

Phenomenal & Philosophical.

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS IN 1800.

In a recent issue we gave an account of some interesting spirit manifestations, in the case of Mrs. Nelly Butler, of Sullivan, Me., which occurred in the year 1800. From a pam-phlet published by Rev. Abraham Cummings in the year 1826, the Testimony of Sense."

EVIDENCE DEDUCED FROM THE APPEARANCES OF THE SPECTRE.

In compliance with your request, I proceed in the argument that some persons among us have seen and conversed with the dead. Of the five corporeal senses. only three are capable of information by events of this nature. These are seeing, feeling and hearing. To all these three senses, evidence has been addressed in favor of the apparition in this place. I would now contemplate the evidence obtained by the senses of seeing and feeling.

The times, places and modes of her appearing were various. Sometimes she appeared to one alone, as the events which followed bore witness: for the testimony of events is sometimes more valid than that of persons. Sometimes she appeared to two or three, then to five or six, then to ten or twelve, again to twenty, and once to more than forty witnesses. She appeared in several apartments of Mr. Blaisdel's house, and several times in the cellar. She also appeared at other houses, and several times in the open field. There, white as the light, she moved like a cloud above the ground turned in unto him and entered into his house." in personal form and magnitude, and in the presence of more than forty people. She tarried with them till after daylight, and vanished ; not because she was afraid of the sun, for she had then several times appeared when the sun was shining. Once in particular, when she appeared in the room where the family were, about eleven o'clock in the day, they all left the house ; but convinced of the impropriety of their conduct they returned.

At another time, when several neighbors were at the house, and were conversing on these remarkable events. a young lady in the company declared that though she had heard the discourse of the spectre, she would never believe that there had been a spectre among us, unless she could see her.

In a few minutes after, the spectre appeared to several persons and said she must come into the room where the company was. One of those who saw her, pleaded that she would not. The spectre then asked, "Is there a person here who desires to see me?" The young lady mighty works because of their unbelief. It is early was then called, who, with several others, saw the spectre. "Here I am," said she, "satisfy yourselves." The lady owned that she was satisfied. It was now about two o'clock in the day. In short, the ghost appeared or conversed, or performed both almost as frequently in suasion that the whole affair was mere legerdemain, and the day as in the night.

had now seen and experienced by solemn, practical and most deliberate oaths in the presence of eighty people. For one of them made a prayer at the reinterment, expressing his belief of what he had seen, and the other solemnly declared to all the assembly, as soon as the tell them where they should be and what they would say prayer was finished, that this solemnity was ordered by the spectre, to be observed by his means. He also congiving the full particulars of the case, we make the following ex-tracts. The pamphlet bears the title, "Immortality Proved by magistrate.

> EVIDENCE PRODUCED BY THE DISCOURSE OF THE SPECTRE.

I would now present to your consideration the conversation of the spectre. But I shall first observe the objection urged against some part of it.

At the time when she appeared to several persons at two o'clock in the day, she said she must come into the room where the company were; but was prevented by earnest entreaty. This, they say, was a falsehood.

At another time, when she walked in company with forty people, she went with them only to one house. hough she had informed them that she must go to two houses. She indeed went forward in order to visit the other house, but was again prevented by earnest entreaty. This was a fault like the other.

Observe a similar case in Gen. 19: 2, 3. "And he said, Behold now, my lords, turn in, I pray you, into your servant's house, and tarry all night and wash your feet; and ye shall rise up early and go on your ways: and they said, Nay, but we will abide in the street all night. But he pressed upon them greatly, and they

Several credible persons say, "she promised nearly fifty people to convince them of her being such as she professed to be, if they would comply with a certain condition. They complied, and went off unconvinced." But credible persons are sometimes mistaken, and so, perhaps, they were now : because other persons, as credible and as numerous, who stood nearer to and had better advantage of understanding the voice, declare that it was not the spectre, but Mr. Blaisdel, who said that the company, by complying, would be convinced. But he was mistaken. They went off, in general, unconvinced at that time. The spectre uttered but few words and withdrew. This was the night of August 9, 1799. In that company were the best of people, conducting in a sober manner; but others uttered such profanity and derision as rendered them unworthy to obtain conviction. On this account the spirit afterwards declared that she could not manifest herself among them. Christ himself, in a certain place, could not do many enough to treat any affair with derision when we have

These two persons soon after confirmed what they | del himself in the plot? "No," say our opponents, appeared so often in the view of the people, and could place; I tell you they will not deny these facts. and do in future time, was the true author of this information.

> At a certain time, when thirty people were convened. to hear her conversation, the name of a certain woman. woman," said the ghost, " has enjoyed a revival late- hour. ly." Immediately one of the company went to her She related it to him, and he told her that her informa- tre in the field. tion and that of the spectre agreed. Upon this she came and saw the spectre; heard her conversation for several hours, and expressed abundant satisfaction and delight.

At the time when fifty people heard her discourse, while more than forty saw her, - to some of them, who had no more believed these extraordinary events than mankind now do in general, she mentioned several oc- rock was in the air; its form a complete globe, white curences of her past life, known to them and her, but, with a tincture of red, like the damask rose, and its dinot divulged, in order to satisfy them that she was the ameter about two feet. very person she professed to be. Almost all this company had been acquainted with her in her life-time, and toward it for more accurate examination. a considerable number of them very intimately. She which might exist in their minds. Accordingly certain ber of events in her past life not divulged, which were so minute and circumstantial as to render the hypothesis of their being all so exactly rehearsed, as now to become the medium of artifice, utterly absurd and irrational. To all these inquiries she gave complete, satisfactory answers.

But not to detain you, I will now only ask, How shall I judge of these facts? Shall I suppose that some artful girl personating that deceased woman, could present herself before forty people, well acquainted with that woman in her life-time? tell them by a voice inimitable not to be afraid - to stand as near as they pleased, and ask as many questions as they pleased, and all without fear of discovery? What subtle person would not be subtle enough to avoid such a perilous situation?

EVIDENCE DEDUCED FROM DER PREDICTIONS. I must now ask your attention to the arguments furnished by her predictions.

She foretold what the opinion and conduct of mankind would be with regard to her, and the ill treatment which Mr. Blaisdel's family would receive on her account. She not only declared the necessity, but foretold the certainty of the marriage at an hour when both the parties and both the families opposed it, if there was any thing to be known by the harmony of words and actions ; yet the attachment of the parties seems to have been mutual from first to last. The pasara of the paradox is future, for mankind have more than one character, and the alector of Æsop will despise what a jeweller would prize. She not only predicted the prosecution, but named a particular person as one who would certainly be present at the court for a witness, eleven months before these events took place.

By misapprehension and misinformation, piety and | ing phenomen a are of the same nature? Do these ma-" his piety, his veracity, and his utter aversion to the veracity may give you an account very different from gicians reveal] and establish truths, the knowledge of purpose of it, forbid the suspicion." It is therefore mine. But ask those people of piety and veracity, who which is of great importance to certain persons now, probable that the same creature, who appeared and dis- were present when the greatest of these events took and of public utility hereafter? No. Their miracles

MISCELLANY.

If the preceding arguments can be received, perhaps you will not indulge distrust, if I subjoin something of my own experience, confirmed by two other persons who who was absent, happened to be introduced. "That saw the apparition in the same field in the same half

and asked what had lately been the state of her mind. formed by two persons that they had just seen the spec-

About ten minutes after, I went out, not to see a miracle, for I believed that they had been mistaken. Looking toward an eminence, twelve rods distance from the house, I saw there, as I supposed, one of the white accidentally looked in the same direction, and the white

Fully satisfied that this was nothing ordinary, I went

While my eye was constantly upon it, I went on four desired that any of them would ask what questions they or five steps, when it came to me from the distance of pleased, for the removal of any doubts respecting her, eleven rods, as quick as lightning, and instantly assumed a personal form with a female dress, but did not appear persons did propose several questions respecting a num- taller than a girl seven years old. While I looked upon her, I said in my mind, "you are not tall enough for the woman who has so frequently appeared among us." Immediately she grew up as large and as tall as I considered that woman to be. Now she appeared glorious. On her head was the representation of the sun diffusing the luminous, rectilinear rays everywhere to the ground. Through the rays I saw the personal form, and the woman's dress. Then I recollected the objection of the Encyclopedia, that "Ghosts always appear to one alone." Now, said my mind, I see you as plainly as ever I saw a person on earth; but were I to converse with you an hour, what proof could I produce that I ever conversed with you at all? This, with my fear, was the reason why I did not speak to her. But my fear was connected with ineffable pleasure.

Life, simplicity, purity, glory, all harmonizing in this celestial form, had the most delightful effect on my mind. And there appeared such a dulness afterwards upon all corporeal objects as I never perceived before. I went into the house and gave the information, not doubting that she had come to spend some time with

are without meaning, and their design is pecuniary profit, or else to show what they can do to gratify the vain curiosity of spectators.

Mountebanks do not commonly unite their employment with religious order, prayer and praise, or with solemn admonitions of life and death, blessing and cursing: Nor do their idle exhibitions so harmonize with the common operations of Divine Providence, as that Sometime in July, 1806, in the evening, I was in- the former and the latter have manifestly the same ultimate purposes. This harmony is more than artifice can produce. Besides, who ever knew an instance like this in view, which, with all its circumstances, was afterwards fairly proved to be a deception ? And if mountebanks never did exhibit such a variety in such circumstances, without the least partial discovery, we may rocks. This confirmed my opinion of their spectre, and be sure they never could. For, doubtless, they have I paid no more attention to it. Three minutes after I done all they could do to impose on mankind by this species of iniquity.

For the New England Spiritualist. MR. MANSFIELD'S MEDIUMSHIP.

MR. EDITOR :- In a lengthy article in the Daily Courier, of Sept. 28, entitled "Mansfield the Dactylomancer," the writer, who is supposed to be Prof. Felton, says, in conclusion :---

"To sum up the whole in a few sentences :---

1. To obtain an answer from the spirits, it is re-quired that the letter be left with Mr. Mansfield. 2. If the letter relate to any matter not capable of

receiving a vague and general answer, such as anybody can give, and the matter be beyond Mr. Mansfield's means of knowledge, the questions are uniformly evaded.

3. All letters deposited with him must be paid for at the rate of a dollar and three postage stamps apiece, whether answered or not; and many letters are never answered at all.

4. Mr. Mansfield sometimes gets at the contents of a letter by holding it in the light, so as to read the writing; when this cannot be done, he opens the letter, if it appears possible to open it without detection. If it cannot be safely opened, or if the letter contains a question which he cannot answer without danger of exposure, then the letter is returned without an answer, &c., &c.

Now my experience with Mr. Mansfield has proved, in many respects, the very reverse of the conclusions so summarily arrived at by the Professor. For instance, in reference to conclusion No. 1, I have found that it is not necessary, as a general rule, or in any

But will Christians argue that the appearance of an angel to the shepherds was a fiction because it happened in the night?

. In all the appearances of the spectre she was as white as the light, and this whiteness was as clear and visible time, August 9 - 10, 1799, she informed a number of frequently conversed without appearing at all) that they must stand in order and behave in a solemn manner : " For the Lord," said she, " is a God of order." Accordingly she appeared and vanished before them several times. At first they saw a small body of light, which continually increased till it formed into the shape and magnitude of a person.

This personal shape approached so near to Capt. Butler, that he put his hand upon it and it passed down another way, or were prevented by some standing be- suited to authenticate her mission. fore them, or whatever might be the cause, did not see this attempt of handling the apparition.

But I attend to your reasoning. "If this extraordiwitnesses. This is the opinion naturally entertained by dle the apparition. mankind everywhere. Hence it follows that all of those eleven persons were not then practising artifice, heaven and who was in hell. for then they would all have seen this extraordinary fact.

little short of it. They saw that which rose into per- persons, as being in that miserable state. sonal form, face and features in a moment ; returned to that which was not afraid to be handled by them, for should have expected. she passed slowly by them near enough for that pur- Once when she conversed with about fourteen perpose.

only three to be eye-witnesses of it?

the whole scene.

fully discovered what it is. A scorner seeketh wisdom , and findeth it not.

This company in general went off with the full perthat the few words of the spectre, which they had heard, were only the words of Mrs. Butler herself. Though they had been expressly told by an unsuspected person, who held her by the hand when the words were uttered. that she did not speak - that the voice was at a distance from her. But they were moderns, and the witness was in a dark cellar and dark night, as when she appeared rejected ; and, as it was plainly a different voice from in the open field and in the open day. At a certain that of Mrs. Butler, or any other that ever they had heard, necessity, the mother of invention, produced their people that she meant to appear before them, (for she hypothesis that Mrs. Butler had used some sounding instrument.

