

THE SPIRITUALISTIC

FREE PRESS;

AND GENERAL RECORD, OR, SUCCESSIVE REVIEW:

OR, THE JOURNAL OF THE GREAT ORGANIZATION.



SHOWING THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND OBJECTS OF THE GREAT COMMUNITY, AND EXPLAINING THE DOCTRINES AND PRINCIPLES AS OBSERVED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY OF THE GREAT ORGANIZATION.

A NEWSPAPER ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY,

WHICH WILL CONTAIN SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL FACTS, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION.

No. 7. Vol. II.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

PRICE 1d.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE MEDIUM OF THE NOTTINGHAM SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.

(Continued from our last.)

I could name several gentlemen and ladies, with their addresses, who have had their missions from me, and which were written by other persons, as described in our last, but as prudence and delicacy forbid the mentioning of the names in public, I shall not here define them, but am prepared both to furnish names and addresses of all persons who I may hereunder have cause to mention. The first lady of note who received her mission, was a lady residing a short distance from London, and in this mission her past life was so minutely detailed in reference to her losses and anxieties through those who ought to have studied her interest and welfare, and so startling were the facts related, that when she wrote her letter of acknowledgment to me, explaining her past career, both myself and the man who wrote for me was astonished and struck with amazement at the truths so revealed on the past life of a stranger. This occurred in 1855, and her letter of acknowledgment is now in my possession; but it would fill a volume were I to give a list of all the missions on the past and future for different individuals much that date; therefore, as our space here is limited, I shall merely call attention to a few facts which the reader can prove, should such proof be required. Let them enquire, either by letter or otherwise, to the following gentlemen:—Mr. C. Gregory, 11, Medina terrace, West Cotes, Isle of Wight; Mr. G. Norwell, 22, Carley street, Leicester; Mr. J. Woodward, Flecknoe, near Rugby, Warwickshire; Mr. J. Lole, Bedford, near Nuneaton, Warwickshire; Mr. G. Edmunds, druggist, in the same place, and a number of others whom space will not admit to enumerate, and who all reside at a distance. These persons have not only had their own missions and those of their families, but have also applied for the missions of numerous other persons whom I never knew or heard of before, and any of these gentlemen will bear testimony to the truth of what I have stated above, and further particulars if requested to do so. Most of them are now members of the Circle, which circumstance, revelation, either in their mission or otherwise, apprised them of long beforehand. Another member of the Circle, named Hitchcock, residing near Belper, joined the Circle and the cause through the truths he proved to emanate from divine revelation through me: but I will leave that gentleman to speak to the truth of my statement for himself, which I have no doubt he will at any time be ready and willing to do. But it may be said I am going too far a field for people to prove what I say, and so we will come nearer—even to Nottingham, in which vicinity I have always resided as a Medium, and in which place the men now live who wrote all my correspondence, all the missions, and saw all my letters, any or all of whom can bear testimony to the truth of my statements; some of them are members of the Circle, others are members of the Community, while others again have no connection with our cause at all, but they have all had their missions revealed, as well as other revelations on private subjects, and they can all vouch for the truth of the revelations given on their past lives, and can now prove some which was then given on the future. In one instance, when living in Walker street, and ordinance meetings were held at my house afternoon and evening, a young man, not a member, was brought to me by two members with an intention of having his future mission revealed through me, but as the meeting was rather long and tea-time was at hand, and he was engaged to tea with the friends who brought him, and who

