twenty years ago, spirits openly, and by a series of material phenomena, demonstrated their presence amongst men, proved the identity of the workers with spirits of men that had once lived on earth—in a great variety of places and under every conceivable variety of circumstance flooded the world with testimony against its will—unsought, uncourted, uninvoked. Without any of the ordinary precedents under which humanity moves towards a great reform, Spiritualism poured itself in a mass of irresistible power, in tides of unquenchable light, upon the unyielding yet unresisting world. We were unyielding because we had no evidence whatsoever that there was a power to whom we ought to yield; we were unresisting, too, for that power took us captive, left no means of resistance. And so it becomes us from time to time, in numbering up the footprints we have made, to recall the source, to consider the authority that the spirits present to us, that we may the better move forward either to resistance or obedience to this mighty and masterful control. We first, then, recall the facts which the spirits have revealed to us. They have taught us that the spirit of man is untouched by the action of death. They have shown us that the forms we look upon and commonly call those of humanity are nothing more than a mould in which the inner man is forming and growing. They have taught us that there is no break whatsoever effected in the action we call death—that the spiritual existence is an unbroken continuity of the present. They have taught us that, in place of mere atmosphere, ether, electricity, or other imponderable elements, this mortal world is full of a spiritual second world, invisible to us, and only manifest through phenomenal ministrations, or the inspiration which from time to time we receive as presentiments, motions, influences that we cannot repel, nor hitherto could we account for. They have taught us that not a single act or deed, not a thought or word of our mortal existence, is lost. They have taught us that the true meaning of this mighty battle of life that we are all fighting, the great warfare in which some of us are pressed down beneath the waters of adversity until they overwhelm us—they have shown us that it is the strife of the birth of the spirit. They have brought us face to face with the ordinary acts that we perform, and left us no excuse for evading the responsibility that is set upon every one of us. They have brought to our view the dawnings of a new science, the foregleams of a grander and nobler field of knowledge than we have ever ploughed before—a field in which stars, and worlds, and suns, and systems are the soldiers, and the generals, and the mighty army of light that are moving on charged with life and spiritual existence for ever. They have indeed enlarged the borders of our vision, independently of all the personal blessings of reunion with our beloved, of hope and consolation for ourselves. These are but a few of the revelations of Spiritualism; and yet there are some shadows in the picture of the great movement which it becomes us this night candidly to reveal. Even in this land, no less than in the far-distant homes of the mighty West, many of us who first entered upon this glorious field, so full of promise, beheld around us the strong and the learned, those endowed with the world's gifts and the world's means of strength. Should we to shoulder they stood, and formed a powerful phalanx; to them, as to us, this Spiritualism seemed to come like the Comforter, so full of joy for the present and of promise for the future—such a leveller of those unkind distinctions which drew hard lines of demarcation between man and man, covering the broad plain of humanity with such a beautiful mantle of brotherhood and charity, uniting us all in a common destiny, opening up the nature of psychology, and offering a wonderful solution of the mystery of sin and crime, displaying the grand fields of progress before us with such unerring certainty that it seemed impossible that a gospel so bright, so holy, so comforting, and so reasonable, could be rejected by any. You and I stand to-day deserted by many a one in whose hands the white standard of Spiritualism was placed along with our own. You and I have seen the ranks of this great army thinning. You and I could number up even in this city scores of those to whom the mission has been entrusted who have fallen away from our side; and whilst but one rostrum remains where the glad tidings of Spiritualism, and the keen, strict, yet daring analysis of all which its light reveals, are permitted, we find that this rostrum is deserted by most of those whose hands were the strongest, and to whom was entrusted the mightiest responsibility in the conduct of this noble work. This excites in us some questions, and



the very answers that we are prepared to give most clearly elucidate the progress of the movement. When we come keenly to analyse why we are thus deceived, we find a clue to the character of Spiritualism throughout. Let us observe two points which account for the deflection of those to whom we have alluded. Spiritualism endorses no sect; Spiritualism closes down upon all the avenues it is possible to open of mere sectarian belief, and rebukes them all. And why? Because the very fact of the spirit's continued existence, its state and condition, is a denial of every sectarian dogma. There is not one but provides a vicarious atonement for its believers. There is not a spirit from the far East to the mighty West, from the burning South to the frozen North, that has ever yet communicated to man and been able to prove that it was happy or miserable on account of its belief—not one who dared to deny that its happiness or misery is determined by its acts and deeds alone. How do we prove this? You enter any court of justice to take human evidence, to assemble a whole number of witnesses, three of whom shall be acknowledged as wholly unreliable—wholly untruthful; you examine these separately, and despite their unreliability, they shall each separately confirm the statements of the others; and this is evidence which no court of civilisation can reject—evidence which for hundreds of years has been accepted as testimony in all courts of judicature. Now, reverse the position: let your three witnesses be truthful; the fact that they shall confirm each other is no additional weight—none at all. It is deemed by the keenest analyst of human nature impossible that three persons separate from each other shall represent the same circumstances exactly, unless those circumstances have a common origin in truth, no matter whether the witnesses be reliable or not. But double the number of witnesses—treble it—multiply it by hundreds, by thousands, by millions—remove your witnesses to every part of the world, separate them by oceans and continents and spaces of time that it is impossible to bridge over; and when, instead of three millions, you have three times told three millions of persons, each testifying to the same general points of faith. That is authority which we think we are justified in presenting to you, and it is upon such authority that we make this general statement concerning the condition of the soul hereafter.

Now to apply this statement. The spirits, then, no matter what they preach, all confirm each other on the practical conditions of the life hereafter. The spirits of every country, closely questioned, will always state that they are in judgment, and that judgment is the result of their own life, acts, and deeds. When men demand of the spirits to endorse their peculiar views of faith—when they cannot trust their religion, cannot air it in the sunlight, and measure it with the revelations of science which are every day confounding and destroying it or else enlarging its borders—we find that the spirits insist upon proclaiming this stupendous but unwelcome truth, that every spirit is in the judgment of its own acts. We can quite understand that Spiritualism is not popular or acceptable to the bigot. True it is that there is another solution to be given to this question, and one that requires most careful investigation. You and I are spirits as much now as we ever shall be. Though now in a casket of clay, our spirits possess in germ all the attributes that we shall ever enlarge in the grander vistas of eternity; and so, whatever influences and powers the disembodied spirit exerts we exert also. If psychological influence is one of the attributes of the invisible spirit, it is one of the attributes of the visible; and the strong and determined psychology which we exercise upon the communications of the circle constantly bends, deforms, and refracts the truth that we receive. You may say that this at once nullifies our evidence. No. When Spiritualism came to us we had no preconceived opinions to sustain upon it; we were in the attitude of response; we were waiting for the truth; and the voice of the spirit was then unanimous, and the tone of spirit-communications was far more universally felt and recognised to be unanimous than it is now. When first the spirits came among us they did proclaim this solemn truth of which I am now speaking, and they proclaim it still, at the very time when the sectarian, with determined psychological influence, bends and refracts the communications to suit his own views. He does not know it; but one of the revelations of this great spiritual unfoldment is to show us the power of psychology, and the mass of self-delusion by which we are perpetually endorsing our own views at the spirit-circle, instead of placing ourselves humbly and reverently in the attitude of learners, recipients of truth, not dictators of what that truth shall be. I speak knowingly of that which I utter, for my own ears have heard men make the assertion, at multitudes of circles of this land, that if the highest spirit of the highest spheres were to return and deny the peculiar points of their faith, they would reject and repudiate them, and would have no more fellowship with them.