But several of the company still remained at the house. To them Mrs. Butler complained of the unjust reproach which encompassed her. "What have I done," said she, " that I must suffer all this ?" " Nothing, dear, you have done nothing," answered a voice immediately in the vacant space of the room. Then about fourteen persons, by the direction of the spectre, went into the cellar. As soon as they were there, the through the apparition as through a body of light, in the spectre said to Mrs. Butler, "Go up and sit with others view of six or seven witnesses. There were now thir- on the kitchen hearth, that this company may know that teen persons present, who all saw the apparition except it is not you who speaks." After she was gone up the two. And five others, whether they were looking ghost conversed with the company on several topics,

She mentioned several incidents of her past life, known only to her husband, as he declared, and asked him if he remembered them. He said yes. She asked nary fact be true, what a pity it is there were no more him if he had told them. He answered no; and of such witnesses ! would not the evidence have been greater a nature were those incidents as to render it utterly imhad it been acquired by all the eleven." The more ex- probable that he ever should have mentioned them betraordinary the fact, the more numerous should be the fore. This was at the time when he attempted to han-

It is objected against her, that she told who was in

She indeed mentioned the world of misery, as the eternal portion of the finally impenitent; but I find not The five who did not see it, saw that which was very the least evidence of her particularizing any person, or

She indeed mentioned several deceased persons as shapeless mass in a moment, resumed the person in a being in a state of happiness; and who can prove the moment, and vanished again in a moment. They saw impropriety of this? though indeed it is not what we

sons, Mr. Blaisdel having heard that his father was sick, The transfiguration of Christ was a very extraordina- asked the spectre whether she knew anything or not, — all unable to conceive or even to conjecture the dery fact. Out of all his twelve disciples why chose he concerning him. "Your father," she replied, "is in sign of it, till it was manifested eighteen months after-As to the six witnesses, not one of them has ever found that his father, two hundred miles distant, died Providence. If then we take an impartial and connectbeen accused or even suspected of being concerned in seven days before this answer of the ghost. True, the ing view of these and all the preceding evidences, how the supposed artifice. Some of them are aged, others news might come from thence in that interval. But his absurd is the hypothesis that all these evidences could be young. They had, and still have, professions, employ- friends at York, where his father lived, utterly deny the effect, either of imagination or artifice ! How much ments and interests widely different, and belong to four that they sent the news in the course of these days. more rational is the opinion which has obtained credit account of these extraordinary events. different families. It is the fixed and settled opinion of Suppose, however, the news did some way or other in all ages and nations, that the spirits of deceased perour opponents here, that two of them are not only per- come : could any deceiver, improving the circumstance, sons do sometimes appear, however incapable we are of musket ball with the point of his knife, form animals, sons of integrity, but were ensnared by others through know what questions Mr. Blaisdel would ask, so as to learning all the purposes for which such events are debe sure they could all be answered ? Or was Mr. Blais- signed !

She named another particular person, as one who should be present at the trial by the Grand Jury, and foretold what kind of language he would utter in their presence, eleven months before the accomplishment.

In about a month after, that is, ten months before the accomplishment, an oath of its existence was given before a magistrate. The person, too, who is the subject of this prediction and fulfilled it, was never a friend, but invariably the foe of the spectre from first to last. She foretold to forty people the issue of that trial, eleven months before the accomplishment. To the genuine friends of literature in this place, who were sincerely opposing superstition and legerdemain, this prediction was made known.

They were warned of the disadvantage which they must suffer, if they persisted.

They disbelieved the prediction, despised it, and became the involuntary subjects of its fulfilment at the time appointed. Within thirty hours after Mrs. Butler's marriage, the spectre predicted that she would become the parent of but one child and then die. Ten months after this her child was born, and she died the next day. The safe return of one bound to the West Indies was also foretold and accomplished.

These predictions are all fulfilled and were previously and sufficiently known in this vicinity for evidence that they were such. She uttered several other predictions now accomplished. But as these events might possibly be foreknown or strongly conjectured by other means, the mention of them is omitted. Not only her words, but her behavior too, manifested the spirit of prophecy. The re-interment of the child was a practical oath, and never would have been thought of but for her direction. Friends and foes were all in one condition heaven, praising God with the angels." He afterwards wards, by certain, special, unexpected events of divine

us, as she had before. We went out to see her again but to my great disappointment, she had vanished. Then I saw one of the great errors of my life. That I had not spoken to her has been the matter of my regret from that hour to this.

My word without witness has not been tedious. Believed or rejected, it may do you no harm.

On the more sure ground of attestation, I will now relate some instances of her appearing or conversing, or performing both in the day-time.

Sometime in March, 1800, she talked a few minutes without appearing, at eight o'clock in the morning, and promised to come again that day; at two o'clock, performed her promise, and talked with four people two hours. It was then she uttered these words : - " Though my body is consumed, and all turned to dust, my soul is as much alive as before I left the body."

This conversation was indeed in the cellar, but the place was enlightened with her radiance.

May 21, at ten o'clock, she appeared to two persons, and sent a message to another.

May 25, 10 o'clock. Appeared and conversed with two witnesses, while a third person only heard the conversation ; and revealed that by which the same was proved to others.

May 26. She appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, and talked with four persons an hour and a half. In half an hour after, she appeared and talked with the same four persons, while two others only heard a voice without knowing what was said.

May 27. Talked with two persons, and promised to be present at a meeting of about twenty people, which was to be held the next day in the evening. Accordingly she appeared at this meeting to two other persons, who were ignorant of the promise. The assembly was immediately interrupted by the declaration, that "the spirit is come." None, however, could distinctly see her, but those two persons. The next evening after she conversed with a third couple of persons in company with the first two ; mentioned her promise as being fulfilled, and told them, by her inimitable voice, to whom she had appeared. As a further confirmation that she had been really present on this occasion, she did, about two months afterwards, talk several hours in the midst of the assembly of forty-eight people, while she was visible to two, and only two, of that number. These two persons were a fourth couple distinct from the other six-Such is the testimony of these eight persons.

Her conversation was always with grace, seasoned with salt, very affecting and delightful.

Agust 13, at 10 o'clock, she talked with three persons invisibly. At two o'clock the same day, she appeared and talked to three people in the hearing of five other persons.

Thus have you received a general, but very imperfect

And now because a juggler will appear to check a

case within my knowledge, that letters be left with Mr. Mansfield to obtain an answer. After reading the communication referred to in the Courier, I made the following test trials of Mr. Mansfield's powers : - I went to Mr. M.'s rooms in Boston, with a person whose residence is ninety miles distant in the country, and of whom it is next to impossible that Mr. Mansfield could have had any knowledge. I introduced this person by simply the surname. This friend placed a note containing a single question upon Mr. M.'s desk. It was not sealed, but folded, over and over, in such a manner as to entirely conceal the writing; and yet, within ten minutes' time, and under our constant observation, he wrote out a direct and intelligent answer. The answer was addressed to the Christian name of the writer of the note, which was unknown to the medium, and subscribed with the name of the spirit, precisely as addressed. The medium neither held the note to the light, nor attempted in any way to read its contents; but simply let it lay upon the desk with his left hand upon it.

Another spirit was addressed, and another answer obtained, under substantially the same circumstances. The last answer was lengthy, and treated of the mutual concerns of the parties in a manner that made it a satisfactory test to the cool and philosophical mind of the writer of the note, who was addressed, "My dear cousin L-," which was correct.

Subsequently, I received a communication, through the mediumship of Miss Munson, from the spirit of a child, who requested me to write a note to him through Mr. Mansfield ; he (the spirit) believing he would be able to make a reply that might arrest the attention of his father. Accordingly, I enclosed the following hastily written question in an envelope, closely sealed :----

"Please write me, for your father, something that will convince him it is from you," - and signing my name, I carried it into Mr. Mansfield's, and laying it on his desk, sat down beside him. He sat, with his left hand on the letter, conversing with me freely upon various subjects, occasionally observing that the influence was very peculiar and gentle. But I gave him no information, in any manner whatever, in relation to the contents of the letter before him. After some halfhour's time had elapsed, he remarked that he was doubtful of being able to obtain an answer. But, after sitting nearly an hour, he commenced writing slowly, as if the influence was feeble, and addressing me by name, . wrote the following :---

"My Dear Friend G----: Would I could control to write you now - how gladly would I do it; but I have not strength of control at this time. How can I. how shall I ever be able, in spirit-life, to reward you for the interest you manifest in the welfare of my dear, dear, precious, darling parents. I will work with you in every way to bring about that your soul so much desires. Do not be anxious, you are doing well now.

Your spirit-friend,

This was signed by the name of the spirit addressed. Now, when Mr. Mansfield's hand writes the names of lover of truth indulge the inference that all the preced- means of learning them by the use of the ordinary

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senses, as in the cases here stated, how is it done? Truly, "vague and general answers" will not serve us here; guessing will not answer the purpose. The information is clearly out of Mr. M.'s "means of knowledge." This I know, beyond a shadow of doubt; and have a good and substantial witness to back me in these statements. There was no "evasion" in these cases, but the right names were given in every instance; and how does he get this information? It is evident that the writer in the Courier has not got to the bottom of this subject yet.

But this is not all; the two first answers mentioned here were pertinent and appropriate, such as could only be given by mind, or spirit, having a knowledge of the questions and their author. And in the child's allusion to the interest I have in the welfare of his parents, I know there is a direct reference to a fact which was unexpressed in the note, and one which has engaged a very considerable portion of my attention. The whole communication, moreover, is characteristic and natural.

No. 3 touches the pecuniary consideration, and of this I desire to say nothing, more than that I consider it perfectly right that those who engage Mr. Mansfield's time should pay for it.

And as to the 4th article in the conclusions, if Mr. Mansfield sometimes gets at the contents of a letter by holding it up to the light, as the Professor says, I know that he sometimes answers letters, pertinently and fully, without holding them to the light, or opening them, and without any means of knowledge of their contents whatever; therefore, I see no necessity for his resorting to deception, inasmuch as he does not pretend to be able to answer all letters. Hence, I consider the sweeping and wholesale assertions, put forth by this correspondent, without offering a shadow of proof, alike unworthy his position in society and the public confidence. But if, as the Courier correspondent charges, Mr. M. has ever answered a letter, through any deceptive means, such answer is of little consequence; but to those answers which Mr. Mansfield has obtained, when there were no possible means for deception, I do ask his candid attention. If he refuse to give it, thousands of intelligent and candid minds will cease to regard, with respect, his opinions on this subject.

And, finally, it is charged that " all the answers are written in poor and vulgar style, exhibiting no characteristic trait of any mind above the level of Mr. Mansfield himself." This may be so; I do not profess to be a judge of styles of composition, nor do I know what Mr. Mansfield's abilities are in this respect. But I do know that the answers I have received through his mediumship varied materially, both in the amount of mental ability evinced, and in style. For instance, one was from an aged lady of ordinary natural powers of mind, and very limited education. The communication was simple and natural, and there was no attempt to treat on any subject above the ordinary level of mind. I also received an answer through Mr. M. to a letter I addressed to a spirit who was an intelligent and learned clergyman of the Congregational church, while in this life, and though I do not know that the Courier correspondent would not pronounce this poor and vulgar, yet I am not able to persuade myself that it is not equal, in style and mental force, to the efforts of that same correspondent. I am sure it was far more cautious in the statement of facts ; while a noble spirit of charity, and a refined but vigorous intellectuality pervaded the whole reply. Now, it may be that the medium forged



BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

MR. J. V. MANSFIELD AND HIS ACCUSERS. On our first page we print a communication from a responsible source, detailing some facts of the writer's observation respecting the answering, through Mr. Mansfield's hand, of sealed letters addressed to spirits. Our readers have probably noticed that we have hitherto refrained from any expression of opinion relative to Mr. Mansfield and his alleged mediumship for spirits, although we have several times allowed reliable correspondents to state the results of their investigations. The reason is, that until now we have been unable to speak from any personal knowledge; and it is not our habit to venture opinions, either for or against, until we failed. have what seem to us good and substantial reasons for them. Though we have made repeated attempts to obtain tests of the reality of the peculiar powers said to he exercised through Mr. M., we have heretofore met with no success; we could get no sort of answer, or attempt at answer, to letters we left with him. This fact ought at least to refute the allegation sometimes made, that believers in Spiritualism are such credulous dupes that they can at any time be imposed upon by those arch-impostors, the mediums, with pretended communications from spirits. Such has not been our experience. It was clearly for Mr. Mansfield's interest to afford us the conviction we required, and he was evidently anxious to do so; if, then, he was in the habit of learning the contents of letters by any dishonest means, and of concocting the answers himself, there was no reason why he should not have done the same by ours. That he did not, may be considered some evidence in favor of his honesty, which should be properly estimated.