were members, it was agreed that they should go and get their tea in haste, and return in time for doing what he wanted before the evening service commenced, which was not till half past six. Accordingly they came; his guardian angel was obtained, and his mission, or past, present, and future life was revealed; and after explaining the minutes of his past experience, strange and wonderful to say, the mission when revealed related the very conversation which they had held that afternoon while over the tea table, at least three-quarters of a mile from where such mission was afterwards revealed. One of these gentlemen, who is now a member, and who brought this young man, who through what he had heard, and knowing that he was a stranger to me, became a member there and then, and the gentlemen alluded to, at that time was involved in the building trade, suffering much anxiety and loss, as it was on the eve of the panic of 1857-8, and his money, which was his dues, having to come through other hands to him, and fearing that these persons were in critical circumstances, although they appeared to live in affluence in newly erected villa residences in the neighbourhood of Shakespeare street, Nottingham, but both they and the gentlemen in question were at that time perfect strangers to me, though the said gentleman had visited me a time or two, and had asked for revelation and had proved its truth, but on this particular occasion he enquired as to whether he was safe in the hands of the parties through whom his money had to come, and after asking if such question was in accordance with divine will, he received a revelation to the effect that he must be cautious for he would shortly find that these persons were in precarious circumstances. The answer seemed to arouse his curiosity, but nothing more was said, neither were the names of the parties mentioned to me, but a few days after this the same gentleman called on me and stated that he had lent some persons some of my works, and that they approved of them, and one of them particularly wished him to obtain his mission. I was at home alone on that day when the gentleman came, but after giving me the name and age of the individual, his guardian angel, past and future mission was obtained. The past life was minutely detailed, and his present prospects were described, but the future was gloomy, for amongst other cautions and warnings it told him to rest assured that their affairs were so complicated, that in a few weeks he would be involved in a panic, in which he would sink never again to rise to affluence. At this the gentleman appeared startled, and told me that those were the very men of whom he had asked the question, and whom he was informed, as shown above, that they would shortly be in precarious circumstances. My wife came home before the gentleman left, and he read the mission to her, and when she heard the name and address she knew them well, for his wife and he had been old acquaintances and known each other from childhood, but they were perfect strangers to me. A few days after my wife and a friend visited his wife, who was then ill from her accouchment, and my wife's friend and her were great companions. While there the subject of the mission came up, and he told my wife he had had his mission from me, and read it to her, and confessed that the past was all true, but that the present or the future could not be true for they were doing so well. Did she not think the mission might be for some one else of the same name, as there were many men of his name; at any rate he could not believe that part which threatened his sinking in the panic; but she told him it was asked for and given for him, and no one else, and time would have to prove it. And now, as a proof of the truth of divine

revelation, in a very few weeks from the date of the mission, these persons, with all their affluence and grandeur, were made bankrupts, their effects seized and sold, and they themselves were reduced to comparative beggary, and one has since left the town, and has suffered much privation. What has become of the other I have never heard, but it is evident that it was his duplicity which reduced them both, for they were partners, and he was a shrewd, crafty man, and said he would have his mission, but would see his partner's first, but when he saw that he was conscious-stricken, and fearing exposure, he would never have his mission obtained. Now these circumstances are facts which we can testify with names, addresses, days and dates of the occurrences. So contrary to their expectation or belief, and to him who asked the question, the revelation was literally fulfilled, as numbers of persons can prove, and I believe the gentleman in question now retains a copy of the mission and other revelations referring to the same circumstance. Numerous other individuals in Nottingham and its vicinity could give similar proofs to their own fulfilments of revelation as well as the above, and writings, with the day and date when such revelations were given, are still retained, and the names of the persons, with their addresses, can be given if required, by applying to me. Therefore, with hundreds of facts of this kind, both made public and not made public, of what use are the arguments of sceptics, unbelievers, or quibblers. I have said no more than what I can substantiate, though I could give hundreds of other instances of fulfilments if space would admit, but this is not necessary, as public events in the affairs of nations are even now proving the truths of divine revelation without me publishing a word in its behalf: but our readers must remember that at the outset of my mediumship I had not such faith or belief in revelation then as I have now, or the three series on the war with Russia would have contained revelations more startling and pointed than they do now, but in giving my experience I must give it truthfully, and shew that through the worldly fears of those by whom I was surrounded, coupled with my own fears and unbelief, revelations were omitted which I dare not then publish in my name, and thus the poem in the first series which begins thus—"As disunion now is reigning, &c., &c.," is an abridgment from the original, through our fears, and I may say mine, though revelation gave directions as to how the lines should appear in public at the outset, and as they now appear in the first series on the war with Russia; but having more faith and belief now than I had at that time, and seeing the subjects referred to in the lines about to be inserted are on the eve of fulfilment, I shall here give them as they were revealed as far back as October, 1853, a copy of which has been in the possession of persons ever since. The lines were thus revealed:—

Though ye proud and haughty Britons
May attempt to save your Isle,
Yet thy towers, thy halls, thy cities,
All shall seem one burning pile.