And there is yet another cause. Spiritualism is wholly unselfish. It proclaimed from the first the fatherhood of God—that you all admit; and with it the brotherhood of man—and that you don't all admit. And this brotherhood was no mere myth; for the spirits of the circle presented themselves, some from the lowest depths of poverty, and some from the highest rounds of earthly splendour, and those had changed places. The law of caste was annihilated and the lines of demarcation were broken down. The communications of the spirits represented a new aristocracy. For ever throughout the ranks of humanity the beautiful harmony of the epic of creation is to be found in inequality. Equality is a mere myth; there is no such thing. Every human creature represents a different step on the ladder of social, moral, intellectual, and spiritual progression; but that ladder is the ladder for all—the ladder on which the feet of brothers are treading to reach the antechamber of the common Father. And so the very first charge of the spirits was self-sacrifice. They demanded some self-sacrifice in the proclamation of a new, startling, and unwelcome truth. They demanded much self-sacrifice in those who should bear this unpopular standard for the sake of truth. Above all, they demanded sacrifice of those darling views for which so many of us have hitherto had a theological sponge, but which now stamp us with an awful and stupendous responsibility that we cannot escape from. Hence a great many brethren realising at first the glory, and the brightness, and the beauty, the reunion with spiritual hosts, the marvel of spiritual communion, the great outpouring of that which they had called the world of supernaturalism, the revelations of clairvoyance, the astonishment of the inner sight, the discovery of new and occult forces in man and in nature, beholding only the glittering gems, but gradually finding that

the stern ethics of the spirits were beginning to descend from glittering generalities to specialties, to personal tests and personal analysis—they had fallen away. Spiritualism is neither a convenient religion nor an easy burden to bear before the world. No wonder, then, that it has proved a mighty test of character; no wonder that there are but few who now stand shoulder to shoulder where the spirits first found them; no wonder that those who have fallen away have retreated from the "infidel spirits" because they would not endorse their special creeds, or from the "low and vulgar spirits" because they were levelers and did not endorse their aristocratic pretensions. And so it is that we now begin more clearly and definitely to measure the value of Spiritualism and its influence upon ourselves. And this hour is ours, Spiritualists. It neither appeals to the scoffer, nor the scorner, nor the critic. We are now about to investigate our positions, to number up our jewels, to analyse the influence that has been exercised upon those who have dared thus far the fight, thus far borne the heat and burden of the day, and who, despite the stern laws of compensation and retribution that steps us in the face, are still Spiritualists, still dare to call ourselves friends and allies of this mighty host that is proclaiming (I dare to assert it) a new religion. For if Spiritualism were only the enjoyment of the hour, beautiful as it is, gladdening to the heart and cheering to the morose as it has proved, it were nothing but some personal attribute which we have no right to herald forth to the world. But Spiritualism teaches of that God who is a spirit, of that immortality which constitutes the very gist of human existence, of that life-practice for which religious systems have been established as a guide. What more do we require to constitute the elements of a religion? If it be not a religion, it is nothing. What influence has it brought to you and me? Perhaps it may seem to be but little because it has not taken the stand which any reformer has preceded it upon earth has taken before. The scientific man looks upon it most commonly with scorn, for reasons that we shall presently show you. He stands in his laboratory with the instruments of his craft around him; he invites the spirits to come and move his furniture, to practise with his instruments, to work with his particular forms of science, and then he says he will believe. But the spirits are not there. The Press man stands at the street corner, and, echoing the voice of public opinion, repeats with the rictus and mocking tone, the enunciations of the Spiritualists as the exposition of Spiritualism. He interprets the words (every sentence being subject to interpretation from the ludicrous or the sublime side of its meaning, whichever you please) after the fashion that will most surely please the patrons who pay him to do their thinking, and thus presenting Spiritualism to the world from the ribald and ludicrous aspect with which his own nature invests it, he asks why the spirits do not come to him—why they do not perform marvels with his pen and ink—why they do not reveal buried treasures to him. But the spirits are not there. And the cold, empty world re-echoes the demand of its old teachers, and asks why the spirits do not come and do its work—why, if they can move one object, they cannot do everything—why, if they can discover one mystery, they do not discover all—why, in a word, the spirits do not live their lives. But the spirits are not there. Go to the heart which has become cold from the quenched fire of some most precious love gone out; go to the lonely chamber, and look upon the empty cradle or the empty chair; go to the home of suffering or sorrow—to the heart whose pride has been disciplined, whose spirit is broken, whose worldly consolations have failed—to those who have tried and proved the hollowness of all human institutions, and who, with streaming eyes and breaking hearts, have uplifted their hands to the viewless *I am*—to the Unknown—to the Great Spirit; and lo! at the door of the heart opened by aspirations the angel enters, and by inspiration in a thousand methods the response comes—sometimes in the low tap of immortals knocking tangibly at the door of the empty home—sometimes by the low footfall, or the shadow on the wall—sometimes by the grasp of the dear hand, and sometimes by the glittering light of the angelic form as it flashes before the eyes of the seer—sometimes by the mystery of influx and inspiration—in ten thousand forms it comes to the receptive, but always in the home—always to the individual—always some special adaptation to single and individual needs. It does not preach *en masse*; it does not stand at the street corners, nor enter places of public resort, nor appeal to leaders of public opinion; it does not combat with pride; it does not battle with insolence; it does not subject itself to the petty ignorance of those who in their material wisdom are wholly ignorant of pretheological laws. That is why Spiritualism comes, and that is why Spiritualism with silent tread is taking men captive, is marching from home to home, from hearth to hearth, from land to land—and none can arrest it, none can track its way, and none can tell how the spirits have come. When you question again and yet again, the answer is, "The spirits are here, but with no invocatory power of our own, by no means that we are aware of; the spirits are here, and yet we scarcely know from whence or how they come," and that is why Spiritualism is an influence to individual natures, dwelling with fragments and atoms of humanity, and not with the masses.

Again, its influence has been cast us upon our special responsibility. It never does come, never appeals to us, through the thought or influence of another. Question yourselves, Spiritualists. Have you believed through the report of your neighbour? Is there not a something in this mysterious power of the invisible world which compels you to accept no less authority than the facts of spiritual existence? You have not credited your neighbour at all. The very report that has been spread of this mighty spiritual movement has only excited in you the ribald joke or the scornful repudiation, until the facts have come home to yourselves. What is the meaning of this? Hitherto we have lived beneath the influence of other men's minds; we have paid our priests, and teachers, and statesmen, and leaders to do our thinking for us; we have stifled our own individuality; we have willingly subjected our natures to the lead of others, and we have determined that others should pay the penalty of our offenses. It is to recall us to the stupendous sense of our own individuality that this spiritual movement comes appealing to our individual natures. The world cannot understand this. The world, accustomed to see movements transpiring only with the masses on that large scale of reform which moves humanity as a mighty army beneath the leadership of one masterful mind, cannot understand either the extent, or the influence, or the genius of Spiritualism. But the less we are indebted to human influence, the more surely are we



compelled to look to the true source of influence, and the more inevitably do we find ourselves compelled to acknowledge that the source is powerful, intelligent, benevolent, wise, irresistible. Why should we not attribute it, then, to the beings who themselves claim to be its authors—the friends who were in our midst but yesterday, the nearest and dearest to us by ties of kindred and sympathy?