In the meantime, we have seen Mr. M. denounced before the public as an arrant knave and impostor, who ought to be repudiated by all honest people, and to be legally dealt with under the statute which punishes the obtaining of money by false pretences. And we have received numerous applications, both personal and by letter from various parts of the country, for an opinion in relation to his mediumship, with an occasional demand for an exposure of his alleged charlatanry.

We are now prepared to express an opinion, both as regards his peculiar powers, and the charges which have been made against him. Last week, we carried to his room a note addressed to Isaac T. Hopper, in the spirit-world. Our presumption in addressing so honored a name may be explained in this wise : A few days previously, we had received, through another medium, a communication purporting to emanate from this venerable Quaker philanthropist, and making to us a suggestion of a peculiar character, such as excited a curiosity to obtain something further from the same source, and through another channel if possible. Alluding to this former communication in our note, we asked : "Have you anything further to suggest which may be useful to me?"

This note, closely sealed in a thick buff envelope, without any superscription, we handed to Mr. M., saying nothing as to its contents, or the personage to whom it was addressed. Not expecting an immediate answer, we passed into an adjoining apartment, and entered into conversation with some persons who were present. In a few minutes, - we should judge ten or fifteen, - Mr. Mansfield came to the door, with the letter and an answer in his hand, as he said, to show those present how quickly the reply had been obtained - he supposing we had left the premises. Both letter and reply were immediately passed to our hands, and the latter read as follows:

Now, it is not impossible that, had we enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education, and studied mathematics, Greek, and the use of the syllogism in the quiet shades of old Harvard, we might, after such an experience, have seen through the "juggle," and been "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now."--Jesus able to take the erormous stride in logic which would have enabled us, without further proof, to join in the cry of "cheat," "charlatan," "impostor," "liar," &c., which has so often been heard from that classic retreat of late. But, unfortunately (?) these advantages have been denied us, and we are obliged to plod along in the use of only common senses and common sense, enlightened by such experience as a life of "eminently practical education" has afforded us. Our mind had become so "sophisticated" under a belief in the "monstrous delusion " that spirits can communicate when all conditions are right, that we still imagined it possible that better success might attend different conditions that perhaps some other among the myriads of intelligences inhabiting the spiritual realm might be able to give the required demonstration, although even two had

> We prepared a third letter, addressed to a spiritfather, - a brief inquiry, written in pencil, folded and enclosed in an extra-thick buff envelope, through which t was quite impossible to discern the least traces of the writing, even when held up to a strong light. This was placed upon Mr. Mansfield's desk, and submitted to the mysterious finger-ball of his left hand, under our eye. Soon he began to detect, as he said, some "influence," though he described it as being comparatively weak and indistinct. At length his right hand was moved, and wrote as follows:

"My dear Alonzo - I am not able to communicate through this medium now -"

here breaking off without a finish. But Mr. M. was unwilling to give it up thus. He continued passing the finger-ball over the envelope, saying that he could plainly distinguish, through the aid of this finger, here and there a word, and thought it could be all made out in time. "Here," he said, pointing to a particular spot, " is the word ' perfectly,' and there," indicating another place, "is ' communicate.' "

"Suppose," said we, " you note down what you think is there, and see what you make."

He proceeded, giving a word here and there, until he had produced the following skeleton:

"____ Newton Dear Father :--- Will you please --- communicate through

- perfectly ? Your son, ALONZO."

"That is sufficient," we said, " but tell me how you obtain those words. Do you see them elairvoyantly?" (It was sufficiently evident that they could not be seen by the external sight.)

" No: the letters forming them are indicated to me through the movements of that finger." (The forefinger of the left hand.)

We had noticed that this finger was in constant motion as he wrote the words; and we understood him to say that different letters were indicated by distinct signals, to which he had become accustomed (something as in telegraphing by the Morse instrument). The following were the contents of the note :

To SILAS NEWTON :- Dear Father :- Will you please tell me through what medium you can communicate most readily and perfectly?

OCTO BER 31, 1857.

twice printed in that journal :

We must now return to Mr. Mansfield's own operations as a writ-

in the following termine to the set of the original set of the set

between the eggs of star fishes and those of the polyps. W cannot through this medium. We do explain such through lady medium—Mrs. Taft. Respectfully yours. Monsn. CURRIE." Mr. Mansfield, knowing nothing about Cuvier, made the best of

Mr. Mansfield, knowing nothing about Cuvier, made the best of the name he could, and transformed the illustrious naturalistinto Currir, a name quite unknown to fame this side the Styx. We have read many letters from the spirits, in answer to let-ters addressed to them, which have been considered by the mor-tal parties to the correspondence quite satisfactory, and wholly conclusive of the reality of spirit correspondence. But, every one of these letters suggested the answers so directly that very little incennity was required, on the nat of the medium, to give one of these letters suggested the answers so the medium, to give little ingenuity was required, on the part of the medium, to give the answer. Sometimes the question has been a little indefinite. —then the answer has been very indefinite. For example: "Do you wish the money you left to so and so invested in a dwelling-house?" Answer: "I wish it to be employed so as to be most useful to so and so." We do not here give the exact words, but here employed so as to be most useful to so and so." We do not here give the exact words, but have condensed both question and answer in a real case. It is only necessary for Mr. Mansfield to know the contents of the letter, in order to answer every such question as this, at least co-herently. How does he become acquainted with the contents of the letters? They are always required to be left with him. We know the contrary is sometimes asserted; but we speak advisedly when we say distinctly that every letter requiring an answer up on a subject-matter with which Mr. Mansfield is not already ac quainted is required to be left with him. This alone establishes the deceptive character of the whole proceeding. But we are no left to argue the case upon this consideration alone, however satis left to argue the case upon this consideration alone, however sat factory it would be to all sound thinkers. Mr. Mansfield has be repeatedly seen in his rooms holding letters in the sunlight, tur ing them over, peering into the ends, and finally tracing with a pencil the strokes of the writing inside. There was one letter, sealed carefully with five black seals, which he worked upon in sealed carefully with five black seals, which he worked upon in this way for a long time. It was probably a difficult matter, and not altogether safe to open it. What the answer was, or whether any answer was obtained, we do not know. But we vouch for the fact as above stated. Other letters Mr. Mansfield opens. We say this, too, advisedly. Not long since an elderly gentleman of our acquaintance died, leaving valuable bequests to societies and individuals. Since his death, some of his old acquaintances have been corresponding with him, through Mr. Mansfield. One of them became so satis-fied of the reality of this enistolary intercourse. that he begged a

fied of the reality of this epistolary intercourse, that he begged a friend of ours, who was also one of the most trusted friends of the deceased, to write a letter to the departed spirit. He did so. Intend of ourse, who was also on the most trusted inclus of the deceased, to write a letter to the departed spirit. He did so. Accompanied by the believing correspondent, he repaired one morning to Mr. Mansfield's apartments, and showing him the let-ter, asked whether an answer could be obtained. Mr. Mansfield looked at the letter, and replied in the affirmative. "How long a time will it require?" "About one hour." Our friend re-marked that as he had no business engagement at that time in the day, he would wait for the answer. Mr. Mansfield then began to make apologies: said he was out late the preceding night, and was not sure an answer could be obtained. He should be in ex-cellent condition next day, and if our friend would call then he should have the answer. This was assented to. The visitor rose to go, and took up the letter. Mr. Mansfield to this; said the letter must be left with him; he could not tell when the answer would come, &c. The letter, however, was carried away. The next morning, at the same hour, the visit was repeated, and Mr. Mansfield was reminded that he had said that he should be in good condition, and that the answer would probably be ready Mr. Mansheld was reminded that he had said that he should be in good condition, and that the answer would probably be ready in an hour; the visitor had come and would remain that length of time. Mr. Mansfield again objected, and with some temper. He could not afford to spend his time in this manner. If the let-ter was left with him, the answer would be sent as soon as it came. Sometimes many days passed before the answer was furnished. Our form confident that he letter Our friend replied that he did not intend to part with the letter. He would, however, come as often and stay as long as Mr. Mans-field thought necessary. He would pay him amply for all the time spent, as money was no consequence in comparison with obtain-ing an answer to the questions in the letter. Mr. Mansfield was irritated by this determination not to leave the letter in his hands; but finally said, if the writer of it would pay him at the rate of a dollar an hour, whether he got any answer or not, he would go on. Our friend repeated that he was willing to pay him amply for every hour he spent upon the letter; that he would come a often and stay as long as might be required, if the process lasted the whole summer; but that he could not agree to pay without obtaining the answer. Mr. Mansfield refused to undertake the

letter on these terms. After this, another letter was prepared, in which questions were again addressed to the deceased, of such a character that his spirit could instantly answer them, if he had anything to do with the correspondence. The letter was put into a self-scaling envelope, which was slightly attached, and only at a single point. Within the letter, which was carefully folded in the old-fashioned square form, a coiled hair was securely placed in a corner. The letter was then deposited, with the usual fee, at Mr. Mansfield's rooms. In a few days it was returned, with the pretended answer. The questions were all evaded, under the plea that the writer of the letter was an unbeliever, and could not, therefore, expect to receive a complete manifestation; the spirit promising, however, that under certain conditions he would, at some future however, that under certain conditions he would, at some future time, reveal or manifest himself to his correspondent in such a manner as to leave no doubt upon his mind. But the envelope was closely glued, along the whole length of the gluten border, so that it was necessary to cut it open in order to get out the letter. On opening the letter carefully, the coiled hair was not to be found, showing in a manner impossible to be evaded, that the letter had been opened, and re closed. The hair had not been noticed by the opener, and the recoil had sprung it unperceived, from its hiding-place, at the moment of opening the letter.

author (Prof. Felton) has thought worthy of being was of any value, would have been a fool to make such a bargain ! A different version of this story is given by

Mr. M., quite as probable, to say the least, as this ; but even this, we submit, is, anywhere outside of Harvard, a long way from "demonstrative evidence" that Mansfield "opens letters."

Secondly, a coiled hair, which was enclosed in a letter, somehow disappeared. Mr. Mansfield asserts, and backs his assertion with the testimony of another responsible eye-witness, that the gentleman (?) who called on him for this letter and its answer, opened the letter hastily before he left the room, in order to compare some part of the answer with the contents, and then thrust both together in his pocket as he left. Some time afterwards, he came back and stated that on his way to his office he recollected that he had put a hair in that letter, in order to detect if it should be opened; and that after arriving in his office, he had carefully opened it and the hair was missing; on the strength of which he proceeded to violent denunciations of Mr. M. as a proven impostor ! Mr. Mansfield reminded the choleric gentleman that he had himself opened the letter before going out, and before thinking of the hair, according to his own confession. But the candid investigator didn't think it could have dropped out then ! He persisted in his abuse ; and, it seems, hastened with this silly story to the redoubtable anti-spiritual champion at Cambridge. The latter, as drowning men catch at straws, clutched even at this slender hair, and here we find it the main support of a grand theory of imposture, the chief buoy of a huge accumulation of calumnies, than which more rancorous and baseless have seldom been set afloat on the turbid stream of newspaper literature.

Such, reader, are the stupendous "facts,"-and all of them,-constituting the "demonstrative evidence" on the strength of which the mighty logician of Harvard affirms that he "knows" Mr. Mansfield "reads letters by holding them up to the light or by opening them." Surely, the public will no longer doubt the truth of some assertions put forth in the great (ab)normal oration at Salem : good to own of home

"The logical faculty has been neglected. Our knowledge, as a people, has been shallow, a seeming, not a real knowledge, enough to raise an immense conceit, instead of inspiring us with a becoming mod-esty." [!!!] "Everybody knows enough to pass judgment upon every thing, and few know enough to know that they know nothing." [!!] "Many who assume to teach us through the press, need teaching themselves.'

After iterating and re-iterating these momentous facts," the Goliath of the Courier indulges in the following defiant flourish of his ponderous pen aimed at our correspondent " Q. E. D.":

"Will the Spiritualist writer deny any one of the facts ? and if he does, will he undertake to disprove them legally? He will not dare to submit to that test."

We submit that none of these " facts" are worth disproving, either legally or otherwise. At best, they only afford material for a hair-drawn inference, which is utterly annihilated by a single item of positive testimony, like that we have already given, and which is corroborated by our correspondent "D.," and will be by numerous others, if necessary.

We almost feel that an apology is due our readers for using up so much space on such flimsy allegationsthough they are considered of sufficient importance to call for column after column of rhetoric, invective and denunciation in a ponderous " Daily." It is not probable, however, that the matter will require any further notice at our hands. .bollaites now ode that begwo

this reply ; but there was not a man in Boston, beside myself, who knew the name of the spirit addressed, and the letter I left with Mr. M. containing the interrogatories, was sealed tightly to the envelope on each side, and closed up with gluten, and upon the outside I applied sealing wax and stamped it with a peculiar seal, -I believe unlike any other,-and this letter, with the answer, came back, just as I sent it, without being opened or wrinkled.