As disunion now is reigning
Amongst the rich and lowly poor,
Such will assist the foe in gaining
Foothold on your much loved shore.

Hordes of Frenchmen, proud and haughty,
Eye this nation as their prey,
Drive the people with much slaughter,
Making captives every day.

When the blood-stained soil is reeking,
Wet and warm with human gore,
Ravaged towns in vain they're keeping,
Starving people oh deplore!

List poor England, do not wonder,
'Tis decreed thee from the skies,
The bonds which thou hast torn asunder
Dooms that thou shalt sacrifice.

When thy nobles loud are calling
For assistance across the waves,
And their stately mansions falling,
They'll cry quickly, 'come and save.'

Then the sons of far Columbia
Fly to save their mother land,
And burst the foeman's bonds asunder,
Join their brethren hand in hand.

But lo! the monarch's throne has fallen,
Kings no longer here shall reign;
The bloodstains on its crown are calling,
Vengeance for the victims slain.

Then from every public building,
Gently waving in the breeze,
The starry spangled banner flowing,
Mistress over land and seas.

The above lines are from the original, as they were revealed, with the exception of a few unimportant words which could not be made out in the MSS. But leaving my experience for the present, I shall conclude this portion of the article, but will continue it in our next.

(To be continued in our next.)

Editorial Correspondence.

NOTICE.—All letters intended for insertion in this journal, must be forwarded to the Editor by the Thursday morning's post immediately following the last date of issue, and no later; and unless this notice be observed, no letters can be inserted in the next succeeding issue.

THE BIBLE AND ITS CORRUPTIONS TESTED BY MODERN DIVINE REVELATION.

(Continued from No. 6, Vol. 2.)

To the Editor of the Spiritualistic Free Press and General Record.

Sir,—The closing scene in the Mosaic account of the plagues of Egypt is the most stupendous miracle of the whole, the opening of the Red Sea, and the passage of the Israelites through it, and the destruction of Pharaoh and his host by the returning waters. I have repeatedly asserted that miracles such as is here recorded are repudiated altogether. The deliverance of the Israelites from the bondage of their Egyptian rulers needed not the wide-spread desolation and destruction which is said to have overwhelmed the whole nation, to have effected this object. No natural laws were required to be set aside, or superseded by others more powerful or better suited for the time being, effects produced by laws that in their operation were above the ordinary course of those of nature, were not needed, and therefore must have been deemed superfluous. And there is another objection to be taken against this history, because it represents the character of God in the most odious light, not only as regards Pharaoh and the sufferings of his subjects, said to be caused through his own stubbornness, through his heart being hardened; but God is made to appear as not only permitting, but positively commanding and favouring the base deception and robbery practised on the Egyptians by the Israelites, related in the 12th chapter of Exodus, verses 35 and 36.—"And the children of Israel did according to the word of Moses; and they borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver and jewels of gold, and raiment; and the Lord gave the people favour in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they lent unto them such things as they required, and they spoiled the Egyptians."

Here we have it plainly and positively stated that God commanded and favoured deception and robbery, and that he commanded and favoured the oppression of one nation by another, that he not only permitted, but that he commanded and favoured the Israelites in their mean, base, and heartless robbery of their neighbours' choicest goods, and that too at a time when they were in the direst distress, as hath already been alluded to and commented on in a former article, and not only does it stamp the name

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VERSE 4.
He gammoned the flats of his Circle all round,
Until he obtained from them more than ten pounds,
To buy herbs for the poor to keep them in good
health.
But the poor did not want it so he kept it himself.