Thus far, then, we trace up its influence and its progress upon ourselves; but we cannot pause here. I have said that if we were to stand alone upon the evidence of these phenomenal proofs, beautiful as they are, holy and lovely in all respects as many of them are, they would only appeal to our individual natures—they would be nothing more than a temporary joy or a temporary amusement. I have endeavoured, in the address I have been privileged to offer you, to show you that whilst the spirits never exert authority on the mind or demand of you belief, they bring you such conclusive evidences of that which they tell, that you are compelled to acknowledge the truth whose acknowledgment they do not demand from you. They do more—they hold up the torch to the dark places of nature, and, without insisting upon their opinions concerning the laws, principles, and origin of being, they invite you to investigate for yourselves. They are the torch-bearers without whose light those places would still remain dark. The astronomer, the geologist, the chemist, the physician, all who have undertaken to teach us of the ways of God as manifest in his works, have never carried us beyond the surface, never deduced from all their sublime revelations any teachings concerning our spiritual origin or our spiritual destiny. It is for the spirits to complement the defects of science. The consequence is, that science and Spiritualism are at odds. Scientific men have occupied the most humiliating position of any class towards Spiritualism, and for this reason: with all the wealth of learning they have brought us—with all the incalculable stores of knowledge that they have poured upon the world—with all their industry, their learning, their devotion to the art in which they are engaged, they have never yet attempted to transcend the mere physical existence of matter; upon the surface of things they have groped—to the forces that move that surface alone have they appealed, and there they have left us. In their investigations of Spiritualism they have brought the formula of their science with them—insisted upon subjecting the phenomena of Spiritualism to their own physical tests; and there is no alliance between them. Spiritualism is not a physical science. Acting through physical means, it involves a wholly new set of laws. Psychological, spiritual, mental laws have never yet been subject to the formula of material laws. This is a new and untrodden field, and until scientific men are prepared to sit humbly and reverently on the first step of this science they will utterly fail to procure even the very tests that they seek. Within the last few months only, one of the most celebrated and revered leaders of science proceeded to a spiritual circle to investigate Spiritualism with a purpose incompatible with the conditions—he went there and made the manifestations and simulated the phenomena which the trusting people around him believed in. He rejoiced in making them dupes, and felicitated himself upon his deception for the sake of exposing them. I cite this to do him no dishonour, but to show you that the very determination, the psychological strength of will by which he approached that circle, defeated wholly the possibility of his receiving conviction. He did not understand the first law of psychological influence, which is based upon the simple methods of positive and negative forces. His own positive forces, overpowering all the forces that were brought to bear upon that circle, destroyed the manifestations; and the determination to simulate, impose upon and hold up to ridicule the simple people whose faith had been already confirmed in Spiritualism because they had proved it, whose faith in him was misplaced because they believed him to be a gentleman—I say, that the very strength of purpose that made him mislead for the sake of proving others deluders destroyed and neutralised the power that might have made him a gentleman and taught him that he had an immortal soul.

I have said thus much, simply to illustrate the position in which Spiritualists stand. They are deserted by the leaders of religion and science, with a few noble exceptions—a few of those who dare to cast the priceless treasure of their soul and conscience in one scale, and their worldly popularity in the other, and the conscience weighs so heavy that the scale with popularity goes up out of sight altogether. With the exception of these, the Spiritualists are deserted by those who should be their leaders and teachers both in science and religion—and what remains? To trust to your own fidelity, to your own sense of right, to the God who protects you under all circumstances and never leads you into temptation without offering you an open way for escape, to the great Spirit who is your Father, to the power that proves itself by its fruits. Thus far you and I have proved those fruits; but I tell you now as we are closing we cannot pause there. The spirit lives—our own destiny is unfolded to us; our own hereafter is made clear and plain; the way is marshalled by those we love best and those we can trust. And now we would ask how far these beings, not as authoritative teachers, but as guides in the direction where we are to search out a higher responsibility even than that we have hitherto assumed, the responsibility of forming our religious belief—how far can we trust them? I shall here speak briefly of the creed which is evolved from Spiritualism. I may not pause now upon the methods of evolution. You have heard some of them in past discourses; you may apply those to the results which I now offer.

*I believe in God.* For I know that spirit, matter, and motion are eternal existences, co-equal, co-eternal, co-existent ever. As I believe in matter, then so do I believe in spirit; and the totality of that spirit, that master-mind that was even before form—that moved upon the chaos and void, and evolved therefrom order, harmony, and form—is God. Finite as I am, I can never comprehend his infinity; temporal pilgrim as I am now, and passing on and ever passing on in temporality, I cannot master his eternity. It is enough for me to know that He is all-wise, for the majesty, order, and beauty of creation prove it; He is all-good, for the beneficence disclosed in that creation proves it; He is all-powerful, for its stupendous strength, its glorious and majestic permanence prove it.

*I believe in the immortality of the human soul.* For I have been taught to analyse and search until I discover that that which is must have existed for ever; and, though on this earth I am only possessed of such

memory as carries me back to the beginning of my own temporal existence, and such prophecy as proves to me that I shall live beyond the grave, I still recognise that lives infinite one way cannot be finite another, and that if there is infinity around me I am a part of it—I am infinite also. And since I question and since I doubt, even the chemist that scoffs at me proves my position, and shows me that nothing can be annihilated. My soul is something, the functions of my soul are something, my self-consciousness is something, my sense of individuality is something that cannot be annihilated. The strong psychology of another mind mightier than mine would impose upon me the dark fatal belief of annihilation for my soul, and eternal existence for everything else. My spirit-friend comes to my side, grasps my hand, and whispers in my ear, in the voice of the loved and those I have deemed the lost—"I live for ever, and thou shalt live for ever."

*I believe in right and wrong.* For I do find the penalties of the wrong and the compensation of the right impressed on all things, on all forms of life. When I doubt this, the sophist would come and preach to me of circumstances, of surroundings, of impulses and forces; and when he would try in the tones of sophistry to mask me from the light which the penalty is perpetually bringing me, my spirit-friend appeals to me, and with the glory of the immortal spheres on his glittering brow, or the darkness of the dweller on the threshold hanging around him, gives me to understand that the second stage of existence is absolute judgment for the deeds done in the body.

*I believe in the communion of spirits as ministering angels.* I not only realise this from the truths that are demonstrated around me, but from the reason which assures me that the love which animated the form that I loved so well as it still subsists must still find an exercise; that to live, to love, and yet to be unable to manifest that love to the objects that need it, must be a condition of existence far worse than that in which we daily live, and love, and minister to each other.