If the Courier's correspondent, instead of quibbling with every little objection or failure which rumor brings to his ears, or which he can effect of ogling a medium out of her senses, would come up manfully to the work for which he is so well prepared by his learning and habits of thought, he would prove himself a blessing to the race, let truth be found when it would. The whole country is full of the wonders of Spiritualism, amply attested by persons in every grade of life, and it is the facts, and not the failures, real or imaginary, which demand the attention of the wise and the good. If Professor Felton, instead of flinging gravel stones at the mountain, will signify his willingness to meet Mrs. Hatch, an uneducated trance-medium of seventeen years of age, in an unpremeditated discussion upon some of the various topics of Spiritualism, I dare say he can have the opportunity; and then and there he may have a chance to try the measure of his style and the acuteness of his argumentative powers.

[The name and address of the writer of the above are in our possession, but are withheld at his request for private reasons. Suffice it to say, that he is fully responsible for the statements he has made. EDITOR.]

A POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT. - The Age of Progress, which generally keeps aloof from party politics, ventures to pay the following compliment to a nominee for a prominent office in the State of New York. The candidate is doubtless duly thankful for this gratuitous commendation : sent and div animavaoo, tott

"Seeing, as we think we do, an especial adaptedness of ALMON M. CLAPP, senior editor of the Buffalo Daily Express, to the requirements of that class of citizens who wish to see Spiritualists persecuted for the sake of their religious faith and sentiments, we take the liberty of recommending him to them as a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, eminently worthy their support, without distinction of party. We confess that, as far as moral character and abilities are concerned, they might possibly do as well as otherwise ; but in this particular virtue, he is not excelled by the most zealous or unsparing. His journal has been made to do service in that direction, which no one less free from the trammels of conscience could have been made available for. His influence at Albany, we doubt not, would be highly serviceable to that noble-souled class of citizens who piously seek to array the legislative and judicial powers of the State against religious heresy."

chastity of his mind, as to subscribe his professional belief to things he does not believe, he has prepared Paine.

"FRIEND NEWTON : - I am not able to suggest to your mind my thoughts, as I would give them you only through one particular medium, and that one is well ISAAC T. HOPPER." known to you.

Here was proof conclusive that the intelligence which dictated this reply had in some way become acquainted with the contents of our note; but, since we had taken the precaution to so fasten it by wafers inside that the contents could not be exposed without cutting or tearing, - neither of which had been done, - and since it was impossible to read a word of them by holding it up to the light, - the evidence was next to demonstrative that this knowledge was not obtained by the ordinary senses. We say nothing now as to whether this answer was really dictated by Father Hopper, or some other mind — that is a distinct question not essential to the present purpose.

Mr. Mansfield remarked that he should have been pleased to have had us present as a witness to the whole thing for psychometrists and other sensitive persons to process, so that we might have been absolutely sure that he had not in any way seen the contents of the words. note; that he should have called us in for that purpose, had he not supposed we had left the building; and which the reader may take for what he deems them that, if we would bring in another letter, he presumed it would be answered under our eye.

for this purpose, and we together went to Mr. M.'s rooms to obtain the wished-for demonstration. The attempt was wholly unsuccessful- the "Dactylomancer" could get no intimation of the contents of the letter, neither any impulse to attempt a reply. Having learned, during our experience in Spiritualism, that some spirits can communicate through a particular medium, while others cannot,-(though these may through another,doubtless for the same reason that one person can "mesmerize" another, while another person utterly fails to do it; all growing out of the law of natural attractions and repulsions,) - we did not jump at once to the conclusion that nobody had ever been allowed to witness the process, but resolved to try again.

Accordingly, the next day, we addressed still another spirit, and submitted the sealed envelope to the " ball of that wonderful finger." This met, with little better success than the other; Mr. M. said he felt a are tempted, even at the risk of making a very long slight influence, but not enough to obtain any knowl- article, to look at some of the allegations made against edge of the contents, or to move his hand to a reply; Mr. M., in order to show the flimsy character of the When a man has so far corrupted and prostituted the moreover, that some cause, --- the electrical condition of proof on which he has been so recklessly denounced; the atmosphere, he supposed (it was a raw, disagreea- and that, too, by a writer who claims familiarity with ble day,)-had so affected him that scarce anything had " the syllogistic art," and assumes to know what con- spent unless he succeeded-when, after repeated trials, it himself for the commission of every other crime.— been written that day; and so, after a long and patient stitutes "demonstrative evidence." We quote from the had been found very improbable that he could ever suctrial, it was abandoned.

Your son, ALONZO.

"But do you always in this way acquaint yourself with the contents of letters before they are answered ?" we inquired.

"No: I seldom know anything about them, unless it be the names. Nor do I have anything to do with composing the answers; they are written through my hand without any mental action on my own part; and I often do not know to what letter the reply pertains, until the address is given at the close."

The idea we derived was that Mr. M. supposes the intelligence or intelligences who answer the letters acquaint themselves with their contents through the aid of this peculiarly sensitive finger, and this knowledge may or may not be communicated to his own mind, as he or they please. Sometimes, however, the communicating intelligence seems to know what has been written without subjecting the letters to this process, as we one day met at the room an intelligent and responsible gentleman of this city, who assured us that he had just obtained an appropriate answer to a letter which he had left in his desk at home. The influence exerted through the finger-ball, Mr. M. supposed might be electrical, or in some measure analogous thereto, since he had found it would not act through sealing-wax (a known nonconductor of electricity), while wafers, gluten, etc., seemed to offer no obstruction. It is, however, no new claim to perceive sensible emanations from written

But, aside from these statements and speculations, worth,-we can positively affirm, whoever may deny it, that here, before our eyes, in broad daylight, was mani-The next day, we induced a friend to write a note fested a power to ascertain and make known the contents of a sealed letter, without opening, seeing through the envelope, or the employment of any ordinary process. We therefore may say that we know Mr. Mansfield has no need to resort to "trick," "fraud " or " imposture," in any degree, to accomplish what he claims is done.

Whether or not the individual spirits addressed, or some one spirit-Mr. Mansfield's own or one disembodied-dictate the replies, is a distinct question, and one which we have not room now to consider. Our present point is that a knowledge of the contents of a letter can be honestly obtained by Mr. M., by means of an extraordinary power with which he is gifted, or of which he is the agent. Knowing this, as we do, it is easy to concede the remainder of the claim, that the answers are also produced by an extraordinary power, instead of being "concoctions" of his own.

Having ascertained thus much beyond question, we Boston Courier the following passages which their ceed with that letter. We submit that any man, whose time cannot associate without danger to his own reputation.

Let us see what these "facts" amount to:

1st. Certain letters were not answered at all. This surely does not go very far to prove imposture. It is, rather, an evidence to the contrary-since, if Mr. M. opens some letters which are very elaborately secured, there is no reason why he should not open others, and per, also the caustic dissection, by "Q. E. D.," of the all; for it does not appear that there was any peculiar difficulty about the securement of those not answered. 2d. The case of the name Cuvier, which the learned the Courier, for the first time we believe, makes menand high-minded Professor of Greek is pleased to read "Currir." Mr. Mansfield asserts that, so far from "knowing nothing about Cuvier," he not only has his biography in his library, but read this name, when written through his hand, Cuvier. It might have been, doubtless, very easy for a captious reader, determined on finding fault, to call it " Currir," if he chose. Let any one write the name hastily, putting the dot of the i slightly out of place, and he will see with what amazing facility a University Professor, " trained to scientific observation," can discover "demonstrative evidences" against Spiritualism ! The author of such a piece of magnanimity talking about the "miserable tricks of mediums " !!! ! bigs allait beredenses

him." This statement, however "advisedly" given, we "with pleasure and instruction," and renders it imposcan, of our own knowledge, pronounce untrue; and sible that we should meet him on terms of equality, as hence, the inference deduced from it is false.

ing letters in the sunlight," etc. True, we have often ern mediums, as was Saul of Tarsus in his "threatenings seen him do this, and for the very purpose of showing and slaughter" against ancient ones; it is conceivable his visitors that their contents could NOT be read in that that the scales of prejudice, educational pride, and secway. On one occasion he thus held up one in our pres- tarian predilection, have grown as thickly over his eves ence, to show how easily it could in that way be made out, as over those of the disciple of Gamaliel, utterly blindwere he disposed to do it, -as evincing the thoughtless- ing him to the light of truth which is apparent to others ; ness of some applicants for tests. But his accuser does but we are absolutely sure that these scales will one day not claim to know that Mr. M. ever read a single fall off-perhaps not in his earth-life-and he will beletter in this way, or by tracing with a pencil. It is a come an humble up-builder of the faith he now seeks to mere conjecture; nothing more. Mr. M., on the other destroy. We know that Spiritualism, so far as it rehand positively denies that he has done so; and as we ceives our advocacy, is not an imposture; and hence have obtained clear proof that he does not need to do as our soul loves truth, and reverences the God of truth, it, we hesitate not to consider his affirmation of more we must advocate it. Our conviction of its truth is worth than the mere conjectural inference of his maligner. To deduce a positive charge of fraud from such It is easy to judge, therefore, on which side the probapremises, requires one of those "leaps in logie" which bilities of error are the strongest. our defective training does not enable us to take.

5th. "Other letters Mr. Mansfield opens." The says : proof? First, he refused to undertake to get an answer to a letter in the presence of its writer, on condition that he should have no pay for the time

We have a few words to say to those who wish to test Mr. Mansfield's peculiar powers,-or the powers exercised through him,-and in explanation of some misunderstandings which are prevalent ; but these we must postpone till another week.

PHASES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

The Boston Courier of Oct. 20th,-or rather the editor of its anti-spiritual department,-notices at some length the Second Answer of Mr. Woodman to that pa-"Abnormal Address 'to the Normal School," both of which recently appeared in our columns. In doing this, tion of the SPIRITUALIST,-paying it the following chary compliment : that there a supe yout term the

"We will do it the justice to say, that, apart from the imposture it advocates, the tone of the paper is often respectable, and the style far from contemptible. We have read articles in it with pleasure and instruction: and we have seldom found any of those infamous inventions," etc.

This, we presume, may be understood as indicating the reason why this writer has never before attempted to grapple with the facts and arguments presented in our columns-that is, because these could not be treated with his usual contemptuousness. If he intends to assert or insinuate that we are knowingly advocating an "imposture," he both pays a doubtful compliment to 3d. "The letters are always required to be left with himself, in acknowledging that he reads our writings an honorable opponent. It is quite possible that Prof. 4th. Mr. Mansfield "has been repeatedly seen hold- Felton may be as honest in his insane zeal against mod-

Speaking of Mr. Woodman's answer, the Courier

"His argument is ingenious, specious, and is pronounced annihilating to us, by the editor, who affirms that 'the Courier dare not allow its readers to see it.' If the Intelligences with whom the editor is in communication told him this, we seriously advise him to cut their

NEW-ENGLAND SPIRITUALIST. - - - - OCTOBER 31, 18 57.

The Courier afraid of Jabez C. Woodman! Mr. Newton can hardly be serious in saying such a preposterous and ridiculous thing."

The only "Intelligence" from whom we gathered the opinion expressed, was one we found occupying the chair editorial at the Courier office, when we called to obtain an answer respecting the publication of Mr. Woodman's article. The air of bluster, not to say insolence, which this individual assumed, in making his laconic "communication" on the occasion, indicated anything but true courage or manliness. We can assure this writer that we have little disposition to cultivate "acquaintance" with such " spirits," and presume the danger of associating with them is not over-stated. But we are those of a recent editorial in this paper. This panic is now furnished with an explanation of the refusal, which was not vouchsafed at the time, viz :

ing a word of it, simply because we have already pub-lished, on that side of the question, a great deal more than the usage of journalism requires, and ten times as from the very cradle is taught to covet fine dress, to much as the Spiritual papers have published from the admire the splendid building in which he lives, the writings of their adversaries."

probably twenty times as much of personal abuse, vitupe- even at the cost of injustice and oppression toward them. ration, and wholesale slander, against Spiritualists, as the "usage of journalism," even in its present degradation, pleased, and all higher motives are made to bend to this requires or will justify ; and hence even a much greater latitude to the defence would indicate no very astonishing degree of magnanimity. We are constantly on the for personal position, power and aggrandizement overlook-out for cogent facts and vigorous arguments against rides considerations of the public good ; and the result Spiritualism,-which, when we find them, we rejoice to is a tyranny not less oppressive than that of monarchies. place before our readers; but, after the specimen we The speaker here made some severe comparisons begive in another column of this paper, of the Courier's tween the government of this country and that of vatwice-printed "demonstrative evidence" of imposture, we think the investigating public will excuse us for not was made to appear at a decided disadvantage. Comhaving copied more extensively from that source. And ing from any other source it would have touched rather as the Courier has nearly monopolized the opposition, we find very little elsewhere that is worth as much even but bitter as the pill was, it did not cause many wry as the ridiculous show of "facts" and hair-suspended conjectures there put forth. Spiritualism must have abler and more honest "adversaries"-those who can do something beside repeat the words "imposture," "delusion," "knave," "dupe," etc., before its advocates can be complained of for not publishing their these days, is rather for men than for principles. writings.