How clever must be a blind and helpless man to gammon or deceive twelve learned, intelligent, and respectable men year after year, especially when their time, their talent, their energy and their money has to be devoted to the cause, without any remuneration in return. Can it be possible that such men year after year would spend their time and money, and go forth proclaiming the things which emanate through me, on purpose to assist me in propagating what they know to be delusion, which if there was anything they are the very men who would be interested in detecting it; but the ten pounds was obtained, though not from the Circle, and much more was obtained at the same time, and this circumstance grieves Mr. Burton, because he could gammon nobody to find him even one pound. What a pity Mr. Burton did not know when he wrote this bright gem of poetry, that I through the same source,—call it gammon if he will—have since received more than forty-five pounds, and expended it, and the Circle and members were as equally satisfied with my spending that as they were with my expending the ten pounds he refers to. They all can prove that his assertions of my keeping it myself is a base falsehood of his own invention.

VERSE 5.
Now one of his members went to him one day,
And Jack and Jack Peters both of them did pray,
That Jack might be able to see in the glass
What the other Jack's luck was before it came to pass.

Now this to persons ignorant of the whole affair may appear amusing, although it, at the same time, must appear ridiculous, for Jack Peters as he calls him was certainly a member of our cause, though not a faithful one, for through what such men as Mr. Burton and others said Jack Peters turned a septic, and only a few weeks before he died, said he should live to see our cause turn out a Johannah's cause or a Joe Smith's, but he never obtained a revelation from me on any subject for himself in his life, and I defy Mr. Burton to produce any such thing, or a proof of such, though revelation said that the disobedient should be cut off in the midst of their troubles. So poor Jack Peters fulfilled the revelation by dropping down dead.

The next verse treating on the same sublime subjects needs no further remarks, though we can defy Mr. Burton to prove a single word, while the 7th verse contains as much falsehood and calumny as the 6th, and its subject was taken from a paragraph in the "Nottingham Daily Express," and therefore the 6th and 7th verses are unworthy of insertion, nevertheless I will give them:

VERSE 6.
"I see" says the liar "a great uprise for you,
You have plenty of money and nothing to do,
Your business will flourish, and you and your wife
For ten years to come shall live free from strife."

VERSE 7.
And much more of the same sort of trash he did say
Unto poor Jack Peters on that very day,
When three days after, round the town the news
spread,
That poor Jack Peters had just dropped down dead.

The next verse, is a further specimen of his calumny on persons who contain more wisdom and understanding in one of their fingers than George Burton ever did or ever will possess in his whole carcass, for he is both fool and rogue, and has not sense to conceal either.

VERSE 8.
Now although he did this poor man so deceive,
He yet can find tools who in him do believe,
Who pay him their pence for hatching such lies,
The poor ignorant wretches when will they be wise?

Ignorant wretches!—What does this impudent fellow think of his own ignorance?

VERSE 9.
This blind man is lame, decrepid, and old,
A great thief and liar he has been I'm told,
What I have said is true, and much more I could
give,
He is the greatest impostor that ever did live.