These are some of the points of my creed, and all of them I have proved. But I do not pause here. I am living in a work-a-day world, and I am told that if my rule of life, as it is called, is taken from me, that if my scriptures and my gospel, my creeds and my faith are removed from me, I shall be a ship at sea without an anchor. I recall a portion of these teachings, and I find them enunciated in the form of Ten Commandments. I recite them, and see how far they become to me the rule of life. The first tells me that I shall have none other God but "Me." That word "Me" is echoed in ten thousand clamouring voices, each one pretending to explain that "Me," and all differing the one from the other. I am told that I should honour my father and mother, that my days may be long in the land which the Lord my God giveth me; when I see the disobedient prolong their days, and the fair, the obedient, and kindly withdrawn. I am told that I shall not kill, that I shall commit no murder; and I see beneath the standard of Christ, and the banners blessed by the priests of Christ, in the name of Christ, the merciful Prince of Peace and Love, of Him who prayed for pity even on His murderers—I see thousands and thousands arraying themselves against one another in the name of Christianity, and destroying each other wholesale. I am told I shall not steal; though I may be a wandering beggar, fluttering in rags and dying for want of bread; but put a crown on my head and a sceptre in my hand, and I may steal my neighbour's wages, and pass Acts to make my thefts legal. When my lands are not broad enough—when my restless ambition is not content with the baubles I wear, I may steal my neighbour's crown, and kill men to my heart's content until I obtain what I require. I may not covet my neighbour's goods. Alas! alas! who shall tell the hungry labourer by the wayside not to covet? Who shall bid the poor, the oppressed, the hewers of wood and drawers of water, not to covet? Not those, we trust, who covet their neighbour's lands; not those, we trust, who covet power—that lust for it with such mighty and restless ambition that they become tyrants, and autocrats, and oppressors; not those who cause workmen by the hundred to sell their blood, their life, their time, their labour, because that labour converts their power to work into the wealth of the capitalist. Oh, friends, we do not speak in the tone of that foolish spirit of demagoguism that would level all distinctions, that would annihilate the laws which have made all men different, placed them on different steps of the ladder of creation to perform different functions. But when we are looking to see a rule of life that will work in an order of society made up of immense differences, let us apply that rule. If it fail, can it be God's law?—can it be the law of Him who in the glorious harmony of the planetary system has not made two stars alike; and yet all move on by countless millions in their different order, glory, size, and degree, neither jostling nor harming each other, but all completing the grand, magnificent circuit of the skies. Can it be the law of Him who is all-wise, and all-good, and all-powerful? We think not. And with all honour and respect for the ancient seers and prophets, with the deepest reverence for the inspiration which came to them in the hour of their need, and in the time when they required rules of life appropriate to the condition in which they lived—we ask, Are we never to move forward to more practical issues? Are we never to have such revelations as, without disturbing old landmarks, will explain them, add to them, and bring us to a more practical and every-day form of religious teaching? This is what we ask. The spirits do sometimes answer us. Within the last few hours they have given to us, not as authority, not as displacing those old landmarks or touching them in any respect, but in all loving-kindness, to practical, working, every-day minds, such commandments as we may all read and analyse, and apply if we choose; and the results of that application you may judge for yourselves when you question of the spirits that have gone before. It is our purpose to close by reading in brief the Ten Commandments of work-a-day spirits—of those who have counted up the sands of life, and found that every grain is to be recognised as a part of the spiritual body that constitutes the man of eternity.

A FRIEND TO SPIRITUALISM should consult Mr. Cogman, 22, New Road, Commercial Road, Whitechapel. The times of his seances may be learned from the table of meetings and seances in each number of the MEDIUM.

INVESTIGATOR.—We fear your kind letter and experiences are not of sufficient interest to place in the hands of our readers.



## THE CIRCULATION OF THE MEDIUM, AND TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Publisher is instituting the greatest facilities for circulating this paper, and submits the following Scale of Subscriptions:—

One Copy Weekly, post free,	-	-	-	1d.
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All such orders, and communications for the Editor, should be addressed to JAMES BURNS, Office of THE MEDIUM, 15, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury Square, Holborn, London, W. C.

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The Publisher is desirous of establishing agencies and depots for the sale of other Progressive periodicals, tracts, and standard works, and will be glad to receive communications from such as feel disposed to enter this field of usefulness.

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### SEANCES AND MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

**FRIDAY, MAY 5.** Seance at 15, Southampton Row, Holborn, at 8 p.m. Mr. Moore, Trance-Medium. Admission 1s.

Seance at Mrs. Marshall, Sen.'s, 29, Shirland Road, Bristol Gardens, Maida Hill, W., at 7 o'clock. Several mediums in attendance. Admission 2s. 6d.

**LIVERPOOL.** Meeting of the Liverpool Psychological Society, at 55, Devon Street, Islington, at 8 p.m.

**SUNDAY, MAY 7.** Service at Cleveland Rooms, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, at 7 p.m. Mr. Jackson, "The Religions of the World."

At Mr. Weeks's, 24, Lower Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, S.E., Private Seance, at 7 p.m.

Mr. Cogman's Seance, 22, New Road, E., at 7.

**KEIGHLEY.** 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Messrs. Shackleton and Wright, Trance-Mediums. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 3 a.m. and 2 p.m.

**NOTTINGHAM.** Children's Lyceum at 2 to 4 p.m. Public Meeting at 6.30.

**ROSE MOUNT, SOWERBY BRIDGE, HALIFAX.** Children's Lyceum, 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Public Meetings, 2.30 and 6.30 p.m. Trance-Medium, Mr. Wood.

**BREARLEY.** Public Meetings, 10.30 a.m., 2.30 and 6.30 p.m. Trance-Medium, Mr. Illingworth.

**BOWLING.** Spiritualists' Meeting Room, 2.30 and 6 p.m. Hall Lane, 2 and 6 p.m.

**MANCHESTER.** Grosvenor Street Temperance Hall, at 2.30.

**COWES.** at George Holdroyd's, at 6 p.m.

**HAGG'S LANE END.** J. Crane, Trance-Medium. 9.30 a.m., and 6 p.m.

**HAGG'S LANE END.** 9 a.m. Trance-Mediums Mr. J. Crane and Mrs. N. Wilde.

**GLASGOW.** Whyte's Temperance Hotel, Candleriggs, at 6.30.

**MONDAY, MAY 8.** Seance at 15, Southampton Row, at 8 o'clock. Messrs. Herne and Williams, Mediums for the Spirit-Voice. Admission 2s.

**TUESDAY, MAY 9.** Seance at Mrs. Marshall, Sen.'s, 29, Shirland Road, Bristol Gardens, Maida Hill, W., at 7 o'clock. Several mediums in attendance. Admission 2s. 6d.

**KEIGHLEY.** at 7.30 p.m., at the Lyceum. Trance-Mediums, Mrs. Lucas and Messrs. Wright and Shackleton.

**WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.** Mr. Jackson's Mesmeric Class, at 15, Southampton Row, at 8 o'clock.

Seance at Mr. Wallace's, 105, Islop Street, Kentish Town.

Mr. Cogman's Seance, 22, New Road, E., at 8.

**BOWLING.** Spiritualists' Meeting Room, 8 p.m.

**HAGG'S LANE END.** J. Crane, Trance-Medium. 7.30 p.m.

**THURSDAY, MAY 11.** Seance at 15, Southampton Row, at 8; Messrs. Herne and Williams, Mediums for the Spirit-Voice, &c. Admission, 2s. 6d.

**BOWLING.** Hall Lane, 7.30 p.m.

Dalston Association of Inquirers into Spiritualism. Seance at 15, Navarino Road, Dalston, at 7.45 p.m. (One week's notice requisite from intending visitors.)

Public Seance at 7, Corporation Row, Clerkenwell, at 8 o'clock. Free.

\* \* \* We will be happy to announce Seances and Meetings in this table weekly.

To be in time, all communications must reach this Office by Wednesday morning's post.

## THE MEDIUM AND DAYBREAK.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.

### MRS. HARDINGE'S CONCLUDING ORATION.

It was a noble meeting which assembled in Cleveland Hall on Sunday evening to hear one of the grandest addresses that has ever been listened to on the subject of Spiritualism. The hall was extra seated, yet every available inch of sitting room was occupied, and additional seats had to be improvised to meet the requirements of friends who came rather late. Many strangers were present—some who had never been at a meeting on Spiritualism before; others, well-known faces from distant parts of London and the provinces. The good feeling which greeted the much-esteemed speaker was very apparent, who came into the hall accompanied by Mr. Daw, and carrying a magnificent bouquet of rare exotics, the thoughtful gift of a kind lady, which she never lost hold of during the delivery of her impassioned oration. Seated on the platform during the singing of the opening hymn, that peculiar expression of ecstasy illumined the countenance of the inspired speaker which, perhaps, but few notice, and fewer understand the import of.