The Courier then devotes about two columns to Mr. Woodman, concluding with this appeal to us :---

"The Spiritualist affects to think that Mr. Woodman has answered us. But Mr. Newton sees that Woodman has not really met a single point of our criticism upon him."

We are obliged to say, without affectation, that we see no such thing. On the contrary, we clearly perceive, after carefully re-reading Mr. Woodman's article, that the Courier has palpably evaded the main points in issue-those regarding the rules of evidence and the comparative credibility of testimony,-striving to cover its evasion with a sophistical and absurd disquisition about suspending God's laws in God's name, by beings "supernaturally endowed." This opinion we would undertake to substantiate to our own readers, only that we do not care to take Mr. Woodman's work out of his hands, who can do it so much better.

The Courier next turns to "Q. E. D." whose pungent exposition of the vaulting logic and venomous rhetoric of the "Abnormal Address," it pronounces "a long, elaborately bad and foolish article." Of course, any thing which tends to damage the public estimation of a University Professor, as a logician and an oracle of wisdom, must be "bad" and "foolish," and "Q. E. D." has surely taken upon his shoulders an awful responsibility ! The Professor, after pronouncing this writer " impotent," undertakes to rebut the force of his impotence by reprinting that tremendous array of demonstrative "facts" about Mr. Mansfield, which we have quoted elsewhere. If " Q. E. D."s effort was " foolish," what will the reader say of this rebutter?

CORA HATCH AT THE MEIONAON.

The doors of the Meionaon, which have heretofore been impregnable to Spiritualists, were thrown open on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., to admit the intelligent audience which assembled to listen to the inspired utterances of the gifted Cora Hatch - a hopeful sign, when we remember that this temple is under the exclusive control of the Baptists, who have heretofore brothers.

Mrs. Hatch's subject of discourse was the present crisis - financial, political and theological. The views expressed on the financial question agreed fully with not the result of any sudden and recent causes; it comes from the spirit of selfishness, aristocratic pride, each week. "Mr. Woodman's article was declined without read- and the desire for personal aggrandizement which has costly furniture which adorns it; then, as he grows We might remind the Courier that it has published older, he imbibes the desire to rise above his neighbors, The more wealth he can monopolize, the better he is selfish spirit.

In politics a similar spirit is manifest. The desire rious European nations, in which our boasted Republic sorely the patriotic prejudices of the lovers of America ; faces. The Puritans and the signers of the Declaration of Independence, with the framers of the Constitution, were set down as men a hundred years in advance of their age. But the beautiful principles which they laid down are being lost; and political strife, in

But, worst of all is the spirit of religious intolerance which pervades our country, and which not only degrades our churches, but has even crept into politics. The same spirit which prompted the executions in the time of the Salem witchcraft is burning afresh to-day. We have now the liberal principles of our national constitution to check men, otherwise the persecution and intolerance might reach to the same extremes now as then. But it is even as bad ; - if men are not literally condemned to death for heretical notions, they are crucified by social and religious slander, and burnt at the stake of an intolerant popular opinion.

Here, thought the speaker, is the real cause of the calamities which rest upon us. Till this aristocratic, selfish, tyrannical spirit shall disappear from the churches, and a religion of love and charity take its place, the political, social and commercial evils which we deplore will not cease to exist. But we are not to look to the churches, nor the legislative halls, to establish the state of things we desire. Let each one do the work in his own heart, perfecting his own nature, and be willing to work to raise each other up, - there will be a true remedy.

On the following Friday evening another discourse was given through the same medium-subject, as chosen

MRS. HATCH'S MOVEMENTS.

Boston, Oct. 24th, 1857. our friends and the public generally, through your paper, of the programme of Mrs. Hatch's lecturing during our present visit in Massachusetts.

Sunday, Oct. 25th, and Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, she will speak in Salem ; Thursday evening, the 29th, been rather chary than charitable to their Spiritualist in Chelsea; in Cambridgeport, Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 1st.

> Tuesday and Thursday evenings, Nov. 3d and 5th, in New Bedford ; the two following Sundays, Nov. 8th 15th, in Boston; after which we shall return to New York to spend the most of the winter; lecturing in Brooklyn each Sunday, and in New York two evenings

Fraternally, B. F. HATCH, M. D.

MEETINGS LAST SUNDAY .- On Sunday afternoon last a lecture was delivered at the Melodeon through the mediumship of T. G. Forster, from the words Carthage must be destroyed," illustrating from history the spirit of selfish, envious ambition manifested by the Romans toward the Carthagenians, and showing that the same spirit was too much alive to-day in nations, organizations and individuals.

At 14 Bromfield st. Dr. A. B. Child spoke upon Bible Spiritualism, followed by Messrs. Duncklee and Snyder. The evening was devoted to a conference.

CORRECTION .- The article in our last, entitled "The Real and the Unreal," was erroneously credited to The Principle. It was clipped from the columns of The Circular, (Oneida, N. Y.,) - a paper, which, while it repudiates modern Spiritualism as of diabolic origin, and is somewhat wedded to ancient mystical forms of expression, yet puts forth some clear statements of Spiritual Philosophy.

SPIRITUALISTS VISITING NEW YORK are referred to the card of Dr. Wellington, in our advertising columns. We hear his house favorably spoken of as a home for Spiritualists, by those who have made it their stoppingplace while sojourning in that city. It is located at No. 34 East Twelfth st.

They write when children turn immortal : Died on this summer morning, - aged -

and they quote some such words as "Hark ! from the tombs,' when we rather think it should be set down : "WENT IN THE MORNING, and there is no night there." -B. F. Taylor.

There is nothing too little for so little a creature as man. It is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much happiness as possible.

Precept, example, persuasion, love, gentleness, patience, faith, charity-these are the weapons by which a man is to conquer, if at all, in a spiritual warfare.

Vice is earth's ballast; in due time, it will be thrown overboard, and sink.

LECTURERS AND TRANCE SPEAKERS. Let it be understood that in announcing these names, we make no endorsement of the teachings of these several speakers. A. E. NEWTON: - DEAR SIR, - I wish to inform Those who speak in the normal state are expected to present their individual views of truth, each in his or her own way; while those who are used as instruments for disembodied intelligences do not themselves undertake to be responsible for what is spoken. Truth must bear her own credentials.

> LECTURERS. Dr. JOHN MAYHEW, travelling in New England. D. F. GODDARD, Chelsea, Mass. J. W. H. TOOHEY, Salem, Mass., box 219. ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq., Roxbury, Mass. Miss C. M. BEEBE, (now travelling in the West.) GIBSON SMITH, South Shaftsbury, Vt. STEPHEN MORSE, Springfield, Mass. A. E. NEWTON, Editor N. E. Spiritualist, Boston, S. B. BRITTAN, Editor Spiritual Age, New York. Rev. T. L. HARRIS, 447 Broome st. WM. FISHBOUGH, Telegraph Office, New York. R. P. AMBLER. 66 6C 66 CHARLES PARTRIDGE, " 46 66 66 Dr. J. R. ORTON, " 10 15 66 BL 66 Pec HENRY H. TATOR. Dr. R. T. HALLOCK, corner Christie and Broome Sts., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. U. CLARK, Ed. Spiritual Clarion, Auburn, N. Y. R. P. WILSON, New York. JOEL TIFFANY, 553 Broadway, New York. DANIEL PARKER, M. D., Billerica, Mass. R. D. CHALFANT, Esq., 836 Race St., Philadelphia. S. C. HEWITT, Cleveland, Ohio. TRANCE SPEAKERS. Mrs. B. F. HATCH, at present in New York. Dr. C. MAIN, 7 Davis Street, Boston. (Healing Medium.) WILLIAM E. RICE, Boston. (Healing Medium.) Mrs. J. H. CONANT, Boston. Miss Rosa T. AMEDEY, Roxbury, Mass. Miss SARAH A. MAGOUN, East Cambridge, Mass. L. K. COONLEY, Portland, Me. (Healing Medium.) F. L. WADSWORTH, Portland, Me. (Now in the West.) JOHN M. SPEAR, Melrose, Mass. Mrs. SARAH B. ELLIS, Hanson, Mass. (Healing Medium.) Mrs. JOHN PUFFER, North Hanson, Mass. (Healing Medium.) Miss A. W. SPRAGUE, Plymouth, Vt. Mrs. M. S. TOWNSEND, Bridgewater, Vt. (Healing Medium.) Mrs. M. F. BROWN, South Royalton, Vt. (Healing Medium.) AUSTIN E. SIMMONS, Woodstock, Vt. Mrs. A. M. HENDERSON, Newtown, Ct. (Psychometrist.) Mrs. H. F. HUNTLEY, Paper Mill Village, N. H. N. S. GREENLEAF, Haverhill, Mass. HERVEY BARBER, Warwick, Mass. JOHN G. GLEASON, Plymouth, Mass. H. P. FAIRFIELD, Wilbraham, Mass. (Healing Medium.) WM. A. HUME, Collins Depot, Mass. (Now in the West.) Mrs. BECK, 383 Eighth Avenue, N. Y. city Mrs. C. M. TUTTLE, Albion, Mich. (Travelling in N. England.) GEORGE ATKINS, Webster, Mass. (Healing Medium.) Mrs. ALMIRA F. PEASE, S. Wilbraham, Mass. (Psychometrist.) J. A. BASSETT, Salem, Mass. ABRAHAM P. PIERCE, Augusta, Me.

Mrs. SARAH A. HORTON, Brandon, Vt. Miss SARAH P. LAIRD, Lester, Vt. E. S. TYLER, Auburn, N. Y.

DANIEL NORTON, Southington, Ct. (Healing Medium and sychometrist.) H. B. STORER, New Haven, Ct.

JAMES H. HARRIS, Center Abington, MASS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. B. WHITING, of Michigan, will lecture in Portland, Me., the first three Sundays in November. He may be addressed at that place till November 15th.

L. JUDD PARDEE will lecture at Newburyport on Sunday the 25th inst. and at Providence the 1st and 2d Sundays in Novem-

WARREN CHASE lectures in Milwaukce, Wis., Sunday, Nov. 1st; in Fondulac, Wis., Sunday, Nov. 8. He will have his new book with him at the above and other places, and our friends can have an opportunity to subscribe for the paper through him, [at any time.

LORING MOODY will lecture on "Spiritualism in Bolton, Wednesday and Thursday, October 28 and 29; Harvard, Friday, October 30; Shirley Village, Sunday, Nov. 1; Leominster, Nov. 2 and 3; Lunenburg, Nov. 4 and 5; Acton, Nov. 7. These lectures will be delivered in the evenings, except on Sundays. Will the friends in those places make all needful arrangements with-

General Advertisements.

NOW READY. THE EDUCATOR: eing Suggestions, Theoretical and Practical, designed to promote MAN-ULTURE AND INTEGRAL REFORM, with a view to the ultimate establish-nent of a DIVINE SOCIAL STATE ON EARTH. Comprised in a series of Re-calments from organized Associations in the Spirit-Life, through John MUE-IAT SPRA.

ne is finely printed, and well bound. Price \$2.00 ; postage 37 cts to any great extent, go rry & Henck, Philadelphia; Isaac Post, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. H. F. M own, Cleveland, Ohio.

NOW Ready, Warren Chase's New Book: The LIFE-LINE OF THE LONE ONE; or Autobiography of the World's Child. Being a history of the successful struggles of an ambitious mind to rise from a dishonorable birth, abject poverty, limited slavery, secon, contempt, and rivatry, to usefulness, distinction, and fame. The book contains an accurate likeness of the Lone One, in which thousands of persons may see the familiar face of a distinguished and popular lecture of the nation. Price \$1. For sale by Warren Chase, at large, and by Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield Street, Boston; sent by mail, postage free. Oct17 3t

NEW EDITION. Facts and Important Information for Tourng Men, on the Self-indulgence of the Sexual Appetite, its des-tructive effects on health, exciting causes, prevention and cure. By Sam-el Gregory, M. D. Price 12 cents. Nearly Fifty Thousand Copies of this work have been circulated and Avents can be dynastronault employed in work have been circulated, and Agents can be advantageously employed in extending its circulation much more widely. For sale by Bela Marsh, No. 14 Bromfield street.