This verse contains the two only true words in the whole of this precious composition which are true, and which states that I am blind and decrepid, and this I have never denied, never being aware that it was a crime, and for Mr. Burton to come and abuse and upbraid me with it, only shews his malice and ignorance by begrudging me what he thinks are comforts, which with all his cunning, craft, duplicity, biology, mesmerism, and fortune-telling, he cannot obtain, and this grieves him to the heart, and hence his ravings, as may be seen from what I have shewn respecting him in my experience and in the present article; but Mr. Burton may rest assured that he, with all his mummeries on magic and biology and crystal-seeing in his way, came too late, and he cannot now gain foothold, and he has neither sense nor expansion of mind enough to aim at anything higher, but is content to dive into the depths of fabulous mysteries, that he may learn the best arts of fraud and delusion, and thereby prey upon the unwary and ignorant, from the poorest of whom he would extract their last sixpence, even if they were wanting for bread. A recent member of his inner Circle, which is purported to be a portion of his society, but which I do not understand, nor have no wish to do so, but this member of Mr. Burton's, whose name is—who resides in Snettton road, Nottm., four doors from Eyre street, has given me an account of Mr. Burton and his Circle, which he is prepared to substantiate, and he has given me his name and address for that purpose, and further states that Mr. Burton told him that the angel Gabriel had declared that he, Mr. W., was ordained from heaven as a member of the inner Circle, but Mr. Burton having got into his debt several shillings, and could not get it repaid; he went two or three times to Mr. Burton's house to ask for his money, and was at last coolly told by Mr. Burton to leave his house, with other insults, and that he should strike his name out of the Circle. This young man appeared much exasperated at Burton's craft and duplicity, saying that the society all paid Mr. Burton for his accommodation, and guaranteed to render me any assistance in exposing Mr. B. But I am not doing this out of revenge or for retaliation, my only motives are to warn the public against his craft and duplicity; but we nevertheless remember the words as revealed in our code of divine ordinance, which teaches us to look with charity and compassion even upon our enemies, and to pray to God to enlighten the understandings of those who are opposed to his divine will and ordinance, and who knows not the greatness of their transgressions; and this we keep in mind. And though we despise and treat with contempt their base conduct, yet we pity the weakness of their persons, and can look with charity,

compassion, and forgiveness upon them, and these are our true sentiments towards Mr. George Burton, for though I despise his conduct I can pity his weakness, knowing that he cannot injure me or the cause I advocate, but that for his scoffs, jeers and abuse, calumny and falsehoods, injuries and misfortunes will fall upon himself, for such conduct always brings its own reward. The members of the Circle will address the people in public on the spot where Mr. Burton distributed his poetry, and those who address will be accompanied by others who will all be prepared to publicly confute all Mr. Burton's assertions, but they despair in ever making him ashamed of himself, still they are aware that his course is nearly run here, so he will have to seek a fresh place if he intends carrying on his deception and delusion.

J. G. H. BROWN, Ed. S. F. P.

Revelations which were given through Mr. J. G. H. Brown in 1855, which treated, or rather foretold the same subjects and probable occurrences as those set forth in the following article taken from the *News of the World* of April the 28th, and which I have no doubt claims the honour of prophetically warning the people. When these warnings which were published by J. G. H. Brown in 1855 and 6 were repudiated and ridiculed, and the same newspapers which now team with their warnings, treated the original warnings by Mr. Brown with contempt, calling him an impostor and deceiver for setting such things forth when the alliance of France and England was so firmly knitted together; it would be impossible that it should ever be broken, the interest of the two nations being so united that they must henceforth be in friendly alliance with each other. But now, in 1861, let us see what the *News of the World* says upon the subject of warnings for the people of England.

ALARMS FOR ENGLAND.

"MR. EDITOR,—I have read in the French paper, the *Siecle*, an article under the title of 'L'Europe et la France,' which appears to me to dispose of the recent animadversions of the *Journal des Debats* upon the expenditure of the English Navy, shewing that when Europe is distracted by political movements, and England is in the last stage of decrepitude, it is the bounden duty of France—its mission—to arm extensively, to take advantage of every opportunity that offers of extending its empire, and increasing its prosperity and glory. At the Bordeaux theatre a lively demonstration against the English took place a few nights ago. Such things as these are dispiriting to encounter, for while they intimate that among our very good friends on the other side of the Channel there are people who would really be happy to do us an injury, the advocates of excessive expenditure upon armaments in this country find in them an argument for the course which they are pursuing. As all the countries of Europe, says the *Siecle*, are at present in agitation, and endeavouring to bring forth either something great or something new, France cannot hope to escape the common lot, but must also aim at an improved condition. Austria is harassed on every side with violent movements, and the thrones of Hungary, Croatia, Bohemia, Dalmatia, besides Venetia, are considered sufficient to upset a strong empire. Turkey is torn to pieces by financial difficulties as well as internal revolts. Russia, embarrassed sufficiently by the emancipation of its serfs, has the still greater trouble upon its hands of the Polish insurrection; and Prussia, apparently calm and philosophically easy, has sources of discomfort within herself which at any moment might become a serious matter for the Government to deal with. The Polish movement thrills to their inmost heart the population of Posen; while, on the other hand, Prussia, who might have great ambitions, has a petty one which will be her ruin. While she might incite Germany to unity, she wastes her strength in striving after a maritime frontier, and the question of the Duchies is her most important business. Add to that a nobility which will not give up its privileges, also a Communist religion which is making fearful progress in the large towns, and you will be some day very much astonished to learn that Prussian Germany is still the old Germany of feudal religious struggles. Whilst