This was a beautiful vision, which appears to be the means whereby her spirit-friends withdraw her mind from the external world and bring it in sympathy with themselves. This preliminary vision very frequently occurs, and is sometimes participated in by other mediums who are present.

During the oration the relations of various parties to Spiritualism were clearly defined, and when their deserts merited it they were severely dealt with. While speaking of scientific men, a clairvoyant in the audience saw a spirit carrying a curious lamp. A person who heard this peculiar experience narrated said it must have been Sir Humphry Davy, who invented the safety lamp for miners. When the matter was mentioned to her, Mrs. Hardinge recognised it as a good test, as the clairvoyant knew nothing of the celebrated Davy lamp or its inventor, who, it is said, was somewhat addicted to Spiritualistic studies.

Mrs. Hardinge does not make it her practice to speak of the spirits who control her, hence it is an open question with many whether any such control is in operation during her orations. Her peculiar private experiences, when they have transpired, amply confirm the fact that Mrs. Hardinge's utterances are entirely inspirational, which the observations of clairvoyants in Cleveland Hall and other places completely confirm. Mrs. Hardinge has been repeatedly known to engage in arduous intellectual occupations quite opposite to the theme of her lectures for many hours, even to within a short time of her appearance in public, and then give one of her most original and vivacious orations. We believe that when this lady's biography appears it will be remarkably rich in testimonies to the truth of inspiration and spirit-communication of the highest and most indisputable order.

As a supplement to the oration, Mrs. Hardinge electrified the audience by reading Ten "Spiritual Commandments," which she had written in a very rapid manner on the previous morning under the influence of Robert Owen, whose centenary takes place next week. They are wonderfully characteristic of that revered philanthropist, and present perhaps the most comprehensive view of religious ethics which the world has ever seen. On Monday morning Mrs. Hardinge presented the manuscript and copyright to Mr. Burns, with the request that he would print them for his own benefit and that of the cause, and have them circulated as opportunity offered. This kind proposal was gladly accepted, and that precious manuscript will no doubt be long cherished as a possession of the greatest value in the estimation of its possessor. We understand these Commandments will be issued in the form of a cheap tract in a few days, and circulated far and wide.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mrs. Berry presented the following address, a graceful act on the part of the ladies, which was warmly adopted by the whole audience:—

"An Address to Mrs. Emma Hardinge, from the Ladies attending the London Sunday Services for Spiritualists, at the termination of a series of twenty-one Orations delivered on consecutive Sunday evenings.

"Highly-esteemed and Eloquent Teacher,—

"We cannot allow the present course of Orations to conclude without giving some expression to the pleasure and admiration which your labours have occasioned in speaking to us of 'The Gospel of the Divine Humanity.' Your noble effort has been to demonstrate, in a logical and scientific manner, the existence of the Eternal Cause, an infinite spiritual Being, a wise and beneficent God, the prime Source of all finite existence, the kind and loving Parent of man as a spiritual being. While other religious systems have isolated man from his spiritual origin and inheritance, except in special instances and by exceptional means, Spiritualism, under your able exposition, has restored an ever-present and all-powerful God to the universe as in the beginning, and man to an indisputable because demonstrable immortality. This great intellectual task has been accomplished on your part, assisted by inspiring guides, entirely from the testimony of the Creator's works as found in Nature, which you have rendered clear to the apprehension of all, without resorting to the authority or revelations of sects or sacred writings in this or ages past.

"We gratefully acknowledge the inestimable service which such demonstrations must afford to the cause of true religion and human enlightenment, and gladly recognise spiritual inspiration, now, as at all periods of man's history, as the true source of all knowledge relating to immortality and spiritual existence.

"That you may be long spared to fill the exalted position to which the spirit-world has called you, and that we may yet again have the pleasure of listening to your eloquent pleadings for truth, is the heartfelt wish of the subscribers and attendants at the London Sunday Services."

By the narration of a beautiful incident in spirit-life, Mrs. Hardinge in the most cordial manner received the address, and said it would be carefully treasured in the realms of spirit-life with many other mementos of human love and fidelity.

Thus appropriately ended another most successful campaign for Spiritualism. It was some relief to the deep emotion which was everywhere visible when Mrs. Hardinge intimated that on her return from the provinces she might occupy that rostrum again previous to the summer vacation.

THE SEANCES at 15, Southampton Row, at which Messrs. Herne and Williams are mediums, are so crowded that applicants for admission have to be refused. Places should be secured in advance. These mediums are having great success in their private seances at the residences of investigators.



MRS. HARDINGE AT NORTHAMPTON.

Last night Mrs. Hardinge delivered her oration on "The Ministry of Angels," at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The attendance was not so numerous as we expected, but this was no doubt attributable to the fact that a large town meeting was being held at the same time in the Town Hall, and we have but little doubt of a much larger number attending to hear her second lecture. The number present was about 150, and generally composed of earnest inquirers, or friends somewhat favourable to the movement. The audience throughout was exceedingly attentive, and frequently showed signs of approbation by applause.

The oration was delivered in a manner that could not fail to please, and occupied in its delivery close upon two hours. Mrs. Hardinge mentioned many eminent Christian teachers from the earliest times to the present, who spoke of spiritual visions and revelations, and frequently alluded to Scripture teaching in support of the subject. At the close, which was near ten o'clock, some well-formed questions were put to the lecturer, and in the most kindly and accomplished manner were at once answered in language of the highest order, and were much applauded by the audience. We anticipate a good number this evening to hear Mrs. Hardinge's second lecture.

At the close a vote of thanks was passed to the lady for her able discourse, and we have every reason to think that they will be productive of much good.

G. BASS.

Market Square, Northampton, May 3.

Mrs. Hardinge's other country appointments at present are—Concert Hall, Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool—May 9, 10, and 12. Bradford (see separate announcement)—May 14, 15, and 16. Manchester—May 17, and following week.

We expect our friends in these districts to work as one man for the success of these meetings.

Mrs. Hardinge's London address is 6, Vassall Terrace, Campden Grove, Kensington, W.

NEXT SUNDAY EVENING

The rostrum at Cleveland Hall will be occupied by Mr. J. W. Jackson, who will discourse on "The Religions of the World; their State and Prospects." After the very cordial and laudatory manner in which Mrs. Hardinge announced Mr. Jackson on Sunday last, we need not add another word of commendation, seeing that the audience received the mention of Mr. Jackson with an expression of pleasure. We hope our friend will speak to a full house. His subject is an important one, and he can do it ample justice.

ANOTHER SEANCE AT MRS. MAKDOUGALL GREGORY'S.

The circle at 21, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, on Friday last, was again confined to six persons, including the media, this diminution in the number of visitors, as compared with those present at some of the earlier sittings, being occasioned by a desire to limit the circle strictly to nine, so that if any of those who have been invited fail to attend, the circle is thereby diminished numerically, though not, as we shall see, in the power to induce phenomena. Still this non-attendance of expected members at a circle purposely limited and carefully constituted is productive at least of delay, unless all have been prompt in notifying their unavoidable absence. We mention this for the guidance of those of our readers who may receive such invitations, which, if accepted, should be regarded as serious, and fulfilled if possible.