Mrs G. W. W. W. S. CUTTER, assisted by Mrs. G. W. WALKER, Clairvoyant and Healing Medium, will attend to the wants of the sick. Office, 221 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Patients will be accommodated with board. 31

VISITORS TO NEW YORK can find good rooms in a ing allowed. Terms, Upper Rooms SL00 per-day; Third Story, \$1.26 per day; Second Story, \$1.50 per day. pleasant family, with all the forts, at No. 34 East 12th street,

W.M. HOLLAND, Psychometric Clairvoyant and Healing Medium. Residence, 45 Broad street, Salem, Mass.

N. C. LEWIS, Clairvoyant Physician. Examinations and prescriptions by an Indian spirit of the olden time. No. 15 Beach street. 28-3 mos.

GEORGE ATKINS, CLAIRVOYANT AND HEALING MEDIUM

In cases where sickness or distance prevents personal attendance, by en-closing a lock of hair, with the name, age and place of residence, the patient will obtain an examination and prescription written out wit all requisite directions.

He also cures the sick by laying on of hands, and will, when desired, visit the sick in person. Terms when the patient is present, \$1.00; when absent, \$3.00. Payment strictly in advance 3m21

MRS. D. C. KENDALL, ARTIST, No. 2 Central Court, Boston. Flowers, Landscapes, etc., painted under Spiritual Influ-

DENTISTRY, Dr. N. H. SWAIN, Dentist, Columbus . Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases, and prices reasonable.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED : - "WHAT'S O'CLOCK ?" L Spiritual Manifestations. Are they in accordance with Reason and Revelation? Where on the dial-plate of the Nineteenth Century points most significantly the finger of God? S. T., MUNSON, Aug. 6, 1857. 20-t.f. 5 Great Jones st., N. Y.

HEALING AND CLAIRVOYANT PRESCRIPTIONS DR. C. C. YORK gives Clairvoyant examinations and prescriptions by receiving the name, age, and residence of patients in their own hand writing, for two dollars, one dollar when present. The remedies—purely vegetable—are prepared by him by spirit directions. He also heals by the laying on of hands. He will visit the sick wherever desired. All who ad dress must enclose a postage stamp to receive answers. Address in care o Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

NEW DEPOT FOR SPIRITUAL AND REFORM

NEW DEPOT FOR SPIRITUAL AND REFORM PUBLICATIONS, No. 5 Gt. Jones St., New York. S. MUNSON would inform the friends abroad that he has established an Agency at the above Number, 2 doors East of Broadway, and near the La Farge Buildings, for the sale of all Spiritual and Reform Publications, where a complete assortment will be kept constantly on hand of all works per-taining to the subject of Spiritualism, and an early notice given of all new Books in the course of publication. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS. In addition to the foregoing, Mr M. will be able to supply orders for all other publications. All business entrusted to his care will be attended to with despatch. SPIRITUAL PAPERS AND MONTHLIES. Mr. M. is awthorized to receive subscriptions for the following New England Spiritualist, Boston, A. E. Newton, \$2.00 per year. Spl. Age, S. B. Brittan, Editor and Proprietor, \$2.00. Banner of Light, Luther Colby & Co., Roston, \$2.00. Herald of Light, Mr. T. L. Harris, New York, \$1.50. Tiffany's Monthly, Joel Tiffany, New York, \$1.50.

THE SICK ARE HEALED WITHOUT MEDICINE. JAMES W. GREENWOOD, Healing Medium, Rooms No. 15 Tremont Street, opposite the Museum. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Other hours he will visit the sick at their houses.

L AYING HANDS ON THE SICK. Dr. W. T. Osborn, Clairvoyant and Healing Medium, cures the sick by the laying on of hands; Chronic, Consumptive and Liver affections, and every disease which has bailled the Medical faculty, have yielded to his treatment His suchas banned the Medical faculty, have yielded to his treatment His success has been in most cases very marked, and such as to give him strong confidence in the healing power exercised through him. Terms for each Clairvoyant examination, §1.00. Letters, postpaid, with a stamp enclosed, strictly attended to. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. Rooms No. 110 Cambridge street, 8d door east of Western Hotel. A^T DR. ABBOTT'S BOTANIC AND ECLECTIC DE-POT, 214 HANOVER STREET, may be found one of the most extensive varieties of Herbs, Barks, Roots, &c., in the United States; also, a valuable amount of manufactured medicines of approved worth. Spiritual and Mesmeric Prescriptions put up with particular attention. 12

THE "SPIRITUAL AGE" SUSPENDED.

We learn with regret that the publication of the Spiritual Age has been suspended for a time, with little probability, we fear, of its ever being resumed. The financial pressure has crushed out its life. In this event in a day or a year - forgetting that an hour and a centhe cause of Spiritualism loses one of its ablest expo- tury are the same in the sight of Deity. We know of nents. The Age has ever been conducted with candor no prophecy that points any time or period - save all and marked ability. Even its enemies have conceded times and all periods when the souls of men shall be its claim to a position in the first rank of reform jour- raised from darkness and degradation to spiritual life nals. The chasteness and beauty of its exterior, as well and light. as its intellectual and spiritual merit, have commanded and disaster.

the premises ! What lamentable remissness on the part city of love and peace, the millennial city. of these guardians of the public weal! Moreover, these ladies had the presumption to appoint another meeting self-culture and self-discipline, to bring about his own for the same purpose on Friday next. What are we millennium in his individual soul. coming to?

HUME, THE MEDIUM .- Hume, the American Spiritualist, has lately been sojourning at Baden Baden, the celebrated German watering place, where his performances created unbounded astonishment and gained him the liberal patronage of the nobility. He has received a fortune in presents from the Russian and German nobles, who have showered on him rings, breast pins, watch chains, rubies, diamonds, opals ; the Princess Bubera gave him three pearl shirt buttons worth \$600 collation and comparison of facts and experiences in the for an evening's exhibition at her house.

lished in the Lynn News, between Mr. G. W. Keene, now be awakened in the matter. an unpretending shoemaker of that city, and his Goliathship, the Greek Professor at Harvard, in which the POSTPONEMENT. - On account of the severe storm prototype of old. . . .

by a committee of the audience, "The Millennium, with regard to Scripture Prophecy." The speaker commenced by defining a millennium as a dawning of a new light or a revivifying of an old one - a relief from bondage and coming into freedom. As a familiar instance, probably the greatest millennium to business at the present day would be the easing up of hard times. The children of Israel found a millennium in reaching the promised land. The coming of Jesus upon earth was a millennial era; and there will be another when his spirit shall reign in the hearts of men. The Millerites make the mistake of looking for the millennium

The speaker glanced at the prophecies of the Old admiration. It is a consolation, however, to know that Testament, which all centered in the coming of Christ. its heart must live on; the spirit which animated its She then reviewed the New Testament, passing to the conductors cannot be exterminated. Such men as S. Book of Revelations, upon which she mainly dwelt. B. Brittan and W. S. Courtney will be as cities set on This book has never been understood. The Babylon a hill, whose light cannot be hid, even by calamities like therein referred to is not a literal city; it typifies a these. High souls rise above circumstance, and make state of men's minds. The literal meaning of the word their mark upon humanity in spite of temporary cloud is confusion ; and it applies with peculiar significance x. to the Church as it is. Springing forth from that greatest Babel, the Romish Church, the numberless differ-HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS !- A large company of ing sects of Christendom have become one great Babyintelligent and respectable ladies-Spiritualists-not lon. According to the prediction this Babylon must having the fear of the Boston. Society for the Prevention fall. It is falling now. Day by day its towers totter of Pauperism, or its honorable Secretary, before their and tumble to the ground before the armies of Science eyes, assembled at our Reading Room, on Friday last, and and Progression. Mesmerism, Physiology, Phrenology, spent the whole afternoon in making garments for the Electricity, and finally Spiritualism have one by one poor, and planning methods of benevolent action ! And made breaches through her walls, and marched their yet neither Mr. F. R. Woodward, Deacon Grant, the destroying forces into the city. It may take two thou-Mayor, nor any of the Police, attempted to break up the sand years to terminate the struggle; but Babylon will audacious assemblage, or even to show themselves on one day fall, and give place to the New Jerusalem, the

The discourse, in its close, urged upon each one, by

In this lecture the speaker gave forth many passages of thrilling eloquence and power. The picture of the destruction of Babylon caused a spontaneous burst of applause from the audience.

To HEALING MEDIUMS. - The circular addressed to this class, by Drs. Wellington and Wilson, of N. Y., is worthy of their attention. We think it is obvious that much useful knowledge might be gained by the manner proposed. The attention of Dr. Main and others in this city has been before turned in the same DAVID AND GOLIATH. - A correspondence is pub- direction ; and we trust a more extensive interest will

latter comes off with about as much honor as did his last Sunday, the lecture at Fitchburg, by the editor of this paper, was postponed to Sunday, Nov. 1st.

H. P. FAIRFIELD. - We learn that sickness prevented Mr. Fairfield from fulfilling his former appointments at the West; but we are happy to state that he is now restored to health, and is at present lecturing at Delphi, Ind., - will speak on Sunday, Nov. 1st, at Attica, Ind., and at Lafayette, Ind., during that week.

REV. J. S. LOVELAND will be in Boston about the first of November, and will be pleased to receive calls to lecture during that month, in any part of New England. Address at this office.

LETTERS RECEIVED .- W. B. Dyer, 2, J. Elliott, J. Carruthers, I. Roberts, D. D. Marsh, H. P. Fairfield, S. C. Stone, J. C. Woodman, A. B. Whiting, W. A. Hume, H. H. Waldo, G. Marsh, O. H. Wellington, W. Clearing, D. Norton, A. Beckwith, S. W. Shaw, L. Moody, W. C. Boyden, D. A. Sherwin N. Swan, P. Fletcher, B. F. Stone, G. W. Harrison, J. M. Ewing, H. P. Fairfield, S. M. Peters, E. Wetherbee.

CIRCULAR TO HEALING MEDIUMS. New York Healing Institute.

The value of animal and spiritual magnetism in the treatment of physical disease is now so generally admitted, that the undersigned have determined to take some steps to interest Healing Mediums in each other. We wish also to collect and circulate any information calculated to make this important agent more available and successful. We have observed that some valuable mediums lose their health. This we know should not be. Second, we know that some mediums fail where others succeed, showing that we all need to understand the law of temperaments and adaptation, &c.

In the hope that we may aid each other, we wish to obtain the address of any who are conscious of any healing power, and a report of any important or successful cases ; and answers to the QUESTIONS : following of establ

- 1st. How long have you known that you have had this power ? 2d. Has it increased from the first?
- 3d. What have you done to cultivate it ?
- 4th. Does diet affect your power ?
- 5th. Does it injure you to exercise it, or require caution ?
- 6th. Have you magnetized with others, and with what effect ?
- 7th. Is the influence of any circle salutary?
- 8th. Is the galvanic battery an aid?

9th. Are you most successful with your own or the other sex ? 10th. Do you ever feel the need of any restoring influence not easily obtained ?

We desire to know from as many as possible immediately, and will publish any important facts, either with or without the name of the medium, as may be requested.

Should any mediums visit New York, we hope that they will call at our house, where they will always meet good mediums and intelligent Spiritualists; and in this way also we hope to encourage and strengthen each other. We would also suggest that the Fountain House and Dr. Main's Institute in Boston present similar opportunities to those visiting that city.

O. H. WELLINGTON, R. P. WILSON.

BORN IN HEAVEN. - Happy, thrice happy, is he to whom im mortality is brought to light. On the 8th of September, ult., Brother EMERY LEWIS finished his labor on the earth sphere, and with smiles of peace and contentment, wafted his way to worlds of light and immortality. Long and earnestly has he labored for the good and common interest of humanity; and left with his family the consoling words, "I rejoice that I have lived to see the day that death is but the unfolding of the immortal flower; and then concluded by joining the angelic choir in sing-

His funeral was unlike that of the past. Angels controlled the mediums, and spoke words of cheering and immortal peace. Aye, even his own son was made to declare the sweet words, "I know my father liveth." Instead of the dark and dismal clouds of doubt, hanging over his friends, that are so common to the skeptical world, it seemed that the gentle rays of heavenly light brightened their countenances and bade them smile, that all is well. So beautifully sublime was the whole scene of the funeral transaction, that the most profound skeptics were made to say, "Oh! isn't it beautiful ? it surpasses all I have ever seen."-Com.

out further notice ?

GRATUITOUS SERVICES FOR THE POOR .- Mr. Baxter, Healing Medium, from Quincy, will be in attendance at Dr. Main's Asylum, No. 7 Davis Street, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons for the purpose of attending gratuitously to the needs of very poor persons, who may be suffering from disease. Sons of Africa are especially invited to avail themselves of this invitation.