these distractions mark the insecurity of other Continental Governments, France repose may with propriety contemplate the probability of augmented gains to her commerce and material prosperity. France, undisturbed by political disagreements, unaffected by other internal troubles as are the other Governments to pieces, seated, as it were, upon a pinnacle overlooking the rest of Europe, and finding comfort and content upon its own happy territory, a prosperous revenue, an united and enthusiastic people devoted to the Imperial Throne, a faithful clergy, and a beautiful city wherefrom all these people streets and lanes which were apt to make barricades in, have been very away, France may rejoice and indulge high hopes and expectations, dream great dreams, and prepare for the enjoyment of a brilliant future which will eclipse the splendours of the present time. You see, also, England is tottering to its fall. 'England, likewise,' says the *Siecle*, 'utterly her base, wide as it is. India, which she had conquered by her arms, is escaping from her grasp. Canada, acquired more and more by the American movement, demands institutions purely local. Australia, though scarcely rescued from the difficulties attending a first settlement, already plays the same political game as the colonies. The Louisianians, too much provoked, unceasingly threaten to appeal to arms. Lastly, each English possession has its own special distemper, which rests on the whole body of England, and shows itself in the perpetual clamour of the English Government, in its general defensive preparations, and in its ever vacillating and undecided policy.' These must, of course, be a collapse. England cannot stand up again to the complication of misfortunes much longer, and then they for the Colonies and Leicester Falls.

I only touch upon these points, sir, in order to show what is passing in the mind of France. I am no alarmist. I believe, indeed, that the people of France, speaking of them generally, would not be friendly to quarrel with us; but, at the same time, I observe the possibility of things occurring that would interfere with the good understanding, and interrupt our friendly relations. At such a time it is most important that our Government should husband their resources, so as to be prepared for an emergency. There is no occasional extensive armaments; neither should the people be over-taxed in a time of peace for war purposes. I confess, sir, that I am appalled by the amount the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget, where there are no war expenses to meet. What is the means to be found for providing the means of war, if war should unhappily take place? I need detain in the House of Commons upon a construction of battle-ships, betraying a discerning difference of opinion on this point, leads to the conclusion that a great deal of disquiet is likely to occur, and much time is wasted in forming of correct judgments, when the moment would be of value and every disquiet would be a calamity. The question occurs now to be thoroughly investigated, and all doubts dispelled as to the relative merits of iron and wood in the construction of ships, that settlement left to a time of actual warfare. The public revenue is invested upon thoughtless and extravagant objects. The Admiralty Secretary, in reply to Mr. Lindsay's motion to withhold any further expenditure upon wooden line-of-battle ships, one thing admitted that it was necessary for the country to be alert, as all the nations of the Continent were making great preparations for war. All the French iron vessels now building might be ready during the next summer. We are war taxes when there is no war, and the nation of our ships is unequal to the demands of a war time. I would not counsel any unnecessary expenditure upon ships, but when seventy millions of money are taken from the people, and are dissatisfied with the amount of naval force provided for the national defence. In the year 1858 we had 114 frigates afloat, and now we have 140. Yet Mr. Gladstone is giving a vote of censure and a year to answer for his arrangements. England, it is stated by Mr. Corry, has 92 line-of-battle ships; France, 78; Russia, 70; Spain, 14; and Italy, 10. The use of invasion by France is always accompanied by an alliance between France and Russia, and it is found that, while France and Russia combine, we have 100 screw line-of-battle ships, England only 92. And then it must be remembered that while France and Russia keep their fleets to the protection of their own shores, two-thirds of our fleet must be on foreign stations. Mr. Gladstone should have thought of this before he increased so much of the public revenue as the *Frigate Duty* yields. If a war were to break out, a frightful amount of new taxes would have to be imposed upon the necessities of life, and the state of the Continent is such that a sudden war is by no means improbable. Our frigates are superior to those of France, but there is not a single frigate belonging to France that is not perfectly fitted for the purpose for which it would be employed, namely, the destruction of our trade. Mr. Corry states that a French commission, regarding our ships, has stated that the French line-of-battle frigates is to harass the trade of the enemy at every point of the globe; that to strike at the coast of England is to strike at the very heart, and that England would require, not 50, but 400 frigates to protect her trade. For these reasons, our line-of-battle ships is not greater than it ought to be at the present moment, and he thought that force in frigates was not as great as it ought to be, and he was certain if war broke out there would be a great outcry from the mercantile community. Mr. Lindsay, referring to the report of the dockyard commission, quoted this remarkable passage: 'The commissioners were of opinion that iron shipbuilding should not be carried on in her Majesty's dockyards under the existing system of accounts. That system of accounts was most elaborately constructed, but its results are not to be relied upon for any practical purpose.'