After the usual precaution of interlinking hands on the extinction of the light, we sat for some little time in stillness and silence, when a long piece of embroidered black gauze was thrown over Mrs. Gregory's shoulders, and almost immediately afterwards we heard something fall on the table, which, on lighting the candle, was found to be a lady's circular work-basket, filled with cotton-reels, scissors, needles, pieces of cloth, and the usual paraphernalia attaching to such a convenience. On more minute examination we also discovered in it several pieces of writing paper, the fragments of notes, &c., on some of which was the name of "Guppy," so that we were led to the conclusion the basket belonged to her. The gauze, together with the basket and its contents, having been placed on the piano, we again extinguished the light, when a voice asked, in a rather jocular manner, if we should like to have some soup, and in a short time we heard the sound as of a metallic body falling on the table, which, on lighting the candle, proved to be a large soup-ladle. An owl pepper-box and four sauce-ladles made their appearance in the same way—that is, almost immediately after the extinction of the light, they were placed on the table, the sauce-ladles coming two at a time. A manifestation of the spirit-world concluded the sitting, which was comparatively short, owing to delay in waiting for expected guests at its commencement.

The following document in connection with this subject may perhaps prove interesting to our readers. On discovering the name of Mrs. Guppy in connection with the basket, Mrs. Gregory wrote to that lady, and the following is her reply:—

Monday.

Dear Mrs. Gregory,—Yesterday we missed an old soup-ladle and four sauce-ladles, and thought some one had stolen them. My little work-basket I missed on Friday night, I think at half-past nine. Glad to hear they are in such good hands.—Yours truly,

ELIZABETH GUPPY.

Early on Saturday morning, and previous to the arrival of Mrs. Makdougall Gregory's letter of inquiry to which the foregoing is

an answer, Mrs. Guppy visited Mrs. Berry to know if she had been holding a seance and had received the missing articles. Mrs. Berry said she had not, and on interrogating the spirits through the movements of the table, the letters G R E G were spelled out, when the ladies exclaimed, "Mrs. Gregory's," when the affirmative signal was given. Thus the destination of the missing articles was indicated by a spirit communication.

We think this document speaks for itself. Any observation of ours would be superfluous. Sceptics in this case have but the alternative of either admitting the action of an occult force not yet dreamed of in our philosophy, or of imputing intentional and shameless trickery to others besides the media. We leave them on the horns of this dilemma.

NUMBERS OF THE "MEDIUM" WANTED.

As Number 40 of the MEDIUM is out of print, we will be glad to purchase copies from such of our readers as may have them on hand. We would be glad also to find a few of Numbers 4, 6, and 7.

MR. SIMKISS, of Wolverhampton, has distributed 1000 of Mrs. Hardinge's oration on "The Physiology of Sin," along with his advertisements. Mr. Simkiss has arranged for a tea meeting, on Sunday afternoon, for the entertainment of the Birmingham friends and others from a distance. In the evening there will be a great meeting in St. George's Hall. Free admission. Truly our Wolverhampton friends show considerable spirit, and we heartily wish them success.

MR. JACKSON'S series of lectures on Mesmerism was continued on Wednesday evening, when, we understand, arrangements were made to form a class for the study of practical Mesmerism immediately. Mr. Jackson will commence his class next Wednesday, at eight o'clock, and continue it for six Wednesday evenings. Fee for the course, 6s.

SPIRITUALISTS IN WOLVERHAMPTON may obtain the MEDIUM, and Spiritual literature in general, of Mr. T. Norton, bookseller, Darlington Street. We hope our friends in Wolverhampton will extend to him their hearty support.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are coming in readily for Mr. Jackson's new work upon which he is at present engaged, writing on the same table upon which Mr. Peebles wrote his "Jesus" twelve months ago.

WE have had a call from Dr. Augustus le Plongeon, of Lima, Peru, who is at present in this country on a scientific mission.

WE have received Miss Houghton's catalogue of spirit-drawings, and shall refer to it again.

MR. JESSE H. B. SHEPARD, the musical medium, has just returned to London from Boston. His address is 3, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W., where he is ready to receive calls to sing and play at private residences. He will also receive pupils for development as musical mediums.

JAMES M. PEEBLES closed his engagements in Boston by a lecture on Sunday, April 2nd, which treated of death as formerly considered, and as now explained by modern Spiritualism. He also casually referred to some of his European experiences.—Banner of Light, April 15, 1871.

THE REV. CHARLES VOYSEY in a recent lecture said that the controversy of the present day is not about the authority of the Bible versus the authority of the Church, but it is one about the authority of man's reason and moral sense versus both Bible and Church.

MRS. HARDINGE'S ORATION on "The Creed of the Spirits and the Influence of the Religion of Spiritualism" will be published as a tract, including the Ten Spiritual Commandments.

THE Marylebone newspaper thus speaks of Mrs. Hardinge's Easter oration:—"This is an eloquent address adapted to the season; it is full of earnest feeling, and genuine moral and religious sentiment."

MR. RIFTON gives a musical seance this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at 15, Southampton Row. Admission, 2s. 6d. Some of his spirit-paintings will also be exhibited.

J. BURNS is carrying on newspaper discussions on Spiritualism in various part of the country. Barnsley, Yorkshire, is the most recent theatre of operations.

A GLASS TABLE.

To the Editor of the Medium and Daybreak.

SIR,—In to-day's Standard is an official account, from the St. Petersburg Gazette, of an unsuccessful seance with Mr. D. D. Home, at which a plate-glass table was used. This suggests an excellent material for proving the genuineness of the ordinary phases of table manifestations; and as such a table could probably be used with as fair success as a wooden one, provided other conditions were favourable, perhaps some experiments might be made in London with more successful results than the Russian savans met with.

Trusting a corner may be found in your widely-circulated journal for these few lines, and that I have not encroached too far on your space, I beg to subscribe myself  
May 3, 1871.

A SUBSCRIBER AND INVESTIGATOR.

[It might be interesting to experiment with tables made of various substances, but that the spirits can move glass is proved by their carrying bottles by direct means without the intervention of the human hand at all. The glass table is like many of the other puerile inventions of those who seem to place obstacles in the way of their knowing anything of Spiritualism.—Ed. M.]



## The Spirit Messenger.

April 28.

DELIAH STRINGER.

[A seance is held every Friday evening, at eight o'clock, at the office of the MEDIUM; J. J. Morse, Trance-Medium. By our reports of these or other circles we do not endorse or stand responsible for the facts or teachings given by the spirits. Our desire is, in brief, to give a faithful representation of what takes place, for the benefit of those who cannot attend.]

We have not space this week to report the very interesting questions answered, and conversation by the spirits, and confine ourselves to an account of the stranger-spirit which controlled Mr. Morse after the "Strolling Player" without awaking him from the trance. The spirit was some time in taking possession, which often indicates weakness, as when the individual has been much attenuated by disease before dissolution. There was considerable agitation of the respiratory organs, and the face seemed oppressed as in physical suffering. The medium assumed the attitude of a female, and spoke with some difficulty:—

"Mr. Chairman—The early part of December, last year, I was released from the mortal frame after two years' bodily suffering, sustained by my faith and confidence in the love of our great Creator and his Son Jesus Christ—ever wishing for my release, yet willing to bear the cross for the sake of the crown. Watched over lovingly, and attended by my dear husband, I passed at last to that brighter land across the river, and I now return to console him with a message of love and sympathy that may perhaps repay him for his watchful care, urging him to fulfil his duties as a Christian and a man. His name is John Edwin Stringer; my name Deliah. He lives at No. 40, Fleming Road, Walworth. 37 years of age. Commending him to the care of God and the Son—Farewell!"

This seems to be a very characteristic message, and we hope some of our friends will take the trouble to investigate it.