Mr. R. P. WILSON, late of Cincinnati, has associated with Dr. WELLINGTON, No. 34 East 12th st., N. Y., and will make Psyshometric examinations and answer calls to lecture. They have a fine house and employ other Healing Mediams and attract many Spiritualists there, so that it is a pleasant home for the traveller and at very reasonable prices. See advertisement.

MEETINGS IN BOSTON AND VICINITY.

SUNDAY MEETINGS .- MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER, of Buffalo, will lecture in the MELODEON on Sunday next, at 21 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Singing by the Misses Hall.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS will be held at No. 14 Bromfield St. every Sunday afternoon and evening. Admission free.

A CIRCLE for medium development and spiritual manifesta tions will be held every Sunday morning at No. 14 Bromfield St. Admission 5 cents.

THE LADIES ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE POOR,-entitled the Harmonial Band of Love and Charity,"-will hold weekly meetings in the Spiritualists' Reading Room, No. 14 Bromfield Street, every FRIDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All interested in this benevolent work are invited to attend.

WEEKLY MEETING OF PRACTIAL SPIRITUALISTS .- A regular weekly meeting of persons interested in the Practical Application of Spiritualism to Individual and Social Life, now convenes every Thursday P. M., at half-past two o'clock, at the Spiritualists' Reading Room, No. 14 Bromfield street. All desirous of learning of Purposes and Plans are cordially invited to attend.

MEETINGS IN CHAPMAN HALL, School St .- On Sunday afternoons, Conference Meetings, relating strictly to the Phenomena and Philosophy of Spiritualism. In the evening, Discussions of Philosophical and Reform questions. Circles for development in the morning at 10 o'clock. Admittance to all meetings, 5 cents.

MEETINGS IN CHELSEA, on Sundays, morning and evening at FREMONT HALL, Winnissimmet Street. D. F. GODDARD, regular speaker. Seats free.

IN CAMBRIDGEPORT .- Meetings at Washington Hall, Main street, every Sunday afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7 o'clock. IN MANCHESTER, N. H .- Regular Sunday meetings in Court Room Hall, City Hall Building, at the usual hours.

MEDIUMS IN BOSTON.

Mrs. R. H. Burt, Writing and Trance Medium, 163 Washington pposite Milk St. Hours from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 7. 22-3m. Mr. J. V. Mansfield, Test Writing Medium, No. 3 Winter Street

over G. Trumbull & Co.'s, Boston, or at his home, Chestnut st., Chelses Terms \$1.00, in advance. All letters sent by mail must contain a postag stamp to prepay the postage. Mrs. Knight, WRITING MEDIUM, 15 Montgomery place, up one flight

of stairs, door No. 4. Hours 9 to 1 and 2 to 5. Terms 50 cents a seance Mrs. Bean, RAPPING, WRITING and TRANCE MEDIUM. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. No. 10 Chickering place.

Mrs. B. K. Little, (formerly Miss Ellis) Test Medium, by Rap ping, Writing, and Trance. Rooms No. 46 Eliot street. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6, P. M. Terms \$1.00 per hour for one or two persons 50 cents for each additional person. Clairvoyant Examinations for Disease and Prescriptions, \$1.00.

Mrs. Dickinson, No. 16 Boylston place, Seer, Healing and Trance Medium, gives communications concerning the past, present and future. Miss E. D. Starkweather, Rapping, Writing and Trance Medium residence No. 11 Harrison Avenue. Terms, 50 cents each person for an hour's sitting. Hours from 9 to 12 A.M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

N.B.—Public circle on Monday and Wednesday evenings at seven o'clock. Cerms, 25 cents each visitor. Evening sittings with families, if desired.

D.R. WOODWARD, an efficient trance medium, cures D by magnetic manipulations, and removes depression of mind. Persons can avail themselves of all the facilities of Mrs. Ohurchill's long experience. Also Electro-Chemical, Medicated Vapor, Pack, Warm, Cold and Shower Baths. Invalid's Home, No. 6 La Grange Place, from Washing-ington street, near Boylston Market, Boston, Mass. M. Churchill, Botanic Physician. 27-3m B. CHILD, M. D., DENTIST NO. 15 TREMONT

A N ASYLUM FOR THE AFFLICTED. Healing by A laying on of hands. CHARLES MAIN, Healing Medium, has opened an Asylum for the Afflicted, at No. 7 DAVIS STREET, Boston, where he is prepared to accommodate patients desiring treatment by the above process

on moderate terms. The patients desiring board should give notice in advance, that suitable arrangements may be made before their arrival. Those sending locks of hair to indicate their discusses, should inclose \$1. for the examination, with a letter stamp to prepay their postage. Water from the Henniker Spring will be supplied by Dr. M. He has been assured by intelligences from the higher life that it possesses strong mag-netic properties, and is useful in negative conditions of the system. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE, CORNER OF BEACH STREET

and Harrison Avenue. Spiritualists Head Quarters in Boston. \$1.25 per day, or \$7.00 per week, for 2 or 3 weeks. H. F. GARDNER.

SPIRITUAL, CLAIRVOYANT, and MESMERIC PRE-scriptions, carefully prepared by OCTAVIUS KING, Botanic Apoth cary, 654 Washington street, under Pine Street Church, Boston. All of Mrs. Mettler's Medicines for sale as above. 26-1

MRS. L. W. KEMLO, HEALING MEDIUM, No. 2 Builfinch Street, opposite the Revere House, Boston. 14-1

A REMARKABLE TEST. At the sitting of a circle a short time since, Dr. Charles Main being present and having at the time a patient under his care that had long baffled his medical skill enquired of the Spirit intelligence what medicine it would prescribe for the case in question. The spirit gave his name (as having formerly been well known as a celebrated physician in the carthly sphere) and replied, "Go to Dr. Cheever's, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Tremont St., and procure his tife-koot Mucilage." This was done by the Doctor, and used with com-plete success. At that time, the Doctor, the medium, nor either of the cir-cle knew anything of Dr. Cheever, or that there was such a medicine to be had, and since Dr. Main has formed an acquaintance with the proprie-tor, he has informed him of the fact and here gives him the full benefit of it. The above is true in every particular. REMARKABLE TEST. At the sitting of a circle a The above is true in every particular. CHARLES MAIN, No. 7 Davis Street, Boston.

This invaluable medicine has long been used as an infailible remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Eryspielas, Cough, Disease of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Canker, Mercuria Disease, Piles and all gross acrid humors.

A letter enclosing one dollar will procure a bottle ; or five dollars for six bottles. Will be sent to any part of the Union. All orders directed to Dr. J. Cheever, No 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. 52.1

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ing the sweet pæans of heaven.

34 East Twelfth st., N. Y.

NEW-ENGLAND SPIRITUALIST

IT WON'T LOOK WELL.

Perhaps it won't, what then? are you going to violate your conscience and pursue a course which you know Mr. F-, a gentleman from the vicinity of London, is at variance with reason and truth, with goodness, England, during which the latter related the following purity, and justice, because it won't look well not to do occurrence, which took place in his own family. When as others do, not to think as they think, speak as they Mrs. Hayden, the well known Boston medium, was in speak, live as they live, and die as they die?

cause it will not look well to have any particular identity, presence, invited her to spend some time at his house. mental or moral, of our own?

she has three "grown up" daughters, but then it would five and the other seven years old. The boys were in not look well for Miss Amelia Ann to be making bread ; a part of the room distant from Mrs. Hayden, playing what if Mr. Alonzo Moustache should chance to call at spirit-rapping, and after they had been engaged in and find Amelia in the pantry ! 'Tis possible she that amusement for some time, the eldest boy exclaimed, would lose the chance of marrying into a family of "Ma, it is really rapping." This brought the mother, wealth and standing.

Miss Hattie Kate Scrub must not wash dishes-the hot water will spoil her fingers for the piano; Miss Emma Jane cannot do chamber work and plain sewing -'twould not look well, and besides, the sweeping would dust her curls, and the sewing make her roundshouldered.

look well to live in a less showy style. It will not look well for her daughters to dress plainly and dispense with much fine washing and ironing, and so Mrs. Scrub is made a complete slave to her family, because it would not look well for anybody to work, but mother !

male heir to the Scrub establishment; of course it would not look well for him even to wait upon himself, much less to get a pail of water, a handful of wood, a hod of coal for his mother. He thinks his father ought to keep a body servant for his sole use and benefit, considers himself master of the household, and gives his orders accordingly to his mother and sisters !

Mrs. Snob wishes she did not have so much care and perplexity with servants, wishes she could get along without help, as Mrs. Scrub does, but then it wouldn't look well for her to spend her mornings in the kitchen, and have a plain dinner-no, her dinner must be got up in style; Snob loves good dinners, and Mrs. Snob has a great trial with her cook.

It wouldn't look well for Mrs. Snob to nurse her own cook sometimes quarrel.

from morning till night, up stairs and down, at every lady's call, till she is cross.

stress does not like nurse, and mopes all day. Then and Mrs. Snob really wonders why she need have so much care and trouble, when she has only one child and her husband to do for. And so do we; but then it would not look well to keep less than four servants and a washerwoman to do the work for one couple and baby !

Mrs. Dashall wishes her husband was not so cross, and Mr. Dashall wishes his wife was not so extravagant. To be sure, Dashall is doing a losing business, but then his wife has worn her seven-dollar bonnet three months, and it would not look well to wear it three months longer. she had last season, and the same shawl; who ever heard of a woman's making a thin dress last two summers? Her old suit, though scarcely soiled, will not look well, and so she must have a new rig throughout, money or no money, and Dashall may scold ; that looks well-she'll do as she pleases, that looks well !

BEAUTIFUL AND CONCLUSIVE TEST.

We recently had the pleasure of an interview with London, Mr. F, "for the purpose of facilitating his Must we all become parrots, aping each other be- investigations of the phenomena that occurred in her One day, while there, she was in her bed-room with her Mrs. Scrub wishes she did not have to work so hard ; infant child, and two of her informant's little boys, one and also our informant himself, to the spot, where they soon heard a quick succession of emphatic sounds, indicating a desire that the alphabet should be called. This was accordingly done by the eldest boy, and when a letter was indicated by the raps, he wrote it down in Roman character, not knowing how to make the character ordinarily used in writing. After a number of letters had been thus obtained, the raps ceased for a moment; but, as the boys were about going away, they recommenced with great emphasis, as if to call them back. The alphabet was then called again, and simply the letter s was obtained, after which no more sounds could be elicited. The letters, which were not under-

The final s of "boys" had been superadded after the first suspension of the rappings, as though the spirit had just then discovered that she had omitted to use the plural number in addressing the boys. The full name of the grandmother was spelled out, which our informant

SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

A German boy named John Wells, residing in New Cumberland on the opposite side of the river, is subject to somnambulistic attacks, during the existence of which he has been known to commit deeds of a very dangerchild, and so she must have a nurse, and nurse and ous character. On Thursday morning last he arose out of his bed, and without the family knowing it, put on It would not look well for Mrs. Snob to tend the door- his pantaloons and proceeded to the river, where with bell, and so she must have a Jenny, and Jenny trots the key which he carried in his pocket he unloosed the boat, and taking the oars in his hands, rowed it to the head of Sheesly's Island, all this time being sound asleep. It will not look well for Mrs. Snob to do plain family Here he awoke, and his surprise may be judged when sewing, and so she must have a seamstress, and seam- he found himself in this position. The occurrence transpired about three o'clock, and the family were up dithe family is so large that none of the servants will do rectly afterward, when going to awaken the lad, their the washing, and so Betty comes to do that, and this consternation may be imagined to find him absent. From puts things in cook's way, and everything goes wrong, a knowledge of his character, it was at once conceived that he had departed in one of his frequent attacks, and search was made all around the house-the mother almost frantic with the thought that some accident had happened to her son-when he made his appearance, after having rowed the boat back to the shore again. He says that when he awoke on the island the whole thing seemed like a dream to him, and for a while he did not know his situation. He was in the habit of frequenting this place very often. The above facts were related to us by a gentleman of undoubted reliability who is beauty. Ye come to me in visions at the midnight It would not look well to wear the same thin dress well acquainted with the lad and his parents, and rouches for its correctness. The same boy has been known, on two or three different occasions, to climb from his second story window down a light work for vines to run upon, to the ground, while in the same condition as he was in the case related above.-Harrisburg Herald.

OCTO BER 31, 1857.