HAMPDEN.

Printed and Published for the Nottingham Spiritualistic Circle by S. E. HACKETT, Margate Yard, Nottingham, and can be had only from the Repository for Spiritualistic Works from Mr. J. G. H. BROWN, Great Alford Street, Nottingham, where all communications for the Editor must be addressed.

FR AND GENER.

SHOWING THE RISE, PROGRESS,

WHICH WILL

No. 8, Vol. II.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE MEI OF THE NOTTINGHAM SPIRITUALISTIC CIRCLE.

(Continued from our last.)

I concluded the article on my experience in our last with some lines which were revealed in October, 1853, and which events progress, continues to prove truths of divine revelation, as may be perusing the newspapers of the day; but at the time the lines were revealed, I have shewn I had not faith enough to give them publicity, but that time worldly cares which I lay aside; but what I have since revealed by proofs in the truths of revelation both myself and others, as described last. I could now fearlessly insert at which revelation would command much deviation or alteration, as can be perusing the revelations contained in the first volume of the "Spiritualistic Press," and in the warnings published in the "Book of Life," and gratuitously distributed, though I obtained hundreds of miss before stated, proofs of which I now after the issue of the "Book of Life" the early part of 1859, I was by revelation from obtaining miss the matter in the "Book of Life" lay all in the future which was to be known to the believers and unfaithful. As I have before stated, obtaining of missions was remunerable, for as the past was vividly pointed to the enquirers they were come believe it—that was said on the part gave them faith to believe what revealed on the future, the truths many have since proved, and through remarkable truths many handsome were made to me, from all parts of the country, which enabled me to live alone and to get a decent and respectable home, which as before shewn I was of purloining from the cause, but accusations have been confuted by were capable of truthfully repudiate false accusations. In addition to accusations I have been accused of revelations from my own imagination publishing them for gain, though known by all concerned that I am remuneration from the works published there are more given away than thus the cause proceeded until the year in May, 1859, when I and a of the Circle visited the different for the purpose of being present members on the day of the Ant the different places, this being year the cause had been established visited them with a deputational purpose in May, 1858, at numbers of members and other continually applying for either prescriptions, during our stay in and in May, 1859, our second as many applications were received one revelation was given refer to the "Book of Life," where was duly portrayed, with all who would carefully read and making this known in the different it prevented many enquiries from being wasted, so that we to all the localities in a much short time than we otherwise should. But a few days after my arrival received several applications for and on asking for the name and person's guardian angel for the revealing his mission, to my great angel Gabriel appeared a scroll revealed the following:—

"Behold! as the 'Book of published and the missions be believers, unbelievers, doubters