### OBJECTS CARRIED BY SPIRITS.

It will be remembered that the MEDIUM, No. 55, contained a letter from Mrs. Berry describing two wreaths of flowers presented, one to her niece, the other to herself, by the spirits. These were photographed while quite fresh, and copies were presented to Mrs. Guppy. She received them on the Thursday afternoon. The spirits at once desired her to take a four-wheeled cab, place into it the photographs, a box of paints, a wet sponge, and a piece of red flannel to pin up against the windows to keep the light out. She was to enter the cab, and in that manner to be driven four times round Regent's Park. The coachman got tired, and at the end of three rounds he declined to drive her further. On getting out, Mrs. Guppy found the photographs were beautifully coloured, one of them being still wet and scarcely finished. At the bottom of them both was rudely sketched, "Painted by Katie."

On Monday, April 24, Mr. Herne was told to place copies of these photographs, which Mrs. Berry had given him, on the table of the dark room, and beside them a box of paints. He was then instructed to shut the door, and stand on the outside with his back to it; while he thus stood, Mr. Harrison called, and when the four minutes had expired the room was entered, and one of the photographs was found coloured, with the word "John" written under it. The other was not coloured. The door was again shut, and the spirits were heard discussing whether it should be done then or deferred. It was, however, painted during the course of the afternoon, with the word "Harry" written at the bottom.

On Wednesday of last week, about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Burns called quite unexpectedly upon Mr. Herne, at his residence, 61, Lamb's Conduit Street. Mr. Herne uses a double drawing-room, communicating by folding doors, and the back room is kept dark for the purpose of holding dark seances at any hour. Mr. Herne opened the doors and showed Mrs. Burns the seance room, after which they walked into the front room, leaving the doors open. Mrs. Burns proposed that they should go into the dark room for a few minutes to see if any phenomena transpired. They accordingly did so, and as soon as Mrs. Burns entered the room she felt the influence of the spirits very powerfully, as indeed she did on the first occasion. They sat down, one at each side of the table. Immediately the voice of John King said, "Hillo, Amy, how are you?" Then Katie said, "I am here, too; how are you? What would you like?" Mrs. Burns preferred flowers. John replied, "No, not flowers. I will give you some next week, perhaps, for yours which I took on Monday evening." (John had presented a bouquet which was in the room to one of the visitors at the seance.) Katie then said, "I'll fetch you something, Amy. Would you like a ring?" Both Mrs. Burns and Mr. Herne did all they could to dissuade the spirits from carrying out this suggestion, but to no purpose, as they would have their own way. Katie intimated that she "must go to Lizzy's" (meaning Mrs. Guppy), and desired her auditors to leave the dark room for ten minutes, and shut the door. In the meantime Mr. Andrews came upstairs, and Mr. Herne sat down at the piano till the ten minutes expired. When the dark room was again entered, Mrs. Burns sat on a chair on one side of the room, Messrs. Andrews and Herne at considerable distances as if at the points of a triangle. Immediately the voice of Katie was heard close to Mrs. Burns, saying, "Hold up your hand, Amy." Mr. Herne did not catch the words, and asked what Katie had said. Mrs. Burns held up her left hand, on the side farthest from her companions, and instantly she received a ring. There was at the same time placed in her hand a handkerchief belonging to Mrs. Berry and bearing her name, and a coloured photograph of Mrs. Berry and her niece. Katie described the articles, when Mrs. Burns re-

marked that she possessed a copy of the photograph already. Katie replied that the one she had now received was better coloured. Katie also gave Mr. Herne peremptory orders to hand over to Mrs. Burns the two photographs of the wreaths of flowers which the spirits had coloured on the previous day.

The history of the ring is as follows:—It belonged to Mrs. Berry, and in a very extraordinary manner dropped from her finger on the previous Sunday evening after a seance, and when all her visitors had departed. Every search had been made for this ring, which was a very valuable one, containing a precious sapphire which had been brought from India, and Mrs. Berry offered a reward to the servants if they could find it. It was supposed that the spirits had taken it, and when asked, Katie made a jocular and evasive reply. In answer to an inquiry from Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Guppy said that such a ring had been seen on her dressing-table, and from thence it is supposed to have been transported to the hand of Mrs. Burns.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. Guppy and a friend and Mr. Wason returned with Mrs. Berry after the service at Cleveland Rooms. After supper they retired to the seance-room, agreeable to an impression received by Mrs. Guppy. Immediately upon taking their seats, stocks and cowslips were showered on the table in profusion—some pulled up by the roots. A large handful was placed before Mr. Wason in a compact bunch. A ring was then taken from Mrs. Berry's finger and placed upon Mr. Wason's. A table-cover was then brought from the drawing-room and placed upon Mr. Wason's head. After the company had left, Mrs. Berry returned to the drawing-room, and observed that another table-cover, which had been over that one placed on Mr. Wason, had also been removed. Both of these covers had been taken from under a number of books and other objects usually found on drawing-room tables. Before Mrs. Guppy returned home, this second table-cover was observed over a cabinet in Mrs. Guppy's house.

We believe these facts to be thoroughly reliable, and they, in a very convincing manner, indicate that, under certain conditions, spirits can carry objects great distances, and even through solid walls.

### CHRISTIAN SPIRITUALISM.

It is not without regret that I observe the division which at present exists amongst Spiritualists from the difference of their views in regard to Christianity—some doubting the very existence of Christ, some holding absolutely to his divine mission and mediocrity, if not to the actual divinity of his person. I think I shall be doing service to the cause of Spiritualism by endeavouring to show that we ought to view the Christian religion, like all other religions, as a mystery, and that it ought to stand or fall by its merits or demerits. I will not take up useless space in your paper by doing more than advert to the contradictions between the statements contained in the Book of Genesis and the laws of nature as demonstrated by modern science, for they must be known to all intelligent Spiritualists, as well as the discrepancies between the two genealogies of Christ as given by St. Matthew and St. Luke, and referred to by St. Paul in the words "folies and endless genealogies;" for, without doubt, many genealogies were invented to prove Christ to be the descendant of King David, though only two have come down to us. I scarcely need point out the inharmonious statements to be found in the accounts of the resurrection of Christ as recorded by the four Evangelists, which, differing as they do from each other, though they form the foundation of all Christian hope, would be rejected as evidence in any court of justice by an honest judge and an intelligent jury.

The Jewish objection to the Messiahship of Christ must also be known to most of your readers—their expectation that a *man* would be sent to them by divine appointment, and not an incarnate God, as St. John represents Christ to have been. But one of the strongest objections to believing the Bible to be the inspired Word of God the Creator, is founded on the consideration of the meaning of the word "God" in various parts of the Old Testament Scriptures in which its sense is clearly that of such a spiritual organisation as we now call a Church, in its two divisions of visible and invisible. I cannot here quote in detail all the texts relating to this subject, but can merely refer to them, giving one only as a specimen: "For all people will walk, every one, in the name of his God, and we will walk in the name of our God for ever and ever" (Micah iv., 5). See also Exodus viii., 11; Jeremiah ii., 11; Judges x., 6; Joshua xxiv.; Isaiah xxvi., 13; and 2nd Kings v., 17 and 18. St. Paul, who must have been acquainted with these passages in the Old Testament, uses the word "God" in the same sense in his First Epistle to the Corinthians: "For though there be that are called Gods, whether in heaven or on earth (as there be gods many and lords many), but to us there is but one God," &c.