"In 'Wolfert's Roost,' our author narrates an ancient legend of the Tappan Sea, so pleasant in itself, and so marked with the quiet humor with which he tells such a story, that we are tempted to repeat it. ' Even the Tappan Sea,' he says, 'in front (of Sunnyside,) was said to be haunted. Often, in the still twilight of a summer evening, when the sea would be as glass, and the opposite hills would throw their purple shadows half across it, a low sound would be heard, as of a steady, vigorous pull of oars, though not a craft was to be descried. Some might have supposed that a boat was rowed along unseen under the deep shadows of the opposite shores; but the ancient traditionists of the neighborhood knew better. Some said it was one of the whale-boats of the old water-guard, sunk by the British ships during the war, but now permitted to haunt its old cruising grounds; but the prevalent opinion con-nected it with the awful fate of Rambout Van Dam, of Reformatory sentiments of the present age. By JOHN S. ADAMS. Price, graceless memory. He was a roistering Dutchman of graceless memory. He was a roistering Dutchman of Spiting Devil, who, in times long past, had navigated Boards, 38 cents single, \$3.50 per dozen. his boat alone, one Saturday, the whole length of the Marriage and Parentage. By Henry C. Wright. Price \$1.00 Tappan Sea, to attend a quilting frolic at Kakiat, on Modern Spiritualism. Its Facts and Fanaticisms, its Consistencies and Contradictions; with an Appendix. By E. W. Capron. Price \$1.00. the western shore. Here he had danced and drunk until midnight, when he entered his boat to return home. He was warned that he was on the verge of Sunday morning ; but he pulled off nevertheless, swearing he morning ; but he pulled off nevertheless, swearing he work, Price, \$1.25. would not land until he reached Spiting Devil, if it Tiffany's Monthly. \$1.00 per annum. took him a month of Sundays. He was never seen The Wisdom of Angels. By T. L. Harris. Price, 75 cents. afterwards; but may be heard plying his oars, as above mentioned, being the Flying Dutchman of the Tappan Sea, doomed to ply between Kakiat and Spiting Devil until the day of judgment."

THE POET'S WORSHIP.

Pierpont, the poet of "Palestine," was at Niagara a summer or two ago, and it was a beautiful Sabbath morning when he went out to worship where the " light wave just breaks, and whispers of its Maker's might."

One of those officious, silly creatures, whose religion consists in a straight-bodied coat, an occupied pew and two sermons a week, posted after the poet like a missionary after a heathen. His soul-what little he had-was crooked up into an interrogation point, and wriggled with anxiety for the sinner's welfare.

- " Yes."
- "God Almighty," was the brief and pertinent reply, as he turned again from the buzzing insect to the eloquence of Niagara.

regulate the every-day life of those who profess to be A Letter to the Chestnut Street Congregational Church, Chelsea, Mass. By John S. Adams. Price 15 c. its subjects. But in how many instances does the "fruit" of Christianity, as exemplified in the ordinary duties of men, utterly fail to commend the Gospel to those who have never felt its power? "Is Mr. good ?" asked a bank officer of a Director, the other day, in the hearing of a friend of ours. "That depends on Courtney's Review of Dr. Dodd's Theory. Price 25 cents. whether you mean "God-ward or man-ward," was the Book for Skeptics. Price 25 cts. answer. "God-ward," continued the Director, "Mr. - is good. No man in our church is sounder in the faith, or prays oftener in our meetings, or is more benevolent according to his means. But man-ward I am sorry to say that Mr. ----- is rather tricky."

We wish we could believe that Mr. --- is not

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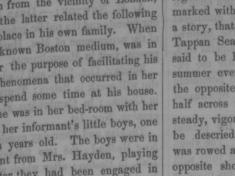
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"Was Mr. Pierpont going to church ?" "And whom would he hear preach?"

A LEGEND OF SPITING DEVIL.



stood before, were then examined, and found to stand thus :

"Grandma A- C- I love you, dear little boy-s."

says his children did not know .- Telegraph.

Mrs. Scrub is not able to hire help, and it will not

Mr. George Washington Thalberg Scrub is the only

hour; and glorious are the spirit-beams that to my soul are given of that fair clime beyond whose sky no stormclouds ever sweep - where grief can no more dim the eye all radiant with a love divine - where none are heard to weep, and not a sigh is heaved. Ah, blissful thoughts ! ye come to me amid the cares, anxieties, and perplexities that cloud earth's fairest scenes, and waft my soul away to a land of fadeless hues and countless flowers - to that home of eternal delights, where smiles of heavenly peace on the faces of cherubims unceasingly glow, where their sweet anthems swell the full chorus that gladdens the heart of the untold millions of the eternal redeemed ; to that home where the beautiful roses of paradise shed their soft perfume, and draw out their life and beauty from the tomb; where the angel of beauty is floating forever on pinions of light; to that home where no pestilence rides on the wings of the air ; no waves of affliction, no troubles, no parting of friends, no death.

Interesting Miscellany.

THE DYING BOY TO HIS MOTHER.

There are angels, bright angels here, mother,

They lovingly speak to your child, mother,

Then lay my head on your breast, mother,

Hark ! do you hear the music, mother ?

That comes from the golden harps, mother,

LIVE FOR SOMETHING. Live for something; be not idle-

Look about thee for employ ;

Labor is the sweetest joy.

Folded hands are ever weary,

Selfish hearts are never gay,

Life for thee hath many duties-

Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway!

Better are than gold and silver, With their grief-dispelling wiles

As the pleasant sunshine falleth

Ever on the grateful earth,

So let sympathy and kindness

Drop the tear of sympathy,

Joy unto thy soul returning

Freely, as thou freely givest,

Forgive thy foes ; nor that alone-

So does the fragrant sandal bow

And o'er the axe, at every blow,

In a great cause : the block may soak their gore,

Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs

But still their spirits walk abroad. Though years

They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts

THOUGHTS ON HEAVEN.

Like fragrant zephyrs from the shore of some far

ocean isle, ye pass my fainting spirit o'er, and sweetly

beguile my every care, soothe my every sorrow, and

lead me to high and holy scenes of immortal youth and

Be strung to city gates and castle walls-

Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,

Which overpower all others, and conduct

The world at last to freedom.-Byron.

.Their evil doeds with good repay ;

In meek forgiveness to its doom ;

Sheds in abundance rich perfume.

THE MARTYR'S SPIRIT.

They never fall who die

Fill those with joy who leave thee none,

And kiss the hand upraised to slay.

Whisper words of hope and comfort,

From this perfect fountain head;

Shall thy grateful light be shed.

PORGIVENESS.

Give, and thy reward shall be

Gentle words and cheering smiles

Gladden well the darkened hearth.

Hearts there are oppressed and weary;

Sit not down to useless dreaming-

With voices sweet and low;

They bid me with them go.

They come to bear me away, mother,

To a happier world than this;

And softly my forehead kiss.

The angels with them bear ?

Oh ! see their shining wings, mother,

How they glisten in the light;

My mother dear, good night!

I am going with them now, mother,-

The music rich and clear

A CURIOUS CASE. - A woman's life was curiously preserved by her husband, in Staffordshire, lately, by the process of transfusion. She lay at the point of death, when, as a last resource, a vein was opened in her arm, and one in the arm of her husband, and as the blood flowed from the latter it was transmitted, by suitable apparatus, into the viens of the wife. After seventeen ounces had been thus injected, the pulse became perceptible, and the colorless lips reddened, the glassy eye brightened, and she thankfully said, "I am better." The case has progressed very favorably, and the woman is recovering.

PURE AIR - The copious breathing of pure air is absolutely essential to beauty, whether in the child or the adult. That alone can vitalize the tides of life, and give the roseate tinge to the fair cheek. Give your child, then, as the first condition of a healthy growth, a nursery, the bed-room-the whole house, indeed. You neglect it at the peril of your child's life and the certain marring of its beauty.

NOTHING GOOD PERISHES .- There is nothing innocent or good, that dies and is forgotten. Let us hold that faith or none. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who love it, and play its part, through them, in the redeeming actions of the world, though its body be burnt to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the host of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here.

CONVERSATION OF THE ANGELS .- It is a favorite fancy of mine, that perhaps in the next world the use of words may be dispensed with-that our thoughts may stream into each other's minds without any verbal communication .- Samuel Rogers.

If we get knowledge into our minds edgewise, it will soon find room to turn.

Mr. Blandface takes a magazine : 'tis full of trash, not an idea in it worth remembering, but 'tis very popular, all the "tip-tops " take it, and it would not look well to see his centre-table without it.

Mr. Marvel would wonder if he should stop it and take a solid practical paper. He really wishes he could afford to take a reform paper, but fears it would not look well to make the exchange!

Mrs. Policy is not satisfied with the school her children attend ; she knows the instruction is superficial, she knows the examinations are a sham, and the exhibitions "got up" affairs; but then the teacher is popular, and it would not look well to take them out of this No. 1 school and send them to No. 2, where Mr. Plain-dealing gives thorough instruction, without distinction of rank. Mrs. Example goes to church on a certain Sunday because a particular friend of hers is going to preach, and it would not look well for her to stay at home, though she knows she shall have nothing but a milkand-water sermon, and had much better be at home looking into her Bible or her own heart.

Mrs. Fearful wishes to hear a minister of a different denomination from the church to which she belongs, but then it will not look well for her to leave her own meeting, and the deacon's wife would not like it, perhaps reprove her for setting such a bad example. Mrs. Fearful believes the preacher she wishes to hear will speak only truth, and truth is what she wants and needs, but then 'tis not very popular truth as yet, and it will not look well for her to be "running after every new thing which comes up." It does not look well to countenance those lecturers and preachers which "come along," and plenty of pure air. Attend to the ventilation of the so Mrs. Fearful stays in the old beaten track, and lives on, reflecting on the little truth she has got, because it will not look well, for a woman especially, to investigate any thing.

It doesn't look well to see women getting out of " their sphere "-nor does it look well to enlarge their sphere. It doesn't look well for a woman to do any thing, think anything, be anything, only what her grandmothers were.-Life Illustrated.

God is light, which, though never seen itself, makes everything else visible, while it disguises itself in a garment of colors. Thine eye does not feel the ray, but thy heart its warmth.

Man often weeps in his sleep. When he awakens, he scarce remembers that he has shed tears. So regard life. In the second, thou wilt no longer know that thou hadst wept in the first.

Many flowers open to the sun ; but only one follows him in his course. Heart, be thou the sunflower; be bilities; that is the difference between those who effect not only open to thy God, but obey him, too.

MINISTERIAL DELICACY .- Anne de Gonzague was dead ; and Bossuet was to write the funeral oration. Anne de Gonzague had begun life with all kinds of debaucheries and impieties; and then had been converted by a dream. It was this dream that puzzled Bossuet, for there was a fowl and chickens in it! It would be terrible to mention a fowl from the pulpit. Still it was impossible to leave the dream out! Bossuet told the story; but with how many precautions! preparing the way at a distance, excusing himself, and throwing all the blame on God, "who makes known His truths in the manner and form he pleases." Then he ventures to begin the description of the dream : " She sees appear"but here he stops ; God does not appear to him to be a sufficient authority. Happily, he remembers that Christ compared himself to a fowl. He hastens to call this to mind : "She sees appear-that which Jesus Christ has not disdained to give us as the image of his tenderness." Thus supported, having God on his right and Christ on his left, Bossuet dares to confront the word fowl.

UNPOPULAR TRUTHS. - It is a trying duty to speak plainly of wrong which good men perpetrate. It is very easy to cry out against crimes which laws punish, and which popular opinion has branded with infamy. What is especially demanded of the Christian is, a faithful heart, and honest, generous testimony against enormities which are sanctioned by numbers and fashion and wealth, and especially by great and honored names, and which, thus sustained, lift up their heads to Heaven, and repay rebuke with menace and indignation.

Man endures opposition and reproof more readily than we suppose ; only he will not endure them when violent, even though they are deserved. Our hearts are flowers; they continue open to the gently falling dew, but close against the storm.

SHARP-SIGHTED SCEPTICS .- "We have looked into heaven with the telescope, but it is dark and void, and the infinite space is empty." You perverted men, you are right; only you hold the telescope inverted, and look in at the wrong end.

In their youth, Herder and Schiller both thought of becoming surgeons. But Providence said, "Nay! There are deeper wounds than those of the body-heal them !" And both became authors.

Mankind, in general, mistake difficulties for impossiand those who do not.

in the churches .- N. Y. Examiner.

HOW WINE IS TURNED TO WATER. - A Prussian Journal relates a singular fact.

In an Israelite community, there exists a Rabbi, esteemed and loved by all. To prove their gratitude for services rendered, the community decided, (upon the suggestion of a rich merchant,) to offer the Rabbi a present of a tun of wine, and in order that all might contribute to it, it was agreed that each should bring a bottle of wine, and pour it into the receptacle. The Rabbi received the offering, and with much precaution deposited the precious liquid in his cellar.

But, O grief ! when he wished to taste it, a miracle had operated ; instead of wine he found only water. His honest friends had all individually thought that a bottle of water would pass unperceived in the quantity of wine. Unhappily each had the same idea.

"I wish you had been Eve," said an urchin to a woman who was proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?" "Because you would have eaten all the apple, instead of dividing it with Adam."

NEW ENGLAND SPIRITUALIST.

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