As it would be quite unreasonable, after duly weighing and considering all these different objections, to regard the Scriptures as inspired, I contend then that we have nothing left but to confess that the Christian religion must be a mystery. Volney conjectures, in a note to his book called "The Ruins," that the Gospels were pious romances founded on the mysteries of Mithra, which constituted part of the worship of the ancient Medes and Persians. Most of the ancient nations seem to have had their mysteries;—those called the Eleusinian, which prevailed amongst the Greeks, and were afterwards adopted by the Romans, are the most generally known from the accounts given of them by ancient authors. Though we do not meet with the word "mystery" in the four Gospels, St. Paul uses it repeatedly in his Epistles in regard to Christianity. He directs Timothy, as a bishop, to hold



the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience; and in Ephesians he prays that utterance may be given to him that he may open his mouth boldly to make known the mystery of the Gospel.

The resurrection of the dead is, as St. Paul describes it to be, a mystery. "It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption; it is sown in dishonour; it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness; it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. The first man is of the earth, earthy; the second man is the Lord from heaven." There is a passage corresponding to a certain extent with the above in the Book of Paulus: "Though ye have been among the pots, yet shall your wings be as silver wings, and your feathers like gold." Christ declares that the Pharisees, the sect of the Jews to which St. Paul belonged, were full of "dead men's bones and all uncleanness," yet this uncleanness is probably the same as what is called corruption in the account of the resurrection.

It would be weakness of mind, indeed, to consider the operations referred to above to be anything but mysterious. The Established Church in one of her Collects uses these words—"We, the stewards of these thy mysteries;" thus showing that her views are similar to mine. Lastly, there is a passage in St. John's Gospel which it is impossible to understand literally, and which also must be understood mysteriously: "Jesus answered and said unto him, If a man love me he will keep my words, and my Father will love him, and I will come unto him and make our abode with him." We cannot imagine the two principal divisions of God neglecting the affairs of the universe and taking up their abode with Christians, leaving the third part at home to keep house in heaven; but most Spiritualists, I dare say, know very well, as I do myself, what it is to have the spiritual world in constant intercourse with them, and they will say that the invisible Christian Church must be what is here meant.

In regard to religion, therefore, people of all denominations should endeavour to ascertain, as far as possible, the advantages and disadvantages of that to which they determine finally (if indeed circumstances allow them to have a power of choice) to adhere. Let us now consider a little the peculiar characteristics of Christianity. It is declared by St. Paul to be a religion of liberty. It freed its followers from the burdens and restraints of the Jewish ceremonial law, for Christ, he says (Colossians ii., 14), "blotted out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to His cross." Let no man, therefore, judge you in meat or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days, &c. This was no inconsiderable relief; but it also conferred upon those who were duly initiated, a peculiar liberty which enabled the spirit to leave the body at pleasure in the manner described by Christ in St. John's Gospel. This peculiar privilege and advantage, if we may rely upon St. Luke, would have been given them in infancy if brought up in the Christian Church (Luke i., 2; and ii., 40). St. Paul says: "Now he that hath wrought us for the selfsame thing is God, who also hath given us the earnest of the spirit. Therefore we are always confident, knowing that whilst we are at home in the body we are absent from the Lord; we are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord" (2nd Corinthians v., 5, 6, and 8; also Colossians ii., 5). This earnest of the spirit I conceive, according to the ordinary meaning of the word earnest, to mean the assurance of spiritual life after death, which spiritual freedom during life would give. St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Galatians, contrasts the two dispensations, or, as he calls them, covenants, saying, "the one from Mount Sinai, under bondage, and answereth to the Jerusalem which now is, and is in bondage with her children; but the Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the mother of us all. So, then, brethren, we are not the children of the bondwoman, but of the free. For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty, only use not liberty as an occasion to the flesh." St. Peter says, "As free, and not using your liberty as a cloak for maliciousness, but as the servants of God." It seems that this spiritual liberty was obnoxious to the Jews, for he speaks in Galatians ii., of false brethren unawares brought into the church, "who came in privily to spy out our liberty which we have in Christ Jesus, that they might bring us into bondage. To whom we gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour, that the truth of the gospel might continue with you." And he gives this command to his disciples: "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

Certainly it would appear from First Epistle to Timothy, vi., that the early Christians shared with each other some great spiritual advantage, which levelled social distinctions and bound all classes together in a brotherhood of love, having for its chief object mutual assistance and support. We read as follows: "And servants that have believing masters, let them not despise them because they are brethren, but rather do them service because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit." What could this benefit have been if not spiritual liberty. The following texts refer, I suppose, to this "benefit."—"He that is spiritual judgeth all things, yet he himself is judged of no man;" "Godliness with contentment is great gain;" "Godliness is profitable unto all things, giving us the promise of the world which is, as well as of that which is to come." But in another passage he says, "Great is the mystery of godliness." Alas! all is mystery.

Modern Spiritualism, unfortunately, has not proved the above statements to be true nor shown them to be untrue; but if we are to trust to St. Paul's declarations it would be absurd to call ourselves Christian Spiritualists if we live in spiritual bondage, if we have not the earnest of the spirit, and if we do not partake of the

rights and privileges that the Christian religion has the power of bestowing. People of all religious denominations might unite for the secure enjoyment of ascertained religious advantages, and refuse to make any sacrifice, pecuniary or otherwise, unless they received proportionate compensation. On such a foundation all Spiritualists could agree.

T. E. P.

## THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AND PROGRESS.

To the Editor of the Medium and Daybreak.

DEAR SIR,—I was much interested in reading the two letters under the above heading in your present number, and, as a member of the Society of Friends, should be obliged if you will kindly afford me space for a few remarks.

I have always believed that one of the distinguishing features of the Society of Friends is that a "written creed" is not its bond of union, and that it cannot truly be said to possess one. The second sentence of the "letter of renunciation" therefore appears to me to be liable to give a false impression to the general reader. I am quite sensible of the strong tendency in the Society, and which seems to be an inherent one in religious associations, to narrow down the original foundation to a dogmatic and doctrinal basis of union. I very deeply lament it, believing it to be wholly foreign to the spirit of Quakerism. William Penn proclaimed "the universality and sufficiency of Christ's light within, through all ages, to eternal salvation." By Christ's light within we mean that which is spoken of in the opening verses of the Gospel of John as "the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." George Fox preached the duty, above all else, of following the guidance of the Spirit of God in the heart, which will lead into all truth.

Without in the least condemning those who would narrow it, some of its members feel that the Society of Friends still remains broad enough for the unfettered development of the spiritual nature of man, and for a limitless search after truth in the exercise of the "glorious liberty of the children of God." It is a matter of regret to me to see any who are above all sectarianism feeling it their duty to leave the Society of Friends; by this means hastening the day, which is perhaps inevitable, when it will have entirely forsaken that grand position which it once held in the front rank in the struggle for progress and religious freedom.

I am an entire stranger to the writer of the letters you have printed, and while I cannot help feeling sorry that he has helped to leave Quakerism to its fate, I most fully unite with the sentiments he expresses, and also with your own remark on the suicidal nature of that policy which is rapidly alienating some of its most attached members.—Yours truly,

EDWARD T. BENNETT.

Betchworth, April 30, 1871.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—You are earnestly solicited to give your kind attention to the pressing wants of Mr. Davies, lately medium at Corporation Row, Clerkenwell, and other places. He is now quite infirm and feeble, and has no means of subsistence but the ill-spared gratuities of his friends of the working classes. For several years Mr. Davies was a medium for the trance, and gave his talent freely, without money and without price. His case is a most deserving one, and appeals to all Spiritualists, seeing that the cause owes the old gentleman so much. It is probable that he may not want our aid long, but do not let an aged brother pass away from neglect and a want of the necessities of life. He lives at 129, Kingsland Road, but contributions will be gladly received at the office of the MEDIUM.

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